

Highlights

- The prices of essential food commodities are increasing and impacting the purchasing power of vulnerable Iragis.
- Wage rates are not revised over past two years and Ukraine-Russia war is exacerbating the already deteriorating food security situation.
- The benefits from higher oil price will offset by increased import bill.
- Despite sluggish economic growth, inflation has been on the rise – and with it the risk of stagflation.

While the COVID-19 impacts are defusing globally and the Iraqi economy is recovering from the influences of the pandemic, the low rainfall season 2020-21 and eventual crop failure in the rainfed areas, impacting rural economy. The country's water reservoirs have depleted due to one of the driest rainfall seasons in the past 40 years in Tigris-Euphrates River basin. Damming in riparian countries is aggravating the water security in Iraq. To prioritize the water for drinking, the government of Iraq restricted plantation of cereal crops to 50 percent, compared to previous year. The crops with high water demand e.g. rice and corn are also restricted for the cropping season 2021-22.

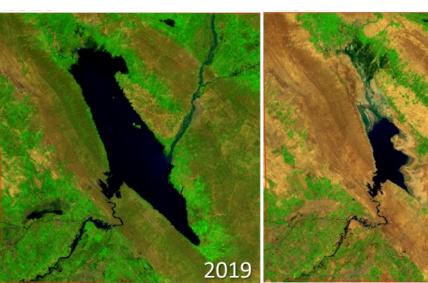
The food security situation in Iraq is now being exacerbated by the global impacts of the Ukraine-Russia war. The two countries are the key suppliers of food, energy, and agricultural inputs, globally. Russia and Ukraine jointly are responsible for almost one third of global wheat supply¹. In addition, Russia and Ukraine are the key exporters of sunflower oil, accounting for more than three-quarters of sunflower supplies to international markets¹. The conflict is causing price volatility in the global food market because of higher logistics cost, lower supply and panic purchase. The countries with high dependency on food imports, like Iraq, are directly being impacted.

2021

Contacts

Ally-Raza QURESHI ally-raza.qureshi@wfp.org

Fawad Raza fawad.raza@wfp.org



Hamrin Lake – Diyala Governorate

1. https://www.wfp.org/publications/food-security-implications-ukraine-conflict

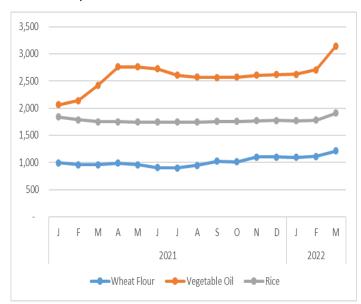
Food Prices

Iraq is a net food import country. The prices of essential food and non-food commodities are very sensitive to the global price changes. FAO estimates around 5.5million tonnes of cereal production during the cropping season 2020/21 that is 38 percent lower compared to 8.8 million tonnes during 2019/20. With the crop failure in rainfed areas, the import dependency of cereal, during 2021/22 marketing year (July/June), is over 35 percent higher compared to the previous year. Around 3.7million tonnes of cereal is expected to be imported during 2021/22. This includes 2 million tonnes of wheat flour and 1.1million tonnes of rice import.

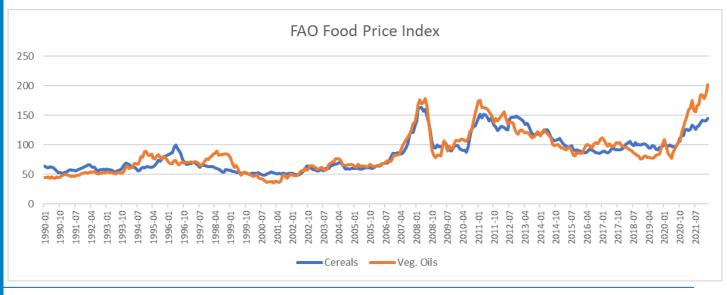
The FAO Food Price Index averaged 140.7 points in February 2022, a new all-time high, up 3.9 percent from January and as much as 20.7 percent above its level a year ago. The rise was led by large increases in vegetable oil and dairy price sub-indices. Cereals and meat prices were also up. Concerns over crop conditions and adequate export availabilities explain only a part of the current global food price increases. A much bigger push for food price inflation comes from outside food production, particularly the energy, fertilizer, and feed sectors. As the Food Price Index measures average prices over the month, the February reading only partly incorporates market effects stemming from the conflict in Ukraine.

