



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Price Monitoring Bulletin

WFP Philippines | September 2022

Snapshot



Food and non alcoholic beverages inflation **7.4%**



(PSA, Sep 2022)
Headline inflation **6.9%**



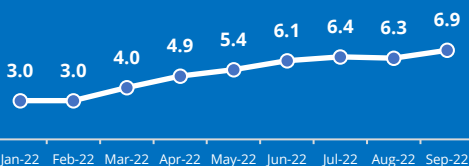
Avg Cost of Food Basket **7,148 PHP**



Fuel Prices up
-7% Gasoline
53% Diesel
55% Kerosene

(DOE, as of 27 Sep 2022)

Headline Inflation Rate, Philippines (Jan-Sep 2022)



Key highlights

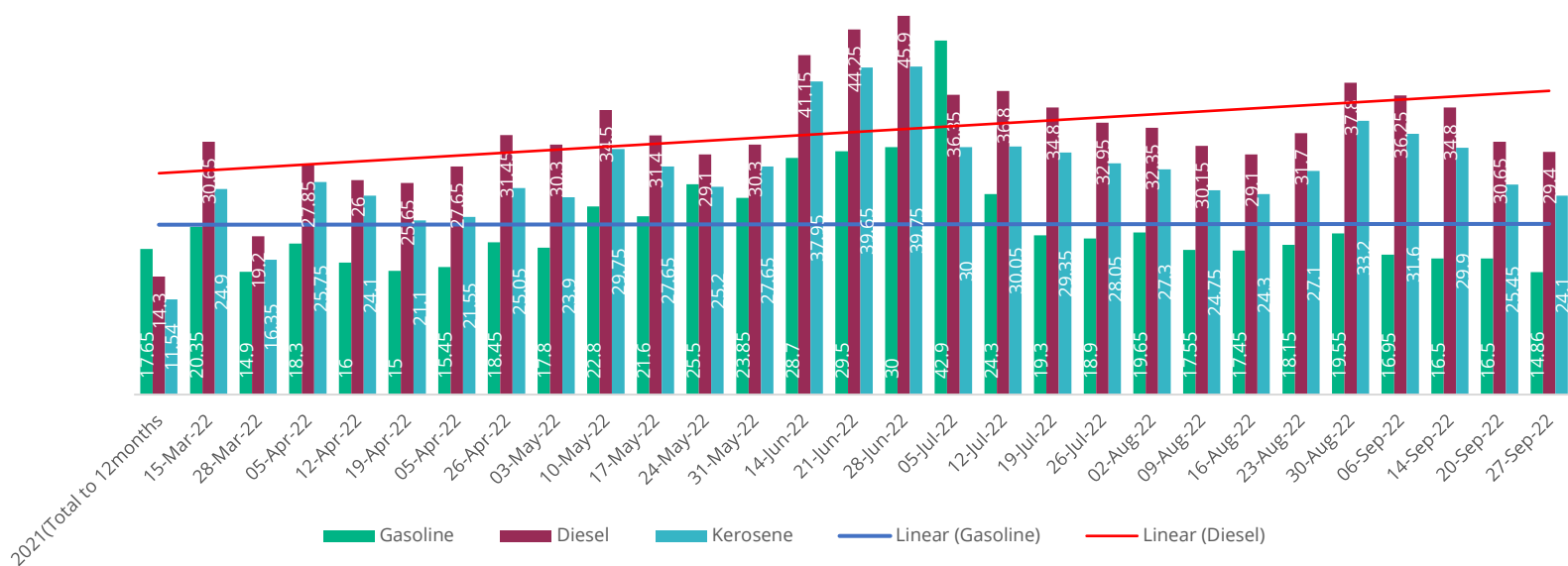
- **Headline inflation**¹ in September 2022 jumped to 6.9% from 6.3% in August, registering a 57% **increase** compared with the January 2022 rate and the highest since October 2018 (PSA, Sep 2022).
- The average monthly price of a liter of gasoline registered a 7% net **decrease** based on year-to-date data while a liter of diesel and kerosene recorded net **increases** of 53% and 55% respectively (Department of Energy, 27 Sep 2022).
- The monthly average price of a 50-kg sack of **fertilizer** remains about 21% higher compared to the start of the year (Department of Agriculture, Sep 2022).
- **Mixed retail prices** continued to be observed in the **National Capital Region** (NCR) markets for most commodities (Philippine Statistics Authority, Sep 2022). Average prices of rice, pork, ampalaya, tomato, mango and banana increased while retail prices of brown sugar, fresh eggs, dressed chicken, cooking oil, fresh fish, carrots, cabbage and calamansi declined.
- In September, **the cost of a typical food basket** increased by 3 percent compared to the previous month. However, it is significantly higher than February 2022 costs, putting a strain on household purchasing power.
- Market characteristics: Half of the traders (50%) interviewed in the survey areas reported that the **prices of key commodities sold in September remained the same** compared to the previous month. However, 50% of the traders reported that **customers continued buying less goods than usual** and 25% mentioned that customers bought **cheaper or less preferred goods** in response to the surge in prices of goods since the beginning of the year.
- **Climate change induced hazards**, including tropical cyclone activity and heavy rainfalls, may continue to impact the pre-existing financial and macro-economic vulnerabilities. WFP Asia and the Pacific Seasonal Monitor forecasts that the rainfall from October to December 2022 is likely to be above the normal conditions (>60% possibility of exceeding the median rainfall) in the country.

