

Highlights

- The first phase of military operations to retake Hawija and east Shirqat from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) began on 19 September, followed by the start of the second phase a week later. Displacement from western Anbar increased sharply in the second half of September, rising four-fold within a week.
- Food prices increased by 2% across the country, but markets showed higher integration in September.
- Prices in Kerbala and Kirkuk increased by more than 10% and are among the highest in the country.
- Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) indicator shows khoboz bread and sugar to be respectively at alert and stress level.
- The wage of unskilled labour has increased by 17% across the country. Wages in hard-to-reach have decreased and are still lower than the rest of the country.

Socioeconomic Background

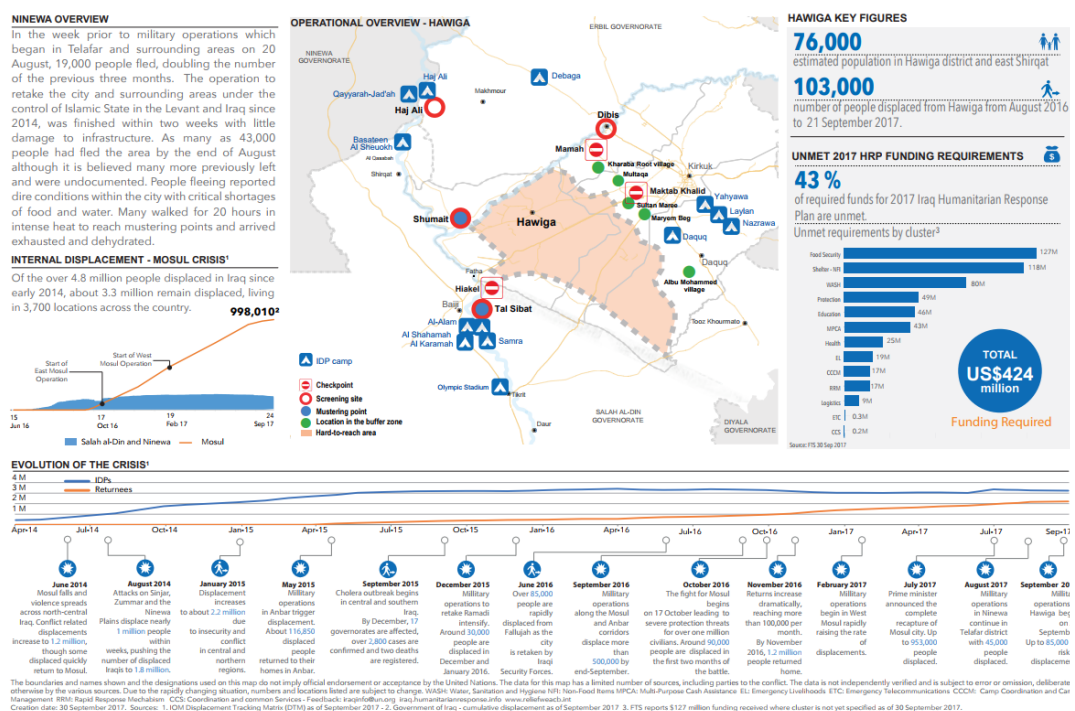
The first phase of military operations to retake Hawija and east Shirqat from the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) began on 19 September, followed by the start of the second phase a week later. The operations displaced over 7,000 people in the first week. Front lines have moved through sparsely-populated outlying villages, and humanitarian partners are preparing for displacement patterns similar to Mosul and Telafar, in which displacement sharply increases when

the fighting reaches the outskirts of Hawija town.

Displacement from western Anbar increased sharply in the second half of September, rising four-fold in within a week. This spike shortly preceded the onset of military operations in ISIL-held Ana district on 19 September. The district was retaken by the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) within a week, displacing an estimated 6,000 people.

The below dashboard describes the most recent updates¹.

IRAQ: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 30 September 2017)



Contacts

Sally Haydock
sally.haydock@wfp.org

Maha Ahmed
maha.ahmed@wfp.org

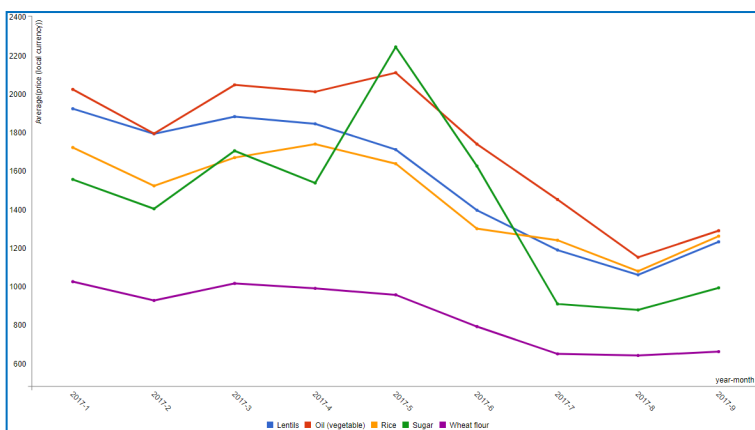
Asif Niazi
asif.niazi@wfp.org

¹ OCHA Iraq - Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 30 September 2017)

Food National Price Trends

In September food prices followed a similar upward trend at national level (Chart 1). Rice price increased on average by 7%, while sugar is the only main commodity whose price decrease (-6%). The cost of lentils (6%), fresh milk (12%) and onions (7%) increased compared to August. Minor changes were registered also on the national average price of vegetable oil and sugar, respectively found to be 2% and 3% more expensive. On the contrary a slight decrease in prices was registered for meat (-2%).