After the devaluation of Iraqi Dinar in December 2020, the retail prices of essential food items increased in Iraq. The poor rainfall season of 2020/21 and crop failure in rainfed areas reduced the cereal production in the country and the flour prices started increasing

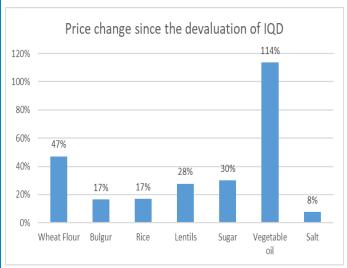
during the last quarter of 2021. The situation exacerbated with the Ukraine-Russia conflict. WFP's Hunger Monitoring System in Iraq revealed that during the first two weeks of March, the retail price of vegetable oil increased by 16 percent. For certain brands of vegetable oil, the observed increase was more than 50 percent, within the two weeks, after the onset of the conflict. The highest increase observed in Najaf (30 percent), Ninewa (23 percent) and Kirkuk (21 percent) governorates. In March, average Year-on-Year (YoY) increase in vegetable oil price is estimated around 30 percent.



During the first two weeks of March, average, wheat flour price increased by 9 percent at national level. The highest increase observed in Anbar (39 percent), Kerbala (28 percent), Ninewa (25 percent) and Duhok (20 percent). The Year-on-Year increase of wheat flour is 26 percent. Rice increased by 7 percent where the highest increase observed in Baghdad (33 percent) and Sulaymaniyah (17 percent)



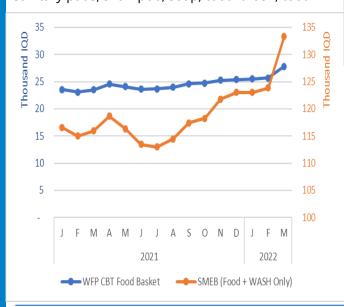
When comparing to the prices of the first two weeks of March 2022 with November 2020 (i.e. before the devaluation of Iraqi dinar), significant increase observed in the prices of vegetable oil (114 percent) and wheat flour (47percent).



Food Basket Price

WFP monitors Food Security and Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) baskets of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB). It also monitors a more diversified Food Basket for its Cash Based Transfer (CBT) programme. This helps in monitoring the purchasing power of its beneficiaries and adjusting the Transfer Value (TV) accordingly. During the first two weeks of March, SMEB (Food +WASH only) as well as WFP CBT Food Basket witnessed 8 percent increase while the YoY increase for the WFP CBT-FB is 18 percent while SMEB (Food + WASH only) value increased by 15 percent (YoY).

The SMEB includes seven food items (lentil, vegetable oil, rice, sugar, bulger, salt, wheat flour) and eight non-food WASH items (laundry detergent, sanitary pads, shampoo, soap, toothbrush, tooth

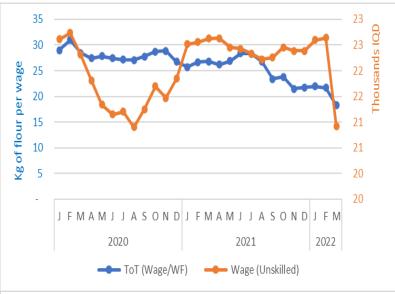


paste and garbage bags) while the WFP CBT food basket includes wheat flour, rice, vegetable oil, lentils, salt, sugar, pasta, chicken, vegetables, and milk

Iraq's Public Distribution System (PDS) is one of the world largest food subsidy programmes providing six essential food commodities including wheat flour, rice, vegetable oil, sugar, pulses, and tomato paste. Most Iraq's citizens are entitled for the PDS assistance and receive their food assistance based on number of individuals in the household and a loosely fitting targeting criteria. PDS distributions also manage the market demand of these items and control the prices of essential food commodities. In 2022, Ministry of Trade successfully implemented the January cycle with five items while February cycle included wheat flour only. The March cycle is expected to start hopefully with a full basket.

Purchasing Power

WFP is also monitoring the unskilled wage rates in Iraq. Increasing prices hinders the ability to buy enough food for a family at a given unskilled wage rate. Before COVID-19, a daily wage could buy 31Kg of wheat flour, which has now dropped to 18Kg.



The minimum wages of public and private sector employees are also not revised during the past two years. During March, the wage rate of unskilled labor decreased (m/m) in Diyala (45 percent) Kerbala (45 percent) Duhok (40 percent) and Wassit (15 percent).

The Ukraine-Russia Conflict

The Ukraine-Russia war has a direct impact on Iraq's economy. Iraq has good business ties with both countries. In 2020, Iraq imported commodities worth

US\$ 548 million from Ukraine including edible oil worth US\$325 million (majorly sunflower oil). Ukraine was the largest exporter of edible oil to Iraq providing around 32% of the country's total edible oil imports during 2020. Additionally, around 28 percent was imported from Turkey where Turkey also imported one third of its edible oil/oil seed from Russia and Ukraine during the same year. During 2020, Iraq imported around US\$59.4m from Russia including US\$1.6m worth of cereal (majorly wheat).

The conflict has brought shipments from Ukraine to a halt and Russian grain deals have paused amidst uncertainty around sanctions, freezing an estimated 13.5 million tonnes of wheat and 16 million tonnes (MT) of maize in these countries, 23 and 43 percent of their expected exports in 2021/22 respectively.