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).

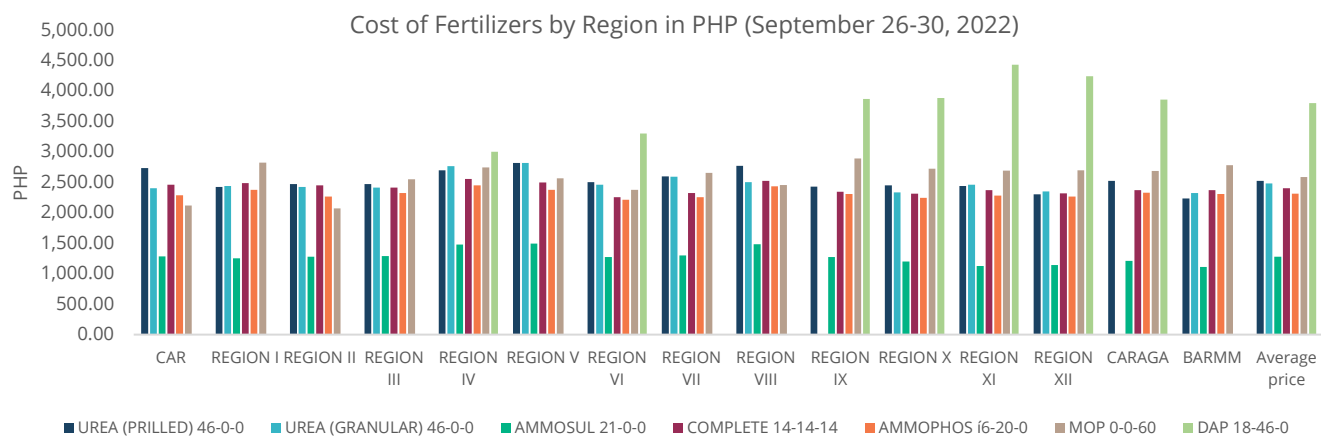
National Price Trends

- Various oil companies continued to implement a **series of price cuts on prices of gasoline and other fuels** in September 2022. The price cuts resulted from the drop in the prices of oil in international markets which in turn was driven by the slowdown in the activities of major economies in the world. Based on year-to-date data from the Department of Energy, the average price of a liter of gasoline has now decreased by 19 percent compared with the price at the start of the year. However, the latest average retail prices of a liter of diesel and a liter of kerosene remains higher by 51 percent and 52 percent respectively since the start of the year (DOE, 27 September 2022).

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



- The **price of fertilizers decreased** by 0.2 percent from August to September 2022 (Department of Agriculture, September 2022). However, the current average retail price remains about 21 percent net higher compared with the average price at the start of the year data from DA¹.



¹ Department of Agriculture, Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority, 2022 WEEKLY RETAIL PRICES, [Year 2022 \(da.gov.ph\)](https://www.da.gov.ph).

National Policy Environment

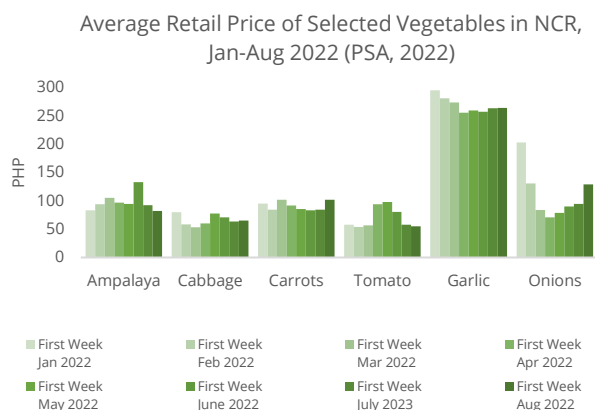
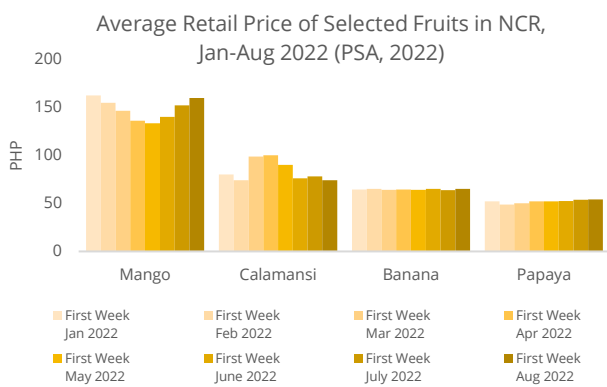
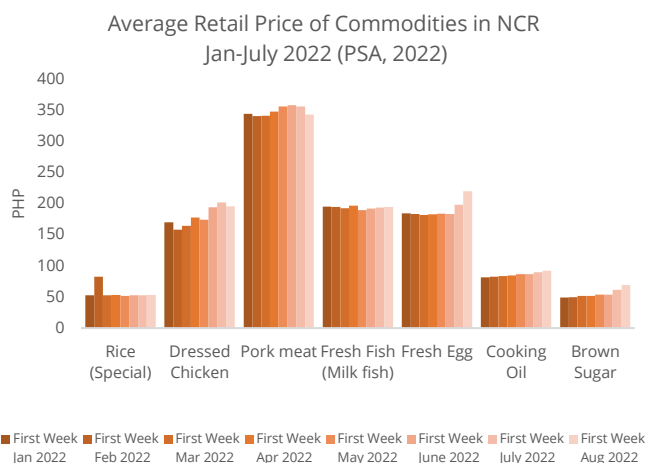
In response to the situation in the country in September 2022, the government has initiated and continued the implementation of various supporting programs:

