



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Price Monitoring Bulletin

WFP Philippines | July 2022

Snapshot



Food and non alcoholic beverages inflation **6.9%**



Headline inflation **6.4%** (PSA, July 2022)



Percent of Filipinos who considered themselves Poor **48%** (SWS, June 2022)



Fuel Prices up
7% Gasoline
57% Diesel
59% Kerosene

(DOE, as of 26 July 2022)

Headline Inflation Rate, Philippines (Jan-July 2022)



Key highlights

- **Headline inflation¹** in July 2022 **further increased** to 6.4% from 6.1% in June. The spike is caused by the higher annual growth in the food and non-alcoholic beverages (PSA, July 2022).
- **Prices of fuel continue to register net increases** based on year-to-date data from the Department of Energy. As of July 26, 2022, a liter of gasoline has increased by 7%, a liter of diesel by 57%, and a liter of kerosene by 59% since the start of the year.
- **Fertilizer prices maintained their surge** according to the Department of Agriculture, although the average monthly rate of increase in July is slightly lower than in May and June.
- **In the National Capital Region (NCR)**, the average **retail prices** of rice, meat, and some fruits (i.e., mango, banana and papaya) and vegetables (i.e., ampalaya and onion) **grew** from May to June 2022.
- The **forecast for possible increase in the price of rice remains** due to continued upsurge in the prices of fertilizers and transport costs.
- The second quarter national Social Weather **Survey found 48% of Filipinos considered themselves Poor**, a 5-point rise in the nationwide Self-Rated Poor Families between April 2022 and June 2022.
- Based on WFP's market monitoring **in Typhoon Odette affected provinces, mixed retail price trends** were observed across the four provinces of Bohol, Dinagat Islands, Southern Leyte, and Surigao del Norte.
- **Market characteristics:** More than half (55%) of traders interviewed for the market assessment reported that the average prices of key commodities sold in July 2022 remained the same, while 39% said prices further increased. To cope with the surge in prices, nearly 60 percent of traders noted that the **customers started buying fewer goods compared to usual and buying cheaper or less preferred goods**.
- This shift in food consumption observed since June 2022 remains a concern as it may lead to the deterioration of already poor nutritional indicators, especially among children and women.

¹ PSA defines headline inflation as a measure of the changes in the cost of living based on movements in the prices of a specified basket of major commodities. It refers to the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

National Price Trends

- The shock of the **war in Ukraine continues to have negative impacts on the value chain and prices of goods** in the country. As reported by the representative of the Department of Agriculture (DA) in a workshop organized by WFP on August 1, 2022, the war has contributed to the **high prices of fuel and fertilizers** and the decline of global agricultural exports from the European Union. These have compounding impacts on the agriculture and fisheries sector as high price of fuel causes **higher operating costs for farmers and fisherfolks** – higher cost of operating farm machineries, increased transport expenses, and possibly more food loss due to spoilage of commodities not reaching the markets. Reduction in the use of machineries will result in **less production and decreased volume of food supplied to the market** will lead to higher food prices and less profit for farmers and fisherfolks.
- The global crisis continues to put pressure on the prices of local commodities. The inflation for July 2022 at 6.4% is the **highest recorded inflation since October 2018** (PSA, 5 August 2022). The main source of the increase in the inflation is the annual growth rate in the index for food and non-alcoholic beverages at 6.9 percent, which grew from 6.0 percent in June 2022. The transport index also contributed to the jump in inflation, with 18.1 percent annual growth from 17.1 percent in June 2022.
- The acceleration in food inflation observed since the Ukraine’s war started is more pronounced than that of annual inflation, suggesting **households’ capability to meet food needs being eroded by soaring food prices**. With more resources required to meet food needs amidst increased costs of living, household capability to meet other non-food needs is also of concern.
- A series of **price rollbacks were announced by oil companies** in July 2022 resulting in a reduction of weekly prices of gasoline, diesel, and kerosene. However, a comparison of average prices of fuel on the last week of the month with end of year prices, the data shows net increases of 7% for a liter of gasoline; 57% for a liter of diesel, and 59% for a liter of kerosene (DOE, 26 July 2022).

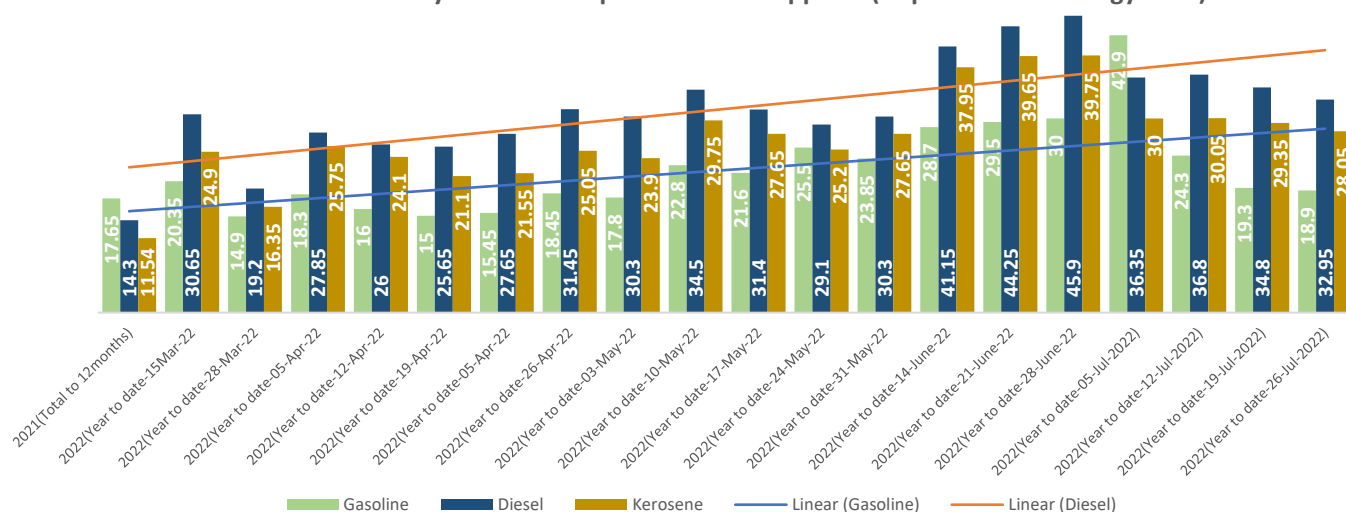
Increased cost of living translates into more poor families

The increasing cost of farm inputs and fuel prices and their consequent impact on pushing annual inflation rates are resulting in a **significant increase of the cost of living**, as purchasing power of households is reduced.