The main expected effect of the conflict on food security in Iraq comes through the impact on global grain and energy markets. International food and fuel prices have increased sharply since the onset of the conflict; this is affecting local food prices and eventually access to food. At the same time, grain and oil price hikes increase the cost of food subsidy programme PDS, challenging the ability of the government to serve those in need, just when it is most required.

In January, Iraq bought 150,000 tonnes of Australian wheat. The Iraqi Council of Ministers in a session headed by Prime Minister, voted to approve a government grant of 100,000 Iraqi dinars, a cost of living for retirees, employees, social care and the destitute.

Oil Prices

Iraq generates more than 97 percent of its foreign revenue from crude oil. With the global economic recovery, after the relaxation of the COVID-19 related restrictions, the global oil prices have surged. With the Ukraine-Russia war and uncertainty around the availability of Russian oil, the oil prices are reaching record highs. On 9 March, Basra Heavy sold at US\$119.61per barrel that is 40 percent higher compared to the price on 9 February: more than 90 percent (YoY). However, after China locked down several cities because of a surge in COVID19 and, Russia and Ukraine separately signaled progress in talks, some pressure on the global oil prices released. The oil production curbs from the

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are also relaxed as they increased their production targets. During December2021 the oil production in Iraq was 4.2mbpd.



Iraq held its parliamentary elections in October 2021, and the new government is yet to be formalized. This has seen a delay in the approval of the budget for the 2022 financial year. The Iraqi government is currently relying on allocations of previous fiscal year. The 2021 budget set an oil price of US\$45 a barrel and expected oil exports of 3.25 million barrels per day (bpd), including 250,000 bpd from the Kurdish region.

The financial constraints over the past two years pushed the government to implement financial reforms however the increasing oil prices will relax the fiscal pressure built over the past two years and might slow down the reforms process.

WFP Market Price Monitoring

Market price information is collected for 34 different items, on a weekly basis from all the governorates in Iraq. This includes 23 food commodities, three types of fuel, six hygiene items, the wage rate of unskilled laborers and the exchange rate. All the data collected through face-to-face interviews with retailers using a standardized smart phone application. During the COVID-19 induced movement restrictions, price data was collected through phone. WFP vulnerability analysis team ensure the quality of the data on a weekly basis to analyze and report through monthly reports. The data is also accessible from WFP's global data platforms (https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/).

Annex 1: Market Prices by Governorates and Commodity

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	Eggs	203		1%	-1%	6	-4%	22%		Eggs	250		0%	0%		0%	0%		Eggs	215	-2%	-10%	-14%	5 %																																																						
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	Lentils	2,000		0%	-5%	-	33%	33%		Lentils	1,500		0%	0%		-6%	-40%		Lentils	2,500	18%	25%	25%	14%																																																						
	Meat (beef)	12,000		4%	15%	E	20%	20%		Meat (beef)	16,000		0%	0%	_	0%	7%		Meat (beef)	14,000	0%	0%	0%	0%																																																						
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	Fish (fresh)	7,500	0	7%	44%	6	60%	94%																																		Fish (fresh)	6,500	0	13%	43%		35%	37%		Fish (fresh)	6,000	0%	-14%	9%	0%																						
	Fuel (gas)	6,000	0	0%	0%	-	0% (0%			Fuel (gas)	7,000	0	0%	0%	_	0%	0%		Fuel (gas)	9,000	0%	_	0%	_																																																					
	Fuel (kerosene)			0%	0%	+-	14%	3%		Fuel (kerosene)	400	0	0%	0%	-	0%	0%		Fuel (kerosene)	800	0%	4%	48%	50%																																																						
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	Meat (beef)	13,500		4%	13%	+-	13%	13%		Meat (beef)	12,500		4%	4%		4%	4%		Meat (beef)	14,000	0%	_	19%	17%																																																						
	Meat (chicken)	3,875		15%	17%	-	9%	24%		Meat (chicken)	4,875		8%	25%	-	16%	34%		Meat (chicken)	4,000	0%	_	5%	_																																																						
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	Milk (powder) Oil (vegetable)	3,000		20%	20%	+=	33%	26%		Milk (powder) Oil (vegetable)	2,750		10%	10%	_	10%	10%		Milk (powder) Oil (vegetable)	3,250	18%	18%	20%	58%																																																						
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	Potatoes	1,125		67%	18%	-	54%	109%		Potatoes	750		9%	7%	_	7%	50%		Potatoes	1,000	33%	5%	33%	_																																																						
1	Rice	1,250		0%	0%	-	0%	0%		Rice	2,250		13%	13%	_	13%	13%		Rice	2,250	11%	_	13%	15%																																																						
	Salt (iodised)	1,500		0%	0%	+=	0%	0%		Salt (iodised)	1,000		0%	0%	-	0%	0%		Salt (iodised)	500	0%	0%	9%	-11%																																																						
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	Food Basket	23,088		8%	7%	-	12%	23%		Food Basket	27,083		9%	11%	_	19%	27%		Food Basket	31,958	13%	_	1 6%	23%																																																						
	SMEB	115,238		5%	5%	6	12%	19%		SMEB	131,263		6%	6%		14%	18%		SMEB	161,113	1 4%	8%	17 %	9 19%																																																						
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^{*}March data is average of first two weeks of March only.

