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The Market Monitor

Trends and impacts of staple food prices in vulnerable countries

This bulletin 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 for 69 countries for the first quarter of 2012 (January to March 2012 - Q1-2012)[1].

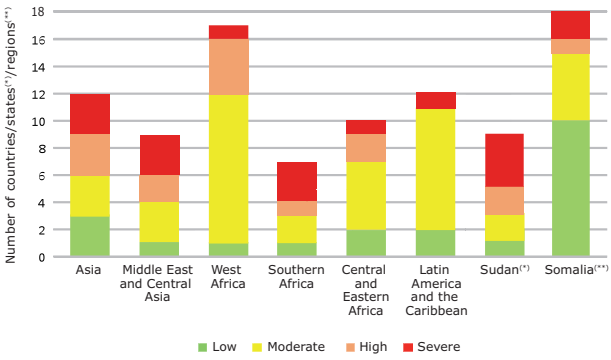
Highlights

- The global cereal price index decreased by 10% compared with Q1-2011 and remained stable from last quarter[1]. Overall, international maize and wheat prices are 3% and 14% below Q1-2011, while rice is 6% above.

- The impact of staple food price increases on the cost of the food basket is severe *(above 10%)* in 12 out of the 69 countries where data is available with the highest impact in Zimbabwe and Tajikistan (21%), Afghanistan (17%) and in four out of nine states of Sudan (South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, and White Nile).

- When compared to the 5-year average, the impact of food price variations on the cost of the food basket is still very high in 46 out of 50 countries where data is available.

Figure 1 – Impact of price changes on the cost of the basic food basket (per region)



Staple food price trends at regional and country levels

- **Asia:** Nominal prices of rice and wheat are generally stable or have slightly decreased in Q1-2012. However, substantial real price[3] increases were recorded in **Bangladesh** (rice, 13% and wheat flour, 21%), **Pakistan** (rice, 17%), and **Sri Lanka** (rice, 14% and wheat, 46%), since last quarter. Compared to last year (Q1-2011), rice and wheat prices are generally stable or declining but they remain significantly high compared to their 5-year averages.

- **West Africa:** Upward real prices of cereals were observed in Q1-2012 in several countries in the Sahel due to cereal deficit during the last harvest season. Concerns over the impact of conflict in the north of **Mali** is growing as real prices of locally produced food staples have seen increases of 28%, 37%, and 24% for millet, sorghum and maize, respectively. Population displacement from Mali will further inflate prices in neighbouring countries, where nominal prices of millet and sorghum have significantly increased from last year. Compared to Q1-2011 millet and sorghum

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 April 11th, 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.

3. The real price is a seasonally adjusted (s.a.) price change from last quarter. It is calculated as a percentage change from the precedent quarter. The adjustment is made by dividing each monthly price by its 5-year (2003-2007) average and then quarterly averaged. This enables controlling for the seasonal component of price fluctuations.

prices have both increased by 33% in **Niger**. The prices of millet and sorghum have also increased respectively, by 27% and 36% in **Burkina Faso**. High real price increases are reported in **Ghana** for maize, yams and plantains (+25% each). In both Ghana and Mali, staple food prices are more than double their 5-year average levels.

- **Central and Eastern Africa:** The last harvest was poor in several countries in Eastern Africa namely in Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya and to a lesser extent Uganda, triggering an increase of real prices for the major staple foods in Q1-2012. Poor cereal harvest has driven prices up in **Sudan**, where in most of the surplus regions unusual real price increases are recorded for millet and sorghum. In West and South Darfur, South Kordofan and White Nile, real price increases of sorghum range between 20 and 60% compared with Q4-2011. In **South Sudan**, poor cereal production combined with the border closure with Sudan undermined supplies and translated into substantial cereal price increases from last year (millet, +147%, sorghum, +80%, and wheat flour, +59%). In **Ethiopia**, real prices of wheat and sorghum increased by 23% each from last quarter, due partly to the demand effect of Sudan and South Sudan. In Somalia, nominal prices of red sorghum declined on average by 28% compared with last quarter but remain significantly high compared to their 5-year averages. High real price increases have been recorded from last quarter for red sorghum, white maize, wheat flour and imported rice in Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Mudug and Sool regions *(See Table 3)*.

- **Southern Africa:** From the last quarter, nominal prices have continued to increase in several countries (except Mozambique and Zambia) due to late and erratic rains and the lean season. Real prices of maize are up by 51% in **Zimbabwe**. Similarly, in **Malawi** seasonally adjusted prices of maize increased by 28%. In **Swaziland**, the prevailing economic crisis continues to dramatically strain households' purchasing power. Indeed since Q1-2011, nominal prices increased by 110% (maize meal) and 86% (rice). Real price of rice increased by 22% from Q4-2011 due to a decrease in domestic production in **Madagascar**.

- **Latin America and Caribbean:** In general staple food prices are stable or declining in the region, with few major exceptions. Compared with Q4-2011, the real price of maize increased by 76% in **Colombia**, while wheat flour and rice increased by 14% and 16% in **Bolivia**.

- **Middle East and Central Asia:** Since Q4-2011, real prices of wheat have generally increased in the region. Major increases were observed in **Tajikistan** (38%) and **Azerbaijan** (23%). The civil conflict in **Syria** is resulting in a worsening in staple food prices, especially in drought affected areas. Overall, the prices of wheat flour and sugar increased by 13% and 10% compared to Q4-2011. Although wheat price decreased by 22% in **Yemen** compared to Q4-2011, the unpredictable political and security situation remains a major concern for price stability and household food security.

Fuel price trends at country level

International crude oil prices increased since Q4-2011 (+8%) and remain higher than last year (+13%). In some countries the nominal price variation of fuel was severe (above 10%). Within a year, petrol prices increased on average by 63% in Sri Lanka, 40% in Tajikistan, 26% in Bangladesh, 22% in Nepal, 19% in Lesotho, 16% in Ethiopia and 14% in Cambodia. A substantial decrease was recorded in Kyrgyzstan (-16%).

Impact on purchasing power

Terms of trade: In Cambodia, there has been an increase in the food purchasing power of unskilled labour, due to a significant drop in nominal prices of rice following the harvest. The purchasing power of unskilled labour is expected to improve further with the dry season harvest and increasing demand for agricultural labour. In contrast, the terms of trade between unskilled labour and rice has decreased in Indonesia and the Philippines as a result of rice price increases and declines in unskilled labour wage. There are concerns that the announcement by the Indonesian Government to cut the fuel subsidy by up to 33% will adversely affect food prices and further deteriorate vulnerable households' purchasing power.

In the Sahel region, the purchasing power of pastoralists has improved in Burkina Faso and Chad. Meanwhile, agriculturalists and casual labourers' purchasing power deteriorated in Mali, following increased production deficit and a reduction in labour demand combined with food price increases. The situation is further exacerbated by the conflict in the north. Worsening purchasing power is also observed in Mauritania where daily incomes are estimated at half of their level of September 2011. In Niger, households' purchasing power continues to be undermined by sorghum and millet prices which have stabilized at their highs of Q4-2011. The situation could further deteriorate in the region with the lean season and population displacement from Mali to neighbouring countries.

