

Myanmar | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

9 - 25 January 2026

MARKET OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

With the aim of informing actors in the cash and markets space in Myanmar, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) tracks markets and prices through monthly data collection using harmonised tools and analysis frameworks.

Items monitored by the JMMI are determined in close collaboration with the Cash and Markets Working Group (CMWG) and relevant clusters. The JMMI incorporates WFP price monitoring data which has supplemented the dataset used for this month's analysis by a total of 237 surveys in 63 townships.

Data was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) with market vendors across the 16 states and regions surveyed. A minimum of three vendors were interviewed per assessed township, and if possible, at least three prices were collected for each item. Aggregated results are presented at national, regional/state and township levels. For more details on the methodology, see page 8.¹

Food Items²

Rice	48.3 kg	Pork	1.2 kg
Palm oil	3.6 L	Chicken	1.4 kg
Split chickpeas	1.7 kg	Egg	1.4 kg
Onion	2.7 kg	Dried fish	1.4 kg
Tomato	3.9 kg	Fish paste	1 kg
Banana	4.6 kg		

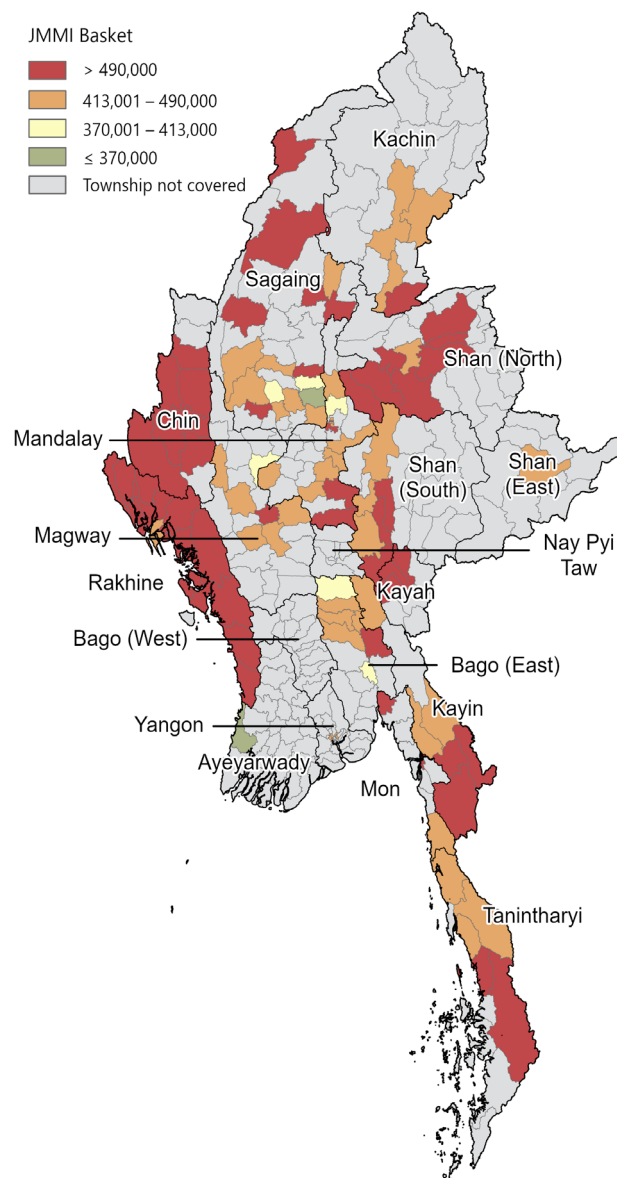
Food basket

32.6% added for other food items not itemized

JMMI Basket

38% added to account for essential non-food items

JMMI BASKET PRICE BY TOWNSHIP



KEY INDICATORS

Cost of JMMI Basket³

477,241 MMK

▲ 595 MMK +/- 0%

Cost of Monitored Food Items

345,827 MMK

▲ 431 MMK +/- 0%

Cost of Monitored NFI Items⁴

50,308 MMK

▲ 1,160 MMK + 2%

Cost of WASH Items

55,890 MMK

▲ 10,988 MMK + 24%

16 States/Regions

111 Townships

598⁵ Key informant interviews (KIIs)

32 Items/Services monitored

KEY FINDINGS

- Although the national median JMMI Basket price (477,241 MMK) stayed stable in January 2026 as compared to December 2025, high prices overall continued to signal widespread humanitarian need. The largest increases were recorded in Shan (North), Shan (South), and Mon. In contrast, Kayin recorded a large price decrease after several months of continuous increases, suggesting a stabilization of market conditions.⁶
- Similarly to previous rounds, the majority of assessed townships were found to have markets with limited or poor functionality. Affordability was the dimension driving low scores in most cases. The least functional markets were principally found in Sagaing, Rakhine and Bago (East) where on top of affordability challenges, accessibility constraints were driving needs, often linked to conflict dynamics.
- While not all vendors reported direct security constraints in accessing markets, ongoing conflict dynamics continued to exert cost pressures due to limited or expensive transportation and to disrupted supply such as in Rakhine, and the southeast region.

1. If your organization has preferences for areas to cover, please contact the JMMI Myanmar team through the Cash and Markets Working Group (CMWG).

2. More details on calculation can be found on page 2.

3. The calculation of the JMMI Basket follows the process outlined in the Myanmar Minimum Expenditure Basket November 2024 Update. [Link](#).

4. The cost of the monitored NFI items excludes WASH NFIs.

5. This includes the number of interviews conducted by WFP. 361 were conducted by JMMI partners in 60 townships where MFS score is available.

6. More information on trends can be found in Annex 1 which includes a breakdown of JMMI basket price changes over the last two months and the JMMI dashboard which includes time series data starting May 2025.



World Food Programme



JMMI Basket

The JMMI Basket represents the minimum set of food and non-food items necessary to support a household of 4.2 members for one month.