Percent price decrease beyond the defined threshold (-5%) are highlighted with a **green dot**, while percent price increase beyond the defined thresholds (5%) are highlighted with a **green dot**. Changes within 'normal' values (±5%) are represented with a **green dot** and represent price stability.

¹M refers to month-on-month price comparison. 3M compares current month price with 3 month ago. 6M compares current month price to six months ago. **1Y** refers to year-on-year comparison.

Annex 1: Market Prices by Governorates and Commodity

			% Chanc	e from	Previous	neriod				% Char	100	from I	Previous	neriod		% Chan	ae from	Previous pe	riod																							
	Commodities	*March	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr		Commodities	*March	1 M	Ť	3 M	6 M	1 Yr	Commodities	*March 1 M	3 M		L Yr																							
	Beans (white)	2,750	0 10%		57%	_		Beans (white)	2,750	0%	-	0%	_		Beans (white)	2,250 13%	_		-10%																							
	Bread (khoboz)	200	0%	0%	0%	0%		Bread (khoboz)	250	0%	60	0%	25%	25%	Bread (khoboz)	155 8%	8%	1 6%	24%																							
	Bulgur	1,500	O% (0%	0%	20 %	0% CI 50% CI 0% Di 0% Eg 5% Fi 47% Fu 55% Fu 50% Fu			Bulgur	1,250	0%	6	0%	9 25%	25 %	Bulgur	1,500 0%	0%	0%	0%																					
	Cheese	5,000	O%	-4%	0%	0%		Cheese	4,350	0%	6	0%	-3%	9%	Cheese	7,000 0%	0%	3%	17%																							
	Chickpeas	2,625	24%	35%	50%	50%		Chickpeas	2,950	0%	6	0%	18 %	18%	Chickpeas	2,250 13%	13%	-10% • ·	-10%																							
	Dates	2,500	O% (0%	4%	0%		Dates	1,000	0%	6	0%	-33%	-43%	Dates	2,000 0%	0%	-5%	0%																							
	Eggs	200	0%	0%	0%	0%		Eggs	158	-5%	6	-13%	-15%	-17%	Eggs	200 0%	-2%	O -5%	9%																							
	Fish (fresh)	5,250	5%	-1%	1%			Fish (fresh)	4,750	0%	-	0%	-3%	58%	Fish (fresh)	5,000 0%	35%		25%																							
	Fuel (gas)	12,500	4%	10%	47%			Fuel (gas)	7,000	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	Fuel (gas)	6,000 0%	0%	0%	0%																							
	Fuel (kerosene)	775	15%	29%	41%	_		Fuel (kerosene)	150	0%	<u> </u>	0%	0%	0%	Fuel (kerosene)	500 -27%	16%		0%																							
	Fuel (Petrol)	900	14%	19%	25%	_		Fuel (Petrol)	450	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	Fuel (Petrol)	450 0%	0%		0%																							
	Lentils	1,500	0% (-3% (7%	20%-7%	0% −7%		Lentils	2,250	0%	_	0%	36% 6%	13%	Lentils	2,000 33 %	33%20%		14% 0%																							
	Meat (beef) Meat (chicken)	14,000 3,000	0%	0%	2%			Meat (beef) Meat (chicken)	14,500 6,250	-4%	_	14%	34%	15% 113%	Meat (beef) Meat (chicken)	12,000 12% 5,000 25%	39%		11%																							
	Meat (lamb)	14,000	0%	0%	-1%	0%	l I.	Meat (lamb)	14,000	0%	-	0%	-3%		Meat (lamb)	14,000 10%	17%		0%																							