Chart 1: Price Trend of Main Food Commodities (in IQD/Unit)



However, food prices have followed very different paths across governorates. Lentils were found particularly more expensive in Dohuk (8%), Kirkuk (17%) and Sulaymanyah (19%), while decreased in Salah Al-Din (-7%). On the other hand beef saw a decrease in Kirkuk (-12%) and increase in Sulaymanyah and Salah Al Din, by 7% and 8% respectively. Price of fresh milk across Iraq was very volatile with remarkable surge in Baghdad (7%) and Ninewa

(21%), while dropping in Diyala (-9%) and Anbar(-7%). Fresh milk in Kirkuk is very difficult to find and therefore its price has almost tripled in the area. Vegetable oil saw a sharp increase of 72% in Kirkuk. Onions were found more expensive across the country, especially in Sulaymanyah where the price doubled, Salah Al-Din (21%), Erbil (33%), Dohuk (18%) and Ninewa (17%). The price of sugar has been quite volatile across Iraq, with a sharp increase in Kirkuk (102%) and Sulaymanyah (19%). Baghdad however registered a decrease by 18% and Anbar by 9%. Finally wheat flour was found 25% more expensive in Sulaymanyah and 7% cheaper in Erbil. Despite a 5% decrease in the cost of wheat flour, it is noteworthy that Kirkuk stands as the governorate with the sharpest increase in prices which sums up to the several months of abnormally high prices due to the high influx of IDPs (Map 1). The other region with an increase of more than 10% is Kerbala, that in September registered the highest cost of the food basket, compared to Erbil where the lowest food prices are found (Chart 2b).

Despite these two extremes it has to be highlighted that the markets have been integrating better in September as a convergence of prices is witnessed (Chart 3).

Despite the convergence, prices in some governorates behaved extremely. In the case of Sulaymanyah, all main commodities, with the exception of fresh milk, are found to be more expensive compared to August. Similarly