The cost of the basket can be used as a proxy for the financial burdens facing households in different locations. The basket's composition was determined in collaboration with the Myanmar CMWG and relevant partners. It is largely aligned with but **should not be considered the Minimum Expenditure Basket** (MEB), metric calculated and published by the CMWG alone.

The JMMI Basket is calculated as follows:

- Food component: accumulated price of the itemised food list (see table page 1).
- Supplemented by 32.6% of that accumulated price for unspecified food items.
- An additional 38% is added to this figure to account for essential Non-food items (NFIs). Prices of NFIs and other items can be found in annex 2. This additional 38% is based on the 2024 CMWG technical guidance⁷, and is envisioned to account for diverse expenditures (e.g. rent/shelter, WASH, utilities, fuel/energy, NFIs...).

Market Functionality Score (MFS)⁸

The MFS is a method of classifying markets based on their level of functionality with the aim of helping humanitarian actors in comparing townships and understanding which markets could support Cash and Voucher Assistance, where local procurement is possible, and where alternative interventions may be necessary. The MFS is made up of the five dimensions below, each weighed based on how strongly it influences a market's overall ability to meet customer demand.

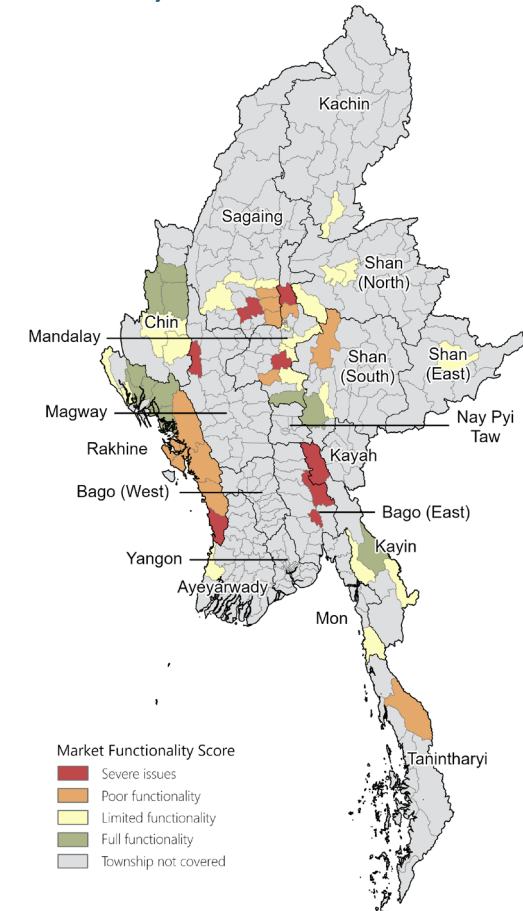
- Accessibility (25%): physical and social access to markets.
- Availability (30%): ability of markets to consistently supply core commodities.
- Affordability (15%): financial access to markets and price volatility.
- Resilience (20%): vulnerability of supply chains and ease of restocking.
- Infrastructure (10%): state of markets' physical and financial infrastructure.

Overall, the national JMMI Basket median for the January round remained stable compared to December, although a higher proportion of states/regions saw a decrease, up to 12%, between the two months as compared to the November - December transition. This points out, as observed in the previous months, the high volatility of prices with some items returning to their previous level as observed in October and November. Fluctuations were reported for meat items, vegetables as well as fish products. Particularly, the price of dried fish appeared to have dropped significantly in most areas. Conversely, a notable rise in the price of rice was observed in Bago (+37%), Mon (+27%) and Shan (North) (+23%). However, these fluctuations were not uniformly widespread, showing geographical disparities in accessibility and supply chain resilience.

A large decrease in overall JMMI basket price was reported in Kayin (decreasing by 12% from 539,627 MMK in December to 480,841 MMK in January) after several months of consistent increase. However, the basket remains higher than the level observed before November 2025. This recent decrease could be partially explained by a more extensive collection of prices in Hlaingbwe and Hpa-An, being also covered for this round by JMMI partners in addition to WFP⁹. Conversely, larger increases in JMMI basket price at the state/regional level were reported in Shan North, Shan South and Mon. In Shan (north and south), these increases may be linked to transportation challenges as double-taxation and vehicle seizures were reported here.¹⁰ In Mon, changes are likely due to altered coverage as Bilin, which typically reported lower costs, was not covered in January. The conflict dynamics in the southeast region was also likely to have some collateral effect on price fluctuations. Indeed, higher prices were also found in Bago (East). Reported tensions at the time of the elections in Bago (West) including the axis Yangon-Pyay and Mon¹⁰ may have placed additional pressure on supply chains, particularly given existing border closures and transport shortages cited by vendors in the southeast region.

Small increases at the national level were also observed for the WASH and NFI baskets. Particularly, the prices of shelter materials continued to be volatile and these items were found to be limited or completely unavailable in 9 states (Rakhine, Kachin, Shan and to some extent in Northwest and Southeast). Availability of medicines was also found to be limited in Chin, Sagaing, Bago (East), Rakhine, Shan (North and South), although not too severely. Petrol and diesel saw their price at the national level slightly increasing; this was particularly the case in Kayin in which availability was reported as partially limited, alongside Sagaing, Bago (East), Mandalay, Rakhine and Shan (South).

MFS SCORE, BY TOWNSHIPS



The majority of markets (37/60) were found to have limited or poor functionality, similarly to the previous rounds. Affordability of prices was the dimension found to be the most frequently below half of the maximum score, not always driven by high prices, but also by customers' financial barrier in accessing markets and vendors' inability to forecast future prices, which aligns with the previously discussed price volatility. In contrast, 13 markets were found to be fully functional, indicating potential for strong markets across geographies.

Out of the 10 markets with a severe score, 9 had problems of accessibility directly linked to movement restrictions and conflict. Areas in which conflicts seemed to have intensified (Southern Rakhine, some part of Southeast, Sagaing) were also marked with more challenges in terms of suppliers' prices.