In the Horn of Africa, the purchasing power of pastoralists has improved in Kenya, Ethiopia (Gode and Jijiga) and Sudan due to good livestock health conditions and high demand for restocking and export. The recent decline in cereal prices

and increase in labour wage strengthened households' purchasing power in several parts of Somalia (Southern Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland). However, cereal price increases in both Sudan and South Sudan have negatively affected the purchasing power of vulnerable households.

Inflation: Double digit annual food Inflation rates persist in Eastern Africa *(See Table 2)*. Annual food inflation rates range between 47% in Ethiopia, 25% in Tanzania, 15% in Uganda, and 15% in Kenya. High food inflation rates were also observed in several other countries, namely Nigeria (13%), Sierra Leone (16%), Egypt (13%), Afghanistan (11%), Bangladesh (9%), and Nicaragua (9%).

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.

Price data is now available at http://foodprices.vam.wfp.org

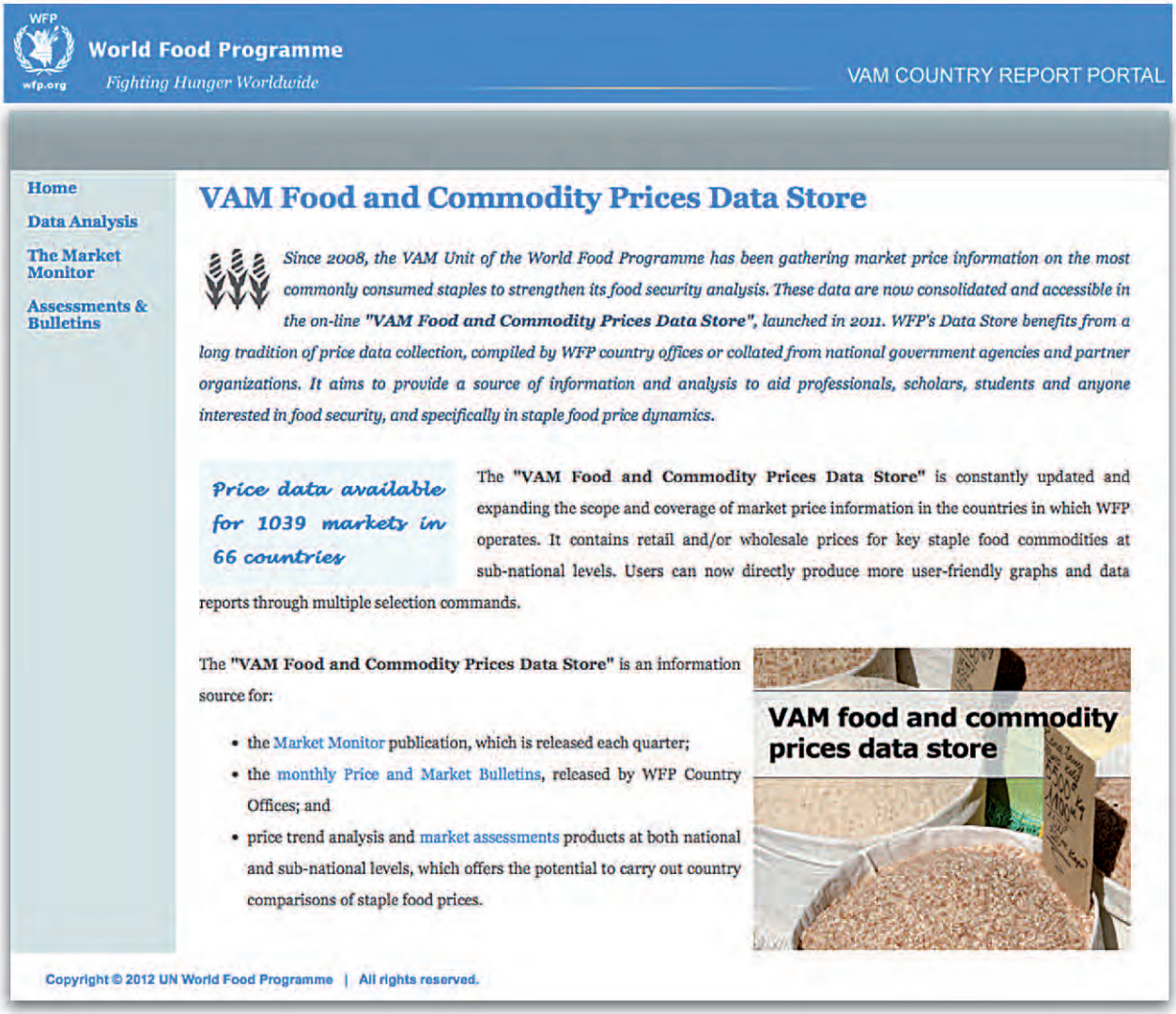


Table 1. **Evolution of household purchasing power reported in country bulletins**

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	**Main Reasons**
ODB-Asia	**Afghanistan**	The terms of trade (ToT) for casual labour and wheat dropped by 1.4% from December 2011 to January 2012. The highest deterioration occurred in Kandahar and Nili (7.7% and 4.8% respectively). When compared to the same period in 2011 and to the pre-crisis level, the average ToT improved by 7.5% and by 18% respectively. The average sheep/wheat ToT increased by 4.6% from December to January. Purchasing power for pastoralists was particularly favourable in Maimana (19.3%), followed by Jalalabad (7.8%) and Hirat (6.3%). Nevertheless, ToT decreased by 3.2% since last year and by 16.6% compared to two years ago.	The deterioration of the purchasing power of households relying on casual labour has been driven by a reduction of wages in January. The drop of the wheat price - credited to the good supply from neighbouring countries, Pakistan and Kazakhstan – has not compensated the loss of wages. Labour wages are likely to increase during the spring time as demand for labour usually gets higher when the wheat harvest starts. The improvement of the pastoralists' purchasing power is attributed to the better pasture conditions country-wide.
	Cambodia	In January 2012, the food purchasing power of vulnerable households improved significantly mainly due to decrease in rice prices. On a month-on-month basis, the ToT for unskilled labour and retail price of lowest quality rice has increased by 10% in rural areas and by 18% in urban areas. The food purchasing power is expected to improve with the upcoming dry season harvest and increasing demand for agricultural labour.	In rural areas, the increase in the food purchasing power has been driven by the sharp decrease of rice prices, though moderated by the declining unskilled wage rates after the peak of the main wet season harvest in November. In urban areas, the combination of decreased rice prices and increased daily wage rates of unskilled labourers determined the improvement of the food purchasing power.
	Indonesia	The real wage in February 2012 stood at its lowest since June 2008. This indicates that the purchasing power of agricultural wage labourer has been continuously eroded. Increased food and fuel prices are putting an additional pressure on already weakened wages.	The Government is planning to cut by 33% the subsidy on gasoline. Many retailers have prematurely increased the price of fuel thus putting pressure on poor households' purchasing power.
	Indonesia	The real wage in February 2012 stood at its lowest since June 2008. This indicates that the purchasing power of agricultural wage labourer has been continuously eroded. Increased food and fuel prices are putting an additional pressure on already weakened wages.	The Government is planning to cut by 33% the subsidy on gasoline. Many retailers have prematurely increased the price of fuel thus putting pressure on poor households' purchasing power.
	Myanmar	Despite poppy eradication efforts conducted by the Government throughout the country, poppy farmers' purchasing power remained stable in the Southern Shan State in January. Daily wage labour rates did not change significantly, however the loss of the income from poppy sales might have an impact on households' income in the coming months during the lean season.	In the communities affected by poppy eradication in Pinlaung and Pekon, the improved paddy production balanced somehow the losses from poppy sales and has resulted in better availability of cereals. Daily wage labour rates were similar in Pinlaung and Pekon and above the levels reported in Taungyyi and Hsihseng, but overall remained stable.
	Philippines	Terms of trade between rice and wage rates of unskilled labour workers worsened over the observed period. In Central Mindanao, terms of trade for February 2012 was 26% lower than January. Decrease in wage and increase in the price of rice are the drivers of the drop in ToT.	N/A

