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LIBERIA MARKET PRICE MONITOR

A monthly price analysis of food and other essential commodities

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KEY POINTS

- The price of imported parboiled rice either decreased or remained stable when compared to the previous month but considerably higher 15% 49% than the past one year in most markets.
- The price of palm oil, charcoal and especially gasoline also increased compared to same period last year;
- The continued depreciation in the local currency against the US dollars is making imported goods expensive;
- Terms of trade in general shifted against both agricultural workers and palm oil producing households.

INTRODUCTION

he September 2017 47th edition of this bulletin analyzes price trends of key food and other essential commodities. More specifically it analyses the price trends for 50kg imported parboiled rice, 50kg empty bag full with cassava, a gallon of palm oil and 50kg empty bag full with charcoal as well as, transportation from Paynesville to all markets surveyed. Gasoline prices are also reviewed. In addition, this edition examines the post Ebola trends on prices of food staples and other non-food commodities.

GLOBAL RICE PRICE TRENDS

FAO Bire Price Indice:												
	All	In	line .	Japanica	Arometic							
		Higher Lower										
		quality	quality									
		2002/2004 = 100										
3935	259	219	228	254	388							
3004	258	207	200	266	155							
3005	313	354	354	363	176							
3006	394	350	387	225	153							
3006 September	190	174	394	113	196							
Ocabler	104	168	383	317	194							
Naveralies	185	167	181	218	198							
December	151	170	181	248	150							
3007 Jacuary	398	379	186	313	199							
Petersony	194	129	189	216	187							
March	199	171	188	210	199							
April	198	174	291	216	306							
May	302	181	109	218	309							
Jacob Contraction	308	194	304	224	203							
307	210	156	304	231	206							
August	312	105	300	341	209							
Secretable	313	199	397	341	315							
3006 JanSep.	198	114	308	231	153							
3007 JanGep.	300	390	395	115	200							
16 Change	3.3	-4.7	21	-2.2	20.9							

Survey Fill

In September 2017, the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) averaged 178.4 points, up 1.4 points (0.8 percent) from August and 7.4 points (4.3 percent) higher than its September 2016 level. Stronger prices in the vegetable oil and diary sectors were responsible for the slight month-on-month increase in the value of the FFPI. The FAO All Rice Price Index also reported an average of 213 points in September 2017, close to its value in August. The firm prices of Aromatic and high quality Indica rice offset declines in lower quality Indica quotations. Price increases were most evident in the Thai fragrant market last month, where thinning availabilities lifted Hom Mali prices to a 29-month high of USD 1064 per tonne. US long-grain quotations also registered notable gains, posting their sixth successive monthly advance in response to prospects of a

much-diminished long-grain crop. Prices of higher-grade Indica rice made more modest inroads in India and Thailand, as currency depreciations towards the end of the month capped support provided by firm demand from Bangladesh and African buyers. Sentiment tended to be weaker elsewhere, with harvest pressure lowering prices in Pakistan for the third consecutive month, while few fresh deals weighed on Indica values in Viet Nam. These tendencies brought the January-September average of the FAO All Rice Price Index to 202.5 points, up 3 percent from its value in the corresponding period of 2016.

(http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/)



WHOLESALE PRICE OF IMPORTED RICE



The retail price for a 50kg bag of imported parboiled rice in September 2017 averaged LD\$ 4,450, up 25 percent compared to last year but remain unchanged from the past one month. Annual price comparisons showed increase in the price of rice in all markets monitored with Tuobo-gbaweeleken, Pleebo, Fish Town, Harper, Barclayville, Gbarma and Tubmanburg markets recording the biggest increases of 49%, 40%, 37%, 36%, 34%, 33% and 32% respectively. The price differentials witness in far-off markets especially in southeastern Liberia is associated with seasonal

PRICES OF OTHER COMMODITIES

In September, the price for a full 50kg bag of cassava averaged LD\$ 740, (20 percent) more than what it was sold for in September 2016. The price for cassava was reported to be stable or higher in most markets monitored across the country. According to Figure 3, the most dramatic price increase was witnessed in Ganta market (108 percent) in Nimba County but also peaked in urban centres of Red Light and Kakata (47 percent) and Duala (43 percent) market in Monrovia. Modest increases was also observed in Bo Waterside (29 percent), Foya (25 percent) and Voinjama (13 percent). The average month-on-month comparison recorded a marginal increase of (5 percent) with price differentials across the markets. The increase in cassava prices is mainly associated with the local currency depreciations. Farmers tend to sell their products relative to the price of other commodities found in the markets.



