MYANMAR

MARKET PRICE UPDATE

July 2022

Highlights

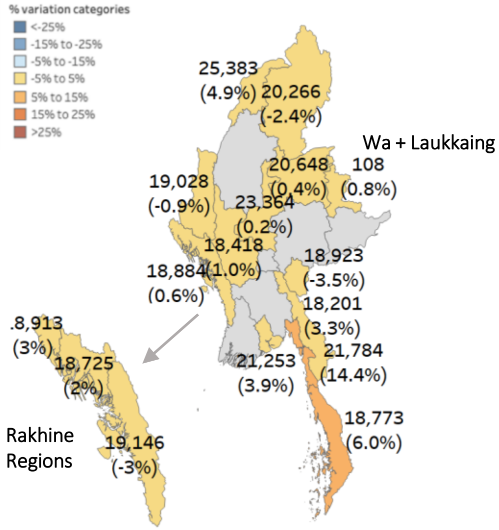
- The cost of the basic food basket (rice, edible oil, chickpeas, salt) remained stable but remains high (+34%) compared to the same time last year.
- The average prices for locally-available low-mid quality rice remained stable with slight changes between June and mid-July. However, starting from late July rice price increases have been reported in various parts of the country, which will be further validated as part of the August market price update.
- Edible oil prices remained stable or slightly decreased from previous month due to increased palm oil export availability from Indonesia as the world's leading exporter.
- Onion prices also surged this month due to low domestic stocks and increase in foreign demand. In some regions, prices are 3-4 times higher than the same time last year.
- The price of eggs overall stabilized, but with some variability across markets. In Chin and northern Rakhine, increases were associated with high transportation costs and high costs of chicken feed.
- Chickpea prices high in Mon State due to decline in retail stocks and high transportation costs.
- Fuel price decreased by -21% on average during July. However, prices remain significantly higher than one year ago, and reports of fuel shortages in early to mid-August have led to renewed price increases outside the monitoring period.

Food Basket

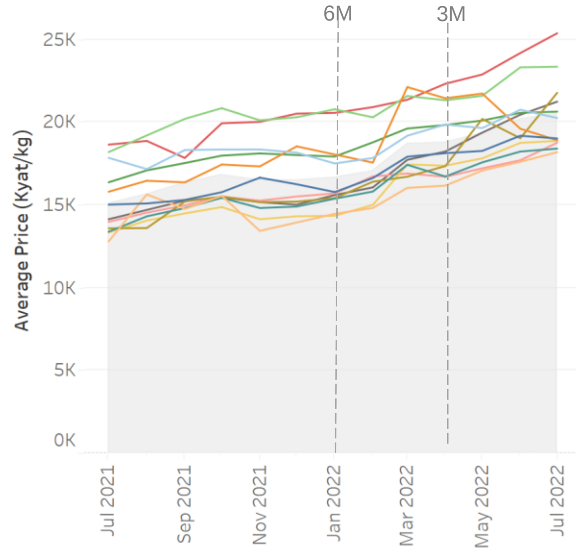
Overall, the food basket remained stable compared to June and was +34% higher than the same time last year. The largest increase was in Mon (+14%) due to higher chickpeas prices as retail stocks were low and transportation challenges hindered restocking (rainy season plus fuel costs). In Tanintharyi, the increase by 6% was due to rising chickpeas and tomatoes prices and transportation costs. In Kayah and southern Rakhine, decreases of 3-4% were mostly related to decreasing oil prices that oil price decrease was driven by ample palm oil export availabilities out of Indonesia.

Basket

Month-on-Month Change by Area/State



Average Price Trends by Area (July 2021 – July 2022)



State	1M	3M	6M	1Y
Chin	-1%	5%	21%	27%
Kachin	-2%	2%	16%	13%
Kayah	-4%	-12%		20%
Kayin	3%	12%	26%	42%
Magway	1%	10%	20%	37%
Mandalay	0%	9%	12%	28%
Mon	14%	25%	41%	60%
Sagaing No..	5%	14%	23%	36%
Shan (North)	0%	4%	15%	26%
Shan (Wa)	1%	-10%	-2%	-3%
Tanintharyi	6%	12%	19%	34%
Yangon	4%	17%	36%	50%
Rakhine	1%	9%	32%	41%
Rakhine No..	3%	9%	46%	55%
Rakhine Ce..	2%	9%	32%	37%
Rakhine So..	-3%	8%	22%	43%
Overall	1%	8%	23%	34%