Map 1: Change of food basket price from previous month

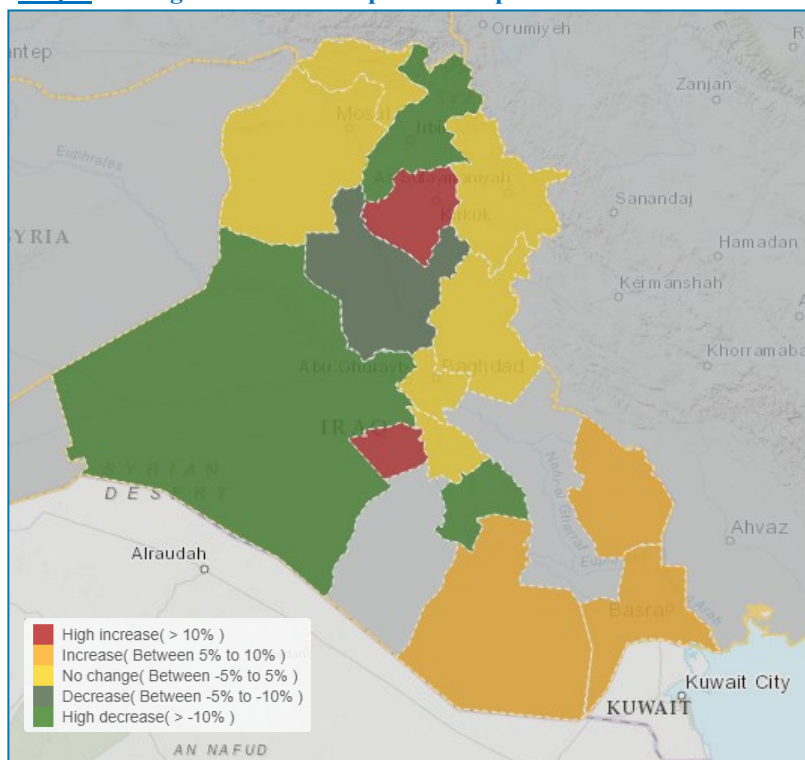
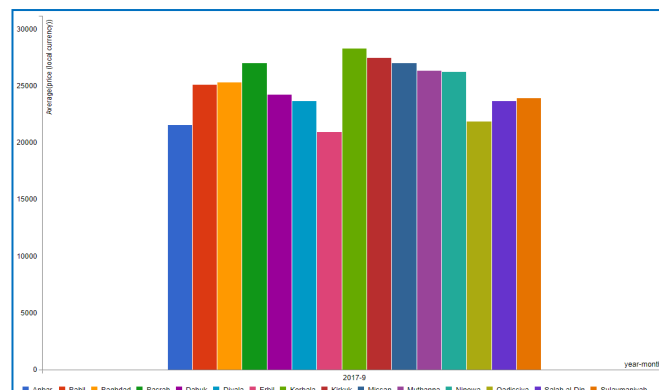
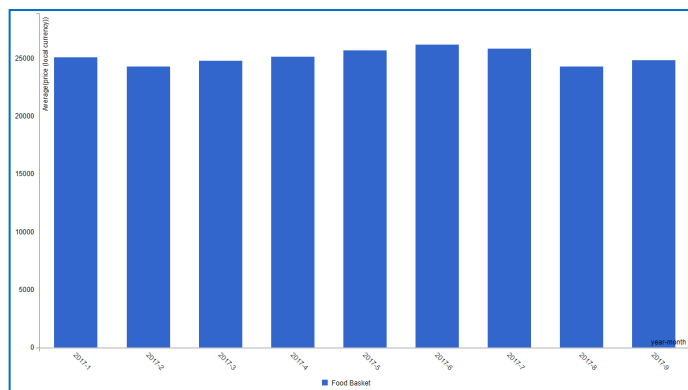
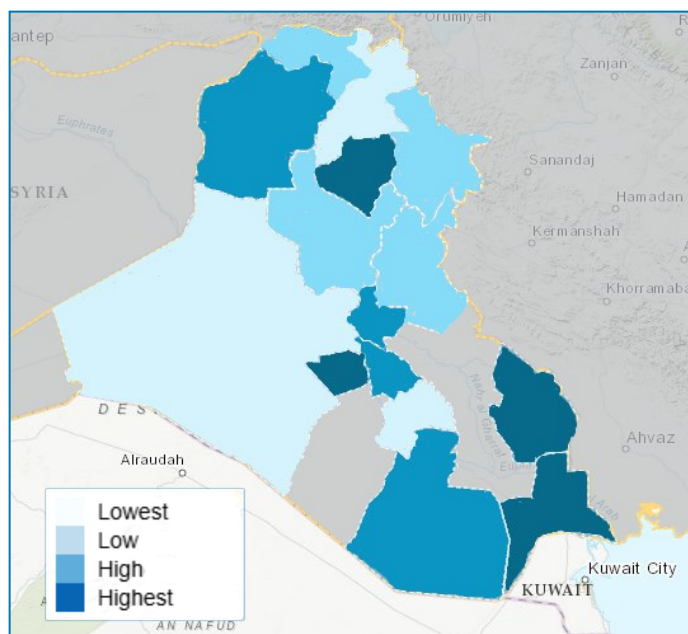


Chart 2: Cost of Minimum Food Basket (in IQD) at national (a) and sub-national level (b)**Map 2: Cost of food basket across governorates**

Salah Al Din saw a sharp increase in all commodities except lentils (-7%). Finally Kirkuk saw the prices of milk, lentils, oil and sugar sharply increase, while wheat flour and meat decreased.

The above described fluctuations have resulted in an overall increase in the cost of the food basket by 2%, after having reached the lowest cost of the year in August 2017 (Chart 2).

In September the highest cost was found in Kerbala for the second month in a row. In general north-western, central and southern governorates are those where food prices are higher. It has also to be considered that no data were collected for Thi-Qar and Wassit in September.

It must be taken into consideration that averages don't include locations where food commodities are reported as not available or where key informants have not answered the calls (see Methodology).

Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS)

According to the Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) indicator, the food basket is at normal level in September when compared to the seasonally adjusted index. Nevertheless, as shown in Chart 3a khoboz bread and sugar are respectively at alert and stress level. Charts 3b, 3c and 3d show the trends of the food basket and the two highlighted items. The ALPS indicator also provides a 3-month forecast. In this sense the price of the food basket is expected to stabilize in the following months. The same cannot be said for khoboz bread, which will keep increasing in the next quarter. The price of sugar will increase slightly in October and then decrease towards the end of the year. When it comes to food basket it was only at stress level in Ninewa and Kerbala (Map 3).