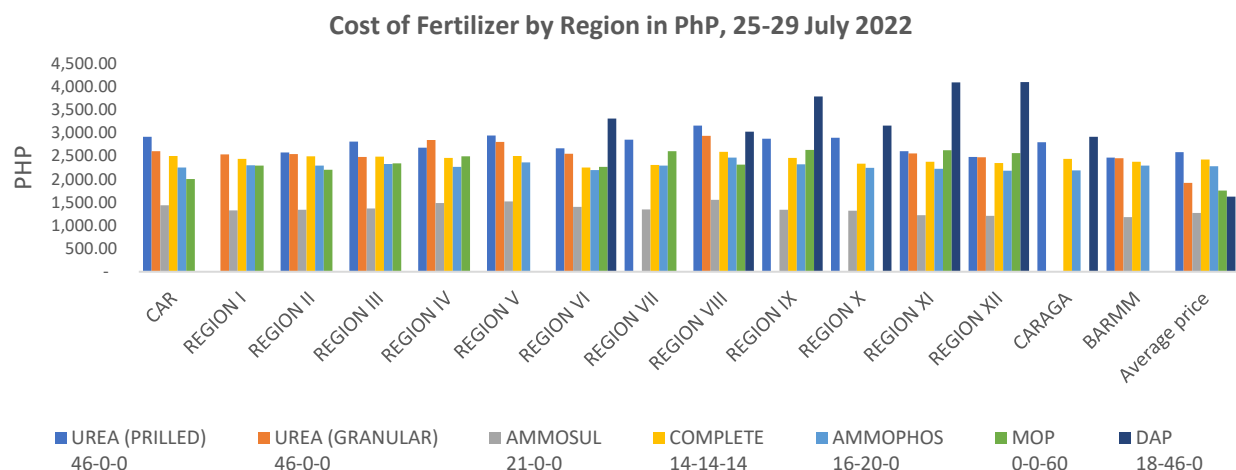
The rise in the overall cost of living and **reduction in the affordability of basic commodities** translates into **more poor families in the country**. The national Social Weather Survey of June 26-29, 2022, the last under the previous administration of President Duterte, found that 48% of Filipino families rated themselves as Poor (accounting for 12.2 million) and 31% rated themselves as Borderline Poor. The proportion of self-reported poor families rose from 43% in April 2022.

The June 2022 SWS survey also found that **74% of families feel Food-Poor (34%) or Borderline Food-Poor (40%)**. Compared to April 2022, self-rated food poor families rose from 31%, a total of 8.7 million in June 2022 compared to 7.9 million in April 2022.

Net Increases in key domestic oil products in Philippines (Department of Energy Data)



- The **price of fertilizers showed volatility** on a weekly basis from June 27 to July 29 based on the data from DA. However, the monthly average price trend recorded an increase of about 1% between the period May – June and July 2022.



National Policy Environment

- In response to the high prices of fuel and other commodities, the government through the Department of Agriculture (DA) initiated various programs:
 - **Fuel Discount for Farmers and Fisherfolk Program.** A total amount of Php 500 million was appropriated to deliver fuel discount to farmers and fisherfolks covering around 158,730 beneficiaries as of July 2022.
 - **Fertilizer Discount Voucher (FDV) program** which aims to augment the farmers' capacity to purchase fertilizer to around two (2) bags, to increase their fertilizer application rate. Aside from the increased volume, FDV also allows farmers to avail of fertilizers that are aligned to their adopted technology and practices.
 - Large-scale government **Fertilizer Procurement Plan** to avail of cheaper fertilizers. The DA is conducting government-to-government (G2G) negotiations /discussions with China, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, and Russia.
 - **Promotion of the application of biofertilizers**, a cost-reducing measure that can maintain yield performance while reducing 25% of the regular inorganic fertilizer recommendation.
 - **Lowering of tariff rates of agriculture exports from the EU** until end of 2022 to help stabilize prices of commodities.
 - **Regular price monitoring** through 1) DA's Price Monitoring System (or Bantay Presyo), a web-based information system for publishing daily price information of selected agricultural commodities in selected markets in Metro Manila, 2) Commodity Supply Outlook, which monitors production of various commodities, 3) Trading Post Commodity Volume Watch, a web-based information system which captures the daily volume and prices of highland, lowland vegetables, fruits, and spices in all DA Trading Post.
- On the other hand, to mitigate the impact of higher fuel prices among low-income households, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) started the distribution of the first tranche of the **Targeted Cash Transfer program** on July 4, 2022. Under the program, DSWD will provide Php500 per month for two months to over four million beneficiaries, who mostly belong to the poorest 50 percent of

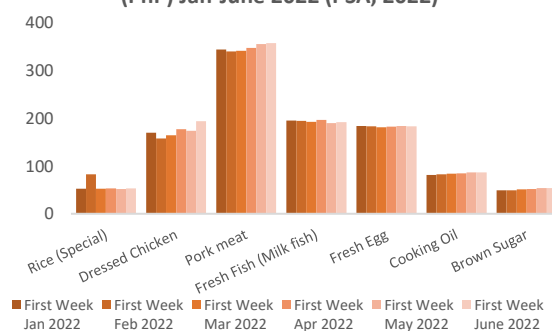
the country's population. The distribution of cash grants will be coursed through remittance centers, Special Disbursing Officers, and the Land Bank of the Philippines.

- To help the transport sector cope with the high prices of oil, the Department of the Interior and Local Government announced that over 600,000 qualified tricycle drivers are set to receive **fuel cash subsidies** under the Pantawid Pasada Program **for Tricycle Drivers**.
- Moreover, the Libreng Sakay, or **Free Ride Program** under the supervision of the Department of Transportation (DOTr) and Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA) **for all the passengers of the EDSA Bus Carousel in Metro Manila** has been extended until December 2022 to help commuters deal with public transportation challenges in the metro (NEDA, 5 July 2022).

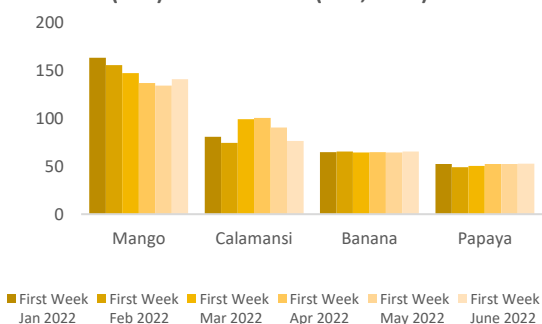
Price Trends in the National Capital Region (NCR)

- The **average retail prices of some key commodities in NCR continued to increase** from May to June 2022. Average retail prices of dressed chicken grew 11.4%; rice, 1.9%; fresh fish, 1.2%, and pork meat, 0.6%. On the other hand, the average retail prices of cooking oil and brown sugar remained the same while fresh egg recorded a 0.2% reduction in average price.
- The average retail prices of ampalaya and onion jumped 40.5% and 14.7% respectively. The average retail prices of other vegetables in NCR decreased from May to June 2022.
- The **average retail prices of some fruits also increased**. The retail prices of mango grew by 5.1%; banana by 1.4%, and papaya by 0.9%. On the other hand, the retail price of calamansi dropped by 15.5%.