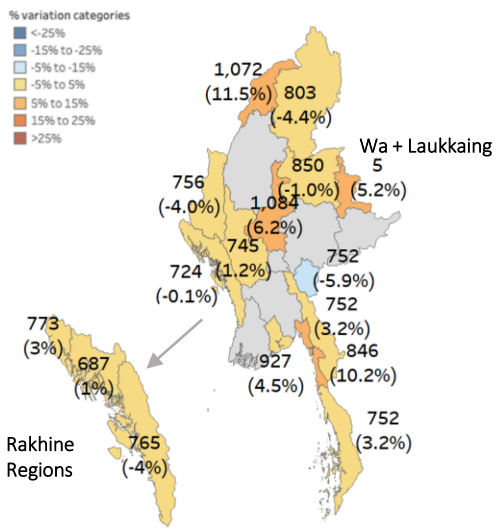
Rice

Prices for locally-available low-mid quality rice remained stable across most of the markets between June and mid-July. The largest increase was seen in northern Sagaing (+11%) and Mon (+10%) due to lower than usual supply and high transportation costs. In Kayah, prices decreased by 6% was due to improved supply of locally producers and local harvested dry seasons (finalized in June) in some provinces.

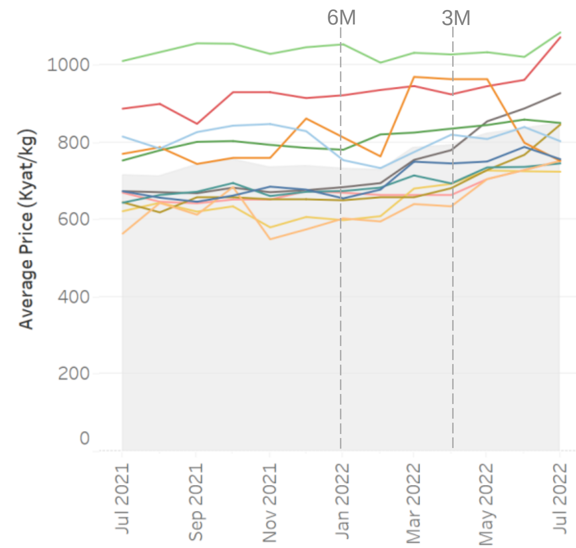
Compared to the same time last year, rice prices remain elevated by +16% due in large part to transportation and fuel costs.

Rice

Month-on-Month Change by Area/State



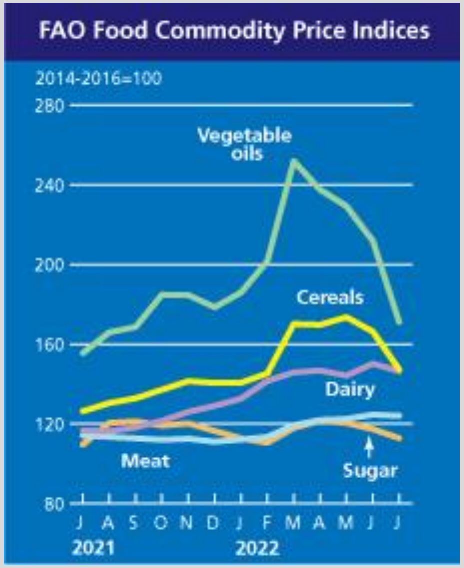
Average Price Trends by Area (July 2021 – July 2022)



State	1M	3M	6M	1Y
Chin	-4%	1%	15%	12%
Kachin	-4%	-2%	7%	-1%
Kayah	-6%	-22%		-2%
Kayin	3%	19%	25%	33%
Magway	1%	7%	11%	16%
Mandalay	6%	6%	3%	7%
Mon	10%	24%	30%	31%
Sagaing No..	11%	16%	16%	21%
Shan (North)	-1%	2%	9%	13%
Shan (Wa)	5%	-9%	-2%	-5%
Tanintharyi	3%	13%	12%	12%
Yangon	4%	19%	36%	38%
Rakhine	0%	5%	21%	16%
Rakhine No..	3%	9%	38%	37%
Rakhine Ce..	1%	2%	17%	8%
Rakhine So..	-4%	6%	17%	22%
Overall	2%	7%	16%	16%

Edible Oil

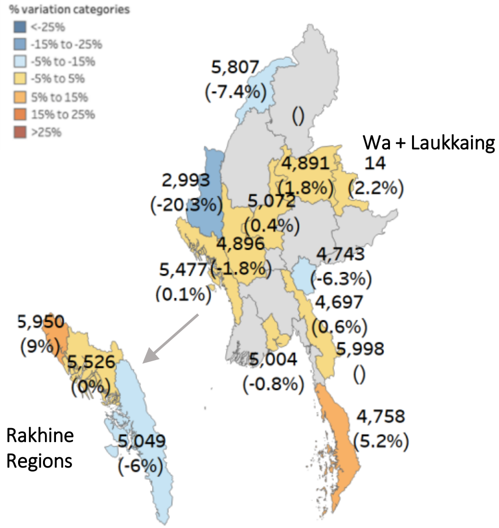
The global vegetable oil price decrease in July was driven by improved supply from leading exporters.[1] In Myanmar, cooking oil prices decreased by 3% compared to June but was 101% higher than the same time last year due to restrictions placed on imports of palm oil and high transportation cost. In northern Rakhine, traders reported that stock of palm oil was very low among their usual wholesalers causing increase of 9% in some markets. However, palm oil prices in Chin (-20%) and mixed oil prices in Mon (-16%) improved due to increasing retail stocks and improved supply of oil .