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Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	**Main Reasons**
ODD-West Africa	**Burkina Faso**	The ToT between livestock and cereals were in favour of pastoralists, at an exchange of one healthy goat to 179, 150 and 135 kg of millet in Djibo, Dori and Gorom markets respectively. On the Kaya market, the sale of one goat could buy 162 kg of white sorghum. Migration to work in the gold mines has increased as households see an opportunity to get higher monthly incomes. It is also expected that the rise in the price of hay and fire wood will increase household income between January and April.	Market supply of livestock increased in January as households tend to sell more in this period to obtain cereal stocks before the seasonal price increase in the lean period. However, recently, the acute social crisis and civil security problems in Nigeria have been restricting the flow of food trade with its neighbouring countries. Trade flows have sharply reduced (to anywhere from 75% to as little as 10% of normal volume) and informal levies on imports and exports have increased.
	Chad	In January, the sheep/millet ToT was favourable to pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern markets. The average of 168 kg/sheep is very close to the ToT registered in January 2010 and 2011. However, ToT might be deteriorating for pastoralists from March on when cereal prices are expected to go up over the lean season. Already, in the west (Mao) and central (Mongo) areas of the Sahelian region, cereal prices increased significantly as a result of the 2011 drought.	As availability of pasture and water for livestock improved compared to 2009/10, the supply of small animals increased in the South following the early transhumance in November. However, the demand from the neighbouring countries is still low as there have been frequent disruptions in the flow of livestock trade with the closure of the Nigerian border and the unstable situation in Libya.
	Liberia	Farm labour activities provide normal to good incomes to households. Cassava currently planted will be harvested starting in August during the main lean season, improving availability of staple foods. Daily wages for farming activities remain normal at 150-200 LD per day, or 3500LD for clearing 1 hectare). Local communities continue to earn normal incomes through selling of farm products, charcoal, bush meat, fish, and other local products.	Despite the influx of refugees, the situation has been stable in the country over the observed period, with no major events affecting poor households' purchasing power.
	Mali	The purchasing power of farmers, especially the net buyers of cereals in the east has deteriorated over the last quarter.	This is due on the one hand to decreasing production of cereals that led to an increase in prices and a decrease of wage labour demand. On the other hand, armed conflict with rebels is exacerbating the reduction of food flow and the increase of prices.
	Mauritania	In the eastern regions, daily incomes have dropped by half since Q3-2011 and food demands have increased drastically.	The inflow of refugees from Mali into Mauritania has negatively affected wage labour demand and fuelled food prices.
	Niger	Terms of trade were lower than measured in 2010 and on a 5 year average. This translates in the deterioration of the purchasing power of pastoralists and vegetable farmers.	High cereal prices are mainly due to a poor harvest in 2011 exacerbated by a high demand.

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Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	**Main Reasons**
ODD-West Africa	**Nigeria**	The households' purchasing power remains weak as food prices remain high. Despite favourable rains in the major producing areas, cereal prices remain higher than in 2011.	The reduction of fuel subsidies that led to substantial increase in transport costs; civil strife and insecurity in the northern part of the country; as well as reduced cereal production and supplies in the Sahel belt are among the reasons behind the high food prices. For example, in January 2012, prices of maize and sorghum were 22% above their levels of the same month last year in the Dawanau international market in Kano, which is the biggest in western Africa.
	Senegal	Terms of trade between livestock and imported rice are mixed depending on the area. Peanut farmers in Kaolack see their purchasing power for imported rice improving as prices for peanuts are increasing compared to last year. However, this is not expected to last as stocks remain low. In urban areas, where imported rice is the main staple, terms of trade compared to wage labour has decreased as prices for imported rice have gone up.	Poor productivity and harvest continue to affect market supplies. Although prices remained stable in the last two months, yearly increases vary between 15% and 20% for producers as well as consumers.
ODN-Central and Eastern Africa	**Djibouti**	In urban areas, the expenditure basket remains beyond what poor and, increasingly, middle households can afford. In rural areas, poor and erratic rainfall from October to March has resulted in higher livestock mortality rates and directly impacted pastoral livelihoods. Further, as a result of the poor rains, severe water shortages exist in the northwest and southeast pastoral livelihood zones dependent on water catchments.	Prices of staple foods are above average compared to the reference year (2003/2004), and are expected to continue to rise due to high international prices, particularly for wheat flour, sugar, rice, and cooking oil. The higher prices will continue to affect households' purchasing power.
	Ethiopia	Terms of trade between livestock and cereals varied over the country being favourable for pastoralists in Gode and Jijiga and deteriorating in Dire Dawa. The average price of shoat in Gode rose by 16%, declined in Jijiga by 11% and remained the same in Dire Dawa compared to February 2012. However, the terms of trade for the month of February stood above the long term average and last year the same month except in Jijiga markets.	Livestock price in Gode has increased due to increased demand from Somaliland and Puntland. Owing to the decline in prices of wheat and sorghum, the terms of trade between shoat to wheat at Jijiga and shoat to sorghum at Gode has improved by 14% and 16% respectively compared to last month. In Dire Dawa markets, increase in prices of maize led to the decline of terms of trade by 8%.
	Kenya	Pastoralists' purchasing power has improved significantly due to good livestock prices.	Good livestock body condition and high demand for livestock, mainly for restocking, are keeping livestock prices high, up to 130% above the February average.
	Somalia	The recent decline in cereal prices and increase in labour wages strengthened households' purchasing power in Somaliland and Puntland. Prices of domestically produced staple cereal crops, which peaked in June 2011 trended downward toward the end of the year and stabilised at lower levels in the first months of 2012.	The significant decrease followed the increased supplies from the 2011 Gu harvest last August and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In general, maize and red sorghum were traded in February 2012 well below their levels of one year earlier. Between September 2011 and February 2012 prices of imported rice declined by 46 and 30 % respectively in Marka and Mogadishu markets, mainly due to lower international prices coupled with the slight appreciation of the Somali Shilling against the US dollar. In most markets, current rice prices are similar or lower than their levels of one year before.