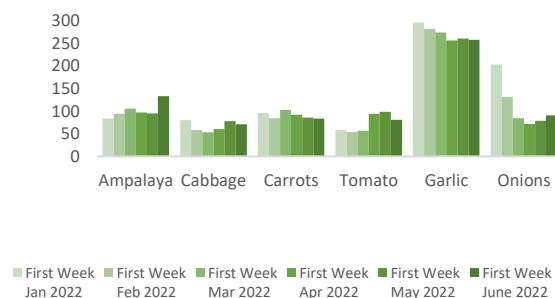
Average Retail Price of Commodities in NCR (Php) Jan-June 2022 (PSA, 2022)



Average Retail Price of Selected Fruits in NCR, (Php) Jan-June 2022 (PSA, 2022)



Average Retail Price of Selected Vegetables in NCR (Php), Jan-June 2022 (PSA, 2022)



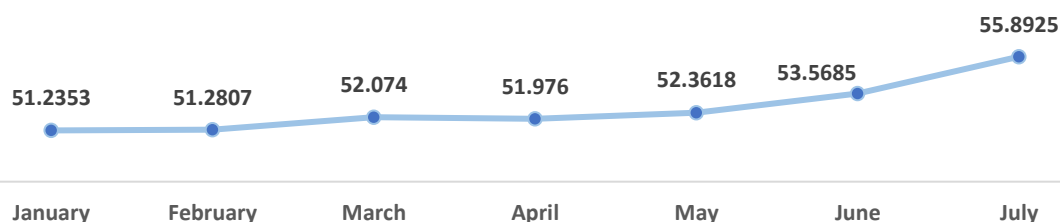
WFP scales up its monitoring and analysis activities in response to the food, fuel and fertilizer crisis

In response to the food, fuel and fertilizer crisis, WFP has scaled up its monitoring and analysis activities in the Philippines to inform necessary government policy and planning reforms through data collection and analysis. In June 2022, WFP initiated weekly market monitoring to monitor the impact of the global crisis. So far, WFP is collecting data in the Typhoon Odette affected provinces of Bohol, Dinagat Islands, Southern Leyte, and Surigao del Norte. With support from the Joint SDG fund, WFP, FAO and ILO are also preparing to launch monthly national household phone surveys in the Philippines to monitor the impact of the crisis, and inform policy and response options.

Key Issues to Watch

1 The average **value of the Philippine peso against the US dollar depreciated** further to PHP55.8925 in July 2022 from PHP53.5685 in June 2022. This trend has a negative impact on imports and purchasing power of Filipinos, making imported goods such as fertilizers, fuel, and food extremely expensive – and eventually pushing local food prices up. On the other hand, exporters consider a weaker peso beneficial for their sales revenues. For the millions of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs), **remittances** to their family **convert to more pesos for every dollar value** sent home. The current crisis improves the peso income position of the family recipients.

Average Monthly Value of Philippine Peso to US Dollar, Jan-July 2022



2 In terms of balance of trade of goods (BoT-G)¹ - the difference between the value of export and import-, the Philippines recorded a **widening trade deficit**. BoT-G in June 2022 amounted to USD - 5.84 billion, indicating a trade deficit with an annual increase of 75.4 percent (PSA, 09 August 2022). A high and widening trade deficit is indicative of political and economic instability as it reflects the amount of foreign investment in that country (the higher the deficit, the more vulnerable the country). In addition, the widening trade deficit is **contributing to the depreciation of the currency observed**: by spending more on imports than exports, the demand for the domestic currency (LCU) goes down, implying the Filipino Peso loses value and the price of imported goods on domestic markets goes up.

3 An analysis of current daily minimum wages set by the country's Regional Tripartite Wages and Productivity Board and the inflation-adjusted minimum wages² as of July 2022 based on latest preliminary data by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) shows that inflation-adjusted wages were 10.7%-16.9% lower in July than their respective current salaries, meaning **salary increases are not keeping pace with inflation**.

4 As prices of fertilizers and fuel remain extremely high, the risk of **increased population suffering from poverty** remains a significant concern. Based on preliminary results of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) in 2021 released on August 15, 2022, the proportion of Poor Filipinos was recorded at 18.1% in 2021, an increase from 16.7% in 2018. This translates to around 19.99 million Filipinos who lived below the poverty threshold of about PhP 12,030 per month for a family of five. Similarly, the subsistence incidence, increased from 5.2% in 2018 to 5.9% in 2021, which is equivalent to 1.04 million poor families below the food poverty line. The growth in the number of poor in the country must be closely watched to ensure appropriate social protection programs can be implemented to avert current social problems from further deterioration.

¹ A country that imports more goods and services than it exports in terms of value has a trade deficit or a negative trade balance. Conversely, a country that exports more goods and services than it imports has a trade surplus.

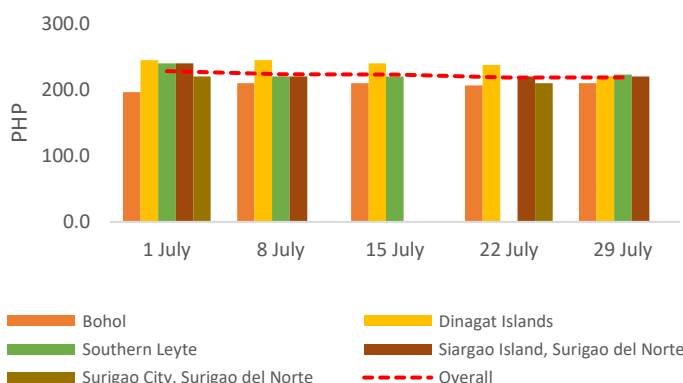
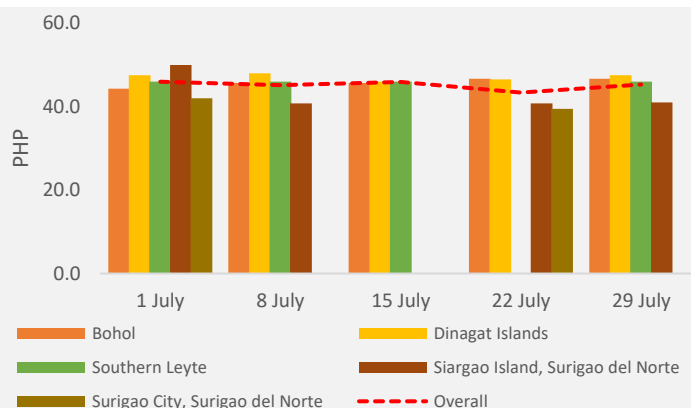
² While the current minimum wages are determined at the regional level to account for factors such as companies' capacity to pay and costs of living, real wages are obtained after factoring in the general price increases (i.e. inflation).

Commodity Price Trends

This section features the price data collected by WFP weekly in the four provinces where it is currently implementing early recovery activities in response to the impact of Super Typhoon Odette (Rai) which hit the country in December 2021.

Price trend of rice

The average retail price of a kilo of rice (Jasmine) in Bohol increased by 5.3% from the first to the last week of July 2022. On the other hand, average retail prices remained the same in Dinagat Islands and Southern Leyte and dropped in Siargao (Surigao del Norte) and in Surigao City (Surigao del Norte) by 18% and 6% respectively.

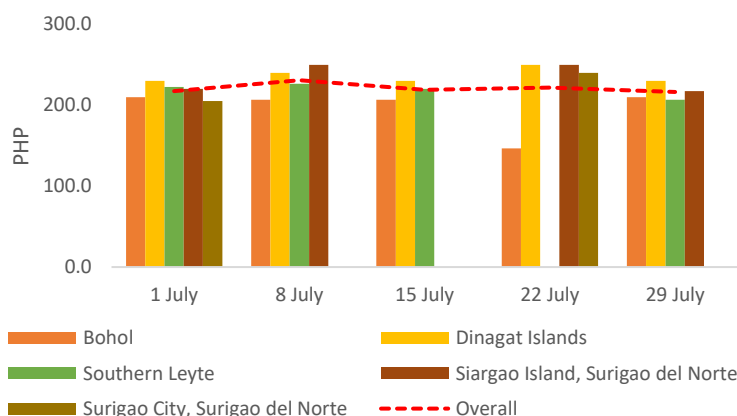
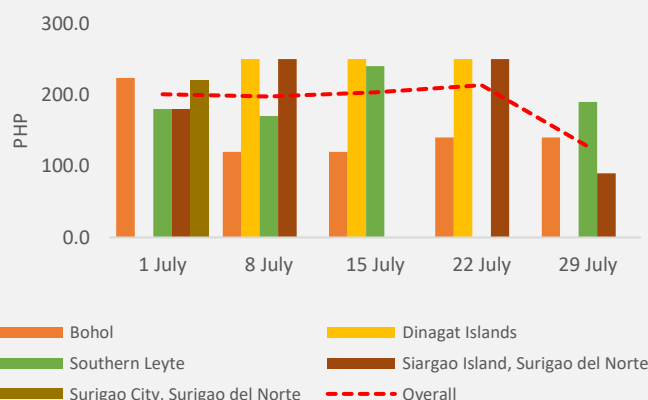