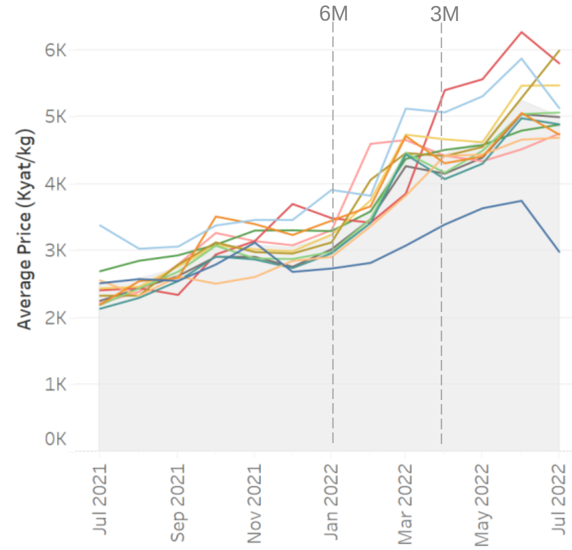
[1]Source:https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/
(released 5 August 2022)

Cooking (Palm) Oil

Month-on-Month Change by Area/State



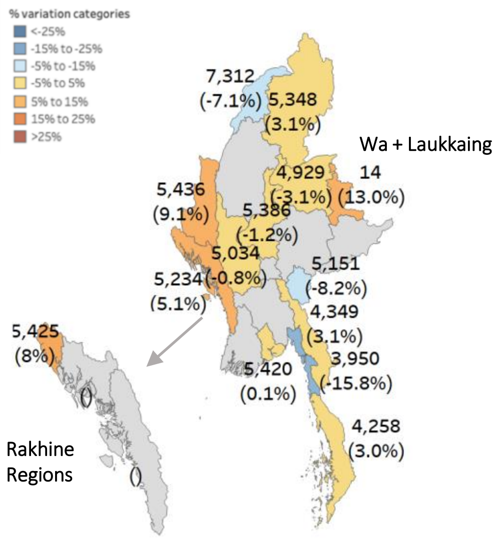
Average Price Trends by Area (July 2021 – July 2022)



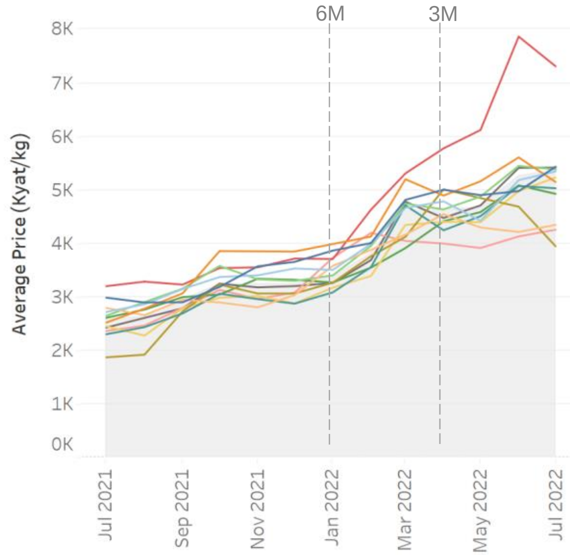
State	1M	3M	6M	1Y
Chin	-20%	-12%	9%	19%
Kachin				
Kayah	-6%	10%		115%
Kayin	1%	6%	61%	83%
Magway	-2%	20%	65%	129%
Mandalay	0%	22%	69%	131%
Mon		36%	91%	157%
Sagaing No..	-7%	7%	66%	140%
Shan (North)	2%	8%	48%	81%
Shan (Wa)	2%	-4%	1%	10%
Tanintharyi	5%	7%	44%	114%
Yangon	-1%	20%	65%	121%
Rakhine	0%	17%	69%	124%
Rakhine No..	9%	19%	72%	115%
Rakhine Ce..	0%	17%	70%	129%
Rakhine So..	-6%	15%	62%	119%
Overall	**-3%**	**12%**	**56%**	**101%**