The average price for a gallon of palm oil currently stands at L\$ 485, up 26 percent compared to a year ago but stable compared to the past one month with price differentials reported across the markets. Palm oil prices are reportedly higher compared to a

factors (increase in demand for imported rice as most farming households have exhausted food stocks from previous harvest and the deplorable road condition due to heavy rains which translates into higher transportation costs when moving commodities from the main port of entry, in Monrovia. For example, consumers in Barclayville, Fish Town and Tuobo-gbaweeleken spend L\$1,650.00 (US\$13.75) more for a 50kg bag of imported rice than consumers in Monrovia. In addition, is the continued depreciation in the local currency against the US dollars, exacerbating the price increase in the main staple, rice.

Meanwhile, the new rice crop harvest taking place in the southeastern part of country coupled with stable to lower international rice prices in Asian markets (a key source of imported rice in Liberia) could ease the pressure on main staple, rice and bring some sign of relief to poor farming households who primarily rely on rice farming as a livelihood, though for a short period.

In general, the food situation across the country is expected to be good (with adequate commercial stocks in-country and the ongoing local rice crop harvest). Notwithstanding, current domestic factors (high food inflation coupled with currency depreciations) could constrain households' food access especially among the rural poor.



year ago in Saclepea (47 percent), Ganta (38 percent), Gbarma (33 percent), Zwedru (31 percent) and Pleebo (30 percent) markets (see Figure 4). Palm oil traders interviewed during market visits attributed the price increase to the prevailing exchange ratedepreciating Liberian against the US Dollar as well as the Price of palm oil in most markets neighboring Guinea and Sierra new oil palm season starts.

According traders Leone. to interviewed in Foya market. approximately 11,340 litres of palm oil or more is sold to traders from Guinea on market days. Similarly, about 90,000 litres of palm oil cross over from Ganta market in Nimba County into Dollar neighboring Guinea.

increase in transportation costs recorded stable to lower prices in which is mostly due to the poor comparison to the past one month. condition of farm to market roads. Palm oil prices may remain stable Important to note is the huge into October and November but domestic demand in addition to could increase at the end of this regular cross-border flows to year due to limited supply as the

PRICES OF OTHER COMMODITIES



Majority of the people residing in Tubmanburg, Gbarma and Bo Waterside rely on charcoal production as means of livelihood. Figure 5 shows that current prices of charcoal increased in most markets compared to last year. The average price for a bag of charcoal currently stands at LD\$289 (21 percent) higher than what it was sold for in the past one year with a marginal increase of (5 percent) between August and September 2017. Like other commodities, the increase in charcoal prices is a reflection of the prevailing exchange rate—depreciating local currency against the US dollars. Charcoal prices may likely continue to go up due to the latter coupled with growing demand in urban areas.

Figure 6: Nominal Price change for 1 gallon of Gasoline in Liberian Dollars (September 2016 and September 2017)



The average price for a gallon of gasoline is LD\$439, up 23 percent compared to a year ago. According to Figure 6, all Liberian markets recorded increase in the price of gasoline. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI) circular issued on September 11, 2017 reported a thirteen United States Cents increase in the price of gasoline which explains the current trend. The official retail pump price for a gallon of gasoline currently stands at LD\$370 (US\$3.20) while Fuel oil (AGO) is LD\$370 (US\$3.17). Comparative price analysis of petroleum products in selected countries in the sub region indicates that the prices of petroleum products in Liberia are among the lowest in the sub region with Guinea at US\$3.37, Ivory Coast US\$3.95, Sierra Leone US\$3.00 and Ghana US\$3.48 per gallon.

PRICES OF OTHER COMMODITIES





TRANSPORTATION CORNER

From Market to	o Capitol Monrovia		September' 2017						
Destination in LDS	Bus	Cam Motor	Pickup	Taxi	Truck				
Bomi	Tubmanburg	225			250				
Bong	Gbarnga	300			500				
Gbarpolu	Bopolu			750	750				
Gbarpolu	Gbarma			450	500				
Grand Bassa	Buchanan	250			425				
Grand Capemount	Bo Waterside	350			450				
Grand Gedeh	Toe Town	3500			4000				
Grand Geden	Zwedru	3500			4000				
Grand Kru	Barclayville			7250	7500				
Lofa	Foya			4000		3500			
Lola	Voinjama	2200			2000				
Margibi	Kakata	100			150				
Maryland	Harper	5500			6000				
Maryland	Pleebo	5000			4750				
Nimba	Ganta	450			700				
Nimba	Saclepea	800		800	950				
River Gee	Fish Town	8000		7750					
	Tuobo-gbaweeleken	9250		8750					
Rivercess	Cestos City	1050	788	788					
Sinoe Greenville				2500	3000				