Price trend of dressed chicken

The average retail price of dressed chicken in the survey areas registered decreasing trends in July 2022 except for the province of Bohol where average retail price jumped by 6.8%. The biggest decline in average retail price was recorded in Dinagat Islands (10.2%), followed by Siargao Island (8.3%) in Surigao del Norte, Southern Leyte (6.9%) and Surigao City (4.5%) in Surigao del Norte.

Price trend of dried fish

The average retail price of a kilo of dried fish in July 2022 decreased by 50% in Siargao Island (Surigao del Norte) and by 37.3% in Bohol while in Dinagat Islands, price remained the same. On the other hand, average retail price in Southern Leyte spiked by 5.6%.

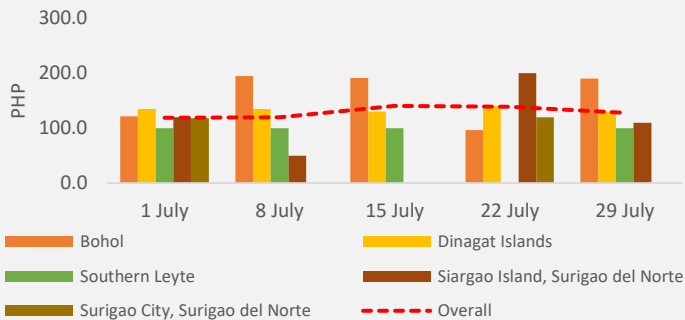
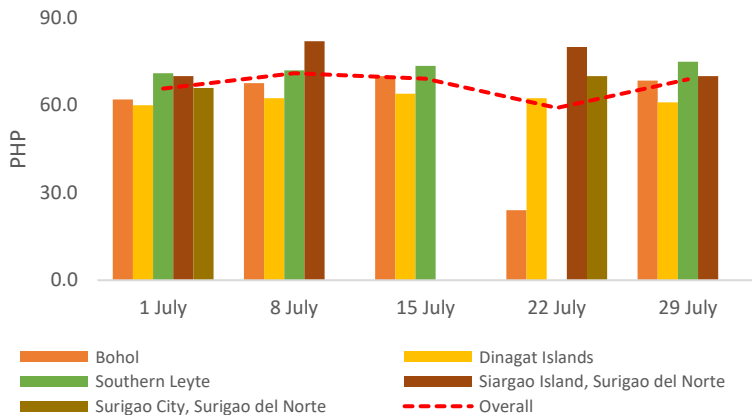


Price trend of fresh eggs

The average retail price of a tray (30 pieces) of fresh eggs for July 2022 in Southern Leyte and Siargao Island (Surigao del Norte) decreased by 7.1% and 1.1% respectively, while in the provinces of Bohol and Dinagat Islands, average retail prices remained the same. Surigao City (Surigao del Norte) stood out with an increase in the average retail price by 17.1%.

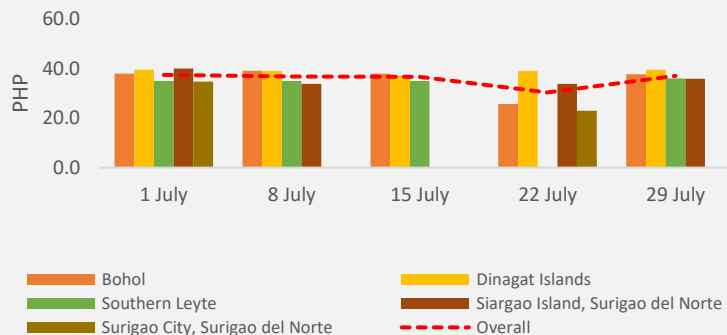
Price trend of cooking oil

The average retail price of a liter of cooking oil in the survey areas showed fluctuating trends in June 2022. Price increases were registered in Bohol (56.2%) and in Surigao City (Surigao del Norte) (1.7%) while price decreases were observed in Siargao Island (Surigao del Norte) (8.3%) and Dinagat Islands (3.7%). In Southern Leyte, average retail price remained the same over the same period.



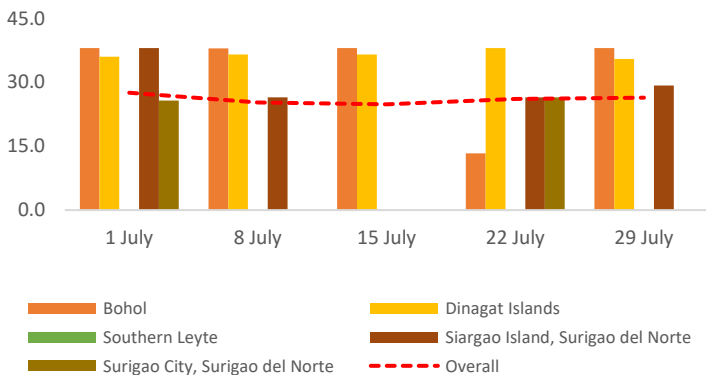
Price trend of brown sugar

The average retail price of a kilo of brown sugar in July 2022 rose in all areas – Bohol (10.5%), Surigao City (Surigao del Norte) (6.1%), Southern Leyte (5.6%), and Dinagat Islands (1.7%), except in Siargao Island in (Surigao del Norte) where it remained the same.



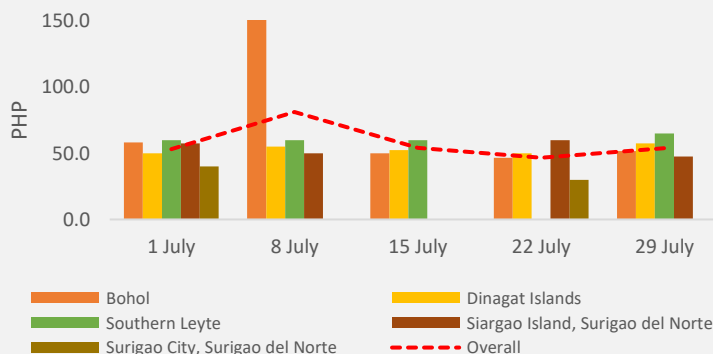
Price trend of corned beef

The retail price of a can (160 grams) of corned beef in July 2022 decreased by 33.8% in Surigao City (Surigao del Norte), by 10.3% in Siargao Island (Surigao del Norte), and by 0.9% in Bohol. In Dinagat Islands, price remained the same and in Southern Leyte, price jumped by 2.9%.



Price trend of canned tuna

The average retail price of a can (160 grams) of tuna in July 2022 decreased by 23% in Siargao Island (Surigao del Norte) and by 1.4% in Dinagat Islands. In Bohol, price remained the same while it increased by 2.9% in Surigao City (Surigao del Norte).