Sugar Import Program - The government, through the Department of Agriculture Sugar Regulatory Administration (DA-SRA) has approved the planned importation of 150,000 metric tons of sugar under the Sugar Import Program for Crop Year 2022-2023. This decision aims to stabilize domestic sugar supply and prices at reasonable levels. Based on the plan, 50 percent of the imported refined sugar will be allotted to industrial uses while the remaining half will be for local consumption. The imported sugar is expected to start arriving by November 2022, after completion of the application process for importers.

Quick Respond Fund to Emergencies - The Department of Agriculture (DA) has earmarked PHP 709 million to provide assistance to farmers and fisherfolks affected by Super Typhoon Noru (Karding). The bulk of the amount will come from the DA Quick Respond Fund amounting to PHP 500 million for the rehabilitation of damaged production facilities. Other funds will be tapped into for the distribution of rice, corn, and vegetable seeds worth PHP 207.05 million and farm animals, fingerlings and fishing paraphernalia, drugs and other supplies for livestock worth PHP 2.45 million.

Price Trends in the National Capital Region (NCR)²

- The **average retail prices of rice and pork meat in NCR slightly increased** by 0.2% and 0.5% respectively from July to August 2022. On the other hand, the average retail prices of brown sugar dropped by 12.5%; fresh egg by 7.4%; dressed chicken by 3.9%; cooking oil by 3.6%, and fresh fish by 0.8%.
- **Mixed retail prices** continued to be observed for vegetables within the July-August period. The average price of ampalaya and tomato continued to decrease by 11% and 4% respectively while the prices of onions, carrots and cabbage increased by 37%, 21% and 2% respectively in August 2022.
- The **average retail prices of mango and banana also increased** by 5% and 2% respectively while the price of papaya did not change. The retail price of calamansi declined by 5%.



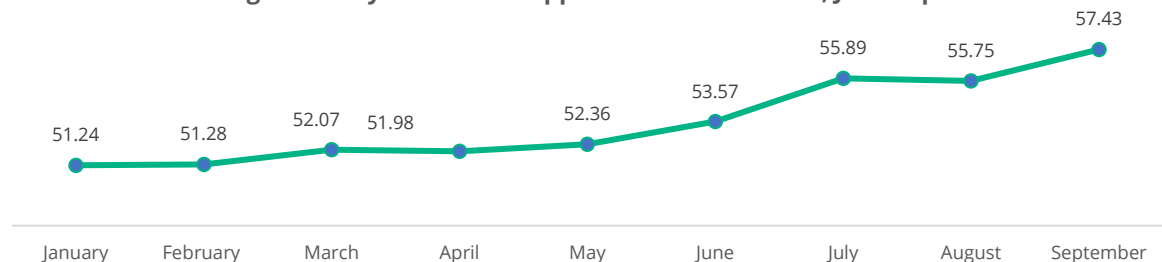
² Latest data available from PSA is for August 2022.

Key Issues to Watch

1

The average **value of the Philippine peso against the US dollar continued to weaken** to PHP57.43 in September 2022 from PHP55.75 a month earlier (BSP, Sep 2022). The continued weakness of the local currency is due to the aggressive raising of interest rates of major economies such as the United States in their bid to manage rising inflation. The depreciated peso results in overall inflation in the local economy and could lead to higher import prices. It could also contribute to the widening of the trade and current account deficit as import costs increase and exports potentials wane.

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



2

The **country's foreign currency reserves** further dropped to USD95 billion at the end of September from USD97.4 billion in August 2022. While most economists consider the current level to be relatively high as it represents enough liquidity to 7.6 months' worth of imports of goods and 6.8 times the country's short term external debt, it is important to monitor them given the current volatility of the global financial situation.