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Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	**Main Reasons**
ODP- Latin America and Caribbean	**Haiti**	Prices have been on the rise during the first quarter 2012 thus eroding poor households' purchasing power. Indeed from December to mid-February maize prices have risen from as low as MK35 per kg to a range of MK60 to MK100 per kg. Local market price increases have been higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Price spikes were particularly significant in southern Malawi, where effects of food shortages were exacerbated by fuel and foreign currency shortages and the devaluation of the local currency.	Maize price has increased mainly due to last year's scarce harvest coupled with larger than usual exports and fuel shortages. Prices are expected to decline during the harvesting months of April and May.
ODC-Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	**Syria**	The civil unrest is causing major disruption to economic activities, thus making access to food very difficult. Syria has already been struggling with high food prices since early 2011, and now the situation has worsened due to currency devaluation and international sanctions. The Syrian pound has depreciated by 77% since March 2011 and food prices will likely keep increasing also due to the projected incapacity of the government to purchase cereal import requirements for 2012. Poor household purchasing power has been seriously affected by the price increase.	Insecurity, disruption of trade, increased cost of transport, and cut of fuel subsidies had a strong impact on food prices.
	Tajikistan	The cost of the minimum food basket decreased slightly in January compared to December 2011 mainly due to a 3% decrease in the price of wheat flour, which reached the same level as of January 2011.	Kazakhstan's abundant wheat harvest of 2011 has contributed to stabilize supplies of wheat flour to Tajikistan.
	Yemen	In the month of January 2012 the price of wheat flour has increased by 6% compared to December 2011. Yemeni families currently devote 30-35% of their income to purchase bread alone and the increase in wheat flour price is having a strong impact on households' purchasing power. Indeed even if the price of other food commodities (sugar, vegetable oil) decreased over the same period, food prices remain considerably higher than in January 2011.	The recent political crisis is the main cause behind the price increase. Additionally due to the civil unrest, the availability of commodities in some areas became an issue, further exacerbating the increase in household food insecurity.
ODS-Sudan	**Sudan**	Although cereal prices increased, ToT between cereals and livestock continue to favour pastoralists due to persistent high level of livestock prices except in Blue Nile and North Darfur state. The higher prices of both livestock and cereals will continue to have a negative impact on the purchasing power of the food insecure. To tackle increasing cereal prices, the government through the SRCo started to sell grain in different urban areas during January and early February at relatively lower prices than the prevailing market prices.	The observed worsening terms of trade for crop traders during 2011 and early 2012 is the result of persistent high level of sheep prices which is falling to compensate the increase in sorghum prices. Livestock prices are very high in many areas because of excess demand due to the increase in livestock exports to the Gulf countries. Staple food prices did not follow their usual decreasing pattern during the harvest season due to the negative effect of irregular rains on cereal production in many surplus regions of the country.

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 February 2012, the general and food CPI both decreased by 1%. Compared to February 2011, the general, food and non-food CPI increased by 8%, 6% and 11%, respectively.	Fuel prices have decreased in February by 5% on a month-to-month basis, as opposed to an increase of 15%, when compared to February last year.
	Bangladesh	In February, the general CPI increased slightly by 1.2%, while the food index had remained stable compared to December 2012. Compared to February 2012, the overall CPI rose by 10.4% and the food CPI increased by 8.9%. The non-food CPI demonstrated the greatest increase of 13.5 % compared to last year.	Fuel prices have remained stable since December 2011; however have increased by 26% compared to February last year.
	Cambodia	Compared to December 2011, the general CPI remained stable, while the yearly inflation rate was at 5%. The food index increased by 0.3% on a month-on-month basis, and by 6.7% on year-on-year basis.	The fuel price index in February 2012 has increased by 14% since February 2011.
	India	In February 2012 the general CPI increased by 8.2% since January 2011.	N/A
	Indonesia	Since November 2011, Food Price Index had increased until January 2012. It decreased by 1% in February, but still remains high. Rice price increase was the main driver of the food index.	The government plans to cut on fuel subsidies by 33% in April due to the current high price of fuel. The price of subsidized gasoline has been IDR 4,500 (USD 0.5) per litre since 2008. Some retailers have prematurely increased the price already. This will likely to accelerate inflation, and cut into purchasing power of the people.
	Lao PDR	The monthly increase from January 2012 to February 2012 for the general CPI and the food CPI has been 0.3 and 0.2% respectively. The yearly increase was 6.1% and 8.8% respectively.	In February petrol and diesel prices have risen by 3.2% and 1.5%, respectively since January 2012.
	Nepal	The general CPI, food and non-food indices have fluctuated by 0.6%, -2.2% and 2.6%, respectively between December 2011 and January 2012. Yearly changes have been 6.8%, 3.6% and 9% respectively.	Fuel prices keep on increasing with a raise of 6.7% and 6.6% for petrol and diesel respectively. Yearly changes have been 27.3% and 18.2%.
	Pakistan	From December 2011 to February 2012, the increase of the Food Price Index was 0.8%.	From December 2011 to February 2012, the prices for fuel (petrol and diesel) have increased by 10.7%.

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	**Philippines**	The general consumer price index in February 2012 showed no change from the January prices. A 0.51 percentage point decrease was observed for food and non-alcoholic beverages.	As of February 2012, gasoline and diesel prices increased by 2.6% and 4.3%, respectively. A measure taken by the government to the unabated increase in fuel is to continue providing fuel subsidy through the "Pantawid Pasada Program".
	Sri Lanka	The Colombo Consumers' Price Index increased in March 2012 by 2.2% compared to February 2012. This was the sixth consecutive month in which the index registered un upward trend since October 2011.	From January to February, kerosene, petrol and diesel prices rose by 49.3%, 8.7% and 36.9%, respectively. Over the last twelve months their increase was 107%, 30% and 52%, respectively.
ODD-West Africa	**Burkina Faso**	In January 2012 the general CPI decreased by 2% compared to previous month. The annual price variation was 3%.	N/A
	Central African Republic	In February the general CPI (month-on-month) increase was 0.8%, while in the same period the food index raised by 1%. On a yearly basis, the general inflation rate was reported at 5.6%, and the food CPI increased by 6.3%.	Fuel prices continued to remain stable in February compared to the previous month.
	Cote d'Ivoire	From January to February the general and food CPI were stable. On a yearly basis, the reported inflation rate was 2%, while the food inflation was 1%.	In February, refined oil price decreased slightly by 0.05% compared to January 2012. Over the last twelve months it decreased by 3%.
	Gambia	In February the overall, food, and non-food CPI increased respectively by 0.20%, 0.23%, and 0.1% compared to January. When comparing February 2012 to February 2011, CPI increased by 3.8%, food CPI by 4.7%, and the non-food index increased by 2.4%.	N/A
	Ghana	In February the general CPI increased by 1.5%. The inflation rate from February 2011 to February 2012 was 8.6%.	Since last November, premium gasoline price remained stable at 175 Cedis/Pessewa 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**
ODD-West Africa	**Niger**	In February, the general CPI recorded a decrease of 1% compared to January and reached the same level as February 2011.	Fuel prices remained stable over the quarter.
	Nigeria	In February 2012, year on year general CPI and the food CPI were at 11.9% and 12.9% respectively easing a bit as compared to January when general inflation 12.6% was at and food inflation at 13.1%.	Fuel prices remain very high since the removal of the fuel subsidy in January.
	Senegal	From January to February, the general CPI and the food CPI slightly increased by 0.3% and by 0.2%, respectively. On a yearly basis, the inflation rate was estimated at 2.1%, while food inflation was 2.7%.	N/A
	Sierra Leone	In February the monthly rate of inflation increased by 1.6%, mainly driven by increased food costs (meat, +2.5%, bread and cereals, +2.1%, milk, cheese and eggs, +1.5%, vegetables +1.7%). The annual inflation rate was 15.4%.	In February fuel prices have slightly increased by 0.4% compared to previous month.
ODN-Central and Eastern Africa	**Burundi**	N/A	From August to December 2011 fuel prices remained stable; however there is a slight increase over the year. In fact, in March 2012 prices have increased by 9.5% compared to March 2011.
	Ethiopia	From January to February 2012 the general and food inflation rates rose by 2.7% and 3.3% respectively. When compared to last year, the country level general inflation and food inflation rate increased by 36.3% and 47.4% respectively. Similarly, the cereal index rose by 58.8% and the non-food inflation increased by 21.4%. The trends of inflation rate in the month of February 2012 shows up-ward move similar to February 2011 where the cereal inflation rate is the main driving force.	In February 2012, prices of fuel have remained stable. On a yearly basis, petrol and diesel prices have increased by 23 and 8%. Kerosene has decreased by 15 %.
	Kenya	In March 2012, the general CPI has increased by 1.3% since the previous month. Since March 2011 it has increased by 15.6%.	Diesel prices have decreased in March by 0.1% since February 2012 and by 2.2% compared to last year. On the other hand, petrol prices have increased by 0.3% since February 2012 and by 0.4% since March 2011.