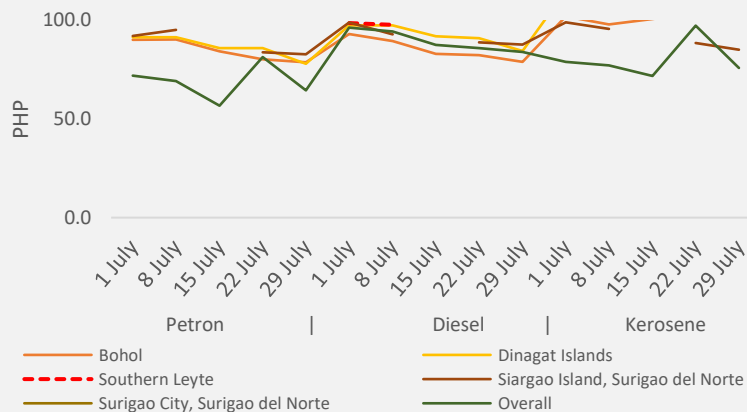
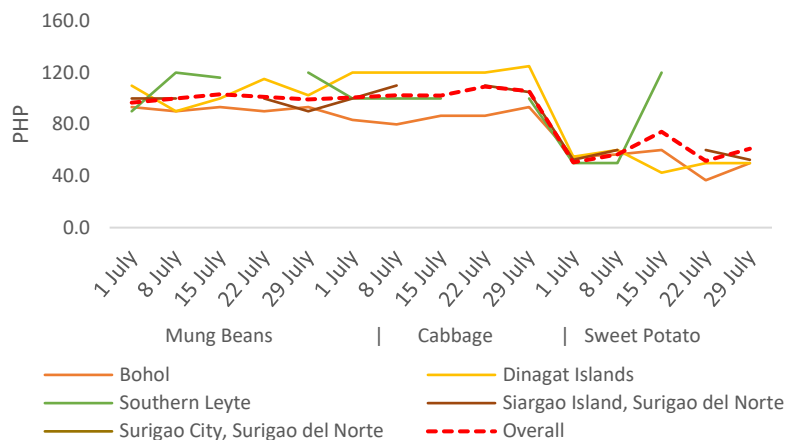


Price trend of banana

The average retail price of a kilo of banana showed an increasing trend in Dinagat Islands (15%) and Southern Leyte (8.3%) and decreasing trends in Surigao City (Surigao del Norte) (25%), Siargao Island (Surigao del Norte) (17.4%), and Bohol (11.4%).

Price trend of vegetables

The average retail prices of selected vegetables fluctuated in July 2022. The average retail price of a kilo of mung beans increased by 33% in Southern Leyte and 11.1% in Surigao City (Surigao del Norte). On the other hand, prices decreased in Siargao Island (Surigao del Norte) and Dinagat Islands while they remained the same in Bohol. The average price of cabbage increased in all survey areas except in Southern Leyte where it remained the same. Lastly, the average price of a kilo of sweet potato increased in Southern Leyte and Surigao City (Surigao del Norte), decreased in Bohol and Dinagat Islands, and remained the same in Siargao Islands (Surigao del Norte).

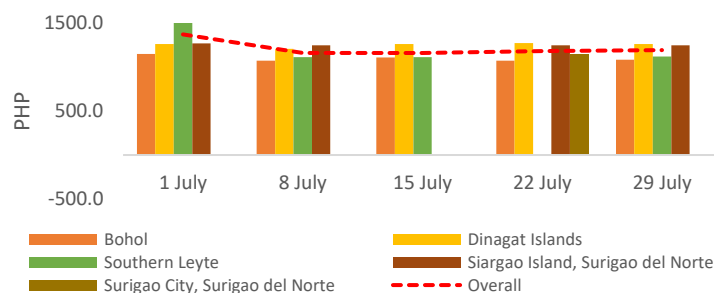


Price trends of petrol, diesel, and kerosene

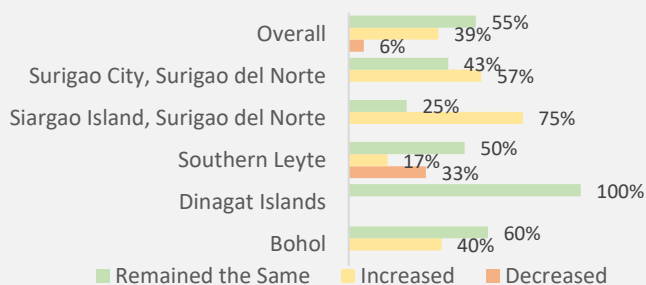
The average price of a liter of petroleum products recorded a decline in all the provinces covered by the assessment in July 2022. The price of a liter of petrol dropped by 10.4% on average; diesel by 12.8%, and kerosene by 3.9%. This is in line with the series of price rollbacks that were announced by oil companies in July 2022.

Price trends of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)

The average price of an 11-kg canister of LPG decreased in Southern Leyte (38%), Bohol (5.5%), and Siargao Island (Surigao del Norte) (1.6%) in July 2022, while it remained the same in Dinagat Islands.



Market Characteristics based on Trader's Interviews

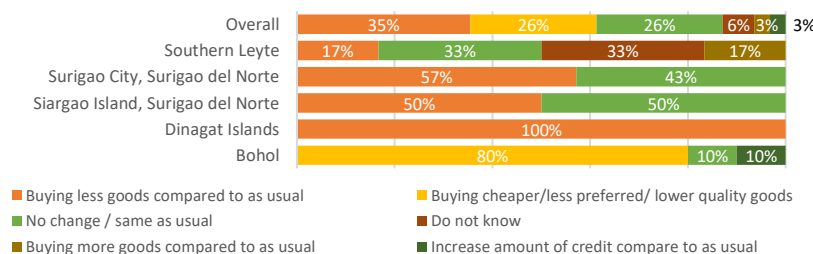


Price trend of commodities sold in the markets

More than half (55%) of the traders reported that the price of key commodities sold in July 2022 remained the same; while 39% said prices increased, and 6% of the traders said prices generally decreased. Across the provinces, all the traders in Southern Leyte stated that prices remained the same while majority of traders in Surigao del Norte (75% Siargao Island and 57% in Surigao City) reported that the prices increased.

Customers buying habits

Considering the price situation of commodities, 35% of the traders reported that customers started buying less goods than usual and 26% mentioned that customers bought cheaper or less preferred goods to cope with the surge in prices.



Annex 1: Retail market price (median) of main commodities in the four Provinces of Bohol, Dinagat Islands, Southern Leyte, and Surigao del Norte where WFP is currently implementing an Emergency Operation (EMOP) in response to the impact of Typhoon Odette.

