



JUNE 2019

HIGHLIGHTS

- Currency Exchange Rate:** The average exchange rate of United States Dollar to South Sudanese Pound stood at SSP 289.80, representing 82 percent above the official indicative rate that stood at SSP 159.63 in June 2019. The year-on-year trend shows that parallel exchange rates have appreciated by about 7 percent, but depreciated by 4 percent against May 2019. The official exchange rate depreciated by a further 14 percent against last May but remained stable to last month's level.
- Cereal Prices:** As the lean season deepens the price of the main staple food (sorghum) has increased (6 to 23 percent) in half of monitored markets, including Agok and Juba that serve as sources for goods from Sudan and Uganda, respectively. However, despite the seasonal factors and political crisis in Sudan, the price of sorghum remained stable at an elevated level in Aweil, Wau, Rumbek and Malakal markets. In June, the highest price of sorghum was observed in Mingkaman at SSP 222/Kg, 11 percent higher compared to last month, and the lowest was in Wau and Bunj which exchanged at SSP 100/Kg. Maize grain witnessed moderate price increases in Juba, Rumbek, Torit, Yambio and Makpandu; within 7 to 10 percent as compared to last month. Generally, retail prices surpassed the level of the same month last year and long-term average.
- Fuel Prices:** The price of fuel in the parallel market was stable in most of the monitored markets, attributed to improved availability. The fuel prices remained below last June, exhibiting a 50 percent drop. The exception being Aweil and Rumbek where diesel prices increased by 10 percent and 21 percent respectively. Furthermore, petrol prices remained stable at last month's level, except in Rumbek and Yida which experienced 21 percent and 25 percent increases. As the local currency depreciates, the price of fuel in Juba increased by six percent compared to last month.
- Terms of Trade:** Increased prices of goat in Kapoeta South and Mingkaman led the purchasing power of livestock owners to improve by 12 and 43 percent, respectively. On the Contrary, terms of trade deteriorated in Aweil and Rumbek due to drop in prices of goat, linked to the temporary fall of demands from Sudan which caused temporary disruptions of trade. Similarly, Juba also witnessed deteriorated terms of trade due to the rise in the price of cereals. In June 2019, terms of trade stood lower than last June, within 16 to 35 percent. This demonstrates the deterioration of purchasing power of livestock dependent households, except Wau which recorded improvements.