7. 32.6% of the full food MEB consists of other food items including vegetables or dairy products outside of what was listed on page 1.

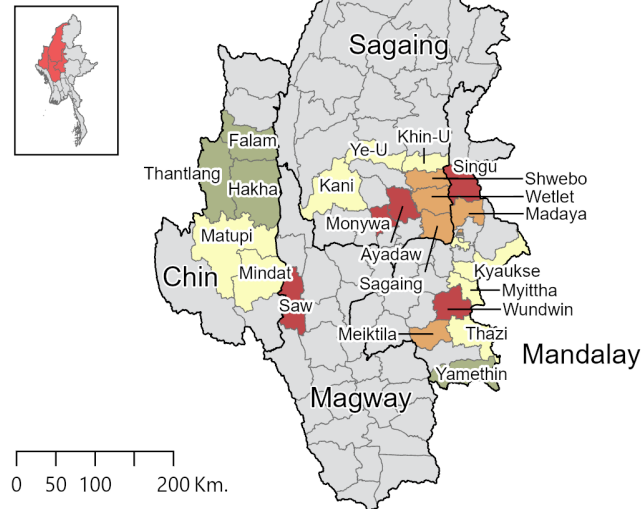
8. MFS findings only include data collected by JMMI partners and does not include WFP data. In January, the MFS was compiled for 60 townships across 15 states / regions.

9. While WFP was already collecting the price of most of the items in Hlaingbwe and Hpa-An, the fact that JMMI partners also covered them is likely to have diversified the prices collected (different markets and vendors).

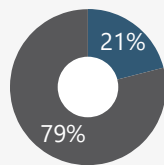
10. According to secondary sources.

Sub-region: Northwest

Market Functionality Score¹¹



Key market functionality figures



% of vendors reporting problems that prevented customers or vendors from physically traveling to, working at, or shopping at this marketplace in the 7 days prior to data collection.

When reported, main security factors having a negative impact on business, customers or vendors themselves, by number of vendors¹²

Curfews	31/184
Fear of airstrikes	24/184
Presence of armed actors	14/184

Chin

- Chin remained the state with the **highest JMMI basket value**, though slight month-by-month decreases were observed (-5% to -1% across the townships), with a notable decrease for the prices of chickpeas and palm oil.
- The border townships** (Thantlang, Matupi and Paletwa) **retained their rank as the most expensive in Chin**, with Thantlang being the most expensive one among all the townships assessed by the JMMI this round (870,704 MMK). Falam was the only township to record an increase (+5%) after last round's decline.
- Market functionality was generally strong**: three markets were fully functional and two were limited. **Affordability remains the weakest dimension**, driven by high prices, although this was counterbalanced by, according to the vendors, limited financial barriers for customers and vendors' ability to anticipate future price trends.
- Supply chains were still resilient, with no major disruptions in stock availability or restocking.
- Falam's improved MFS score** (from limited in December to full functionality in January) was driven by better accessibility, potentially associated with reduced conflict dynamics in early January.¹³

Sagaing

- A slight decrease in the state JMMI basket was observed, likely reflecting changes in coverage rather than overall price trends.** The largest price reductions were observed for tomatoes, chicken, and dried fish, while increases in fish paste and chickpea point to continued price fluctuations.
- Northern townships** (Homalin, Mawlaik, Tigyaing, Wuntho) **continued to rank among those with the highest basket values.** Ayadaw recorded the largest price increase (+9%).
- Market functionality remained relatively weak: two markets were classified as severe and three as poorly functional.** Accessibility constraints—mainly linked to conflict dynamics and transportation challenges—were the main driver of these classifications.
- Around 40% of vendors reported limited or unavailable food items, particularly in Sagaing and Ayadaw. Medicines were also largely unavailable, though priced below the national average. Most goods were sourced from other regions, but supply chains were generally resilient, except in Monywa and Ayadaw with more reported disruptions.
- Sagaing township saw a decline** compared to December in its MFS score (limited to poorly functional) due to ongoing access concerns, aligning with reports on the escalation of violence around urban areas in the beginning of the year.¹³

Mandalay

- JMMI median basket remained stable despite expanded coverage**, as decreases in Nyaung-U (-12%) and Aungmyaythazan (-15%) were offset by the inclusion of townships not assessed the previous month. Tomatoes and chicken showed the largest price declines.
- The highest basket prices were found in Amarapura**, an increase of 26% compared to November. Similarly, prices also increased in Myittha (+14%) and Thazi (+11%)¹⁴ compared to November, indicating continued price volatility.
- Market functionality varied**: a slight majority of markets were classified as limited, three maintained high functionality, three were rated poor, and two faced severe constraints.
- Availability and affordability remained the main factors behind lower MFS scores**, as observed in Singu where the steady decline in recent months was primarily due to ongoing availability challenges.
- In Wudwin, Singu (both severe) and Madaya (poor), **accessibility was also a key concern**, directly linked to conflict dynamics, aligning with other primary data collected in Singu at that time.

Magway

- The JMMI state median basket remained relatively stable (-2% compared to December), though notable decreases were recorded in Pakokku (-9%) and Salin (-8%).** Overall, price fluctuations were observed particularly for vegetables (onion prices increased while tomato prices declined) as well as for chicken meat.
- Yenangyaung had the highest basket value in Magway** (558,402 MMK in January), driven by notably high rice prices (7,800 MMK/pyi, national being 4,674 MMK/pyi).
- Saw was the only market assessed for functionality and was classified as severe.** The rating was mainly driven by challenges in availability and affordability, and to a lesser extent by supply chain resilience and restocking capacity.