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	**Rwanda**	In February 2012 the All Rwanda general index increased by 1.5% over the previous month and by 9.83% compared to February 2011.	N/A
	South Sudan	N/A	Prices of diesel and petrol have remained relatively stable over the last month and only increased by 1.2% and 0.3% respectively.
	Tanzania	In February 2012, the overall index increased by 1.9%. Annual inflation stood at 19.4%.	N/A
	Uganda	The CPI and the food CPI increased by 0.4% and 1.1% between February 2012 and March 2012. The yearly increase is 21.1 and 15.4% respectively.	N/A
	Lesotho	In January, the general CPI and the food CPI increased by 0.3% and 0.9% respectively on a month-on-month basis. The annual inflation rate stood at 7.5% in January.	In march 2012 fuel prices increased by 3% in average compared to previous month. Since last year fuel prices increased by 19.5% in average.
	Zimbabwe	Annual inflation in January was recorded at 4%.	Fuel prices have remained stable over the observed period.

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

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)	**Evolution of Fuel Prices**
ODP-Latin America and Caribbean	**Bolivia**	In February the general CPI and the food CPI increased respectively by 0.8% and 0.3% when comparing them to previous month. The annual inflation stood at 4.2%.	N/A
	Colombia	From January to February, general and food CPI increased by 0.6% and 0.4%, respectively. Over the last twelve months, the general CPI rose by 3.4% and Food Price Index by 4.4%.	In January 2012 fuel prices increased by 1.8% compared to previous month, and they were 12% higher compared to last year.
	Costa Rica	In February, the general CPI and food CPI increased slightly by 0.2%, and of 0.11% compared to previous month. On a yearly basis, overall CPI and food price index increased respectively by 4.05% and 2.71%.	N/A
	Ecuador	In February compared to January, general and food CPI slightly increased by 1.2% and 0.6%, respectively. The annual rate of inflation was reported at 5.6% while food inflation was at 5.8%.	N/A
	Guatemala	From January to February, the overall CPI and the food CPI slightly increased by 0.6% and 0.5%, respectively. From April 2011 to February 2012, the inflation rate reached 3.5%, while the food inflation rate was at 7.2%.	In February fuel price increased by 4% compared to January but it went down by 2.3% when compared to April 2011.
	Haiti	In February the general CPI and the food price index increased slightly by 0.2% and 0.3% respectively. From May 2011 to February 2012 the rate of inflation was reported at 3.6%, while food inflation was 3.5%.	N/A
	Honduras	In February, the general CPI and the food CPI increased by 0.9% and 0.32%, respectively, compared to January. The annual increase of the overall and food CPI was 5.6% and 2.7%, respectively.	Fuel prices increased by 5% from January to February and by 8% compared to last year.
	Honduras	In February, the general CPI and the food CPI increased by 1.2% and 1.5%, respectively, compared to January. In February, annual inflation stood at 8.8% while food inflation was at 9.5%.	Fuel price increased by 2.3% from January to February and by 18% compared to last year.
	Panama	In February, general CPI and food CPI increased by 0.6% and 1.3% respectively. The annual rate of inflation for CPI and food CPI was 6.4% and 7.9% respectively.	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**
ODC-Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	**Armenia**	Compared to the previous month, the general CPI decreased by 0.90% in February 2012. Over the last year, the inflation rate decreased by 4%.	From January to February, fuel prices increased by 4%. Since February last year fuel prices rose by 12% in average.
	Egypt	In February, the general CPI recorded a monthly increase of 0.7% compared to January, while the food index increased by 1.5%. The twelve month change of inflation and food inflation were 9.9% and 13.1% respectively.	Fuel prices are subsidized by the Government.
	Kyrgyzstan	In February, the overall and food CPI decreased by 0.6% and 0.9% respectively. Annual inflation decreased by 1.3%.	In February fuel prices decreased by 1.5%. Since February last year fuel prices decreased by 16% in average.
	occupied Palestinian territory	From February to March, the general CPI slightly decreased by 0.2%, while the food CPI decreased by 0.1%. Annual inflation stood at 2.9% in March.	The fuel prices decreased in March by 2%.
	Tajikistan	N/A	In February petrol price decreased by 3.9% compared to January, whereas diesel decreased by 1.1%. Over the last year both increased sharply (+39.8% and +40.2%, respectively) even if a decreasing trend is recorded since December 2011.
ODS-Sudan	**Sudan**	The impact of staple commodity price changes on the cost of the food basket was high (between 16% and 19%) in two sorghum- surplus states (White Nile and Blue Nile) and severe (between 21% and 26%) in four states (all Darfur states besides South Kordofan), indicating an erosion in poor households' purchasing power.	Insecurity and poor harvest have pushed sorghum prices to extremely high levels.

Note: This table includes information from previous bulletins mainly prepared by Country Offices and also information from National Institute of Statistics and Central Banks.