Province	Commodity	Average Price					Weekly Price Change	Monthly Price Change June - July		
		1 July	8 July	15 July	22 July	29 July				
Bohol	Rice	44.3	45.7	45.7	46.7	46.7	▲	5.3%	▲	9.3%
Dinagat Islands		47.5	48.0	46.0	46.5	47.5	◀	0.0%	▼	-1.9%
Southern Leyte		46.0	46.0	46.0		46.0	◀	0.0%	▼	-3.7%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		50.0	40.8		40.8	41.0	▼	-18.0%	▼	-12.4%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		42.0			39.5		▼	-6.0%		
Overall		46.0	45.1	45.9	43.4	45.3	▼	-1.5%	▼	-3.4%
Bohol	Dressed Chicken	196.7	210.0	210.0	206.7	210.0	▲	6.8%	▲	0.8%
Dinagat Islands		245.0	245.0	240.0	237.5	220.0	▼	-10.2%	▼	-3.6%
Southern Leyte		240.0	220.0	220.0		223.3	▼	-6.9%	▲	3.2%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		240.0	220.0		220.0	220.0	▼	-8.3%	▲	1.1%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		220.0			210.0		▼	-4.5%		
Overall		228.3	223.8	223.3	218.5	218.7	▼	-4.2%	▼	-0.5%
Bohol	Fresh Fish	133.3		180.0	220.0	205.0	▲	53.8%	▼	-0.2%
Dinagat Islands		230.0	220.0	210.0	200.0	210.0	▼	-8.7%	▼	-10.8%
Southern Leyte		210.0	230.0	210.0		220.0	▲	4.8%	▼	-5.4%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte			180.0		250.0	230.0	▲	27.8%	▼	-2.2%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		200.0			200.0		◀	0.0%		
Overall		193.3	210.0	200.0	217.5	219.0	▲	13.3%	▼	-5.0%
Bohol	Dried Fish	223.3	120.0	120.0	140.0	140.0	▼	-37.3%	▼	-20.2%
Dinagat Islands			250.0	250.0	250.0		◀	0.0%	▲	1.0%
Southern Leyte		180.0	170.0	240.0		190.0	▲	5.6%	▲	11.4%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		180.0	250.0		250.0	90.0	▼	-50.0%	▼	-20.9%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		220.0								
Overall		200.8	197.5	203.3	213.3	127.5	▼	-36.5%	▼	-9.8%
Bohol	Pork Meat	300.0	260.0	310.0		290.0	▼	-3.3%	▼	-5.5%
Dinagat Islands		375.0	370.0	380.0	375.0	380.0	▲	1.3%	▲	2.5%
Southern Leyte		367.5	350.0	370.0		350.0	▼	-4.8%	▲	0.2%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		380.0	360.0		360.0	325.0	▼	-14.5%	▲	3.8%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		345.0			300.0		▼	-13.0%		
Overall		353.5	335.0	353.3	258.8	334.0	▼	-5.5%	▼	-0.9%
Bohol	Eggs fresh	210.0	206.7	206.7	146.7	210.0	◀	0.0%	▼	-1.2%
Dinagat Islands		230.0	240.0	230.0	250.0	230.0	◀	0.0%	▼	-1.7%
Southern Leyte		222.5	226.7	220.0		206.7	▼	-7.1%	▼	-1.0%

Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		220.0	250.0		250.0	217.5	▼	-1.1%	▼	-3.6%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		205.0			240.0		▲	17.1%		
Overall		217.5	230.8	218.9	221.7	216.3	▼	-0.5%	▼	-1.8%
Bohol	Wheatflour	50.0	52.2	50.0	48.3	48.3	▼	-3.3%	▼	-59.6%
Dinagat Islands										
Southern Leyte										
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte					70.0	50.0	▼	-28.6%	▼	-12.8%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		37.0								
Overall		29.0	26.1	25.0	59.2	37.1	▲	27.9%	▼	-67.4%
Bohol		CookingOil	121.7	195.0	191.7	96.7	190.0	▲	56.2%	▲
Dinagat Islands	135.0		135.0	130.0	140.0	130.0	▼	-3.7%	▼	-3.0%
Southern Leyte	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	◀	0.0%	▼	-4.8%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte	120.0		50.0		200.0	110.0	▼	-8.3%	▼	-24.5%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte	118.0				120.0		▲	1.7%		
Overall	118.9		120.0	140.6	139.2	128.0	▲	7.6%	▼	-4.6%
Bohol	BrownSugar	62.0	67.6	70.0	24.0	68.5	▲	10.5%	▼	-2.9%
Dinagat Islands		60.0	62.5	64.0	62.5	61.0	▲	1.7%	▲	7.1%
Southern Leyte		71.0	72.0	73.5		75.0	▲	5.6%	▲	15.7%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		70.0	82.0		80.0	70.0	◀	0.0%	▲	21.9%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		66.0			70.0		▲	6.1%		
Overall		65.8	71.0	69.2	59.1	68.9	▲	4.7%	▲	10.3%
Bohol	Coffee	24.0	23.0	24.0	24.0		◀	0.0%	▼	-2.4%
Dinagat Islands		23.5	23.0	24.5	25.0	24.0	▲	2.1%	▼	-2.8%
Southern Leyte		24.0	24.0	24.0		24.0	◀	0.0%	▲	2.1%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte										
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		20.3			20.3		◀	0.0%		
Overall		22.9	23.3	24.2	23.1	24.0	▲	4.6%	▼	-6.0%
Bohol	CornedBeef	38.0	39.2	38.0	25.7	37.7	▼	-0.9%	▼	-5.9%
Dinagat Islands		39.5	39.0	37.0	39.0	39.5	◀	0.0%	▼	-1.1%
Southern Leyte		35.0	35.0	35.0		36.0	▲	2.9%	▲	0.7%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		40.0	33.8		33.8	35.9	▼	-10.3%	▲	5.8%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		34.8			23.0		▼	-33.8%		
Overall		37.5	36.7	36.7	30.4	37.0	▼	-1.2%	▼	-2.2%
Bohol	CannedTuna	38.0	38.0	38.0	13.3	38.0	◀	0.0%	▼	-10.2%
Dinagat Islands		36.0	36.5	36.5	38.0	35.5	▼	-1.4%	▲	2.8%
Southern Leyte										
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		38.0	26.5		26.5	29.3	▼	-23.0%	▼	-14.6%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		25.8			26.5		▲	2.9%		

Overall		27.6	25.2	24.8	26.1	26.4	▼	-4.2%	▼	-26.7%
Bohol	MungBeans	93.3	90.0	93.3	90.0	93.3	◀	0.0%	▲	3.7%
Dinagat Islands		110.0	90.0	100.0	115.0	102.5	▼	-6.8%	▼	-8.0%
Southern Leyte		90.0	120.0	116.0		120.0	▲	33.3%	▲	17.4%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		100.0	100.0		100.0	90.0	▼	-10.0%	▼	-6.3%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		90.0			100.0		▲	11.1%		
Overall			96.7	100.0	103.1	101.3	99.2	▲	2.6%	▼
Bohol	Ampalaya	61.7	50.0	53.3	60.0	60.0	▼	-2.7%	▼	-3.7%
Dinagat Islands		110.0	110.0	95.0	110.0	100.0	▼	-9.1%	▼	-5.6%
Southern Leyte		80.0	70.0	60.0		60.0	▼	-25.0%	▼	-15.6%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		90.0	120.0		120.0	115.0	▲	27.8%	▼	-2.6%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		70.0			100.0		▲	42.9%		
Overall			82.3	87.5	69.4	97.5	90.0	▲	9.3%	▼
Bohol	Cabbage	83.3	80.0	86.7	86.7	93.3	▲	12.0%	▲	1.2%
Dinagat Islands		120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	125.0	▲	4.2%	▲	6.4%
Southern Leyte		100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	◀	0.0%	▲	3.2%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		100.0	110.0		110.0	105.0	▲	5.0%	▲	7.8%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		100.0			120.0		▲	20.0%		
Overall			100.7	102.5	102.2	109.2	105.7	▲	5.0%	▲
Bohol	Broccoli		235.4							
Dinagat Islands										
Southern Leyte										
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		250.0				220.0	▼	-12.0%	▼	-3.4%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		150.0			200.0		▲	33.3%		
Overall			100.0	117.7		100.0	110.0	▲	10.0%	▼
Bohol	Okra	56.7	53.3	50.0	16.7	50.0	▼	-11.8%	▼	-23.7%
Dinagat Islands		80.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	▲	6.3%	▼	-6.7%
Southern Leyte		80.0	80.0	90.0		92.5	▲	15.6%	▲	0.7%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		75.0	80.0		80.0	85.0	▲	13.3%	▼	-22.9%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		75.0			10.0		▼	-86.7%		
Overall			73.3	75.8	80.0	51.7	79.5	▲	8.4%	▼
Bohol	Carrots	93.3	103.3	96.7	106.7	96.7	▲	3.6%	▲	3.7%
Dinagat Islands		120.0	110.0	110.0	100.0	100.0	▼	-16.7%	▼	-0.7%
Southern Leyte		120.0	120.0	120.0		120.0	◀	0.0%	▲	4.3%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		100.0	130.0		115.0	95.0	▼	-5.0%	▼	-2.3%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		106.7			80.0		▼	-25.0%		
Overall			108.0	115.8	108.9	100.4	101.3	▼	-6.2%	▼
Bohol	Garlic	120.0	120.0	120.0	126.7	103.3	▼	-13.9%	▼	-0.3%