JMMI BASKET COSTS, BY STATE/REGION¹⁵

State/Region	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from December
Chin	451,662	623,293	▼ 4%
Mandalay	343,044	473,401	▼ 2%
Sagaing	335,906	463,550	▼ 4%
Magway	318,382	439,366	▼ 4%

11. The map is based exclusively on MFS coverage which is decreased coverage. The map showing full coverage and price data can be found on page 1.

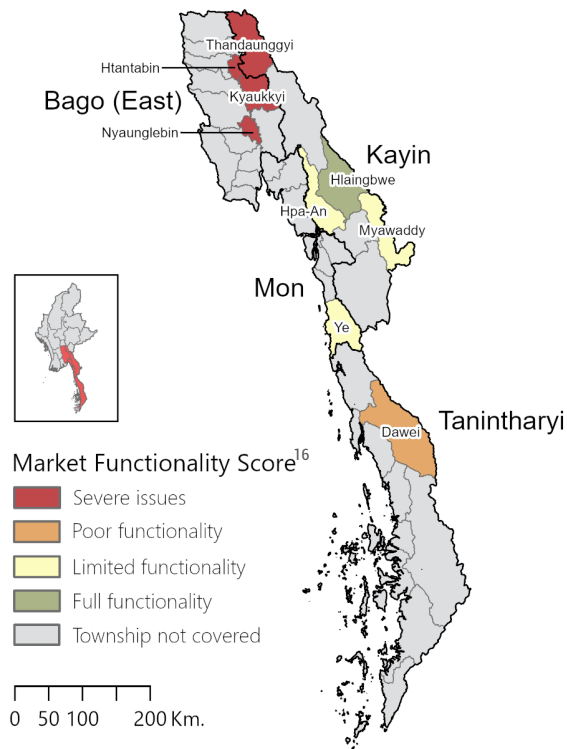
12. This excludes 'none' reported by 133 vendors.

13. According to secondary sources.

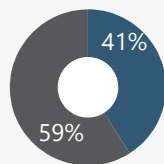
14. Amarapura, Thazi and Myittha were not covered in the December round.

15. A list of admin 3 (townships)-level JMMI basket costs can be found in annex 1

Sub-region: Southeast



Key market functionality figures



% of vendors reporting problems that prevented customers or vendors from physically traveling to, working at, or shopping at this marketplace in the 7 days prior to data collection, were exclusively located in Kayin and Bago (East).

When reported, main security factors having a negative impact on business, customers or vendors themselves, by number of vendors¹⁷

Curfews	14/46
Presence of armed actors	7/46
Fear of recruitment	6/46

Bago (East)

- A slight increase was recorded for the median JMMI basket price at the state/region level compared to the December round, while sharper increases were observed in Htantabin (+12%) and Nyaunglebin (+8%). The inclusion of new townships not covered last month may have helped balance the overall increase at the state level. Rice prices rose by up to 37%, although availability (in the markets covered by JMMI) was not significantly affected; however, reported stock duration was shorter than in the previous month.
- Prices and market functionality were likely affected by conflict dynamics reported around Kyaukkyi. These dynamics also coincided and possibly exacerbated very low market functionality not only in Kyaukkyi, but also in Nyaunglebin and Htantabin.¹⁸
- Movement restrictions affecting both customers and the transportation of goods were reported, along with security concerns related to accessing markets. These factors suggested an increasing presence of armed actors in the area and highlighted the broader impact of the conflict.

Kayin

- Kayin's JMMI basket experienced a 12% decrease following increases recorded in previous months, which can be partially due to an extensive coverage in Hlaingbwe and Hpa-An, also covered by JMMI partners this month. Indeed, the price changes at the state/region level were mostly driven by Hlaingbwe and Hpa-An with a notable decline in rice prices in Hlaingbwe (-42%) compared to December). Myawaddy remained the township with the highest basket value (542,759 MMK).
- In general, the decrease also highlights the volatility of prices in the region, also reflected in vendors' inability to forecast prices. Main decreases were recorded for dried fish, chicken, and pork, reportedly sourced more locally than in the previous month.
- Market functionality stayed stable, with the exception of Thandaunggyi, despite conflict dynamics in the area that could have affected stability.¹⁸ Thandaunggyi showed signs of deficiencies linked to accessibility, confirming the impact of conflict dynamics on market functionality.
- In Myawaddy, availability remained low but was higher than in December, and restocking did not face any issues. Both Hpa-An and Hlaingbwe presented good functionality scores, being fully efficient in terms of availability. No major security concerns were reported, suggesting that the markets were still offering adequate space for customers.

Mon

- In Mon, JMMI baskets experienced slight price fluctuations, resulting in an overall increase, mainly driven by a 27% rise in rice prices.
- When zooming-in at the township level, prices increased mostly in Mawlamyine and Kyaukto, while they decreased in Ye. The absence of Bilin — previously, one of the lowest basket townships—from this month's coverage may have contributed to the overall increase in JMMI basket price.
- Kyaukto remained the township with the highest basket cost in the Southeast region (554,423 MMK), although its basket showed a decreasing trend after the sharp rise observed between November and December.
- In Ye, declining prices were accompanied by stable market functionality, with no major changes recorded compared to the previous month. Despite affordability challenges, no issues related to availability or supply chains were reported.