3

Super Typhoon Noru (locally named Karding) hit Luzon and affected 6 regions in the island group on 25 September 2022. With maximum sustained winds of 195km/h and gustiness of 240km/h, Noru is considered the strongest weather event recorded in the country in 2022. The impact of the typhoon was not as considerable as expected since it weakened into a typhoon after traversing the Sierra Madre Mountain range. Nonetheless, it affected 714,213 people, flooded several areas, and caused agriculture damages worth PHP2.7 million (HCT, 30 Sep 2022). Weather forecasts are predicting more weather events in the coming months. WFP Asia and the Pacific Seasonal Monitor expects that the rainfall from October to December 2022 is likely to be above the normal conditions (>60% possibility of exceeding the median rainfall) across major parts of Eastern Asia Subregion where the Philippines is located (Sep 2022).

4

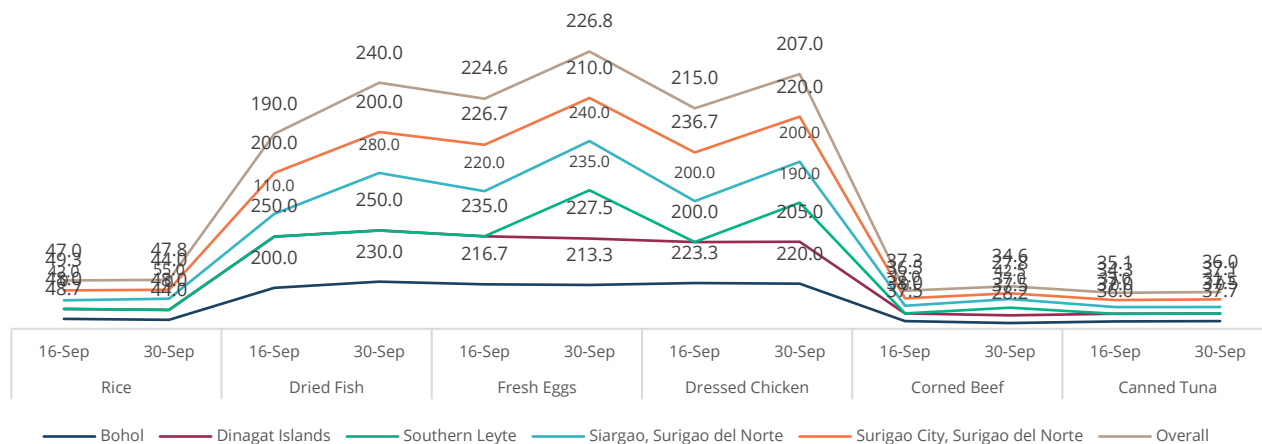
After consecutive weeks of rollbacks, oil companies will implement a price hike of PHP 6.85 per liter for diesel, PHP 3.50 for kerosene, and PHP 1.20 per liter for gasoline fuel products in October. The **oil price hike** comes after the decision of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC+) to reduce oil production by 2 million barrels per day effective November 2022 due to the volatility of the global economy and oil market outlooks. This latest round of oil price increase merits close monitoring in the coming weeks as it threatens to undo the effect of the price cuts implemented in September and impact the prices of goods in the local markets.

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.

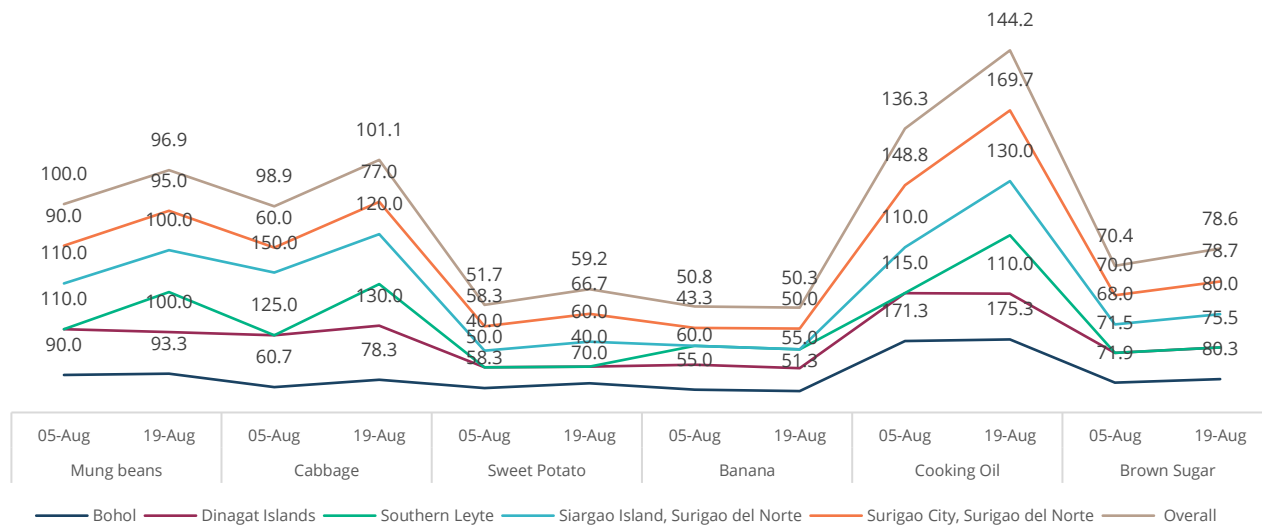
Price Trends of Rice and Protein-rich food