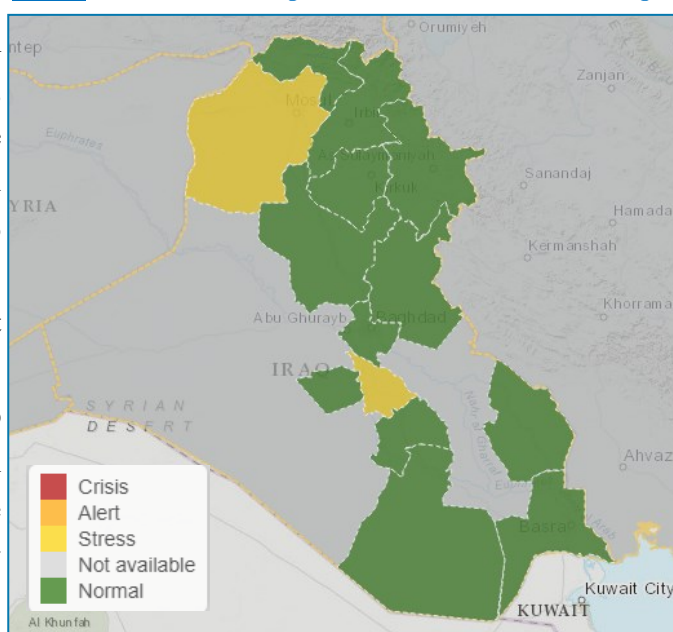
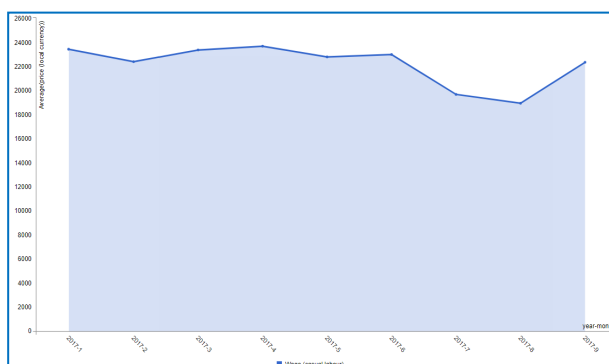
Map 3: Alert for Price Spikes of food basket across Iraq

Chart 3: Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) for food basket (b), khoboz bread (c) and sugar (d)

Unskilled Labour and Wage-to-Food Terms of Trade (ToT)

The wage of unskilled labour has sharply increased by 17% across the country (Chart 4). It has nevertheless to be noticed that this is not the case in all governorates. In fact, in hard-to-reach areas average wages for casual

Chart 4: Cost of Unskilled Labour per day (in IQD)**Chart 5: Wage-to-Food ToT (in food baskets/day)**

labour decreased notably. In Kirkuk and Diyala unskilled labour can be paid 7% less than in August. In Ninewa and Anbar the cost of casual labour is 8 and 4% cheaper respectively. Only Salah Al-Din among the hard-to-reach areas saw an increase (13%) of the wage of unskilled workers. Casual work comes at the lowest cost in Ninewa at IQD 8,367 while the highest wages are paid in Dohuk, Missan, Basrah, Kerbala and Qadissyia at IQD 25,000. As a consequence the wage-to-food terms of trade (ToT) increased by 7% at the national level (Chart 5).

Methodology

Market information is collected on weekly basis by WFP field monitors. Additionally WFP in partnership with Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) collects market data remotely through mVAM technology from key informants in those governorates where access is restricted, using telephone interviews. Data are then cleaned and consolidated. Monthly averages are used for the Iraq Monthly Monitor Report. Field monitors collect prices for 23 food commodities, 3 fuel items, 7 hygiene commodities and the cost of unskilled labour. WFP field monitors cover 12 governorates where access is not restricted plus three additional governorates (Kirkuk, Baghdad and Diyala) when the security situation allows. IRW key informants collect market prices of 8 main food commodities and the daily wage of unskilled labour from six hard-to-reach areas in central and northern governorates of Iraq (Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala, Kirkuk, Ninewa and Salah Al-Din) through mVAM technology.

The report is based on the analyses produced by the [Safety Nets Alert Platform \(SNAP\)](#) which replaces the Integrated Market Surveillance Tool (IMST). Through automated analysis, SNAP platform analyzes trends of main food and non-food commodities, minimum food basket, providing an indication of how much the markets are integrated in the country. In addition SNAP produces an early warning indicator (ALPS) with a 3-month forecast for each relevant commodity and at subnational level. Food and non-food prices are analyzed against previous periods. Availability is also assessed.

The classification of the availability is based on the monthly averages. A commodity is classified as **Available** when it is found available on every visit in the key market of a specific governorate; **Widely Available** when for only one visit the availability is not full; **Sporadically Available** when in at least half of the visits, the item is recorded as rare in the market; a commodity is **Mostly Not Available** when it was found only in rare cases in a governorate during the analyzed month; finally a item is classified as **Not Available** when it is not found in any market of a governorate at all.

AV	Available
WAV	Widely Available
SAV	Scarcely Available
MNA	Mostly Not Available
NA	Not Available
DNC	Data not collected

The Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) is a WFP-developed indicator calculated as follows $ALPS = \frac{(Price_{it} - Season_{it})}{\sigma_{\epsilon}}$. It is computed for each month (t) by dividing the difference between the observed and estimated seasonal price of a specific commodity (i) by the standard deviation of the error term (σ_{ϵ}).

Situation on a given market :	ALPS thresholds :
Normal	$ALPS < 0.25$
Stress	$0.25 \leq ALPS < 1$
Alert	$1 \leq ALPS < 2$
Crisis	$ALPS \geq 2$

The minimum food basket monitored by WFP contains five food commodities. The quantities are adjusted against the survival caloric intake needs. The five commodities are wheat flour (6.75Kg), sugar(1Kg), rice (6.75Kg), vegetable oil (0.9L) and lentils (1.8Kg). The food basket analyzed is the monthly minimum food basket per household.