Tanintharyi

- No major changes were observed in Tanintharyi, although vegetable prices were recorded to be slightly elevated.
- Tanintharyi township remained the township with the highest basket within the state/region and Thayetchaung recorded the highest baskets price increase compared to December (+6%).
- Dawei was the only township assessed in terms of functionality, with a lower classification than last month's, impacted by a less robust supply chain and vendors' constrained ability to source products: Availability and higher supplier prices were more frequently reported this month as operational challenges, along with growing affordability pressures on customers. Disruptions of supply chains may be linked to intensified conflict near Yebyu, although at the time of data collection, this seems not to have directly affected the availability of goods in Dawei.¹⁸

JMMI BASKET COSTS, BY STATE/REGION¹⁹

State/Region	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from December
Mon	359,958	496,742	▲ 7%
Kayin	348,435	480,841	▼ 12%
Tanintharyi	343,585	474,148	▼ 1%
Bago (East)	308,198	425,313	▲ 5%

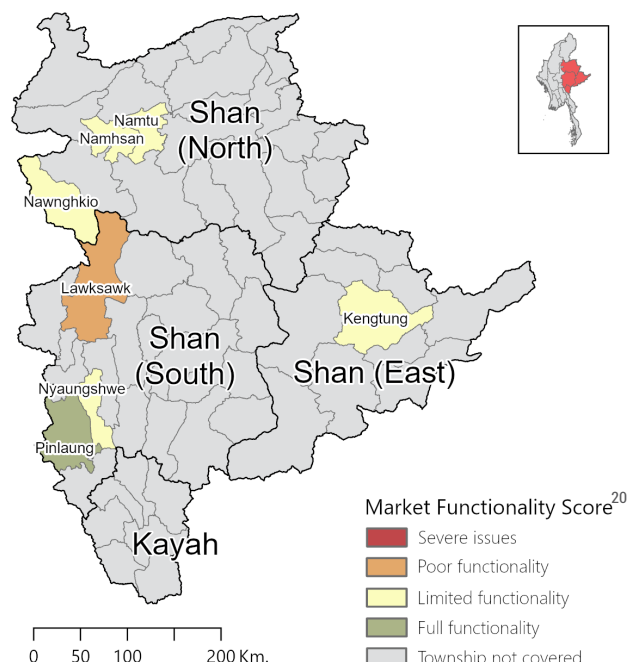
16. The map is based exclusively on MFS coverage which is decreased coverage. The map showing full coverage and price data can be found on page 1.

17. This excludes 'none' reported by 29 vendors.

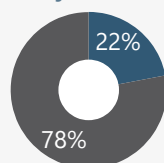
18. According to secondary sources.

19. A list of admin 3 (townships)-level JMMI basket costs can be found in annex 1.

Sub-region: Shan and Kayah



Key market functionality figures



% of vendors reporting problems that prevented customers or vendors from physically traveling to, working at, or shopping at this marketplace in the 7 days prior to data collection.

The 22% of vendors were exclusively located in Shan (North and South), mainly linked to transportation issue rather than security.

When reported, most common difficulties faced by vendors to maintain their business operational and well-stocked, by number of vendors²¹

Prices charged by suppliers	19/49
Movement restrictions	6/49
Accessing money/cash to pay suppliers	6/49

Shan (North)

- A steady increase of the JMMI basket price was recorded in Shan North in January as compared to December, coinciding with the reopening of the road between Hsipaw Bridge and Mae Han Gate,²² which was expected to facilitate daily trade with China. However, **trade continued to be affected by taxes, sometimes double taxation**—which may partly explain the sustained price increase.
- Kutkai and Nahmsan recorded the highest basket values, with particularly high rice prices;** in Kutkai and Nahmsan, rice prices rose by 56% compared to the previous month. Rice prices were also high in Hseni (8,000 MMK/pyi; national being 4,674 MMK/pyi). Chickpea and vegetable prices were generally high in this state/region and were, in some cases, reported as completely unavailable, except in Lashio, where the basket price remained stable.
- Despite the comparatively elevated prices, the three markets assessed in terms of functionality** (Namtu, Nawngkhio, Namhsan) maintained limited functionality. Improvements were observed in Nawngkhio and Nahmsan, notably due to better accessibility in the latter and stronger resilience and infrastructure in both markets.

Shan (South)

- Shan South recorded a slight price increase, but a closer analysis indicated that the rise was mainly driven by Lawksawk** where vegetables and fish product prices rose sharply (between 54% and 61%). The highest basket price was observed in Nyaungshwe.
- The transportation constraints in Shan North appeared to affect the South overall,** with vendors reporting checkpoints, vehicle inspections on routes from the North, and rising transport costs.²³ This was likely to have also put pressure on the prices and affected supply, as reported by vendors in Pinlaung, who cited higher supplier prices as a key operational challenge.
- Despite these constraints, market functionality remained stable in Pinlaung and Nyaungshwe,** compared to the previous month.
- Lawksawk experienced a decline in its market functionality score,** primarily due to reduced accessibility. A lack of transport limited customers' ability to reach distant marketplaces, and fear related to recruitment further restricted access. Supply levels decreased for several food items, NFIs, and medicines, with restocking times for some products reported to be extremely long (up to 20 days). While most goods were sourced from other regions, supply chains were generally resilient, except in Monywa.

Shan (East)

- Compared to the rest of Shan region, **prices seemed to stay stable in Shan (East) with only a few fluctuations observed.**
- Similarly in terms of market functionality, **Kengtung retained its limited score,** mostly due to a lower level of supply resilience. But as the change was minor, it is difficult to draw any link with the situation in North and South Shan.

Kayah

- No major changes were observed in Kayah** with minor price fluctuations recorded.
- Kayah **remained among the states/regions with the highest basket values,** largely due to increases observed the last months particularly in Loikaw (12% between November and December and 6% between December and January).
- No market functionality data was collected in January.