Mixed Oil

Month-on-Month Change by Area/State



Average Price Trends by Area (July 2021 – July 2022)



State	1M	3M	6M	1Y
Chin	9%	9%	41%	82%
Kachin	3%	12%	52%	96%
Kayah	-8%	5%		104%
Kayin	3%	-4%	21%	56%
Magway	-1%	18%	63%	118%
Mandalay	-1%	16%	58%	103%
Mon	-16%	-21%	21%	111%
Sagaing No..	-7%	27%	97%	128%
Shan (North)	-3%	12%	51%	89%
Shan (Wa)	13%	-8%	1%	7%
Tanintharyi	3%	6%	14%	80%
Yangon	0%	21%	66%	123%
Rakhine	5%	19%	65%	113%
Rakhine No..	8%	19%	70%	141%
Rakhine Ce..				
Rakhine So..				
Overall	**1%**	**15%**	**58%**	**106%**

Chickpeas & Other Pulses

Pulses prices overall retained stability, although regional differences were seen month-on-month change for chickpeas in Mon (+47%) and Tanintharyi (+14%) due to declines in retail stocks and high transportation costs. In Shan Wa region, the overall decrease of –13% due to the re-opening of the markets after nearly 3 months of COVID-19 lock-downs

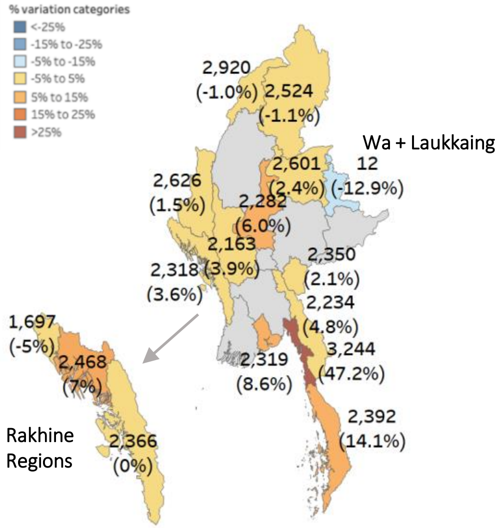
Compared to the same time last year, average chickpea prices are up +39%, with particularly large increases in Mon (+112%), Mandalay (+71%), and Rakhine (+48%).

Other pulses prices remained stable between June-July. The largest increase was seen in northern Sagaing due to the current political situations and transportation difficulties between Monwyar/Homalin and Hkamti. In northern Rakhine and Magway, increase of 8-9% were mostly related to decline in retail stocks within seasonal production periods.

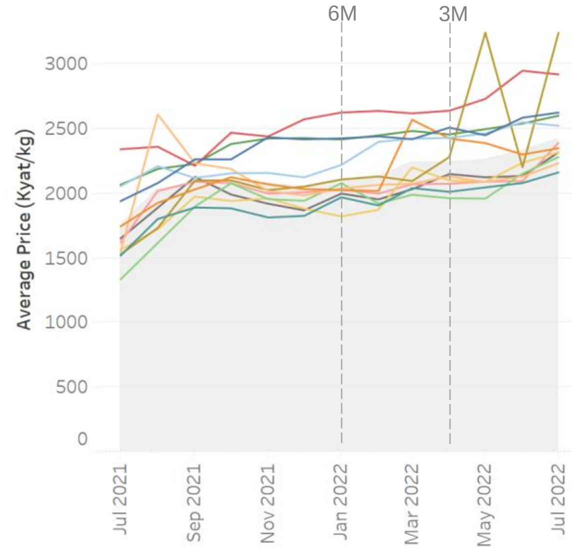
Compared to the same time last year, average other pulses prices increases by +39%, with particularly large increase in Rakhine (+78%), Tanintharyi (+52%), and Kachin (+45%).

Chickpeas

Month-on-Month Change by Area/State



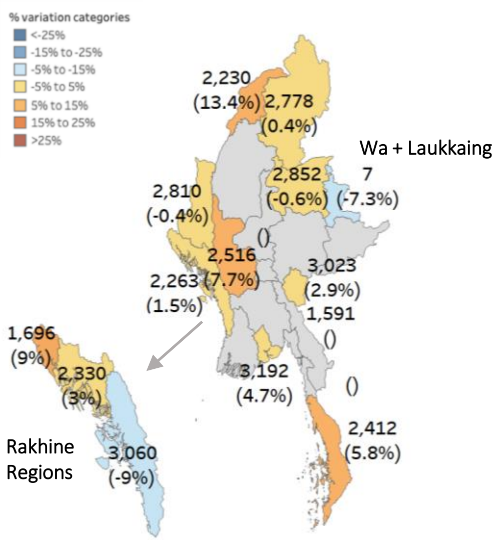
Average Price Trends by Area (July 2021 – July 2022)