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

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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	-6	7	-1	6	90	17	66	↗	↗
		Rice	22	1	58	3	7	62			↑	
	Bangladesh	Boro-HYV-Coarse	70	-3	13	-18	-17	71	11	54	↑	↑
		Atta-Packet	9	6	21	2	-4	47			↑	
	Cambodia	Rice	65	-18	-4	9	8	106	-3	69	↓	↓
	India	Rice	31	1	8	5	5	85	4	37	↗	↗
		Wheat	22	1	5	-6	-7	48			↗	
	Indonesia	Rice	50	6	10	15	14	136	5	68	↑	↑
	Lao PDR	Rice	64	-5	N/A	-9	-8	N/A	-3	N/A	↓	↓
	Myanmar	Rice	55	-5	N/A	3	6	N/A	-3	N/A	↓	↓
	Nepal	Rice	32	-1	6	-4	-1	74	3	32	↗	↗
		Wheat flour	15	0	8	-4	-1	58			↗	
	Pakistan	Wheat flour	37	3	11	5	3	126	5	58	↑	↑
		Rice	6	3	17	19	17	195			↑	
	Philippines	Rice	48	0	5	2	2	67	2	32	↗	↗
	Sri Lanka	Rice	41	-6	14	-12	-12	59	12	45	↑	↑
		Wheat flour	14	4	46	5	4	149			↑	
	Timor-Leste	Rice	32	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	↑	↑
		Maize	26	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	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
ODD-West Africa	Benin	Maize	19	6	6	15	16	56	2	24	↗	↗
		Cassava products	16	0	2	1	0	34			→	
		Rice	13	3	6	7	6	60			↗	
	Burkina Faso	Sorghum	26	8	8	34	36	67	5	42	↗	↗
		Millet	22	9	12	24	27	64			↑	
		Maize	16	1	0	27	29	63			→	
	Cape Verde	Rice	19	-1	3	4	4	58	3	28	→	→
		Wheat flour	13	1	16	3	4	38			↑	
		Maize	12	0	N/A	4	2	99			→	
	Central African Republic	Cassava	18	-9	-8	4	3	-10	-1	-2	↓	↓
		Maize	13	7	4	7	11	-11			→	
		Rice	4	3	6	-8	-7	19			↗	
		Wheat flour	4	-7	4	-7	-6	17			→	
	Chad	Sorghum	18	13	14	43	47	82	3	28	↑	↑
		Millet	15	0	2	40	40	60			→	
		Maize	5	3	6	36	47	69			↗	
		Imported rice	3	-3	-5	14	15	32			↓	
	Côte d'Ivoire	Imported rice	20	1	10	8	11	60	4	17	↑	↑
		Palm oil	9	2	23	35	2	31			↑	
		Maize	7	-2	6	13	2	26			↗	
	Gambia	Rice	21	-1	-1	8	9	37	1	13	↓	↓
		Millet	19	-2	7	-14	-12	27			↗	
	Ghana	Cassava	21	19	-4	35	34	109	8	115	↓	↓
		Maize	12	25	25	107	91	331			↑	
		Yams	11	25	25	46	40	230			↑	
		Plantains	10	7	25	64	58	155			↑	
		Local rice	8	4	10	49	53	143			↑	
	Guinea	Local rice	37	-3	10	13	13	183	4	72	↑	↑
		Palm oil	6	1	-2	-4	-4	67			↓	
	Guinea Bissau	Imported rice	35	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	1	N/A	→	→
		Maize	8	0	N/A	0	0	N/A			→	
		Millet	8	0	N/A	0	0	N/A			→	
		Wheat	4	-1	N/A	25	26	N/A			↓	
	Liberia	Butter rice	32	2	N/A	27	28	N/A	5	N/A	→	→
		Cassava	21	22	N/A	43	58	N/A			↑	
		Palm oil	15	-2	N/A	20	13	N/A			↓	
	Mali	Imported rice	21	4	5	12	14	41	14	52	↗	↗
		Millet	20	23	28	71	67	103			↑	
		Sorghum	13	18	37	73	68	106			↑	
		Maize	9	13	24	56	56	105			↑	
	Mauritania	Wheat	30	2	N/A	16	15	N/A	1	1	→	→
		Imported rice	11	0	0	-29	-29	7			→	
	Niger	Millet	39	16	3	29	33	57	2	33	→	→
		Sorghum	11	13	6	29	33	57			↗	
		Imported rice	7	0	3	1	1	52			→	
		Maize	1	2	1	1	9	47			→	
	North Nigeria	Sorghum	13	9	0	18	15	47	0	19	→	→
		Millet	11	11	1	23	20	50			→	
		Rice	8	4	-2	16	14	40			↓	
		Maize	8	7	1	16	13	47			→	
	Senegal	Imported rice	30	6	12	9	11	50	5	22	↑	↑
		Maize	10	10	10	26	28	49			↑	
		Millet	8	4	5	19	21	27			↗	
	Sierra Leone	Imported rice	40	4	N/A	17	24	N/A	0	N/A	→	→
		Palm oil	9	-17	N/A	-11	-9	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	6	N/A	15	15	N/A	3	N/A	↗	↗
		Wheat flour	14	0	N/A	8	8	N/A			→	
	Madagascar	Domestic rice	49	6	22	-4	1	29	11	14	↑	↑
	Malawi	Maize	53	41	28	43	67	132	15	70	↑	↑
	Mozambique	Maize	20	1	-4	-14	-14	59	0	25	↓	↓
		Rice	8	-3	-9	-2	1	159			↗	
	Swaziland	Maize meal	25	24	N/A	117	110	N/A	6	N/A	↑	↑
		Rice	8	6	N/A	87	86	N/A			↗	
	Zambia	Maize	51	-1	-5	-11	-11	23	-3	12	↓	↓
	Zimbabwe	Maize	41	13	51	16	22	842	21	345	↑	↑
ODN - Central and Eastern Africa	Burundi	Sweet potatoes	17	21	12	35	68	110	7	61	↑	↑
		Beans	16	-1	23	2	-6	96			↑	
		Cassava flour	13	11	14	10	11	141			↑	
		Maize	13	-4	-5	-1	2	65			↓	
	Congo	Cassava	32	17	N/A	-13	-5	N/A	9	8	↑	↑
		Wheat flour	18	9	17	12	3	43			↑	
	Congo DR	Cassava products	53	18	N/A	-22	-14	N/A	11	N/A	↑	↑
		Maize	14	10	N/A	35	21	N/A			↑	
	Djibouti	Wheat flour	34	0	N/A	-1	11	N/A	0	N/A	→	→
		Rice	17	-2	N/A	-3	0	N/A			↓	
	Ethiopia	Maize	21	-17	-6	51	48	208	4	98	↓	↓
		Wheat	12	2	23	64	58	226			↑	
		Sorghum	12	2	23	64	58	226			↑	
	Kenya	Maize	35	-31	-36	64	42	122	-13	43	↓	↓
	Rwanda	Beans	11	-13	17	-2	-1	77	3	14	↑	↑
		Maize	5	12	30	58	49	110			↑	
	South Sudan	Sorghum	26	13	7	16	80	347	4	130	↗	↗
		Wheat flour	15	-5	N/A	23	59	N/A			↓	
		Millet	7	26	37	-19	147	566			↑	
	Tanzania	Maize	26	2	-16	-3	11	73	-3	35	↓	↓
		Rice	10	18	13	59	65	165			↑	
	Uganda	Cassava flour	13	5	13	18	24	123	3	31	↑	↑
		Maize flour	9	7	10	19	39	108			↑	
		Beans	5	8	15	9	12	99			↑	