This bulletin integrates the information provided by the mVAM Flash Updates on specific areas of the country that deserve specific attention. Occasionally the IMST is used to provide customized analyses on hard-to-reach areas. The Iraq Market Monitor Report is issued since August 2016 on a monthly basis.

NOTE: Due to the long-lasting conflict in Falluja and Mosul, and the related impact on markets, to avoid distortions on average price analyses by governorate and maintain consistency over time, the two districts have been removed from all quantitative analyses.

An interactive version of the analysis presented in this bulletin, along with additional details, can be found on [SNAP website](#) (click [here](#) to request for an account)

Annex 1: Market Prices by Governorate

Governorate	Commodity	Current Month	Previous Period				% Change From the Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Anbar	Lentils	1,531	1,524	1,700	1,880	1,607	1%	-10%	-19%	-5%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Meat (beef)	11,426	11,545	11,200	10,722	11,482	-1%	2%	7%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Milk	1,861	2,000	1,800	1,991	2,102	-7%	3%	-7%	-11%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Oil (vegetable)	1,620	1,698	1,750	1,889	1,882	-5%	-7%	-14%	-14%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Onions	824	779	650	704	759	6%	27%	17%	9%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Sugar	1,074	1,179	1,100	1,306	1,277	-9%	-2%	-18%	-16%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wage (casual labour)	21,667	22,500	19,000	19,074	16,964	-4%	14%	14%	28%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wheat flour	717	737	910	1,024	1,191	-3%	-21%	-30%	-40%	↔	↔	↔	↔
Babil	Lentils	2,500		2,500	2,000	2,000	0%	25%	25%		↔	↔	↔	↔
	Meat (beef)	10,000		13,000	13,000	13,000	-23%	-23%	-23%		↔	↔	↔	↔
	Milk	1,000		2,000	2,000	2,000	-50%	-50%	-50%		↔	↔	↔	↔
	Oil (vegetable)	1,250		2,250	2,250	2,250	-44%	-44%	-44%		↔	↔	↔	↔
	Onions	750		1,000	875	938	-25%	-14%	-20%		↔	↔	↔	↔
	Sugar	1,000		1,500	1,000	1,375	-33%	0%	-27%		↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wage (casual labour)	10,000		30,000	30,000	30,000	-67%	-67%	-67%		↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wheat flour	750		1,188	1,250	1,000	-37%	-40%	-25%		↔	↔	↔	↔
Baghdad	Lentils	1,806	1,767	2,000	1,903	1,979	2%	-10%	-5%	-9%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Meat (beef)	13,889	13,852	14,300	13,625	13,229	0%	-3%	2%	5%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Milk	1,667	1,558	1,450	1,703	1,925	7%	15%	-2%	-13%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Oil (vegetable)	1,767	1,757	1,700	1,840	1,813	1%	4%	-4%	-3%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Onions	889	850	800	799	788	5%	11%	11%	13%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Sugar	1,000	1,217	1,325	1,257	1,271	-18%	-25%	-20%	-21%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wage (casual labour)	23,333	22,000	23,000	21,667	21,042	6%	1%	8%	11%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wheat flour	1,172	1,150	1,150	1,153	1,125	2%	2%	2%	4%	↔	↔	↔	↔
Basrah	Lentils	2,500	2,500	2,333	1,750	2,000	0%	7%	43%	25%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Meat (beef)	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Milk	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	4,000	0%	0%	-25%	-63%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Oil (vegetable)	1,500	1,500	1,667	1,500	1,500	0%	-10%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Onions	750	750	583	500	750	0%	29%	50%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Sugar	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wage (casual labour)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wheat flour	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
Dahuk	Lentils	2,438	2,250	2,250	1,875	1,821	8%	8%	30%	34%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Meat (beef)	14,500	15,000	13,750	15,000	10,736	-3%	5%	-3%	35%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Milk	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,625	1,938	0%	0%	-8%	-23%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Oil (vegetable)	1,438	1,500	1,500	1,625	1,438	-4%	-4%	-12%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Onions	813	688	750	750	625	18%	8%	8%	30%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Sugar	1,313	1,250	1,250	1,125	1,000	5%	5%	17%	31%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wage (casual labour)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wheat flour	938	1,000	1,000	1,000	875	-6%	-6%	-6%	7%	↔	↔	↔	↔
Diyala	Lentils	1,806	1,731	1,857	1,821	1,735	4%	-3%	-1%	4%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Meat (beef)	13,222	12,889	14,000	12,786	13,176	3%	-6%	3%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Milk	1,583	1,731	1,929	1,616	1,603	-9%	-18%	-2%	-1%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Oil (vegetable)	1,667	1,722	1,643	1,955	1,868	-3%	1%	-15%	-11%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Onions	833	736	643	668	653	13%	30%	25%	28%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Sugar	1,183	1,146	1,214	1,196	1,096	3%	-3%	-1%	8%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wage (casual labour)	16,667	17,963	17,857	18,750	19,589	-7%	-7%	-11%	-15%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wheat flour	972	1,037	1,000	966	1,103	-6%	-3%	1%	-12%	↔	↔	↔	↔
Erbil	Lentils	1,500	1,500		1,500	1,500	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Meat (beef)	15,000	15,000		15,000	16,000	0%	0%	-6%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Milk	1,750	1,750		2,000	1,750	0%	-13%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Oil (vegetable)	1,500	1,500		1,500	1,500	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Onions	1,000	750		1,000	750	33%	0%	33%	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Sugar	750	750		750	1,000	0%	0%	-25%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wage (casual labour)	20,000	20,000		17,000	12,000	0%	18%	67%	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wheat flour	650	700		700	1,000	-7%	-7%	-35%	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Kerbala	Lentils	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Meat (beef)	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Milk	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Oil (vegetable)	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	2,500	0%	0%	0%	-30%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Onions	1,000	938	1,000	1,000	1,000	7%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Sugar	1,250	1,313	1,313	1,250	1,250	-5%	-5%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wage (casual labour)	25,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	0%	25%	25%	25%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Wheat flour	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,300	1,250	0%	0%	-4%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔

Governorate	Commodity	Current Month	Previous Period				% Change From the Previous Period				Direction of Change				
			1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr	1 M (+/- 5%)	3 M (+/-10%)	6 M (+/-10%)	1 Yr (+/-10%)	
Kirkuk	Lentils	1,528	1,303	1,391	2,045	1,352	17%	10%	-25%	13%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Meat (beef)	12,100	13,806	14,222	13,333	13,419	-12%	-15%	-9%	-10%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Milk	4,250	1,517	3,357	2,264	1,887	180%	27%	88%	125%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Oil (vegetable)	4,025	2,338	4,583	3,282	3,629	72%	-12%	23%	11%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Onions	1,033	1,015	2,305	1,404	1,048	2%	-55%	-26%	-1%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Sugar	4,750	2,353	5,889	4,308	2,525	102%	-19%	10%	88%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Wage (casual labour)	20,000	21,485	22,500	21,714	21,613	-7%	-11%	-8%	-7%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
Wheat flour	1,100	1,153	1,063	1,071	3,417	-5%	4%	3%	-68%	↕	↕	↕	↕		
Missan	Lentils	2,500	2,500	2,333	1,750	2,000	0%	7%	43%	25%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Meat (beef)	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	0%	0%	0%	-7%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Milk	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	4,000	0%	0%	-25%	-63%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Oil (vegetable)	1,500	1,500	1,667	1,500	1,500	0%	-10%	0%	0%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Onions	750	750	583	500	750	0%	29%	50%	0%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Sugar	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Wage (casual labour)	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
Wheat flour	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↕	↕	↕	↕		
Muthanna	Lentils	2,250		2,000	2,000	2,000		13%	13%	13%		↕	↕	↕	
	Meat (beef)	12,000		7,500	7,500	7,500		60%	60%	60%		↕	↕	↕	
	Milk	1,000		1,500	1,500	1,500		-33%	-33%	-33%		↕	↕	↕	
	Oil (vegetable)	1,250		1,750	1,750	1,750		-29%	-29%	-29%		↕	↕	↕	
	Onions	500		500	750	688		0%	-33%	-27%		↕	↕	↕	
	Sugar	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000		0%	0%	0%		↕	↕	↕	
	Wage (casual labour)	10,000		25,000	25,000	25,000		-60%	-60%	-60%		↕	↕	↕	
Wheat flour	1,000		1,250	1,250	1,250		-20%	-20%	-20%		↕	↕	↕		
Ninewa	Lentils	1,625	1,688	1,688	1,602	1,433	-4%	-4%	1%	13%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Meat (beef)	12,625	12,462	12,188	11,688	11,423	1%	4%	8%	11%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Milk	2,214	1,827	1,813	1,891	1,471	21%	22%	17%	51%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Oil (vegetable)	1,531	1,496	1,500	1,598	1,606	2%	2%	-4%	-5%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Onions	750	643	625	719	644	17%	20%	4%	16%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Sugar	1,025	1,027	1,063	1,109	1,010	0%	-4%	-8%	2%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Wage (casual labour)	15,688	16,964	16,250	17,969	18,654	-8%	-3%	-13%	-16%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
Wheat flour	922	823	1,031	930	1,058	12%	-11%	-1%	-13%	↕	↕	↕	↕		
Qadisiya	Lentils	1,500		2,500	2,000	2,000		-40%	-25%	-25%		↕	↕	↕	
	Meat (beef)	11,000		14,000	13,000	13,000		-21%	-15%	-15%		↕	↕	↕	
	Milk	1,250		2,000	2,000	2,000		-38%	-38%	-38%		↕	↕	↕	
	Oil (vegetable)	1,500		2,250	2,250	2,250		-33%	-33%	-33%		↕	↕	↕	
	Onions	750		813	1,000	938		-8%	-25%	-20%		↕	↕	↕	
	Sugar	1,000		1,500	1,000	1,375		-33%	0%	-27%		↕	↕	↕	
	Wage (casual labour)	25,000		31,250	30,000	30,000		-20%	-17%	-17%		↕	↕	↕	
Wheat flour	500		1,063	1,000	1,000		-53%	-50%	-50%		↕	↕	↕		
Salah al-Din	Lentils	1,544	1,652	1,875	1,750	1,879	-7%	-18%	-12%	-18%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Meat (beef)	12,882	11,920	12,900	11,980	12,459	8%	0%	8%	3%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Milk	1,529	1,500	1,575	1,590	1,536	2%	-3%	-4%	0%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Oil (vegetable)	1,585	1,609	1,640	1,890	1,750	-1%	-3%	-16%	-9%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Onions	721	593	625	572	614	21%	15%	26%	17%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Sugar	1,029	1,065	1,175	1,240	1,162	-3%	-12%	-17%	-11%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Wage (casual labour)	17,647	15,652	19,500	17,400	17,857	13%	-10%	1%	-1%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
Wheat flour	1,050	996	975	1,006	1,162	5%	8%	4%	-10%	↕	↕	↕	↕		
Sulaymaniyah	Lentils	2,000	1,300	1,675	2,750	2,500	54%	19%	-27%	-20%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Meat (beef)	16,000	15,000	15,750	15,000	15,000	7%	2%	7%	7%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Milk	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,963	2,000	2,000	0%	-24%	-25%	-25%	↕	↕	↕	↕
	Oil (vegetable)	1,500	1,375	1,550	1,875	1,813	9%	-3%	-20%	-17%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Onions	1,000	500	550	1,000	813	100%	82%	0%	23%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Sugar	1,313	1,100	1,000	1,213	1,000	19%	31%	8%	31%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
	Wage (casual labour)	20,000	19,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5%	-20%	-20%	-20%	↕	↕	↕	↕	
Wheat flour	938	750	738	913	1,000	25%	27%	3%	-6%	↕	↕	↕	↕		