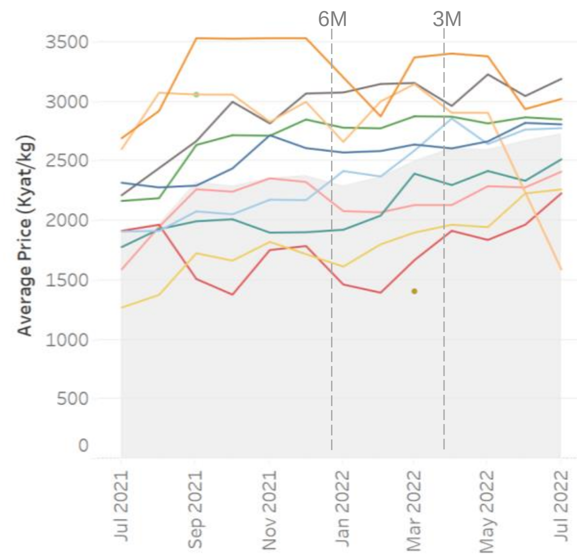
State	1M	3M	6M	1Y
Chin	2%	5%	8%	35%
Kachin	-1%	4%	14%	23%
Kayah	2%	-3%		35%
Kayin	5%	5%	9%	44%
Magway	4%	7%	10%	42%
Mandalay	6%	16%	10%	71%
Mon	47%	42%	54%	112%
Sagaing No..	-1%	11%	11%	25%
Shan (North)	2%	6%	8%	26%
Shan (Wa)	-13%	-14%	-3%	-3%
Tanintharyi	14%	15%	18%	47%
Yangon	9%	8%	16%	40%
Rakhine	4%	10%	27%	48%
Rakhine No..	-5%	-3%	39%	51%
Rakhine Ce..	7%	17%	35%	54%
Rakhine So..	0%	5%	12%	33%
Overall	3%	8%	15%	39%

Other Pulses

Month-on-Month Change by Area/State



Average Price Trends by Area (July 2021 – July 2022)



State	1M	3M	6M	1Y
Chin	0%	8%	9%	21%
Kachin	0%	-3%	15%	45%
Kayah	3%	-11%		12%
Kayin		-45%	-40%	-39%
Magway	8%	9%	31%	41%
Mandalay				
Mon				
Sagaing No..	13%	16%	52%	16%
Shan (North)	-1%	-1%	3%	32%
Shan (Wa)	-7%	-5%	21%	13%
Tanintharyi	6%	13%	16%	52%
Yangon	5%	8%	4%	44%
Rakhine	2%	15%	40%	78%
Rakhine No..	9%	18%	35%	32%
Rakhine Ce..	3%	9%	39%	93%
Rakhine So..	-9%		43%	116%
Overall	1%	6%	19%	39%

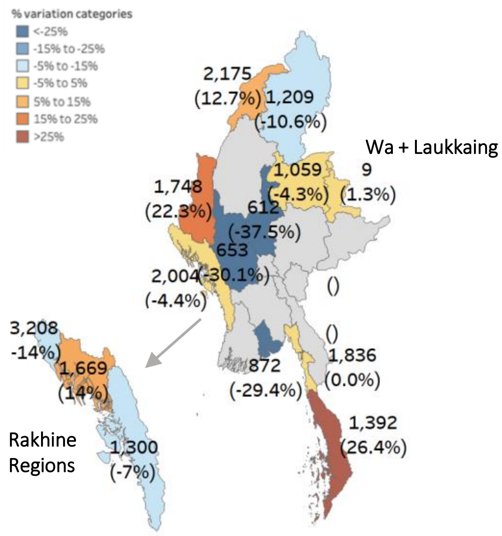
Tomatoes

Tomato prices decreased overall by 5%. The largest declines were seen in Mandalay (-37%), Magway (-30%), and Yangon (-29%) due to improved supply of locally producers. In Tanintharyi, tomato prices increased by 26% due to high transportation costs.