Dinagat Islands		175.0	145.0	135.0	150.0	135.0	▼	-22.9%	▲	7.6%
Southern Leyte		130.0	130.0	130.0		130.0	◀	0.0%	▲	5.1%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		115.0	130.0		130.0	145.0	▲	26.1%	▼	-3.6%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		115.0			150.0		▲	30.4%		
Overall		131.0	131.3	128.3	139.2	131.7	▲	0.5%	▲	2.3%
Bohol	Tomato	63.3	56.7	60.0	66.7	50.0	▼	-21.1%	▼	-3.8%
Dinagat Islands		120.0	110.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	▼	-16.7%	▼	-5.5%
Southern Leyte		50.0	50.0	50.0		50.0	◀	0.0%	▼	-29.2%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		75.0	80.0		80.0	80.0	▲	6.7%	▼	-29.0%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		57.5			60.0		▲	4.3%		
Overall	73.2	74.2	70.0	74.2	72.0	▼	-1.6%	▼	-17.6%	
Bohol	Onions	113.3	106.7	113.3	122.7	116.7	▲	2.9%	▲	13.6%
Dinagat Islands		150.0	145.0	140.0	135.0	150.0	◀	0.0%	▲	6.7%
Southern Leyte		100.0	120.0	120.0		140.0	▲	40.0%	▲	9.1%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		110.0	130.0		130.0	120.0	▲	9.1%	▼	-4.9%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		88.3			120.0		▲	35.8%		
Overall	112.3	125.4	124.4	126.9	129.3	▲	15.1%	▲	4.1%	
Bohol	Stringbeans	36.7	36.7	33.3	10.0	30.0	▼	-18.2%	▼	-28.1%
Dinagat Islands		80.0	90.0	100.0	90.0	90.0	▲	12.5%	▼	-4.0%
Southern Leyte		70.0	80.0	120.0		120.0	▲	71.4%	▲	18.2%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		85.0	120.0		120.0	100.0	▲	17.6%	▲	8.6%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		72.5			80.0		▲	10.3%		
Overall	68.8	81.7	84.4	75.0	88.0	▲	27.8%	▲	1.0%	
Bohol	SweetPotato	55.0	56.7	60.0	36.7	50.0	▼	-9.1%	▲	6.8%
Dinagat Islands		55.0	60.0	42.5	50.0	50.0	▼	-9.1%	▼	-7.4%
Southern Leyte		50.0	50.0	120.0		100.0	▲	100.0%	▲	54.2%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		52.5	60.0		60.0	52.5	◀	0.0%	▲	1.7%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		40.0			60.0		▲	50.0%		
Overall	50.5	56.7	74.2	51.7	61.0	▲	20.8%	▲	9.8%	
Bohol	Calamansi	86.7	80.0	73.3	73.3	93.3	▲	7.7%	▼	-6.1%
Dinagat Islands		150.0	140.0	120.0	135.0	110.0	▼	-26.7%	▲	11.5%
Southern Leyte		80.0	80.0	66.7		60.0	▼	-25.0%	▼	-16.9%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		90.0	120.0		120.0	95.0	▲	5.6%	▼	-11.5%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		78.3			80.0		▲	2.1%		
Overall	97.0	105.0	86.7	102.1	90.7	▼	-6.5%	▼	-5.4%	
Bohol	Mango	140.0	146.7	120.0	84.0	123.3	▼	-11.9%	▼	-4.0%
Dinagat Islands		130.0	130.0	125.0	120.0	130.0	◀	0.0%	▲	4.7%
Southern Leyte		120.0	130.0	120.0		120.0	◀	0.0%	▼	-7.5%

Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		145.0			150.0	137.5	▼	-5.2%	▲	7.5%	
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		120.0			120.0		◀	0.0%			
Overall		131.0	135.6	121.7	118.5	129.7	▼	-1.0%	▼	-0.9%	
Bohol	Banana	58.3	160.0	50.0	46.7	51.7	▼	-11.4%	▲	46.6%	
Dinagat Islands		50.0	55.0	52.5	50.0	57.5	▲	15.0%	▲	7.3%	
Southern Leyte		60.0	60.0	60.0		65.0	▲	8.3%	◀	0.0%	
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		57.5	50.0		60.0	47.5	▼	-17.4%	▲	2.0%	
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		40.0			30.0		▼	-25.0%			
Overall		53.2	81.3	54.2	46.7	53.8	▲	1.3%	▲	8.6%	
Bohol		Apples	12.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.3	▲	3.9%	▼	-79.2%
Dinagat Islands			12.5	13.8	13.8	12.5	12.5	◀	0.0%	▼	-79.7%
Southern Leyte	25.0		22.5	17.5		22.5	▼	-10.0%	▼	-79.4%	
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte	70.0				25.0	25.0	▼	-64.3%	▼	-56.9%	
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte	25.0				25.0		◀	0.0%			
Overall	29.1		15.4	13.8	18.1	19.7	▼	-32.3%	▼	-73.6%	
Bohol	Papaya	25.0	60.0	45.0			▲	80.0%	▼	-45.8%	
Dinagat Islands		45.0	47.5	45.0	45.0	55.0	▲	22.2%	▲	5.6%	
Southern Leyte		60.0	60.0	60.0		60.0	◀	0.0%	◀	0.0%	
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		55.0			50.0	45.0	▼	-18.2%	▼	-2.4%	
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		50.0			35.0		▼	-30.0%			
Overall		47.0	55.8	50.0	32.5	53.3	▲	13.5%	▼	-12.8%	