Erbil	Milk	1,625	8%	8%	8%	8%	Kirkuk	Milk	1,750	0%	-	0%	17%	7% ELLEGATION TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY	Milk	2,000 0 0%	0%		33%																							
ш	Milk (powder)	4,250	6%	6%	6%	_	9%	Milk (powder)	5,000	0%	_	0%	-26%	● -23% ≥	Milk (powder)	6,000 0 0%	0%		-2%																							
	Oil (vegetable)	3,250	18%	30%	30%	_		Oil (vegetable)	2,975	21%	6	21%	8%	47%	Oil (vegetable)	3,250 8%	30%	30%	21%																							
	Onions	500	0%	0%	0%	0%		Onions	750	0%	60	0%	15%	50%	Onions	625 -9%	64%	14%	47%																							
	Potatoes	500	0%	0%	0%	0%		Potatoes	1,000	0%	6	0%	33%	100%	Potatoes	1,125 0 13%	18%	1 05%	100%																							
	Rice	2,000	14%	14%	1 4%	1 4%		Rice	2,100	5 %	6	7%	0 20%	20%	Rice	1,750 0 0%	0%	0%	0%																							
	Salt (iodised)	500	O%	0%	0%	0%	0% 25% 13% 25% 0% 13% -11% -14% 16%		Salt (iodised)	900	0%	6	0%	80%	80%	Salt (iodised)	1,000 0%	0%	0%	0%																						
	Sugar	1,250	O% (0%	25%	2 5%		Sugar	1,350	0%	6	0%	8%	35%	Sugar	1,250 0 25%	25%	O%	25%																							
	Tea	8,500	O% (0%	6%	13%		Tea	7,625	2%	6	2%	-2%	8 %	Tea	6,000 0%	0%	0%	20%																							
	Tomatoes	625	9%	-17%	-17%	25%		Tomatoes	1,000	0%	6	0%	0%	78%	Tomatoes	500 -27%	9%	-31%	18%																							
	Unskilled Labor	20,000	0%	0%	0%	_		Unskilled Labor	18,000	0%	Ĕ	0%	0%	-10%	Unskilled Labor	25,000 0%	0%		0%																							
	Wheat flour	1,125	13%	13%	13%	13%			Wheat flour	1,125	2%	<u> </u>	2%	13%	13%	Wheat flour	950 13%	16%	32%	73%																						
	ToT (Wage/WF)	18	-11%	-11%	-11%	_		ToT (Wage/WF)		-2%	_	-2%	_	-20%	ToT (Wage/WF)	26 -12%	-14%		-42%																							
	ToT(Wage/FB)	17	-9%	-11%	-12%	_			ToT(Wage/FB)	13	-3%	_	-6%	-17%	-32%	ToT(Wage/FB)	21 -10%	-14%		-17%																						
	Food Basket	25,478 120,663	9%	12%	14%15%	16%		Food Basket	30,069	3%	_	7% 4%	21% 17%	32% 17%	Food Basket	26,174 12% 123,138 10%	16%12%		20% 17%																							
-	SMEB	2,625	-5%	-8%	-5%	_		SMEB	137,236 2,125	6%	_	1%	_		SMEB Beans (white)	,	0%		0%																							
	Beans (white) Bread (khoboz)	183	10%	10%	9%	10%		Beans (white) Bread (khoboz)	160	7%	-	7%	_	7%	Bread (khoboz)	2,500 0%	0%		14%																							
	Bulgur	1,500	0%	0%	0%	0%	6 B	Bulgur	1,500	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	Bulgur	1,250 -1%	0%		0%																							
	Cheese	8,000	0%	0%	0%	0%				Cheese	7,000	0%	_	0%	0%	-7%	Cheese	6,000 0%	0%		-8%																					
	Chickpeas	3,000	<u>4%</u>	9%	0%	0%						l i	l i	l i		l i										Chickpeas	2,750	1 0%	6	10%	10%	10%	Chickpeas	2,500 0%	0%	0%	11%					
	Dates	2,000	7 %	11%	33%	0%																				1	1	1										ı				
	Eggs	200	O%	16%	0%	0%						Eggs	250	18%	6	19%	0%	25%	Eggs	230 0 0%	0%	8%	15%																			
	Fish (fresh)	7,000	30%	43%	49%	56%		Fish (fresh)	5,250	1 4%	6	62%	9 19%	68%	Fish (fresh)	6,750 0 20%	35%	35%	69%																							