TERMS OF TRADE (TOT)

Table 1: Terms of Trade between daily wage and imported rice									
Markets	Sep-16	Sep-17	Main Activity						
Barclayville	6.9	5.3	Agriculture						
Bo Waterside		2.7	Charcoal						
Fish Town	5.8	4.4	Agriculture						
Foya	1.9	1.7	Agriculture						
Ganta	4.2	4.9	1 Agriculture						
Gbarnga	2.4	2.2	Agriculture						
Greenville	4.9	4.5	Agriculture						
Harper	4.9	3.6	Agriculture						
Kakata	4.3	4.0	Agriculture						
Pleebo	5.0	3.6	Agriculture						
Red Light		8.8	Construction						
Saclepea	5.0	4.2	Agriculture						
Toe Town	3.5	4.5	1 Agriculture						
Tubmanburg		3.4	Charcoal						
Voinjama	2.3	2.0	Agriculture						
Zwedru	3.6	4.4	Agriculture						

Figure 9: Terms of Trade between 1 gallon of Palm oil and Imported rice



Terms of Trade (TOT) between daily wage and imported rice was unfavorable for agricultural workers in almost all Liberian markets across the country, the exception was Ganta, Toe Town and Zwedru markets. The current dominant agricultural activity is harvesting while construction remains the main source of casual employment in Monrovia and Buchanan. The terms of trade (TOT) here reflect the amount of rice in kilo grams that a household may purchase in exchange of earnings from their daily work either in construction, agricultural labor or the production of charcoal. Casual laborers in Barclayville, Pleebo, Harper and Fish Town are getting 1.6, 1.4 and 1.3 kilograms of rice less respectfully from his/her daily earnings this year compared to a year ago. The decline in terms of trade is due to stable to lower wage rates for casual laborers against the increase in imported rice prices.

The terms of trade (ToT) reported here reflect the amount of rice in kilograms that smallholder oil palm producers may purchase in exchange for a gallon of palm oil. Figure 9 shows that terms of trade was unfavorable for most of the palm oil producers in most of the markets when compared to the past one year. The exception was Bo Waterside, Ganta and Saclepea where terms of trade slightly shifted in favor of palm oil producers. According to figure 9, palm oil producers/ sellers in Duala are obtaining 2.7 kilograms of rice less than the past one year from sale of a gallon of palm oil. A similar situation was also observed in Red Light (-2.3 grams), Harper (-1.5 grams), Fish Town and Greenville (-1.3 grams). The decline in terms of trade will weaken palm oil producing households and sellers purchasing power, thus constraining their food access.

CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

In comparison to last month, the prices of imported parboiled rice, cassava, palm oil and pepper have either decreased or remained stable in most markets monitored across the country. With the new rice crop harvest currently taking place in the south-east and to begin by mid-October in the rest of the country, demand for imported brands is likely to reduce especially in high agriculture production areas like Foya District in Lofa County. The latter in addition to lower international rice prices in the Asian markets (main source of imported rice in Liberia), could lead to stable to lower prices in the coming months.

Meanwhile, the continued depreciation in the local currency against the US dollars since last year could offset the global rice price trends (lower prices in main sources of imported rice in Liberia) effect on the domestic markets. With Liberia as a net importer of food, currency devaluation normally leads to higher import parity price in comparison to domestic prices. This is very critical considering the already high food inflation (currently double digit) and recent price increase in gasoline prices. These factors could seriously impact on the food access of both the urban and rural poor.

In general, food availability across the country is expected to be good (with adequate commercial stocks in-country and the ongoing new rice crop harvest).

With the prevailing currency depreciation and double digit high food inflation, the Ministry of Agriculture and partners will continue to closely monitor food prices in the country.