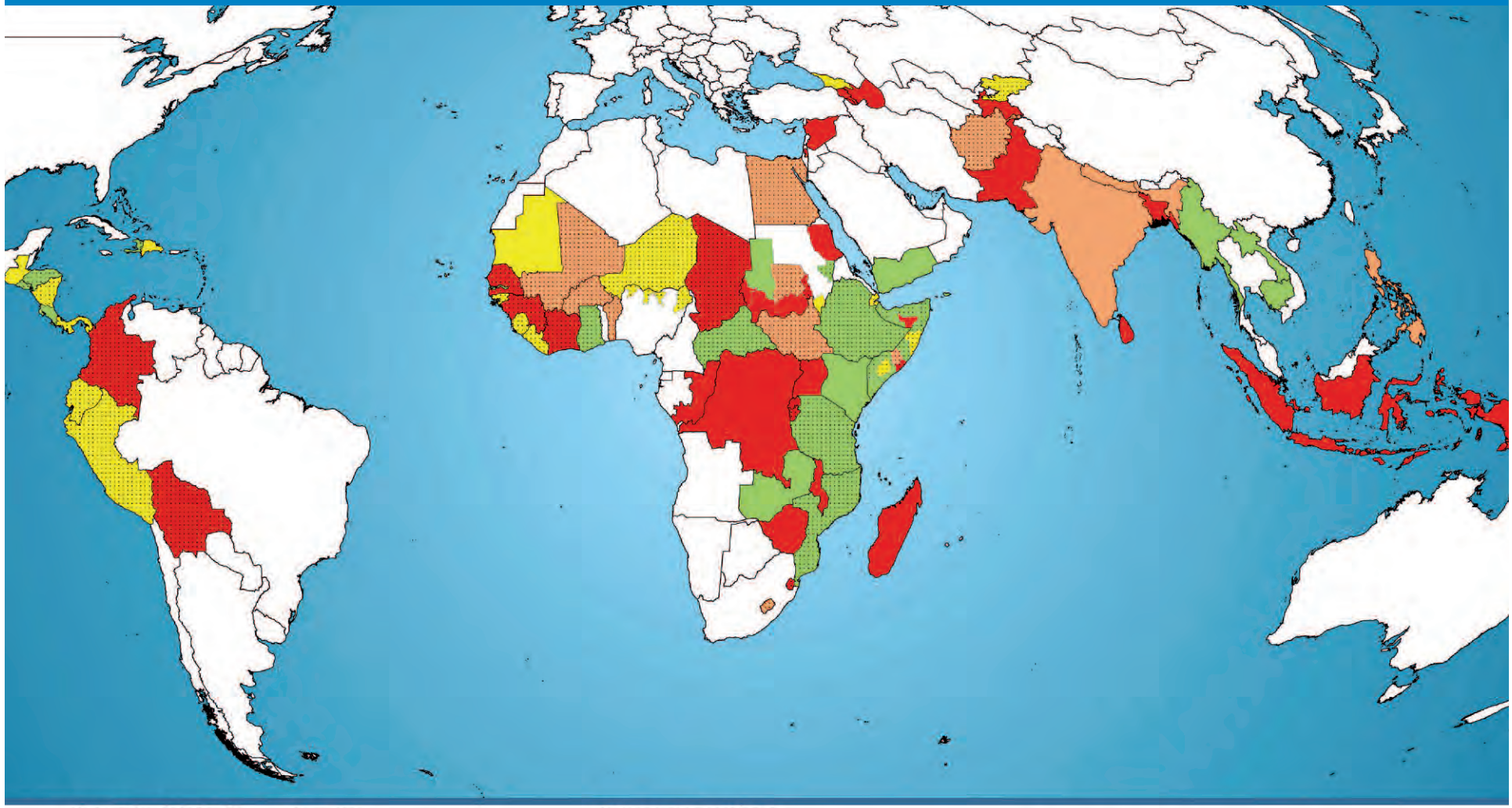
Regions	Countries	Main staple food	Caloric contribution (%)	Change from last quarter (% Change)	Seasonally adjusted quarterly change (% Change)	Monthly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from 5-year average (% Change)	Contribution to the cost 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	-37	-38	-21	-13	-2	-9	23	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-3	5	29	25	53			↗	
		Wheat flour	10	1	2	22	22	62			→	
		Imported rice	9	6	8	17	19	83			↗	
	Somalia - *Bakool*	Red Sorghum	29	-33	-16	-51	-49	218	-5	139	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-32	-11	-39	-32	226			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-19	0	-7	-3	154			→	
		Imported rice	9	-7	14	-3	1	221			↑	
	Somalia - *Banaadir*	Red Sorghum	29	-23	-22	-46	-41	281	-12	159	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-14	-20	-35	-29	243			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-15	-11	-25	-24	140			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-15	-10	-24	-15	217			↓	
	Somalia - *Bari*	Red Sorghum	29	-67	-54	-78	-67	316	-14	141	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	-10	10	13	7	227			↑	
		Imported rice	9	-8	12	16	8	294			↑	
	Somalia - *Bay*	Red Sorghum	29	-4	0	21	39	404	-4	201	→	→
		White maize	18	-56	-32	-63	-50	297			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-15	5	-15	-12	141			↗	
		Imported rice	9	-7	14	-6	-4	180			↑	
	Somalia - *Galgaduud*	Red Sorghum	29	-20	-9	-4	-2	334	1	187	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-7	1	-4	-6	280			→	
		Wheat flour	10	-9	13	-14	-7	171			↑	
		Imported rice	9	-8	23	0	3	257			↑	
	Somalia - *Gedo*	Red Sorghum	29	-32	-30	-56	-44	257	-9	148	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-25	-11	-41	-37	231			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-6	9	-5	-6	155			↑	
		Imported rice	9	-12	8	-6	-6	181			↗	
	Somalia - *Hiraan*	White maize	18	-22	8	-44	-36	261	4	83	↗	↗
		Wheat flour	10	-7	18	-20	-15	165			↑	
		Imported rice	9	-12	12	-25	-15	215			↑	
	Somalia - *Lower Juba*	White maize	18	-30	-8	-22	-20	355	-2	79	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	-26	-9	-2	-2	150			↓	
	Somalia - *Lower Shabelle*	Red Sorghum	29	-39	-30	-47	-30	345	-9	100	↓	↓
	Somalia - *Middle Juba*	White maize	18	-24	-26	-23	-17	495	-3	122	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	-13	12	-11	-13	158			↑	
		Imported rice	9	-26	2	-15	-13	194			→	
	Somalia - *Middle Shabelle*	Red Sorghum	29	-11	13	25	31	554	8	235	↑	↑
		White maize	18	9	7	-45	-42	187			↗	
		Wheat flour	10	-18	20	-17	-7	193			↑	
		Imported rice	9	-14	8	-4	1	240			↗	
	Somalia - *Mudug*	Red Sorghum	29	-14	0	-23	-23	184	13	150	→	→
		White maize	18	41	64	-10	-13	281			↑	
		Wheat flour	10	-10	12	-8	-9	194			↑	
		Imported rice	9	-13	6	-20	-14	291			↗	
	Somalia - *Nugaal*	Red Sorghum	29	-19	-11	-21	2	165	0	123	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-16	-6	-27	-18	171			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-1	22	1	6	215			↑	
		Imported rice	9	-2	27	1	2	258			↑	
	Somalia - *Sanaag*	Wheat flour	10	-16	-1	-10	-15	167	1	39	↓	↓
		Imported rice	9	-10	9	-16	-16	244			↗	