South Sudan

MONTHLY MARKET PRICE MONITORING BULLETIN

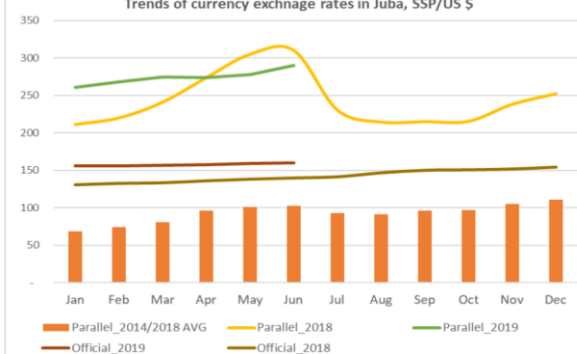
Implication of price changes

- **Increased food expenditure:** *Given that the highest proportion of households income in South Sudan is spent on food, an increase in staple food prices during the peak lean season will negatively impact market dependent households as their food expenditure will increase significantly affecting household purchasing power and therefore their food security and expenditure on non- food items. This will force especially most of the poor households and fixed income earning households that are not receiving any form of assistance to resort more to different negative coping strategies to maintain the minimum level of consumption. Additionally, the observed increase in prices could trigger more households to seek for humanitarian assistance, putting additional pressure on the already limited humanitarian assistance that is only currently covering over 50 percent of the assessed needs.*
- **Increased sale of livestock:** *In terms of minimum standard cereal requirements (15Kgs/person/month), the quantity of cereal that one average goat fetched dropped from the level that used to meet the need of households of 10 family sizes to 4 in Rumbek and from 12 household sizes to 9 in Juba, over the last six months. As households also purchase non-cereals and other non-food needs, income generated from sale of one goat covers less and less of food needs of an average household size. Thus, the continued deterioration of purchasing power has forced livestock dependent households to sale additional livestock to maintain the same level of food purchases. Hence the current consumption is likely to contribute to a drop in the already decreasing herd sizes in the long term, risking poor and very poor households' livelihoods in the future.*
- **Markets of concern:** *As the lean season progresses, staple food prices are continually rising across different markets at varied levels. Considering the development of sorghum prices in the last six months, Agok, Kuajok, Aweil, Mingkaman and Rumbek markets of concern, as the prices increased by more than 40 percent. Similarly, Eastern Equatoria markets, Kapoeta South and Torit, and Makpandu in Western Equatoria are markets of concern, followed by Aweil, Makpandu, and Juba.*
- **Outlook:** *As households largely rely on purchases at the peak of the lean season, most markets are likely to face constraints of supply, leading to higher prices of food commodities. Furthermore, increased demand for maize and beans from Kenyan traders in Uganda coupled with forecasted drought in the region are likely to aggravate upsurge in prices of staple cereals. On the other hand, a trade dispute between Rwanda and Uganda will also impact the flow of field beans, which negatively impacts the prices in South Sudan.*

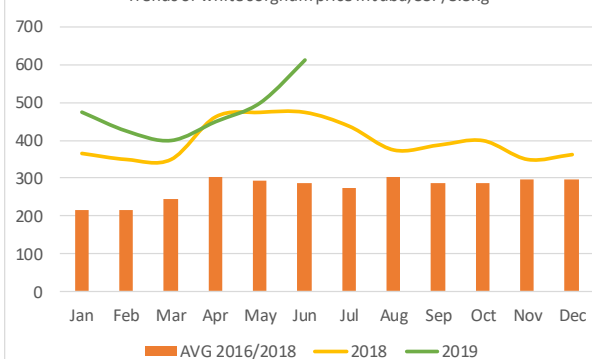
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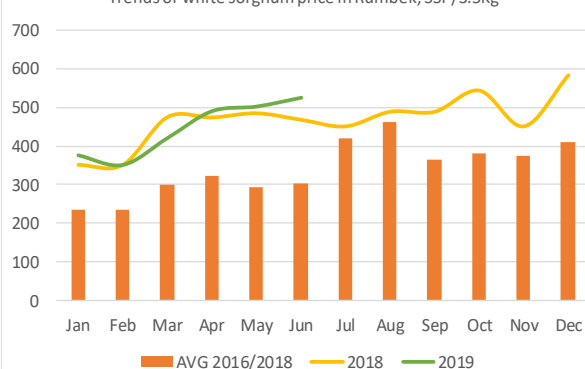
Trends of currency exchange rates in Juba, SSP/US \$



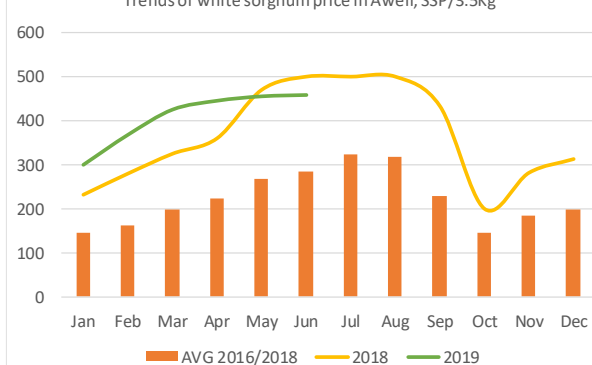
Trends of white sorghum price in Juba, SSP/3.5Kg



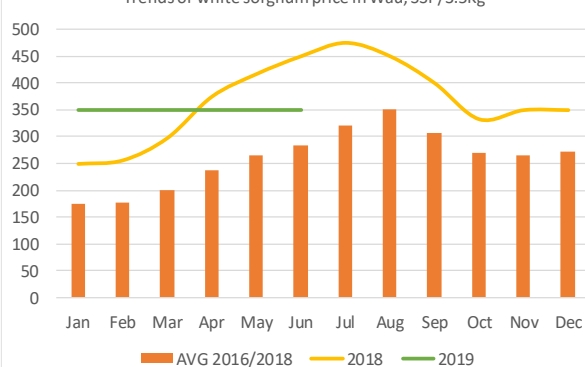
Trends of white sorghum price in Rumbek, SSP/3.5Kg