JMMI BASKET COSTS, BY TOWNSHIP

State/Townships	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from December
Shan (North)	439,504	606,515	▲ 18%
Kutkai	515,101	710,839	N/A
Namhsan	511,784	706,262	▲ 30%
Hseni	480,117	662,561	N/A
Kyaukme	446,015	615,501	▲ 5%
Hsipaw	439,755	606,862	▲ 10%
Lashio	411,724	568,179	▲ 2%
Nawngkhio	381,428	526,370	▲ 22%
Namtu	347,232	479,181	▲ 12%
Kayah	376,441	519,489	0%
Loikaw	409,139	564,612	▲ 6%
Hpruso	397,331	548,317	▼ 5%
Demoso	362,722	500,557	▼ 1%
Shan (South)	344,803	475,829	▲ 9%
Nyaungshwe	374,845	517,286	▲ 5%
Pekon	362,324	500,008	N/A
Taunggyi	358,651	494,939	0%
Lawksawk	345,080	476,210	▲ 23%
Kalaw	344,014	474,740	0%
Pinlaung	319,398	440,769	▲ 7%
Shan (East)	328,713	453,624	▲ 1%
Kengtung	328,713	453,624	▲ 1%

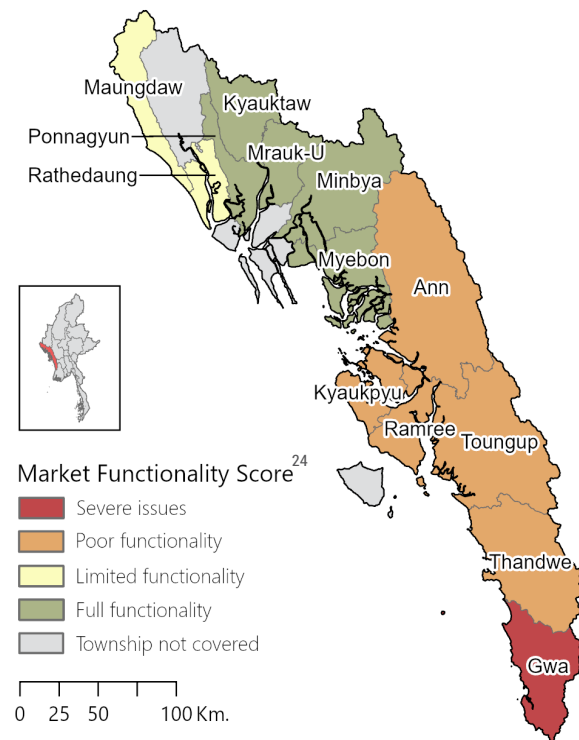
20. The map is based exclusively on MFS coverage which is decreased coverage. The map showing full coverage and price data can be found on page 1.

21. This excludes 'none' reported by 22 vendors.

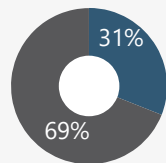
22. According to secondary sources.

23. Reported by key informants surveyed under the comments section of the JMMI.

Sub-region: Rakhine



Key market functionality figures



% of vendors reporting problems that prevented customers or vendors from physically traveling to, working at, or shopping at this marketplace in the 7 days prior to data collection.

When reported, main security factors having a negative impact on business, customers or vendors themselves, by number of vendors²⁵

Fear of airstrikes	15/65
Curfews	4/65
Presence of armed actors	4/65

State level

- A slight decrease in JMMI basket cost was recorded at the state level but with a closer look several townships, **particularly those clustered in the central area, experienced sharper declines in their basket values.** Lower prices were commonly reported for tomato, pork, and fish products, as well as for some NFI items.
- The supply of NFIs and medicines remained limited,** mainly due to transport restrictions and border closures. These constraints led to long restocking times. Temporary route closures during the election period may have further reinforced these challenges, although they did not appear to have had a direct additional impact.
- Market functionality continued **to show very diverse patterns between the three sub-regions.**

Northern

- Fluctuations in prices **were observed in Rathedaung and Maungdaw, with a decreasing trend** compared to last month, as well as in **Buthidaung** compared to November.²⁶
- Compared to other parts of the state, food products, fish, and medicines were reported as comparatively more available** while restocking challenges remained for NFI goods, with waiting times up to 10 days, due to difficulties in transportation. This issue remained a key challenge for vendors and coupled with high prices of suppliers, continued to have an impact on final prices for customers.
- Market functionality remained stable,** with affordability being the lowest dimension. Similarly to last month, vendors indicated that conflict dynamics did not significantly affect markets and customer access remained generally secure.

Central

- Major changes in basket prices were recorded in Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw and Ponnagyun, mostly recorded for tomato, pork, and fish items.** Prices in Sittwe, Minbya and Myebon remained relatively stable compared to December.
- Reduction of prices contributed to improved market functionality scores in all the markets,** and were the key contributors towards full functionality of markets in this area this month. However, vendors' limited ability to forecast prices persisted, reflecting ongoing price volatility.
- In terms of availability and supply, **items were reportedly widely available, but restocking times in Minbya and Myebon were slightly higher for non-food items than in surrounding townships.**

Southern

- Minor fluctuations were observed in the southern area, although, **the South continued to record the highest basket values,** with Ann remaining the most expensive township.
- Market functionality remained particularly weak,** with no major improvements observed in January. Renewed and intensified conflict since early 2026 around Kyaukpyu²⁷ likely contributed to the situation as well as affected food provision. Constraints were mainly **driven by security issues** in Ann, Ramree, Kyaukpyu and Gwa.
- Restocking capacity stayed weak,** with waiting times for non-food items, including pharmaceuticals, reaching up to 45 days. Diesel and petrol availability remained limited and, unlike in the northern and central areas, fuel prices continued to increase. **In Kyaukpyu, most items were reported as limited or unavailable,** with reduced supply, transportation challenges, and very long restocking times (up to 30 days for rice). Despite these constraints, most prices decreased, in line with the broader regional downward trend. Further impacts may be observed in future rounds.
- Although conflict incidents were reported around Toungup and Thandwe since late December, **vendors indicated that these had not significantly worsened market security conditions.**²⁷

JMMI BASKET COSTS, BY TOWNSHIP

Township	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from December
Rakhine	435,677	601,235	▼ 5%
Ann	527,979	728,611	▼ 6%
Gwa	518,445	715,454	▲ 4%
Ramree	515,466	711,342	▼ 3%
Kyaukpyu	503,918	695,407	▼ 1%
Thandwe	448,744	619,266	▲ 5%
Toungup	431,119	594,945	▼ 1%
Myebon	428,331	591,097	▼ 6%
Minbya	426,690	588,832	▼ 6%
Rathedaung	420,090	579,725	▼ 9%
Maungdaw	416,285	574,473	▼ 5%
Ponnagyun	414,517	572,034	▼ 11%
Mrauk-U	412,027	568,597	▼ 14%
Kyauktaw	396,624	547,342	▼ 14%
Buthidaung	373,836	515,894	N/A
Sittwe	372,124	513,532	▼ 4%
Pauktaw	335,277	462,683	▼ 23%

24. The map is based exclusively on MFS coverage which is decreased coverage. The map showing full coverage and price data can be found on page 1.