The average retail **prices of rice increased** by 1.6% in September 2022 in the areas covered by the assessment, while the average **retail prices of protein-rich food fluctuated**. The average retail price of a kilo of dried fish increased by 26.3%; a can of tuna by 2.5% and a tray of eggs by 1%. On the other hand, a can of corned beef was 7.1% cheaper and the average price of a kilo of dressed chicken was down by 3.7%.



Price Trends of Vegetables, Banana, Cooking Oil and Brown Sugar

The retail prices of selected vegetables, fruits, cooking oil and brown sugar continued to exhibit a **fluctuating trend**. Some food items recorded increases in prices such as sweet potato rose by 14.5%, cooking oil by 14%, brown sugar by 11.8%, and cabbage by 2.2%. On the other hand, the retail prices of mung beans dropped by 3.1% and banana by 1%.



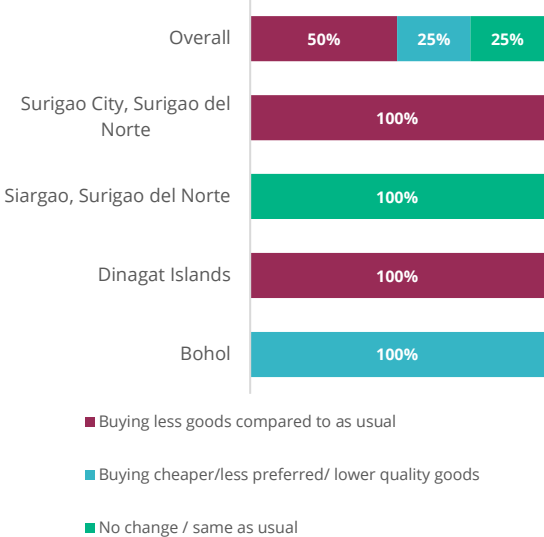
Market Characteristics based on Trader's Interviews

Commodities price trends

Half of the traders (50%) interviewed in the survey areas reported that the **prices of key commodities sold in September remained the same** compared to the previous month. Another 33% said the prices increased while 17% mentioned that prices decreased.

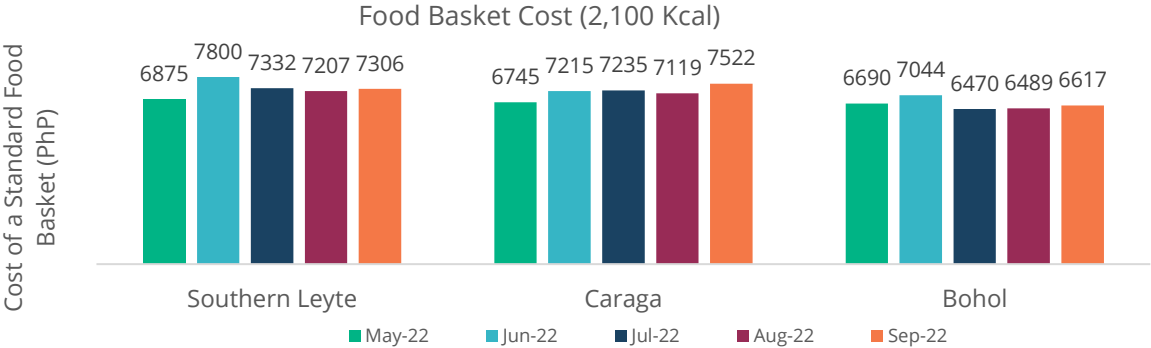
Customers buying habits

Fifty percent of the traders reported that **customers started buying less goods than usual** and 25% mentioned that customers bought **cheaper or less preferred goods** to cope with the surge in prices since the beginning of the year. Another 25% of the traders said there was no change in the buying habits of the customers. These figures are similar to those reported the previous month.



Regional Food Basket

In September 2022, the cost of a typical food basket increased by 3% compared to the previous month, and saw varying trends across monitored regions. The average cost increased by 1.9% in Bohol, by 1.4% on Southern Leyte and 5.4% in Caraga regions compared to the previous month. However, **when compared to February 2022, the cost of the food basket increased by 33% in Southern Leyte and Caraga regions.**



Methodology and Coverage

To monitor the impact of COVID-19, global conflict, and natural hazards, WFP collects bi-monthly 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 (composed of Siargao Island and Surigao City). 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 first and third week of each month. Data are collected through face-to-face interviews or mobile call with retailers using MODA application.