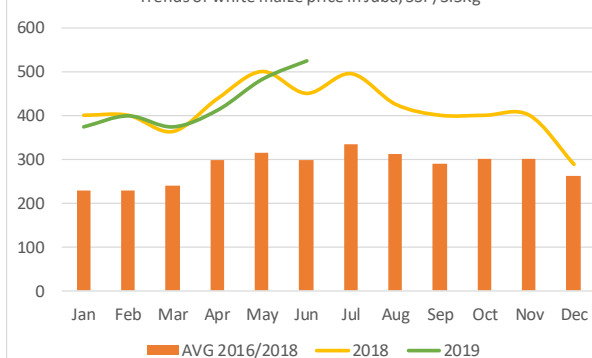
Trends of white sorghum price in Aweil, SSP/3.5Kg



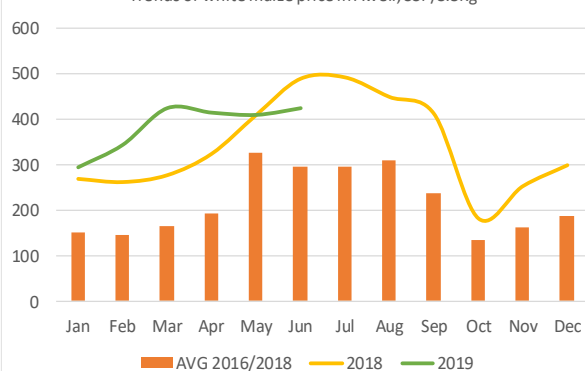
Trends of white sorghum price in Wau, SSP/3.5Kg



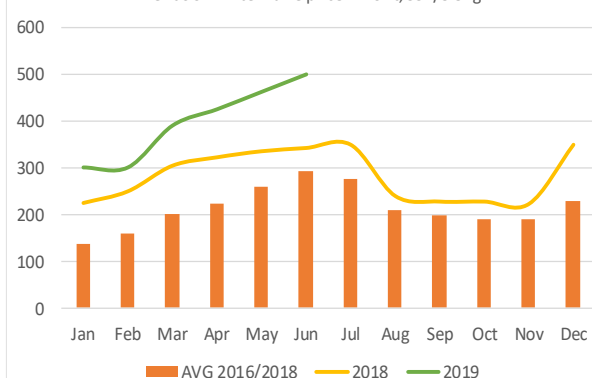
Trends of white maize price in Juba, SSP/3.5Kg



Trends of white maize price in Aweil, SSP/3.5Kg



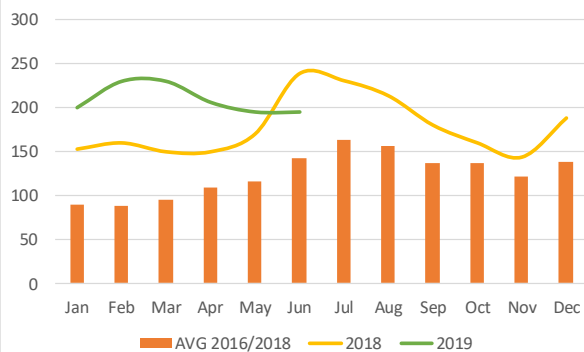
Trends of white maize price in Torit, SSP/3.5Kg