25. This excludes 'none' reported by 45 vendors.

26. Buthidaung was not covered in the December round.

27. According to secondary sources.

Sub-regions: Kachin; Yangon and Ayeyarwady

Kachin

- **A price decrease was observed, mainly driven by reductions in Myitkyina and Bhamo (-14%).** Vegetable prices fluctuated, with onion prices increasing, tomato prices decreasing, and a significant drop recorded for dried fish.
- **MFS data were only collected in Bhamo and indicated limited functionality.** High prices affected customers' purchasing power, while the availability of diverse food items, household goods, and NFIs remained constrained. No major security concerns were reported.
- Supply chains remained resilient, with no major disruptions in stock availability or restocking.

Yangon

- **Yangon remained among the lowest basket areas,** with few fluctuations recorded this month. Meat prices, aligned with the national trend, were reported as lower, while onion prices saw a slight increase.
- **Market functionality in Kyeemyindaing and Sanchaung showed no major changes,** except for infrastructure-related issues (storage and payment systems).

Ayeyarwady

- Only Pathein was covered this month, **but indicatively, the state retained its position as the least expensive basket,** with minor fluctuations (increase in tomato prices and slight decrease in meat prices). Products in Pathein were widely available, with long stock duration periods, although vendors highlighted high supplier prices as a challenge.
- **Market functionality in Pathein remained unchanged,** with affordability continuing to drive the limited score and some security concerns (looting and robbery) reported at markets.

JMMI BASKET COSTS, BY STATE/REGION²⁸

State	Food Basket ⁹	JMMI Basket	Change from December
Kachin	342,259	472,318	▼ 9%
Yangon	324,610	447,961	▼ 4%
Ayeyarwady	267,703	369,431	▼ 2%

Methodology

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) gathers data through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with retail vendors in selected markets. Vendors share insights based on their experience in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The January 2026 round took place between 9th-25th January with a total of 598 KIIs conducted across 111 townships in 16 states/regions by data collection partners. In each assessed township, at least three vendors were interviewed using a structured questionnaire.

Enumerators identified traders selling directly to consumers, stocking at least one monitored item, and serving mainly low- to middle-income customers. When possible, at least three price points per item per township were collected for reliability. Data collection followed a hybrid approach: in-person where access allowed it, remote in restricted areas.

The integration of WFP Price Monitoring into the JMMI, increased coverage by 237 surveys across 63 townships. WFP data focuses on core food items: rice, pulses, tomato, onion, egg and salt and is particularly valuable to expand coverage and produce food basket prices.

Vendor-level data were aggregated at township level. Prices and stock levels were recorded from individual traders, and the median value for each item was calculated per township. National and regional estimates were generated using a "medians of medians" approach, calculating medians across township-level medians rather than raw data. This methodology provides consistent, timely, and context-sensitive insights into market functionality and price trends across both stable and crisis-affected areas on a monthly basis. **Please contact the JMMI Myanmar team for further information.**

Limitations

Sampling and representativeness:

Due to the sampling strategy employed (purposive sampling strategy), **the findings should be considered indicative and cannot be interpreted as statistically representative at township, regional, or national levels.** This approach may also introduce some bias towards larger markets as these were more likely to have more items compared to smaller, or informal, markets that are essential in many areas. Another limitation is linked to the urban bias and uneven geographical coverage.

Key informant Data Reliability:

Findings rely on the ability of the surveyed vendors to accurately report their prices, stock levels, or availability of items, likely impacted by misunderstanding, optimism bias, or perceived potential for aid delivery as a result of the assessment. Additionally, in several questions, vendors were asked to give their perspective on topics relating to customers (access and security issues). The perception is not holistic, since the situation of vendors and customers who cannot access the market may be missing from the dataset. Lastly, estimates of prices for the daily unskilled labor may be informed by unreliable sources. In addition, labor unions were not expressly targeted and the type of labor was not specified, resulting in indicative findings.

Price imputation from higher administrative level:

In the event that township level data was missing, prices used for the calculation of the baskets were imputed from district median or regional medians. This could result in urban areas, with more coverage, influencing rural areas that were not surveyed to the same extent.

Data collection partners

Ayo, AID, CPU, CLCA, KRRC, KMSS-BLDA, SPCD, WAPAN, NAG, M-Dos, CSI, ADRA, Save The Children & others

About WFP Price Monitoring

The World Food Programme (WFP) conducts regular global market analyses by monitoring food-price data from amongst low income or crisis affected communities which WFP is directly serving.

About JMMI

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative is a response wide approach to monitor markets jointly with Cash Working Groups (CWG), based on collaboration and efficient use of resources and which enables humanitarian actors to work toward a common goal. Organisations which participate in the Initiative collect data on a monthly basis in pre-determined markets, using a standardized methodology and questionnaire. Data from partners is then compiled, cleaned, analysed and released for the benefit of all humanitarian actors.