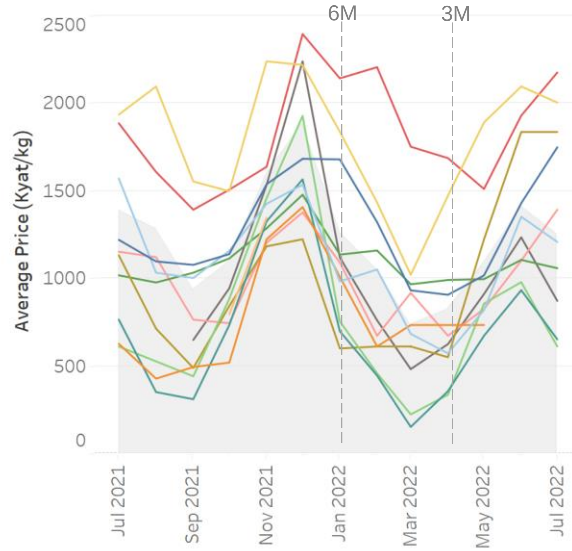
Compared to the same time last year, average tomato prices remain stable. The largest increases were seen in Mon (+62%), Chin (+43%), and central Rakhine (+41%)

Tomatoes

Month-on-Month Change by Area/State



Average Price Trends by Area (July 2021 – July 2022)



State	1M	3M	6M	1Y
Chin	22%	93%	4%	43%
Kachin	-11%	111%	23%	-23%
Kayah				
Kayin				
Magway	-30%	83%	-7%	-15%
Mandalay	-37%	82%	-19%	0%
Mon	0%	233%	206%	62%
Sagaing No..	13%	29%	2%	15%
Shan (North)	-4%	7%	-7%	4%
Shan (Wa)	1%	19%	4%	2%
Tanintharyi	26%	107%	28%	21%
Yangon	-29%	39%	-22%	
Rakhine	-4%	36%	9%	4%
Rakhine No..	-14%	40%	36%	3%
Rakhine Ce..	14%	38%	0%	41%
Rakhine So..	-7%	24%	-28%	-28%
Overall	-5%	51%	6%	3%

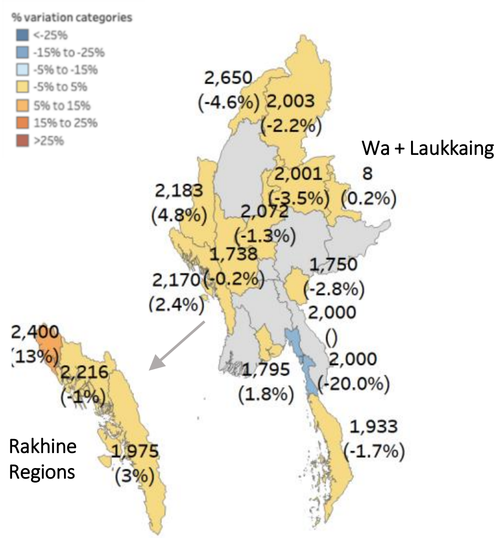
Eggs

Egg prices appeared to have stabilized somewhat overall, although the situation varies by region and market. In Chin (+5%) and northern Rakhine (+13%), the increases were associated with transportation issues and costs. In Mon, the decline of -20% overall was due to improved supply of locally producers.

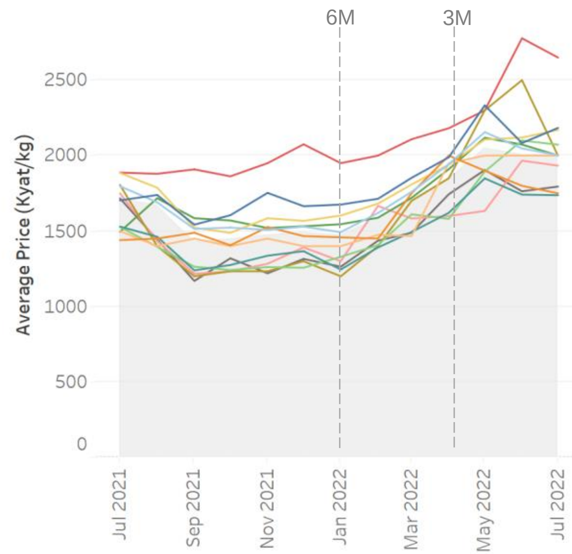
Compared to the same time last year, egg prices are up +20%, remaining elevated due to the increase in feed prices, with particularly large increase in northern Sagaing (+40%), Mandalay (+36%), and northern Shan (+34%) .

Eggs

Month-on-Month Change by Area/State



Average Price Trends by Area (July 2021 – July 2022)



State	1M	3M	6M	1Y
Chin	5%	10%	30%	28%
Kachin	-2%	3%	34%	11%
Kayah	-3%	-13%		22%
Kayin		3%	43%	33%
Magway	0%	7%	40%	14%
Mandalay	-1%	31%	56%	36%
Mon	-20%	8%	67%	11%
Sagaing No..	-5%	21%	36%	40%
Shan (North)	-3%	5%	30%	34%
Shan (Wa)	0%	-6%	-2%	4%
Tanintharyi	-2%	21%	49%	10%
Yangon	2%	3%	42%	5%
Rakhine	2%	12%	35%	15%
Rakhine No..	13%	13%	42%	14%
Rakhine Ce..	-1%	10%	35%	24%
Rakhine So..	3%	15%	32%	1%
Overall	0%	11%	38%	20%