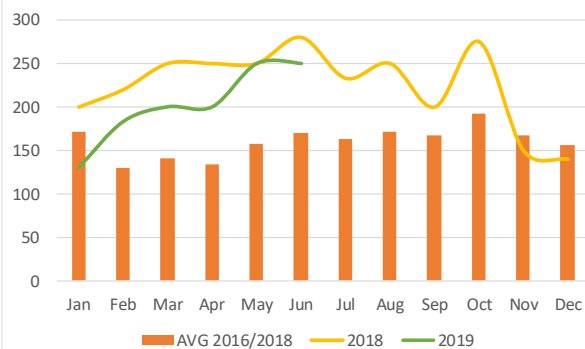
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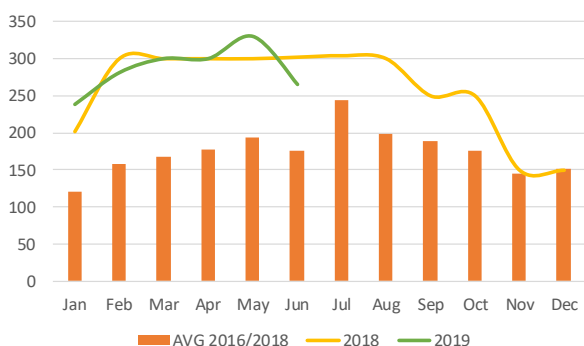
Trends of maize flour price in Juba, SSP/Kg



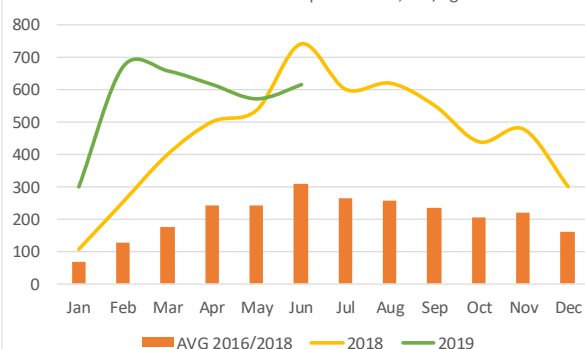
Trends of maize flour price in Bor, SSP/Kg



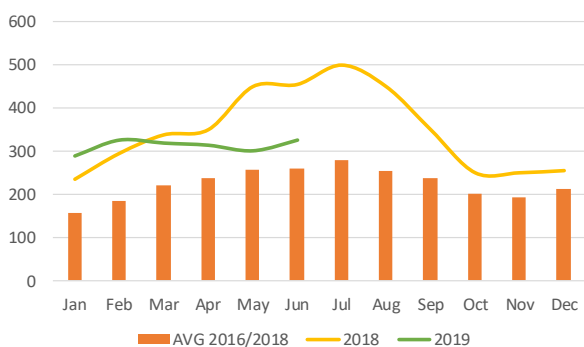
Trends of maize flour price in Mingkaman, SSP/Kg



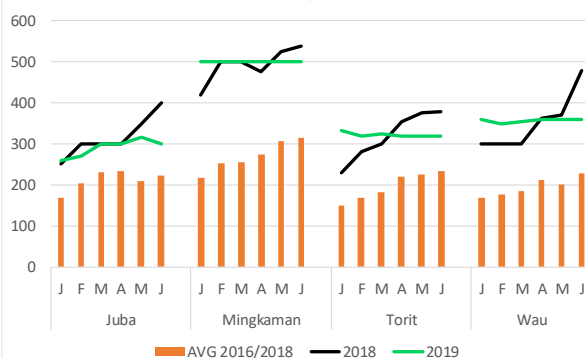
Trends of field beans price in Yida, SSP/Kg



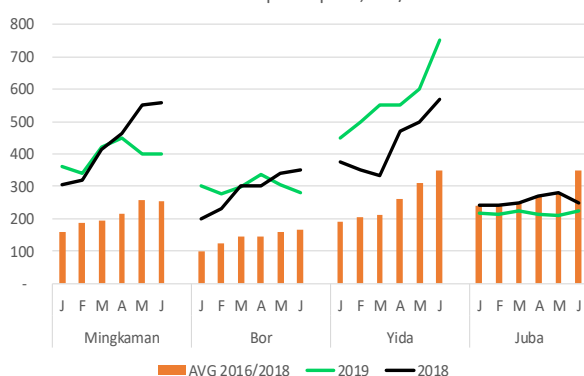
Trends of field beans price in Juba, SSP/Kg