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Photo Credit: WFP/Arsaid Omar

Special thanks to Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) and FAO for their contributions to the design of the assessment tools and for monitoring the prices of fertilizers.

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 | Weekly Average Price | | Weekly Price Change Sept | | Monthly Price Change August-Sept | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | | 16-Sep | 30-Sep | | | | |
| Bohol | Rice | 48.7 | 44.0 | ▼ | -9.6% | ▲ | 8.6% |
| Dinagat Islands | | 48.0 | 48.0 | ◀ | 0.0% | ▲ | 1.1% |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 42.0 | 55.0 | ▲ | 31.0% | ▲ | 17.7% |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 49.3 | 44.0 | ▼ | -10.8% | ▲ | 6.5% |
| Overall | | 47.0 | 47.8 | ▲ | 1.6% | ▲ | 7.5% |
| Bohol | Dressed Chicken | 223.3 | 220.0 | ▼ | -1.5% | ▲ | 3.1% |
| Dinagat Islands | | 200.0 | 205.0 | ▲ | 2.5% | ▼ | -10.3% |
| Southern Leyte | | | 190.0 | | | ▼ | -13.6% |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 200.0 | 200.0 | ◀ | 0.0% | ▼ | -4.8% |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 236.7 | 220.0 | ▼ | -7.0% | ▲ | 7.9% |
| Overall | | 215.0 | 207.0 | ▼ | -3.7% | ▼ | -2.4% |
| Bohol | Dried Fish | 200.0 | 230.0 | ▲ | 15.0% | ▲ | 40.2% |
| Dinagat Islands | | 250.0 | 250.0 | ◀ | 0.0% | ▲ | 2.0% |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 110.0 | 280.0 | ▲ | 154.5% | ▲ | 62.5% |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 200.0 | 200.0 | ◀ | 0.0% | ▼ | -4.0% |
| Overall | | 190.0 | 240.0 | ▲ | 26.3% | ▲ | 11.4% |
| Bohol | Pork Meat | 320.0 | 320.0 | ◀ | 0.0% | ▲ | 0.3% |
| Dinagat Islands | | 380.0 | 375.0 | ▼ | -1.3% | ▼ | -0.7% |
| Southern Leyte | | | 350.0 | | | ▼ | -1.9% |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 330.0 | 350.0 | ▲ | 6.1% | ◀ | 0.0% |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 320.0 | 320.0 | ◀ | 0.0% | ▲ | 0.5% |
| Overall | | 337.5 | 343.0 | ▲ | 1.6% | ▼ | -0.3% |
| Bohol | Eggs fresh | 216.7 | 213.3 | ▼ | -1.5% | ▲ | 7.5% |
| Dinagat Islands | | 235.0 | 227.5 | ▼ | -3.2% | ▼ | -1.6% |
| Southern Leyte | | | 235.0 | | | ▲ | 8.5% |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 220.0 | 240.0 | ▲ | 9.1% | ▲ | 7.0% |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 226.7 | 210.0 | ▼ | -7.4% | ▲ | 5.6% |
| Overall | | 224.6 | 226.8 | ▲ | 1.0% | ▲ | 5.1% |
| Bohol | Cooking Oil | 171.3 | 175.3 | ▲ | 2.3% | ▲ | 44.8% |
| Dinagat Islands | | 115.0 | 110.0 | ▼ | -4.3% | ▼ | -14.3% |
| Southern Leyte | | | 140.0 | | | ▲ | 40.0% |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 110.0 | 130.0 | ▲ | 18.2% | ▼ | -40.0% |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 148.8 | 169.7 | ▲ | 14.0% | ▲ | 4.1% |
| Overall | | 136.3 | 144.2 | ▲ | 5.8% | ▲ | 0.8% |
| Bohol | Bro wn Sugar | 71.9 | 80.3 | ▲ | 11.7% | ▲ | 12.8% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|---|--------|---|--------|-------|
| Dinagat Islands | | 71.5 | 75.5 | ▲ | 5.6% | ▼ | -5.2% | |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 68.0 | 80.0 | ▲ | 17.6% | ▲ | 8.8% | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 70.0 | 78.7 | ▲ | 12.4% | ▼ | -0.9% | |
| Overall | | 70.4 | 78.6 | ▲ | 11.8% | ▲ | 2.7% | |
| Bohol | Corned Beef | 37.5 | 28.2 | ▼ | -24.9% | ▼ | -7.9% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 38.0 | 37.5 | ▼ | -1.3% | ▼ | -5.6% | |
| Southern Leyte | | | 37.0 | | | | ▲ | 2.8% |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 37.0 | 42.5 | ▲ | 14.9% | ▲ | 12.8% | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 36.5 | 27.8 | ▼ | -23.7% | ▼ | -10.6% | |
| Overall | | 37.3 | 34.6 | ▼ | -7.1% | ▼ | -2.8% | |
| Bohol | Canned Tuna | 36.0 | 37.7 | ▲ | 4.8% | ▼ | -0.8% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 37.0 | 37.5 | ▲ | 1.4% | ▼ | -2.0% | |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 33.0 | 31.5 | ▼ | -4.5% | ▲ | 6.6% | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 34.3 | 37.1 | ▲ | 8.1% | ▼ | -3.7% | |
| Overall | | 35.1 | 36.0 | ▲ | 2.5% | ▼ | -2.8% | |
| Bohol | Mung Beans | 90.0 | 93.3 | ▲ | 3.7% | ▲ | 1.9% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 110.0 | 100.0 | ▼ | -9.1% | ▼ | -4.5% | |
| Southern Leyte | | | 96.0 | | | | ▲ | 6.7% |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 110.0 | 100.0 | ▼ | -9.1% | ▲ | 5.0% | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 90.0 | 95.0 | ▲ | 5.6% | ▲ | 2.8% | |
| Overall | | 100.0 | 96.9 | ▼ | -3.1% | ▲ | 1.6% | |
| Bohol | Cabbage | 60.7 | 78.3 | ▲ | 29.1% | ▼ | -13.1% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 125.0 | 130.0 | ▲ | 4.0% | ▲ | 10.9% | |
| Southern Leyte | | | 100.0 | | | | ▶ | 0.0% |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 150.0 | 120.0 | ▼ | -20.0% | ▲ | 8.0% | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 60.0 | 77.0 | ▲ | 28.3% | ▲ | 5.8% | |