[3] As noted in the April and May bulletins, the increase in chicken feed is part of a broader pattern of grain substitution in feed composition as livestock producers seek alternatives to wheat in the wake of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and declining availability

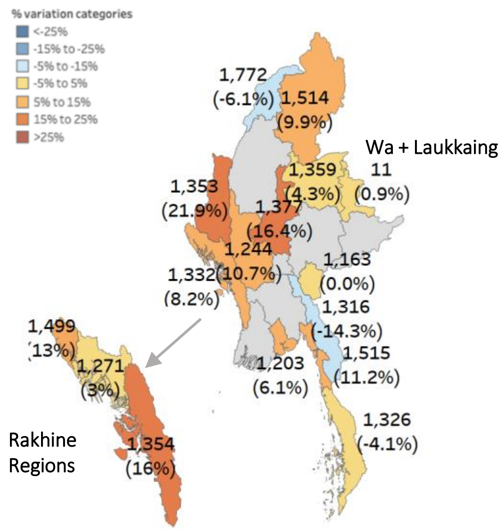
Onions

Onion price surged by +7% this month due to low domestic stocks and increase in foreign demand. The largest increase was seen in Chin (+22%) and Mandalay (+16%) due to high transportation costs and high export demand. In Kayin, decreased of 14% due to improved supply.

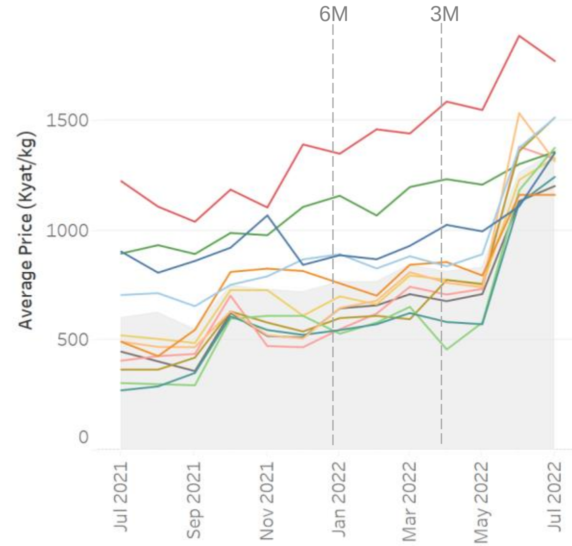
Compared to one year ago, onion prices are up, on average, +124%. However, there is considerable variability with some areas reporting prices 4 times higher than the same time last year (~300%) and others reporting prices 3 time higher (~200%).

Onions

Month-on-Month Change by Area/State



Average Price Trends by Area (July 2021 – July 2022)



State	1M	3M	6M	1Y
Chin	22%	32%	52%	50%
Kachin	10%	81%	70%	114%
Kayah	0%	36%		136%
Kayin	-14%	73%	103%	166%
Magway	11%	113%	128%	356%
Mandalay	16%	200%	160%	350%
Mon	11%	95%	152%	313%
Sagaing No..	-6%	12%	31%	45%
Shan (North)	4%	10%	17%	52%
Shan (Wa)	1%	-11%	2%	-7%
Tanintharyi	-4%	87%	141%	225%
Yangon	6%	77%	86%	168%
Rakhine	8%	71%	90%	155%
Rakhine No..	13%	74%	109%	145%
Rakhine Ce..	3%	70%	88%	142%
Rakhine So..	16%	72%	85%	185%
Overall	7%	59%	74%	124%

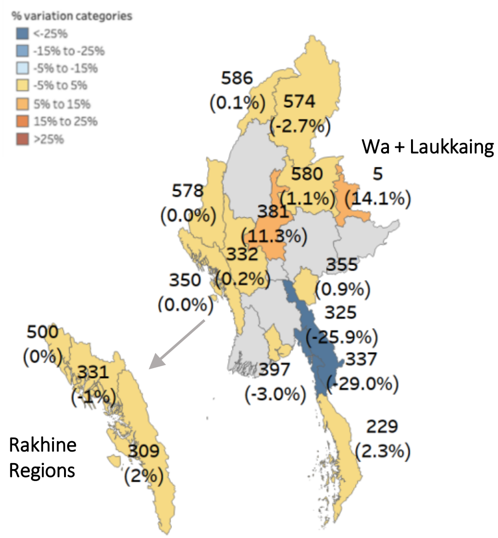
Salt

Salt prices were mostly stable this month except in Kayin (-26%) and Mon (-29%), where they declined. The largest increase was seen in Shan Wa region (+14%) due to high transportation costs.