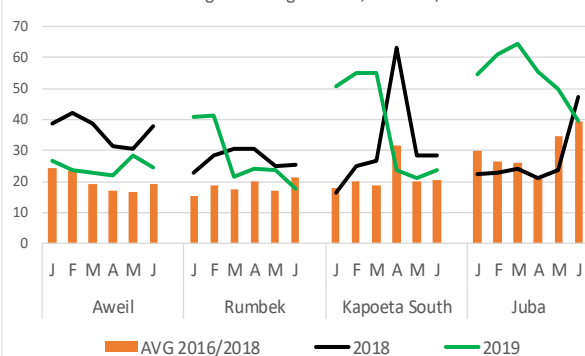
Trends of cooking oil price, SSP/L



Trends of petrol price, SSP/L



Trends of goat to sorghum ToT, # malwa/Goat



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MONTHLY MARKET PRICE MONITORING BULLETIN

ANNEX 1: Lowest and Highest Commodity Prices and Percentage Changes – JUNE 2019

	Lowest Price			Highest Price		
	Market	Price (SSP)	M-on-M Change (%)	Market	Price (SSP)	M-on-M Change (%)
White sorghum (3.5 KG)	Wau, Bunj	350	0,6	Mingkaman	775	11
White maize (3.5 KG)	Wau	360	0	Rumbek	538	7
Maize flour(KG)	Kapoeta South	120	0	Bunj	600	ND
Wheat flour (KG)	Torit	200	0	Agok	413	ND
Field beans(KG)	Torit	280	12	Renk	1000	0
Groundnuts-shelled (KG)	Wau	215	2	Juba	500	-9
Cooking oil(L)	Juba	300	-5	Malakal	1200	0
Diesel (L)	Juba, Kapoeta South	223	6, -3	Yambio	500	0
Petrol(L)	Juba	223	6	Yida	750	25
TOT: Goat to sorghum (malwa)*	Rumbek	18	-25	Juba	39	-21
TOT: Wage to sorghum (malwa)	Rumbek	0.6	-40	Torit	3	-8

* Malwa is equivalent to 3.5Kgs

** No data for last month for comparison

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Annex 2. Nominal Retail Prices of Commodities by Markets and Percentage Changes – JUNE 2019