	Fuel (gas)	6,000	O% (0%	0%	0%		Fuel (gas)	7,000	0%	6	0%	0%	0%	Fuel (gas)	6,000 0%	0%	0%	0%																							
	Fuel (kerosene)	375	O% (-6%	0%	0%		Fuel (kerosene)	200	0%	6	0%	0%	0%	Fuel (kerosene)	150 0%	0%		0%																							
	Fuel (Petrol)	450	0%(0%	0%			Fuel (Petrol)	450	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	Fuel (Petrol)	450 0%			0%																							
	Lentils	2,250	6%	25%	18%	_		Lentils	2,250	20%	_	41%	29%	13%	Lentils	2,375 6%	6%		27%																							
	Meat (beef)	12,000	0%	0%	0%	_		Meat (beef)	10,000	0%	+=	0%	0%	0%	Meat (beef)	10,000 0%	0%		0%																							
	Meat (chicken)	4,500	6%0%	10%	10%0%			Meat (chicken)	5,250	0%	+=	14% 4%	-11% 4%	4%	Meat (chicken)	3,750 -3% 15.000 0%	0%		27% 0%																							
Kerbela	Meat (lamb)	14,000	0%	0%	0%	_	ysan	Meat (lamb)	12,500	0%	-	0%	0%	0% jaja	Meat (lamb)	20,000	0%		0%																							
Κer	Milk Milk (powder)	2,000 6,500	8%	8%	18%	_	Maysan	Milk Milk (powder)	1,500 6,250	3%	_	4%	_	-18%	Milk Milk (powder)	1,500 0% 6,000 9%	9%		9%																							
	Oil (vegetable)	3,250	18%	18%	18%	24%		Oil (vegetable)	2,625	5%	-	5%	5%	11%	Oil (vegetable)	3,250 30%	30%		24%																							
	Onions	875	8%	25%	25%			Onions	425	-15%	+=	-15%	-23%	26%	Onions	500 0%	0%	_	0%																							
	Potatoes	875	-7%	-3%	17%			Potatoes	875	0%		-3%	27%	_	Potatoes	500 0%		-17%	0%																							
	Rice	2,125	6%	6%				Rice	2,125	6%	-	6%	6%	_	Rice	1,750 0%	0%		0%																							
	Salt (iodised)	750	0%	0%	0%	0%		Salt (iodised)	500	0%	6	0%	0%	O%	Salt (iodised)	1,000 0%	0%	0%	0%																							
	Sugar	1,125	13%	13%	7 %	10%	% %	Sugar	1,250	0%	6	0%	94%	11%	Sugar	1,125 13%	13%	13%	13%																							
	Tea	5,000	0%	0%	0%	0%		Tea	6,250	0%	6	4%	9 4%	<u>4%</u>	Tea	5,500 0%	0%	0%	0%																							
	Tomatoes	875	-7%	-8%	-3%	27 %		Tomatoes	625	-29%	6	4%	-22%	43%	Tomatoes	750 9%	0%	-12%	50%																							
	Unskilled Labor	13,750	-45%	-45%		_		Unskilled Labor	25,000	0%	+=	0%	0%	0%	Unskilled Labor	25,000 0%	0%		0%																							
	Wheat flour	1,125	28%	32%	20%			Wheat flour	1,275	2%	+=	28%	34%	28%	Wheat flour	1,500 0%	0%		0%																							
	ToT (Wage/WF)	12	-57%	-58%	-54%			ToT (Wage/WF)		-2%	_	-22%	-25%	-22%	ToT (Wage/WF)	17 0%	0%		0%																							
	ToT(Wage/FB)	11	-51%	-52%	_	_		ToT(Wage/FB)	19	-4%	-	-13%	-10%		ToT(Wage/FB)	20 -3%	-4%		-7%																							
	Food Basket	28,493	12%11%	15%	12%	_		l Ì	1				1 1		1	-	1	1		Food Basket	29,438	5%	+=	14%	11%	13%	Food Basket	28,163 3%	4%		8%											
Ш	SMEB	135,700	11%	15%	11%	1 4%		SMEB	135,494	5 %	6	15%	15%	12%	SMEB	141,463 0 4%	<u>4%</u>	10%	7%																							