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	3	55	-25	-19	220	12	75	↑	↑
		Wheat flour	10	-8	11	-15	-11	150			↑	
		Imported rice	9	-4	16	0	0	229			↑	
	Somalia - *Togdheer*	Red Sorghum	29	-61	-56	-50	-50	-28	-34	-20	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-46	-43	-44	-51	-24			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-58	-58	-50	-50	-44			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-51	-48	-44	-43	-32			↓	
	Somalia - *Woqooyi Galbeed*	Red Sorghum	29	0	-4	24	31	145	4	73	↓	↓
		White maize	18	4	24	52	62	108			↑	
		Wheat flour	10	-9	2	-1	-3	37			→	
		Imported rice	9	-1	6	1	-4	88			↗	
ODP - Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	Wheat flour	19	-2	14	6	7	54	4	19	↑	↑
		Rice	14	5	16	-21	-20	29			↑	
		Maize	13	-5	-10	-37	-45	34			↓	
	Colombia	Maize	13	69	76	40	68	138	10	22	↑	↑
		Rice	12	0	N/A	3	3	N/A			→	
		Wheat flour	8	-12	-2	-11	-8	45			↓	
	Costa Rica	Rice	17	-5	N/A	-1	-7	N/A	-1	N/A	↓	↓
		Maize	3	-16	N/A	21	4	N/A			↓	
	Dominican Republic	Rice	17	-2	1	-1	-2	27	0	5	→	→
	Ecuador	Rice	19	1	4	5	5	42	2	18	→	→
		Wheat flour	13	0	13	10	10	78			↑	
	El Salvador	Maize	25	-12	-3	-26	-15	53	0	17	↓	↓
		Beans	4	-15	11	-49	-49	42			↑	
		Rice	4	3	15	11	9	49			↑	
	Guatemala	Maize	36	2	N/A	-14	-5	N/A	1	N/A	→	→
	Haiti	Imported rice	23	-7	-2	-8	-11	49	0	21	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	12	-5	5	6	12	57			↗	
		Domestic maize	9	6	3	3	1	29			→	
	Honduras	Maize	26	-5	N/A	-32	-28	N/A	-1	N/A	↓	↓
		Rice	5	6	N/A	2	-3	N/A			↗	
	Nicaragua	Maize	23	4	N/A	-26	-18	N/A	2	N/A	→	→
		Rice	17	8	N/A	7	6	N/A			↗	
	Panama	Rice	24	2	N/A	4	4	N/A	0	N/A	→	→
		Maize	7	-11	N/A	32	51	N/A			↓	
	Peru	Rice	21	0	4	9	12	6	2	13	→	→
		Wheat	14	0	4	2	4	30			→	
		Potatoes	8	4	-1	12	5	36			↓	
		Maize	7	3	6	9	8	64			↗	

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	5	19	-10	-12	26	8	10	↑	↑
	Azerbaijan	Wheat flour	57	-4	23	-8	-5	119	13	68	↑	↑
	Egypt	Wheat flour	35	5	N/A	24	16	N/A	1	N/A	↗	↗
		Rice	12	-7	N/A	32	17	N/A			↓	
	Georgia	Wheat flour	41	-9	0	-13	-9	52	0	21	→	→
	Kyrgyzstan	Wheat	40	2	N/A	-19	-18	N/A	3	N/A	→	→
		Milk	12	19	N/A	23	-3	N/A			↑	
		Potatoes	8	-4	N/A	-45	-50	N/A			↓	
	occupied Palestinian territory	Wheat flour	40	0	23	-2	-2	43	10	22	↑	↑
		Rice	7	-1	5	-9	-9	46			↗	
		Olive oil	5	-6	4	-9	-8	38			→	
	Syria	Wheat flour	39	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	N/A	↑	↑
		Sugar	13	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			↑	
	Tajikistan	Wheat	54	-4	38	7	17	238	21	129	↓	↑
	Yemen	Wheat	38	-22	N/A	-20	0	N/A	-8	N/A	↓	↓
ODS - Sudan	Sudan - *Blue Nile*	Sorghum	63	29	4	62	58	291	3	183	→	→
	Sudan - *Kassala*	Sorghum	30	4	-2	57	62	187	0	69	↓	↓
		Millet	6	-10	2	20	27	223			→	
	Sudan - *North Darfur*	Sorghum - food aid	75	34	-8	70	39	351	-6	263	↓	↓
	Sudan - *North Kordofan*	Sorghum	60	10	9	80	80	209	7	145	↗	↗
		Millet	9	16	13	59	59	218			↑	
	Sudan - *Red Sea*	Sorghum	30	17	19	100	69	195	9	77	↑	↑
		Millet	6	29	47	80	59	301			↑	
	Sudan - *South Darfur*	Sorghum	75	30	27	53	44	346	20	260	↑	↑
	Sudan - *South Kordofan*	Sorghum	60	39	35	69	86	174	24	122	↑	↑
		Millet	9	30	36	48	42	200			↑	
	Sudan - *West Darfur*	Sorghum	75	34	61	N/A	N/A	272	46	204	↑	↑
	Sudan - *White Nile*	Sorghum	60	25	24	67	74	209	15	148	↑	↑
		Millet	9	8	7	70	56	252			↗	

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	52	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, Mone Koe, Mone Yar, Mortai, Myit Chae, Nam San Yang, Nampatkhar, Nyaung Chung, Par Sin Kyaw, Ramci, Rathedaung,Razua, Saidung, Sai Law, Shaokai, Shin Pin Kai, Site Kaung, Tar Shwe Tang, Taung Bazzar, Taung Pyio let Wai, Taunggyi, Thannglang, Tedim, Tuan Jie Cun, Tonzang, Waigmaw,Yenangyaung, Zedi Pyin,Mone Baw,Nampatkhar.
	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.
	Timor Leste	12	Balibo,Baqui,Baucau,Becora,Cailaco,Comoro, Hali-Laren,Laga,Maliana,Numbey,Pune,Venilale.

Regions	Countries	Number of markets	Names of markets included
ODD-West Africa	Benin	7	Abomey, Cotonou, Djougou, Ketou, Natitingou, Nikki, Malanville.
	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, Adjame, Daloa, Bouake, Duekoue, Guiglo, Katiola, Man.
	Gambia	19	Bakau, Banjul, Basse Santosu, Brikama, Essau / Barra, Fatoto, Farafenni, Fass Njaga Choi, Gunjur, Kanlagi, Kaur Wharf Town, Koreh, Kuntaur, Jareng, 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	7	Adel Bagrou, Aoujeft, Boghé, Kankossa, Magta-lahjar, 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	32	Batiment, Buhanda, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Huye, Kabarondo, Kabaya, Karenge, Karubamba, Kibungo , Kimironko, Kinazi, Kora, Mahoko, Mugina, Mugu, Muhanga, Mukamira, Musha, Ndago, Ngororero, Nkoto, Ntenyo, Nyakarambi, Nyamata, Nyange, Ruhango, Ruhengeri, Ruhuha, Rusumo, Rwagitima, 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	10	Maseru, Butha Buthe, Leribe, Berea, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Thaba Tseka, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong.
	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.
	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.
	Syria	33	Al-Bab, Aleppo, Banias, Barzeh, Bsaira, Daraa, Deir Ezor, Douma, Hajar Aswad, Hama, Harra, Hasakeh, Hiffeh, Hims, Jableh, Karama, Lattakia, Manbej, Mayadin, Mesiaf, Mhardeh, Mukharam, Qadsyya, Qamishly, Qasir, Raas ElAin, Raqqa, Safita, Sanamain, Sheikh Saad, Tal Abyad, Tartous, Zablatani.
	Yemen	7	Aden, Amran, Al Hudaydah (Hodieda), Haradh Town, Sa'ada, Sana'a.
ODS-Sudan	Sudan	10	Al Fashir, Damazin, Eddein, El Geneina, Kadugli, Kassala, Kosti, Nyala, Port Sudan, El Obeid.

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[4] 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[5].

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[6], 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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