▲ Price increased ▼ Price Decreased ◀ Price Remained the Same

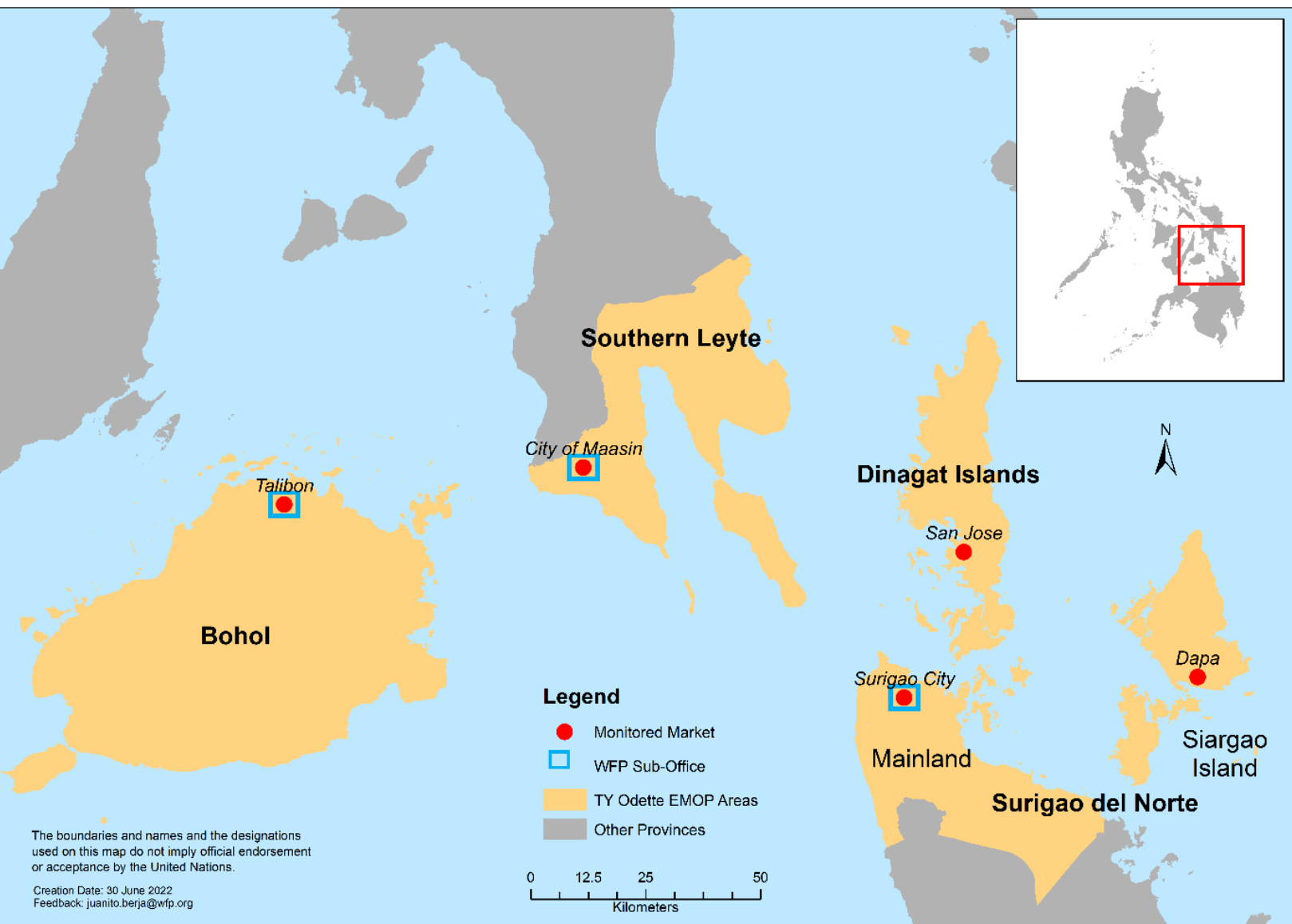
Note: Price change was computed by comparing the earliest and latest prices recorded within the month.

Annex 2: Retail market price (median) of main non-food commodities and agricultural in the four Provinces of Bohol, Dinagat Islands, Southern Leyte, and Surigao del Norte where WFP is currently implementing an emergency operation (EMOP) in response to the impact of Typhoon Odette.

Province	Commodity	Average Price					Weekly Price Change		Monthly Price Change June - July	
		1 July	8 July	15 July	22 July	29 July				
Bohol	Bathing SoapBar				30.0	28.7	▼	-4.4%		
Dinagat Islands			42.0	39.5	39.3	40.0	▼	-4.8%	◀	0.0%
Southern Leyte		35.5	35.5	35.5		36.0	▲	1.4%	▲	8.4%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		24.0	25.5		25.3	28.6	▲	19.3%	▼	-22.3%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		32.5			43.5		▲	33.8%		
Overall		30.7	34.3	37.5	34.5	32.4	▲	5.6%	▼	-2.9%
Bohol	Laundry SoapBar		9.8	9.8	31.0	30.0	▲	207.7%		
Dinagat Islands		5.9	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.5	▲	10.6%		
Southern Leyte		11.0	11.0			12.0	▲	9.1%	▲	13.3%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte			8.8		8.8	8.4	▼	-4.3%	▼	-43.7%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		5.8			8.0		▲	39.1%		
Overall		7.5	9.1	7.9	13.4	13.1	▲	73.0%	▼	-10.8%
Bohol	Firewood	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	◀	0.0%		
Dinagat Islands										
Southern Leyte										
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		100.0							▼	-5.9%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte										
Overall		41.7	12.5	12.5	25.0	12.5	▼	-70.0%	▼	-78.8%
Bohol	Kerosene	102.0	98.0	100.7	104.0	101.3	▼	-0.7%	▲	8.1%
Dinagat Islands		115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	108.0	▼	-6.1%	▲	0.2%
Southern Leyte										
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		99.0	95.6		88.6	85.2	▼	-13.9%	▲	1.5%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte					81.7					
Overall		79.0	77.2	71.9	97.3	75.9	▼	-3.9%	▼	-19.0%
Bohol	Petrol	90.2	90.4	84.3	80.2	78.8	▼	-12.7%	▼	-3.0%
Dinagat Islands		91.5	91.5	86.0	86.0	78.0	▼	-14.8%	▼	-3.4%
Southern Leyte										
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte		92.1	95.1		83.8	82.8	▼	-10.1%	▼	-1.4%
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte		85.8			75.4		▼	-12.1%		
Overall		71.9	69.3	56.8	81.3	64.5	▼	-10.4%	▼	-21.9%
Bohol	Diesel	93.0	89.6	83.0	82.4	79.0	▼	-15.1%	▼	-2.9%
Dinagat Islands		97.5	97.5	92.0	91.0	84.5	▼	-13.3%	▼	-2.2%
Southern Leyte		98.6	97.8			80.9	▼	-18.0%	▲	1.0%

Overall		59.0	73.8	48.0	48.0	58.0	▼	-1.7%	▼	-9.3%	
Bohol	Marine Gasoline Engine										
Dinagat Islands											
Southern Leyte				700 0.0						▼	-50.0%
Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte			830 0.0		8300. 0		◀	0.0%	▼	-67.1%	
Surigao City, Surigao del Norte											
Overall				830 0.0	700 0.0	8300. 0		◀	0.0%	▼	-61.5%

Coverage Map



Methodology and Coverage

To monitor the impact of COVID-19, global conflict, and natural hazards, WFP collects weekly price data of basic food and non-food commodities in the main public markets in the capital city or town of the provinces of Bohol, Dinagat Islands, Southern Leyte, and Surigao del Norte. Using a structured price monitoring checklist and a trader's questionnaire, five (5) traders at the minimum per market are surveyed every Friday of the week. All the data are collected through face-to-face interviews with retailers using a standardized smartphone application during the month of July 2022.

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