^{*}March data is average of first two weeks of March only.

Percent price decrease beyond the defined threshold (-5%) are highlighted with a **green dot**, while percent price increase beyond the defined thresholds (5%) are highlighted with a **green dot**. Changes within 'normal' values (±5%) are represented with a **green dot** and represent price stability.

¹M refers to month-on-month price comparison. 3M compares current month price with 3 month ago. 6M compares current month price to six months ago. **1Y** refers to year-on-year comparison.

Annex 1: Market Prices by Governorates and Commodity

	,							ites and c															
	Commodities	*March			1	s period		Commodities	*March	% Chan						Commodities	*March				revious		
			1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr				1 M	3 M	6 M		1 Yr				1 M		3 M	6 M	1 Yr	
	Beans (white)	2,750	0 10%		_	_		Beans (white)	2,500	0%	09		0% (0%		Beans (white)	2,500	_	%	0%(0%	0%	
	Bread (khoboz)	167	0%	_	_	0% 0%		Bread (khoboz)	250	0%	09	_	5% (_		Bread (khoboz)	154	89		8%(2%	_	
	Bulgur	1,250	0%		_		Bulgur	1,250	0%	09	_)%(0%		Bulgur	2,000	09	_	0%(0%	0%		
	Cheese	4,750	6%		_		_	Cheese	4,000	0%	09	_	L% (_		Cheese	5,000		%	-12%	-17%	0%	
	Chickpeas	3,000	0%	_	_	_	1	Chickpeas	2,625	5%	59	_	5% (5%		Chickpeas	3,000	-	%	0%(0%	_	
	Dates	1,375	0 10%		_	_	2% [17%] 0%] 19%]	Dates	2,000	0%	09	_)%(0%		Dates	2,000	09	-	0%	0%	33%	
	Eggs	216	2%		_			Eggs	175	9%	-139	_	3% (Eggs	200	09	_	0% (-8%	9%	
	Fish (fresh)	1,750	17%		_	_		Fish (fresh)	6,500	4 %	449	_	5% (949%		Fish (fresh)	6,500	-49	-	27%	41%	63%	
	Fuel (gas)	7,000	-7%	_	_	_		Fuel (gas)	7,000	0%	09	_)%(0%		Fuel (gas)	7,000	09	%	0%(0%	-7%	
	Fuel (kerosene)	625	-11%	_	_	_		Fuel (kerosene)	500	0%	49	_	5% (-17%		Fuel (kerosene)	300	09	%	11%	10%	0 10%	
	Fuel (Petrol)	450	0%	09	_	_		Fuel (Petrol)	450	0%	09	_)%(0%		Fuel (Petrol)	450	09	%	0%(0%	0%	
	Lentils	2,125	70%	_	_	_		Lentils	2,000	0%	09	_	3% (_		Lentils	2,250	69	%	13%	13%	13%	
	Meat (beef)	10,500	5%	5%	5 %	5%		Meat (beef)	11,000	0%	09	6 ()%(0%		Meat (beef)	11,000	09	%	10%	10%	0 10%	
	Meat (chicken)	3,625	9%	9	-2%	9%	5	Meat (chicken)	5,000	0%	09	6 ()%(5%		Meat (chicken)	4,250	69	%	11%	6%	17%	
wa	Meat (lamb)	12,500	4%	9	-4%	4%	-deen	Meat (lamb)	14,000	0%	09	6 (0% (8%	ar	Meat (lamb)	15,000	09	%	0%(0%	0%	
Nainawa	Milk	1,000	0%	09	09	0%	a	Milk	1,500	0%	09	6 ()%(0%	hi-a	Milk	1,250	09	%	0%(0%	0%	
Z	Milk (powder)	7,000	0%	09	09	0%	, Salat	Milk (powder)	8,000	0%	09	6 33	3% (60%	-	Milk (powder)	10,000	09	%	0%(0%	5 %	
	Oil (vegetable)	3,375	23%	23%	41%	42%		Oil (vegetable)	3,125	4%	49	6 4	1% (16%		Oil (vegetable)	3,125	1 99	%	39%	33%	9%	
	Onions	625	-5%	14 %	25%	25%		Onions	750	0%	09	6 ()%(0%		Onions	750	09	%	15%	0%	9%	
	Potatoes	625	9%	4 9	4 9	25%		Potatoes	750	20%	09	6 (0%(0%		Potatoes	1,000	239	%	11%	25%	33%	
	Rice	2,250	13%	13%	13%	1 3%		Rice	1,875	7%	7 9	6	7%	50%		Rice	1,500	09	%	0%	0%	-14%	
	Salt (iodised)	750	0%	09	09	0%		Salt (iodised)	875	-13%	-139	6 -13	3%	-13%		Salt (iodised)	1,000	09	%	0%	0%	0%	
	Sugar	1,125	-10%	-10%	-10%	13%		Sugar	1,250	25%	259	6 25	5% (25%		Sugar	1,250	09	%	0%	9%	18%	
	Tea	7,000	0%	09	09	-7%		Tea	7,000	0%	09	6 0 17	7% (12%		Tea	6,000	09	%	-8%	0%	0%	
	Tomatoes	875	0%	35%	-3%	75%		Tomatoes	750	-8%	09	6 -6	5%	-14%		Tomatoes	750	-89	%	15%	-17%	0%	
	Unskilled Labor	15,000	0%	09	09	0%		Unskilled Labor	20,000	0%	09	6 (0%(0%		Unskilled Labor	25,000	09	%	0%(0%	0%	
	Wheat flour	1,250	25%	25%	28%	67%		Wheat flour	1,750	0%	09	6 75	5%	17%		Wheat flour	950	1 99	%	25%	8%	27%	