Tables: Prices of Imported rice, Cassava, Palm oil and Gasoline by Markets

Table 1: Nominal Price changes for 50kg bag of Imported Rice in Liberia Dollars by Markets					Table 3: Nominal Price changes for a gallon of Palm oil in Liberia Dollars by Markets							
County	Markets	Sep-16	Aug-17	Sep-17	% change 1M	% change 1Y	Markets	Sep-16	Aug-17	Sep-17	% change 1M	% change 1Y
Grand Kru	Barclayville	4000	5373	5350	0%	34%	Barclayville		707	730	3%	
Grand Cape Mount	Bo Waterside	3467	3875	3900	1%	13%	Bo Waterside	508	558	617	11%	21%
Gbarpolu	Bopolu	3056	4060	4200	3%	37%	Bopolu	392	450	400	-11%	2%
Grand Bassa	Buchanan		3880	3825	-1%		Buchanan		374	467	25%	
Rivercess	Cestos City	3400	4000	4100	3%	21%	Cestos City	242	225	233	4%	-3%
Montserrado	Duala	3047	3750	3700	-1%	21%	Duala	363	500	450	-10%	24%
River Gee	Fish Town	3900	5450	5350	-2%	37%	Fish Town	500	500	550	10%	10%
Lofa	Foya	4050	4538	5025	11%	24%	Foya	493	500	500	0%	1%
Nimba	Ganta	3850	3833	3833	0%	0%	Ganta	300	433	413	-5%	38%
Gbarpolu	Gbarma	3300	4400	4400	0%	33%	Gbarma	375	450	500	11%	33%
Bong	Gbarnga	3400	4000	4000	0%	18%	Gbarnga	300	375	375	0%	25%
Sinoe	Greenville	3800	4750	4700	-1%	24%	Greenville	400	500	500	0%	25%
Maryland	Harper	3840	5280	5240	-1%	36%	Harper	425	512	488	-5%	15%
Margibi	Kakata	3455	3833	3775	-2%	9%	Kakata	339	392	403	3%	19%
Maryland	Pleebo	3730	5212	5238	0%	40%	Pleebo	288	350	375	7%	30%
Montserrado	Red Light	3025	3725	3700	-1%	22%	Red Light	342	475	413	-13%	21%
Nimba	Saclepea	3400	4200	4125	-2%	21%	Saclepea	300	446	442	-1%	47%
Grand Gedeh	Toe Town	3900	4833	4900	1%	26%	Toe Town	320	700	700	0%	119%
Bomi	Tubmanburg	3033	3983	4000	0%	32%	Tubmanburg	413	475	476	0%	15%
River Gee	Tuobogbaweeleken	3600	5450	5350	-2%	49%	Tuobo-gbaweeleken	300	300	350	17%	17%
Lofa	Voinjama	3808	4350	4383	1%	15%	Voinjama	580	625	600	-4%	3%
Grand Gedeh	Zwedru	3800	4700	4800	2%	26%	Zwedru	533	700	700	0%	31%

Table 2: Nominal Price changes for 50kg bag of Cassava in Liberia Dollars by Markets				Table 4: Nominal Price changes for a gallon of Gasoline in Liberia Dollars by Markets							
	DC	mars by w	arkets	% change	% change	Markets	Sep-16	Aug-17	Sep-17	% change 1M	% change 1Y
Markets	Sep-16	Aug-17	Sep-17	1M	1Y	Barclayville	460	510	580	14%	26%
			-			Bo Waterside	320	311	378	21%	18%
Barclayville	493	438	517	18%	5%	Bopolu		400	400	0%	
Bo Waterside	779	1000	1008	1%	29%	Buchanan		362	391	8%	
Duala	908	1233	1300	5%	43%	Cestos City		480	487	1%	
						Duala	280	340	345	1%	23%
Fish Town	250	250	250	0%	0%	Fish Town	360	500	550	10%	53%
Foya	575	679	717	6%	25%	Foya	408	523	592	13%	45%
Ganta	300	500	625	25%	108%	Ganta	300	355	355	0%	18%
						Gbarma		400	400	0%	
Greenville	800	575	767	33%	-4%	Gbarnga	282	352	360	2%	28%
Kakata	568		833		47%	Greenville	483	462	480	4%	-1%
Pleebo	875	812	813	0%	-7%	Harper	350	480	530	10%	51%
						Kakata	272	345	375	9%	38%
Red Light	885	1250	1300	4%	47%	Pleebo	353	480	513	7%	45%
Saclepea	275	479	433	-10%	58%	Red Light	377	335 360	345	3% -1%	-8% 19%
Toe Town	850	850	840	-1%	-1%	Saclepea Toe Town	298 390	425	430	-1% 1%	19%
Tuobogbaweeleken	250	225	200	-11%	-20%	Tubmanburg	330	355	366	3%	10/0
_						Tuobo-gbaweeleken	380	530	540	2%	42%
Voinjama	533	625	600	-4%	13%	Voinjama	377	397	445	12%	18%
Zwedru	900	925	900	-3%	0%	Zwedru	365	425	450	6%	23%