| Overall | | 98.9 | 101.1 | ▲ | 2.2% | ▲ | 3.8% | |
| Bohol | Garlic | 98.3 | 133.3 | ▲ | 35.6% | ▲ | 19.0% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 150.0 | 160.0 | ▲ | 6.7% | ▼ | -1.6% | |
| Southern Leyte | | | 120.0 | | | | ▼ | -7.7% |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 130.0 | 190.0 | ▲ | 46.2% | ▶ | 0.0% | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 100.0 | 126.7 | ▲ | 26.7% | ▲ | 37.4% | |
| Overall | | 119.6 | 146.0 | ▲ | 22.1% | ▲ | 7.6% | |
| Bohol | Tomato | 16.7 | 27.7 | ▲ | 66.0% | ▼ | -39.5% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 110.0 | 95.0 | ▼ | -13.6% | ▼ | -2.4% | |
| Southern Leyte | | | 60.0 | | | | ▲ | 20.0% |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 120.0 | 100.0 | ▼ | -16.7% | ▶ | 0.0% | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 10.0 | 32.7 | ▲ | 226.7% | ▼ | -41.8% | |
| Overall | | 64.2 | 63.1 | ▼ | -1.7% | ▼ | -8.9% | |
| Bohol | Sweet Potato | 58.3 | 70.0 | ▲ | 20.0% | ▲ | 42.6% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 50.0 | 40.0 | ▼ | -20.0% | ▼ | -7.7% | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 40.0 | 60.0 | ▲ | 50.0% | ▼ | -16.7% | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 58.3 | 66.7 | ▲ | 14.3% | ▲ | 59.6% | |
| Overall | | 51.7 | 59.2 | ▲ | 14.5% | ▲ | 14.1% | |
| Bohol | Mango | 78.3 | 90.0 | ▲ | 14.9% | ▼ | -6.5% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 115.0 | 115.0 | ◀ | 0.0% | ▼ | -13.2% | |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 150.0 | 150.0 | ◀ | 0.0% | ▲ | 11.1% | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 63.3 | 93.3 | ▲ | 47.4% | ▲ | 6.8% | |
| Overall | | 101.7 | 112.1 | ▲ | 10.2% | ▼ | -1.6% | |
| Bohol | | Banana | 55.0 | 51.3 | ▼ | -6.7% | ▲ | 25.1% |
| Dinagat Islands | | | 60.0 | 55.0 | ▼ | -8.3% | ▲ | 9.5% |
| Southern Leyte | | | 45.0 | 45.0 | ◀ | 0.0% | ▼ | -30.8% |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | | | | | | | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | 43.3 | | 50.0 | ▲ | 15.4% | ▲ | 36.6% | |
| Overall | 50.8 | | 50.3 | ▼ | -1.0% | ▲ | 11.9% | |
| Bohol | Salt | 30.3 | 30.0 | ▼ | -1.1% | | | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 13.5 | 14.5 | ▲ | 7.4% | | | |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | | 30.0 | | | | | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 29.7 | 30.0 | ▲ | 1.1% | | | |
| Overall | | 24.5 | 26.1 | ▲ | 6.6% | | | |
| Bohol | Pasta | 205.0 | 81.3 | ▼ | -60.3% | | | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 58.0 | 50.0 | ▼ | -13.8% | | | |
| Southern Leyte | | | 74.0 | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | | | | | | | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 188.0 | 84.7 | ▼ | -55.0% | | | |
| Overall | | 150.3 | 72.8 | ▼ | -51.6% | | | |
| Bohol | Peanut butter | 66.7 | 173.7 | ▲ | 160.5% | | | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 157.5 | 160.0 | ▲ | 1.6% | | | |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | | | | | | | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 133.7 | 167.8 | ▲ | 25.5% | | | |
| Overall | | 119.3 | 167.2 | ▲ | 40.1% | | | |
| Bohol | Sardines | 25.3 | 23.6 | ▼ | -6.9% | | | |
| Dinagat Islands | | 23.5 | 23.5 | ◀ | 0.0% | | | |
| Southern Leyte | | | 25.0 | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | 21.0 | 25.0 | ▲ | 19.0% | | | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | 23.8 | 30.8 | ▲ | 29.8% | | | |
| Overall | | 23.4 | 25.6 | ▲ | 9.3% | | | |
| Bohol | Tiger biscuit | 30.0 | 61.5 | ▲ | 105.0% | | | |
| Dinagat Islands | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|--|
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | | 100.0 | | | | | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | | 55.3 | 36.5 | ▼ | -34.1% | | |
| Overall | | | 42.7 | 66.0 | ▲ | 54.7% | | |
| Bohol | Potato | | 81.7 | 86.7 | ▲ | 6.1% | | |
| Dinagat Islands | | | 135.0 | 140.0 | ▲ | 3.7% | | |
| Southern Leyte | | | | 120.0 | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | | 150.0 | 150.0 | ◀ | 0.0% | | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | | 80.0 | 84.0 | ▲ | 5.0% | | |
| Overall | | | 111.7 | 116.1 | ▲ | 4.0% | | |
| Bohol | | Squash | | 27.3 | 42.7 | ▲ | 56.1% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | | | 45.0 | 47.5 | ▲ | 5.6% | |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | 40.0 | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | | 50.0 | 40.0 | ▼ | -20.0% | | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | | 31.7 | 41.7 | ▲ | 31.6% | | |
| Overall | | | 38.5 | 42.4 | ▲ | 10.0% | | |
| Bohol | Corn | | 30.0 | 35.0 | ▲ | 16.7% | | |
| Dinagat Islands | | | 48.0 | 48.5 | ▲ | 1.0% | | |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | | | | | | | |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | | 28.7 | 33.3 | ▲ | 16.3% | | |
| Overall | | | 35.6 | 38.9 | ▲ | 9.5% | | |