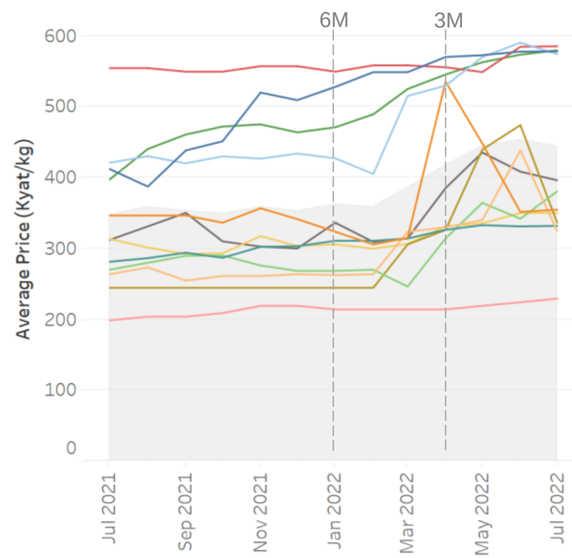
Compared to the same time last year, salt prices are up +22% with particularly large increase in north Shan (+46%), Mandalay (+41%), and Chin (+40%)

Salt

Month-on-Month Change by Area/State



Average Price Trends by Area (July 2021 – July 2022)



State	1M	3M	6M	1Y
Chin	0%	1%	9%	40%
Kachin	-3%	8%	34%	36%
Kayah	1%	-34%		2%
Kayin	-26%	-2%	24%	23%
Magway	0%	2%	7%	18%
Mandalay	11%	21%	42%	41%
Mon	-29%	3%	38%	38%
Sagaing No..	0%	5%	7%	6%
Shan (North)	1%	6%	23%	46%
Shan (Wa)	14%	0%	6%	0%
Tanintharyi	2%	7%	7%	15%
Yangon	-3%	3%	18%	27%
Rakhine	0%	6%	14%	12%
Rakhine No..	0%	0%	3%	0%
Rakhine Ce..	-1%	9%	18%	24%
Rakhine So..	2%	4%	18%	3%
Overall	-1%	4%	17%	22%

[4] https://www.gnlm.com.mm/onion-price-surges-to-k2100-per-viss-in-yangon-market/; https://www.gnlm.com.mm/onion-price-likely-to-move-upward-on-possible-foreign-demand-in-coming-months/

Fuel

Fuel prices are monitored in the 3rd week of each month to align with price data collection. Fuel prices in July decreased from previous month: diesels (-20%), octane 92 (-23%), octane 95 (-24%). However, compared to the same month last year, fuel prices significantly increased in July: diesel (+106%), octane 92 (+60%), octane 95 (+56%).

Fuel prices average month-on month % change

	Average % Change Compared with last month				
	Diesel	Premium Diesel	Octane 92	Octane 95	Overall Avg _all
3rd week Jun – 3rd week Jul 2022	-20%	-19%	-23%	-24%	-21%

Fuel prices average year-on-year % change

	Average % Change compared to same time last year				
	Diesel	Premium Diesel	Octane 92	Octane 95	Overall Avg _all
Jul 2021 –Jul 2022	+106%	+107%	+60%	+56%	+82%

Trader Feedback

Traders around the country reported prices of most monitored food commodities were stable compared to previous month, except onions, but remained significantly higher than the same time last year due to high fuel costs and transportation fees. In addition to fuel price costs, a few traders in Kachin mentioned rainy season conditions contributing to rising transportation costs, as well as continued imposition of transport restrictions by authorities. In Sagaing, traders commented on increase in price due to conflict which was resulting in difficulties in the movement of goods between Mony Wa/Homalin and Hkamti.

Issues to watch

- Ongoing: increase in fuel price due to fuel shortages reported by media sources in August[2].
- Continued increases in the prices of rice and edible oil for some townships and areas.
- Ongoing increases in onion prices amidst low domestic supply and strong foreign export demand.
- Continue to monitor global costs of grains and feed for knock-on effects on egg prices.
- Ongoing cascading effect on food prices/ availability amidst evolving global food and energy crisis related to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.
- Ongoing: Cash liquidity, limited and intermittent cash transfer services, and higher transfer fees remain issues for traders.

More information

Interactive Dashboard

June Report

May Report

April Report

Photo credit cover page: *Retail shop sells vegetable in a market, south Shan ©WFP / Zun Nu*

[2]*Source: https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/myanmars-supply-chains-break-down-amid-fuel-shortages.html (released 19 August 2022)*

The data was collected between 13th and 27th of July by WFP and cooperating partner staff. Coverage this month: 12 states/regions, 71 townships, 129 markets, 339 traders/shops.