Annex 2: Market Prices by Commodity

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				% Change From the Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Lentils	Anbar	1,531	1,524	1,700	1,880	1,607	1%	-10%	-19%	-5%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Babil	2,500	0	2,500	2,000	2,000	0%	25%	25%	25%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Baghdad	1,806	1,767	2,000	1,903	1,979	2%	-10%	-5%	-9%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Basrah	2,500	2,500	2,333	1,750	2,000	0%	7%	43%	25%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Dahuk	2,438	2,250	2,250	1,875	1,821	8%	8%	30%	34%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Diylala	1,806	1,731	1,857	1,821	1,735	4%	-3%	-1%	4%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Erbil	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	1,500	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kerbala	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kirkuk	1,528	1,303	1,391	2,045	1,352	17%	10%	-25%	13%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Missan	2,500	2,500	2,333	1,750	2,000	0%	7%	43%	25%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Muthanna	2,250	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	13%	13%	13%	13%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Ninewa	1,625	1,688	1,688	1,602	1,433	-4%	-4%	1%	13%	↔	↔	↔	↔
Qadisiya	1,500	0	2,500	2,000	2,000	-40%	-25%	-25%	-25%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Salah al-Din	1,544	1,652	1,875	1,750	1,879	-7%	-18%	-12%	-18%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Sulaymaniyah	2,000	1,300	1,675	2,750	2,500	54%	19%	-27%	-20%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Meat (beef)	Anbar	11,426	11,545	11,200	10,722	11,462	-1%	2%	7%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Babil	10,000	0	13,000	13,000	13,000	-23%	-23%	-23%	-23%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Baghdad	13,889	13,852	14,300	13,625	13,229	0%	-3%	2%	5%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Basrah	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Dahuk	14,500	15,000	13,750	15,000	10,736	-3%	5%	-3%	35%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Diylala	13,222	12,889	14,000	12,786	13,176	3%	-6%	3%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Erbil	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	16,000	0%	0%	-6%	-6%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kerbala	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kirkuk	12,100	13,806	14,222	13,333	13,419	-12%	-15%	-9%	-10%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Missan	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	0%	0%	-7%	-7%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Muthanna	12,000	0	7,500	7,500	7,500	60%	60%	60%	60%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Ninewa	12,625	12,462	12,188	11,688	11,423	1%	4%	8%	11%	↔	↔	↔	↔
Qadisiya	11,000	0	14,000	13,000	13,000	-21%	-15%	-15%	-15%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Salah al-Din	12,882	11,920	12,900	11,980	12,459	8%	0%	8%	3%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Sulaymaniyah	16,000	15,000	15,750	15,000	15,000	7%	2%	7%	7%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Milk	Anbar	1,861	2,000	1,800	1,991	2,102	-7%	3%	-7%	-11%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Babil	1,000	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	-50%	-50%	-50%	-50%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Baghdad	1,667	1,558	1,450	1,703	1,925	7%	15%	-2%	-13%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Basrah	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	4,000	0%	0%	-25%	-63%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Dahuk	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,625	1,938	0%	0%	-8%	-23%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Diylala	1,583	1,731	1,929	1,616	1,603	-9%	-18%	-2%	-1%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Erbil	1,750	1,750	0	2,000	1,750	0%	-13%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kerbala	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kirkuk	4,250	1,517	3,357	2,264	1,887	180%	27%	88%	125%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Missan	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	4,000	0%	0%	-25%	-63%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Muthanna	1,000	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	-33%	-33%	-33%	-33%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Ninewa	2,214	1,827	1,813	1,891	1,471	21%	22%	17%	51%	↔	↔	↔	↔