▲ 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 | Weekly Average Price | | Weekly Price Change Sept | | Monthly Price Change August-Sept | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | 16-Sep | 30-Sep | | | | | |
| Bohol | Kerosene | 83.1 | 79.7 | ▼ | -4.2% | ▼ | -2.0% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | | 87.3 | | | | ▲ | 4.2% |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | | 74.4 | 76.3 | ▲ | 2.6% | ▼ | -9.2% |
| Overall | | | 65.9 | 78.0 | ▲ | 18.3% | ▼ | -20.5% |
| Bohol | Gasoline (Petrol) | 73.3 | 74.9 | ▲ | 2.3% | ▼ | -1.1% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | | 78.0 | 74.5 | ▼ | -4.5% | ▲ | 1.0% |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | | | 79.4 | 77.8 | ▼ | -2.0% | ▼ | -3.0% |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | | | 51.3 | 72.9 | ▲ | 42.2% | ▼ | -17.9% |
| Overall | | | 70.5 | 75.0 | ▲ | 6.5% | ▼ | -5.2% |
| Bohol | Diesel | 83.0 | 78.9 | ▼ | -4.9% | ▲ | 3.2% | |
| Dinagat Islands | | | 87.0 | 80.0 | ▼ | -8.0% | ▲ | 1.5% |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|---|-------|---|-------|
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | 87.8 | 82.8 | ▼ | -5.7% | ▲ | 1.9% |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | 82.8 | 77.4 | ▼ | -6.5% | ▲ | 1.6% |
| Overall | 85.2 | 79.8 | ▼ | -6.3% | ▼ | -8.8% |
| Bohol | 1046.7 | | | | ▼ | -0.4% |
| Dinagat Islands | 1140.0 | 1140.0 | ◀ | 0.0% | ▼ | -8.1% |
| Southern Leyte | | | | | | |
| Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte | 1240.0 | 1230.0 | ▼ | -0.8% | ▲ | 0.4% |
| Surigao City, Surigao del Norte | 1030.0 | | | | ▼ | -5.8% |
| Overall | 1114.2 | 1185.0 | ▲ | 6.4% | ▼ | -1.1% |

▲ 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 3: Coverage Map