	ToT (Wage/WF)	12	-20%	-20%	-229	-40%	Ţ	ToT (Wage/WF)	11	0%	09	6 -43	3%(-14%		ToT (Wage/WF)	26	-169	%	-20%	-7%	-21%	
	ToT(Wage/FB)	12	-15%	-129	-149	-18%	,	ToT(Wage/FB)	14	-3%	-39	6 -19	9%(-19%		ToT(Wage/FB)	23	-89	%	-11%	-8%	-6%	
	Food Basket	28,567	18%	13%	16%	21%	.%	Food Basket	31,204	3%	39	6 24	1%	23%		Food Basket	24,306	89	%	12%	8%	7%	
	SMEB	140,694	19%	129	18%	22%		SMEB	149,450	3%	29	6 26	5%	23%		SMEB	126,119	79	%	10%	7%	5%	
	Beans (white)	2,500	0%	_	_	_		Beans (white)	2,375	-5%	69	_	9% (_		Beans (white)	2,875	O 59	_	6%	1%	_	
	Bread (khoboz)	184	0 10%	10%	10%	28%		Bread (khoboz)	125	0%	09	6 (0%(0%		Bread (khoboz)	144	09	%	0%(1%	0 1%	
	Bulgur	1,500	0%	_	_	_	,	Bulgur	1,000	0%	09	_	1%(0%		Bulgur	1,750	0 49	%	17%	17%	17%	
	Cheese	6,000	0%	_	_	_		Cheese	4,250	-3%	69		1% (_		Cheese	4,500	99		0%	-10%	_	
	Chickpeas	2,750	0%	_	_	_	0%		Chickpeas	2,500	0%	09	_	0%(0%		Chickpeas	2,875	_	%	5%(5%	28%
	Dates	2,500	0%	09	_	_				Dates	2,500	0%	09	_	7%	0%		Dates	2,000	09		0%	0%
l l	_	217	0%				j		183	0%	09	_	1%	0%			216		%	0%	0%		
l t	Eggs	6,750	2%		_		+	Eggs Fish (fresh)	5,000	-2%	_	_	1%	18%		Eggs Fish (fresh)		09	_	0%	-7%	_	
ŀ	Fish (fresh)	6,000	0%	_		_	t		10,000	8%	189	+	3%	_			5,500 6,000	-149	_	0%	0%	_	
	Fuel (gas)		-1%				+	Fuel (gas)		2%	299		1%	80%		Fuel (gas)		-309		17%	17%	17%	
	Fuel (kerosene)	165	0%				+	Fuel (kerosene)	955	5%	69	_	5%	_		Fuel (kerosene)	350	09		0%	0%	0%	
	Fuel (Petrol)	450					+	Fuel (Petrol)	1,038		09	+	0%			Fuel (Petrol)	450		_	17%	6%	_	
	Lentils	2,375	15%0%	_	_		+	Lentils	1,200	0%		+	0%	0%		Lentils	1,750	_	% -	0%	0%	_	
	Meat (beef)	10,000	13%		_		+	Meat (beef)	15,000	4%			2%			Meat (beef)	11,000	_	%	0%	_	_	
_	Meat (chicken)	4,375	0%					Meat (chicken)	3,550	0%	-49		1%	0%		Meat (chicken)	6,000			0%	0%	_	
Qadisiya	Meat (lamb)	12,000	_				- ₩	Meat (lamb)	15,000			+	1% ()% (_	Wasit	Meat (lamb)	14,000		%	0%			
Jadi	Milk	1,750	0%	_	_	_	۵.	Milk	1,250	0%	09	+	- 1	0%	Wa	Milk	1,000	_	%		0%	0%	
	Milk (powder)	6,000	0%	_	_	_	1	Milk (powder)	4,250	-3%	-69270	_	1% (Milk (powder)	5,000	_	%	0%(0%	_	
	Oil (vegetable)	3,375	17%			_	+	Oil (vegetable)	3,500	17%	279		7%			Oil (vegetable)	2,875		%	5%(5%	_	
	Onions	500	0%				+	Onions	1,000	0%	09		0%(0%		Onions	750		%	0%(1%	_	
	Potatoes	875	17%		-		+	Potatoes	1,000	0%	09	+	0% (0%		Potatoes	750		%	-12%	-6%		
	Rice	2,000	0%		_	_	0% 03% 0%	Rice	1,750	17%	249	_	5% (Rice	1,875	_	%	7%	7%		
	Salt (iodised)	1,125	50%			_		Salt (iodised)	500	0%	09	+	0% (0%		Salt (iodised)	1,250		%	0%	0%		
	Sugar	1,250	0%					Sugar	1,150	5%		_	L% (5%		Sugar	1,275	_	%	2%	2%	_	
	Tea	6,000	0%					Tea	8,500	0%		_	2%			Tea	5,000		%	0%	0%	0%	
	Tomatoes	750	0%	_	-	_		Tomatoes	1,250	_	09	+	1%	_		Tomatoes	1,000	_	%	11%	-20%	_	
	Unskilled Labor	25,000	0%	09	09	0%		Unskilled Labor	25,000	0%	1 49	+	1% (0%	6	Unskilled Labor	16,500	-159	%	-8%	6%	-4%	
	Wheat flour	810	4%	49	13%	1 6%		+ 1	Wheat flour	1,250	0%	09	6 -5	5%	939%		Wheat flour	1,008	09	%	0%(1%	10%
	ToT (Wage/WF)	31	-4%	-4%	-11%	-14%		ToT (Wage/WF)	20	0%	1 49	6 20	0%	-28%		ToT (Wage/WF)	16	-169	%	-9%	5%	-13%	
	ToT(Wage/FB)	21	-6%	99	-10%	-13%		ToT(Wage/FB)	22	-7%	39	6 5	5%	-25%		ToT(Wage/FB)	13	-189	%	-12%	4%	-18%	
	Food Basket	26,312	7 %	99	11%	1 5%		Food Basket	25,461	7 %	1 09	6 9	9% (34%		Food Basket	26,925	O 39	% 🔵	4%(1%	17 %	
	SMEB	126,850	5%	79	11%	12%		SMEB	116,650	6%	99	6 9	9% (32%		SMEB	123,594	0 39	%	5%(9 4%	10 %	
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