Qadisiya	1,250	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	-38%	-38%	-38%	-38%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Salah al-Din	1,529	1,500	1,575	1,590	1,536	2%	-3%	-4%	-4%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Sulaymaniyah	1,500	1,500	1,963	2,000	2,000	0%	-24%	-25%	-25%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Oil (vegetable)	Anbar	1,620	1,698	1,750	1,889	1,882	-5%	-7%	-14%	-14%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Babil	1,250	0	2,250	2,250	2,250	-44%	-44%	-44%	-44%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Baghdad	1,767	1,757	1,700	1,840	1,813	1%	4%	-4%	-3%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Basrah	1,500	1,500	1,667	1,500	1,500	0%	-10%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Dahuk	1,438	1,500	1,500	1,625	1,438	-4%	-4%	-12%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Diylala	1,667	1,722	1,643	1,955	1,868	-3%	1%	-15%	-11%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Erbil	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	1,500	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kerbala	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	2,500	0%	0%	0%	-30%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kirkuk	4,025	2,338	4,583	3,282	3,629	72%	-12%	23%	11%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Missan	1,500	1,500	1,667	1,500	1,500	0%	-10%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Muthanna	1,250	0	1,750	1,750	1,750	-29%	-29%	-29%	-29%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Ninewa	1,531	1,496	1,500	1,598	1,606	2%	2%	-4%	-5%	↔	↔	↔	↔
Qadisiya	1,500	0	2,250	2,250	2,250	-33%	-33%	-33%	-33%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Salah al-Din	1,585	1,609	1,640	1,890	1,750	-1%	-3%	-16%	-9%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Sulaymaniyah	1,500	1,375	1,550	1,875	1,813	9%	-3%	-20%	-17%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Onions	Anbar	824	779	650	704	759	6%	27%	17%	9%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Babil	750	0	1,000	875	938	-25%	-14%	-20%	-20%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Baghdad	889	850	800	799	788	5%	11%	13%	13%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Basrah	750	750	583	500	750	0%	29%	50%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Dahuk	813	688	750	750	625	18%	8%	8%	30%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Diylala	833	736	643	668	653	13%	30%	25%	28%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Erbil	1,000	750	0	1,000	750	33%	0%	33%	33%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kerbala	1,000	938	1,000	1,000	1,000	7%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kirkuk	1,033	1,015	2,305	1,404	1,048	2%	-55%	-26%	-1%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Missan	750	750	583	500	750	0%	29%	50%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Muthanna	500	0	500	750	688	0%	-33%	-27%	-27%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Ninewa	750	643	625	719	644	17%	20%	4%	16%	↔	↔	↔	↔
Qadisiya	750	0	813	1,000	938	-8%	-25%	-20%	-20%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Salah al-Din	721	593	625	572	614	21%	15%	26%	17%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Sulaymaniyah	1,000	500	550	1,000	813	100%	82%	0%	23%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Sugar	Anbar	1,074	1,179	1,100	1,306	1,277	-9%	-2%	-18%	-16%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Babil	1,000	0	1,500	1,000	1,375	-33%	0%	-27%	-27%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Baghdad	1,000	1,217	1,325	1,257	1,271	-18%	-25%	-20%	-21%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Basrah	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Dahuk	1,313	1,250	1,250	1,125	1,000	5%	5%	17%	31%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Diylala	1,183	1,146	1,214	1,196	1,096	3%	-3%	-1%	8%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Erbil	750	750	0	750	1,000	0%	0%	-25%	-25%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kerbala	1,250	1,313	1,313	1,250	1,250	-5%	-5%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Kirkuk	4,750	2,353	5,889	4,308	2,525	102%	-19%	10%	88%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Missan	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Muthanna	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Ninewa	1,025	1,027	1,063	1,109	1,010	0%	-4%	-8%	2%	↔	↔	↔	↔
Qadisiya	1,000	0	1,500	1,000	1,375	-33%	0%	-27%	-27%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Salah al-Din	1,029	1,065	1,175	1,240	1,162	-3%	-12%	-17%	-11%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Sulaymaniyah	1,313	1,100	1,000	1,213	1,000	19%	31%	8%	31%	↔	↔	↔	↔	
Wage (casual labour)	Anbar	21,667	22,500	19,000	19,074	16,964	-4%	14%	14%	28%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Babil	10,000	0	30,000	30,000	30,000	-67%	-67%	-67%	-67%	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Baghdad	23,333	22,000	23,000	21,667	21,042	6%	1%	8%	11%	↔	↔	↔	↔