	Commodity	SSP	Price Changes (%)							Commodity	SSP	Price Changes (%)					
		June	1M	1Y	3Y AVG	1M	1Y	3Y AVG			June	1M	1Y	3Y AVG	1M	1Y	3Y AVG
White Sorghum (3.5kgs)	Juba	613	23	29	114	▲	▲	▲	Vegetable Oil (L)	Juba	300	-5	-25	34	▶	▼	▲
	Aweil	458	1	-8	61	▶	▶	▲		Aweil	495	-1	65	170	▶	▲	▲
	Mingkaman	775	11	36	33	▲	▲	▲		Bor	400	0	-20	40	▶	▶	▲
	Agok	438	17	25	112	▲	▲	▲		Mingkaman	500	0	-7	59	▶	▶	▲
	Rumbek	525	5	12	74	▶	▶	▲		Yambio	450	-2	0		▶	▶	
	Bor	600	0	43	65	▶	▲	▲		Rumbek	361	9	1	69	▲	▶	▲
	Bunj	350	6	0	86	▲	▲	▲		Torit	320	0	-15	38	▶	▶	▲
	Malakal	750	0	50		▶	▲			Kuajok	575	7			▲		
	Wau	350	0	-22	24	▶	▼	▶		Wau	360	0	-25	58	▶	▼	▲
White Maize (3.5kgs)	Juba	525	9	17	75	▲	▶	▲	ToT (Goat to Sorghum) Malua/Goat	Yida	750	25	-6	79	▲	▶	▲
	Aweil	425	4	-13	43	▶	▶	▲		Malakal	1200	0			▶		
	Rumbek	538	7	0	161	▲	▶	▲		Kapoeta South	24	12	-16	15	▲	▶	▶
	Wau	360	0	-20	22	▶	▶	▶		Aweil	25	-13	-35	29	▼	▼	▶
	Kapoeta South	400	0	5	51	▶	▶	▲		Rumbek	18	-25	-31	-17	▼	▼	▶
Wheat Flour (kg)	Yambio	400	7			▲			ToT (Wage to Sorghum) # Malua/Daily wage	Mingkaman	33	29	-20	30	▲	▶	▶
	Bor	300	7	0	70	▲	▶	▲		Wau	26	5	128	151	▶	▲	▲
	Juba	235	10	-1	66	▲	▶	▲		Juba	39	-21	-17	1	▼	▶	▶
	Renk	388	8			▲											
	Aweil	300	11	-26	47	▲	▼	▲		Juba	1.88	-37	43	82	▼	▲	▲
	Mingkaman	300	0	-3	72	▶	▶	▲		Aweil	1.20	-9	20	53	▼	▶	▲
	Malakal	350	0			▶				Wau	2.57	80	101	208	▲	▲	▲
	Rumbek	280	-4	-10	-13	▶	▶	▶		Torit	3.00	-8	87	116	▼	▲	▲
	Wau	295	11	17	104	▲	▶	▲		Bor	1.00	0	-16	22	▶	▶	▶
Field beans (kg)	Bunj	400	0	-6	86	▶	▶	▲	Fuel-Petrol (L)	Rumbek	0.60	-40	0	-14	▼	▶	▶
	Kapoeta South	375	50	34	99	▲	▲	▲									
	Yida	388	25	11	42	▲	▶	▲		Aweil	318	-9	-50	10	▼	▼	▶
	Juba	325	8	-29	25	▲	▼	▶		Bor	280	-8	-20	67	▼	▶	▲
	Aweil	488	22	-2	62	▲	▶	▲		Malakal	575	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶
	Bor	300	0	0	36	▶				Wau	280	0	-38	13	▶	▼	▶
	Rumbek	315	17	-27	33	▲	▼	▲		Yida	750	25	32	115	▲	▲	▲
	Mingkaman	388	5	-2	69	▶	▶	▲		Torit	260	0	-14	66	▶	▶	▲
	Renk	1000	0			▶				Mingkaman	400	0	-28	58	▶	▼	▲
Maize Flour (kg)	Yida	615	8	-17	98	▲	▶	▲	Shelled Groundnuts (kg)	Rumbek	425	21	0	342	▲	▶	▲
	Bunj	800	0	39	189	▶	▲	▲		Juba	223	6	-11	-36	▲	▶	▼
	Kapoeta South	375	0	25	103	▶	▲	▲									
	Yambio	290	12	0		▲	▶			Juba	500	-9	0	84	▼	▶	▲
	Wau	400	0	-15	31	▶	▶	▲		Aweil	230	11	31	117	▲	▲	▲
	Mingkaman	265	-20	-12	51	▼	▶	▲		Rumbek	235	15	-33	18	▲	▼	▶
	Juba	195	0	-18	37	▶	▶	▲		Kapoeta South	400	100	14	14	▲	▶	▶
	Bor	250	0	-11	47	▶	▼	▲		Bor	350	-13	17	72	▼	▶	▲
	Rumbek	208	-1	-31	34	▶	▼	▲		Wau	215	2	-36	-43	▶	▼	▼
Sugar (kg)	Kapoeta South	120	0	-29	-2	▶	▼	▶	Rice (kg)								
	Makpandu	200	33	0		▲	▶			Aweil	430	9	5	94	▲	▶	▲
	Yambio	200	33			▲				Torit	238	-3	1	62	▶	▶	▲
	Agok	310								Bor	250	0	-17	32	▶	▶	▲
	Aweil	288	11	-31	29	▲	▼	▶		Wau	550	0	0	0	▶	▶	▶
	Juba	200	0	-22		▶	▼			Kapoeta South	180	0	-40	6	▶	▼	▶
	Malakal	400	0	-11		▶	▶			Juba	250	-15	-12	30	▼	▶	▶
	Yambio	220	-8	-27		▼	▼			Malakal	550	0			▶		
	Rumbek	288	-4	-4		▶	▶			Mingkaman	350	3	-4	59	▶	▶	▲
Above normal price increases		▲									Below normal price decreases						
		Normal Price changes									▼						

Price fluctuation is normal if the price changes by =< 5% compared to one month, =<20% compared to one year, and =< 30% compared to three year average