Annex 1: Breakdown of JMMI Basket and Food Component by Sub-National Division, State/Region, and Township

Northwest	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from December
Chin	451,662	623,293	▼ 4%
Thantlang	630,945	870,704	0%
Matupi	498,758	688,286	▼ 2%
Paletwa	479,648	661,914	0%
Falam	432,522	596,880	▲ 5%
Hakha	420,698	580,563	▼ 1%
Mindat	405,576	559,695	▼ 5%
Mandalay	343,044	473,401	▼ 2%
Amarapura	414,144	571,519	▲ 26%
Yamethin	404,639	558,402	N/A
Mahaaungmyay	372,360	513,857	▲ 5%
Thazi	358,943	495,342	▲ 11%
Myittha	350,267	483,369	▲ 14%
Kyaukse	345,629	476,968	▼ -19%
Chanayethazan	345,601	476,930	0%
Nyaung-U	344,920	475,989	▼ 12%
Aungmyaythazan	334,477	461,578	▼ 15%
Chanmyathazi	333,679	460,477	▼ 1%
Meiktila	327,287	451,656	▼ 4%
Wundwin	317,865	438,653	▼ 4%
Pyigyitagon	302,601	417,589	▲ 4%
Singu	300,757	415,045	▼ 4%
Madaya	291,042	401,637	▲ 2%
Sagaing	335,906	463,550	▼ 4%
Lahe	519,118	716,383	▲ 5%
Homalin	516'425	712'666	▼ 2%
Yinmarbin	486'904	671'928	▼ 3%
Mawlaik	437'977	604'408	▼ 6%
Khin-U	364'294	502'726	▲ 7%
Tigyaing	360'377	497'321	▲ 2%
Wuntho	355'553	490'663	▼ 2%
Kani	345'762	477'151	▲ 3%
Indaw	335'687	463'247	▲ 4%
Sagaing	332'094	458'289	▼ 6%
Mingin	323'323	446'186	▼ 8%
Monywa	319'876	441'428	▲ 3%
Ye-U	305'748	421'932	N/A
Ayadaw	303'241	418'472	▲ 9%
Budalin	288'113	397'596	▼ 8%
Shwebo	269'351	371'705	▲ 4%
Wetlet	255'023	351'931	N/A
Magway	318,382	439,366	▼ 4%
Yenangyaung	408,531	563,773	▲ 19%
Saw	351,400	484,933	▼ 5%

Magway	324,802	448,226	▼ 2%
Minbu	315,057	434,778	▼ 3%
Salin	311,211	429,471	▼ 8%
Natmauk	308,027	425,078	▼ 2%
Pakokku	275,997	380,876	▼ 9%
Southeast			
Mon	359,958	496,742	▲ 7%
Kyaikto	401,756	554,423	▼ 2%
Mawlamyine	355,332	490,358	▲ 2%
Ye	300,213	414,293	▼ 13%
Kayin	348,435	480,841	▼ 12%
Myawaddy	393,303	542,759	▼ 8%
Kyainseikgyi	386,891	533,910	▼ 2%
Kawkareik	377,500	520,950	▼ 6%
Hlaingbwe	324,993	448,491	▼ 26%
Thandaunggyi	311,464	429,820	▲ 2%
Hpa-An	307,229	423,977	▼ 11%
Tanintharyi	343,585	474,148	▼ 1%
Tanintharyi	383,375	529,058	▲ 1%
Palaw	360,099	496,936	▼ 2%
Dawei	352,026	485,796	▲ 1%
Thayetchaung	333,586	460,348	▲ 6%
Yebu	324,734	448,134	▲ 5%
Bago (East)	308,198	425,313	▲ 5%
Kyaukkyi	365,178	503,945	▲ 2%
Htantabin	339,202	468,099	▲ 12%
Phyu	309,186	426,676	N/A
Oktwin	308,523	425,761	N/A
Taungoo	304,299	419,932	N/A
Nyaunglebin	289,607	399,658	▲ 8%
Yedashe	280,475	387,056	N/A
Shan and Kayah			
Shan (North)	439,504	606,515	▲ 18%
Kutkai	515,101	710,839	N/A
Namhsan	511,784	706,262	▲ 30%
Hseni	480,117	662,561	N/A
Kyaukme	446,015	615,501	▲ 5%
Hsipaw	439,755	606,862	▲ 10%
Lashio	411,724	568,179	▲ 2%
Nawngkhio	381,428	526,370	▲ 22%
Namtu	347,232	479,181	▲ 12%
Kayah	376,441	519,489	0%
Loikaw	409,139	564,612	▲ 6%
Hpruso	397,331	548,317	▼ 5%
Demoso	362,722	500,557	▼ 1%

Shan (South)	344,803	475,829	▲ 9%
Nyaungshwe	374,845	517,286	▲ 5%
Pekon	362,324	500,008	N/A
Taunggyi	358,651	494,939	0%
Lawksawk	345,080	476,210	▲ 23%
Kalaw	344,014	474,740	0%
Pinlaung	319,398	440,769	▲ 7%
Shan (East)	328,713	453,624	▲ 1%
Kengtung	328,713	453,624	▲ 1%
Rakhine			
Rakhine	435,677	601,235	▼ 5%
Ann	527,979	728,611	▼ 6%
Gwa	518,445	715,454	▲ 4%
Ramree	515,466	711,342	▼ 3%
Kyaukpyu	503,918	695,407	▼ 1%
Thandwe	448,744	619,266	▲ 5%
Toungup	431,119	594,945	▼ 1%
Myebon	428,331	591,097	▼ 6%
Minbya	426,690	588,832	▼ 6%
Rathedaung	420,090	579,725	▼ 9%
Maungdaw	416,285	574,473	▼ 5%
Ponnagyun	414,517	572,034	▼ 11%
Mrauk-U	412,027	568,597	▼ 14%
Kyauktaw	396,624	547,342	▼ 14%
Buthidaung	373,836	515,894	N/A
Sittwe	372,124	513,532	▼ 4%
Pauktaw	335,277	462,683	▼ 23%
Kachin			
Kachin	342,259	472,318	▼ 9%
Mansi	365'359	504'195	N/A
Waingmaw	351'122	484'548	▼ 5%
Myitkyina	337'808	466'175	▼ 14%
Bhamo	326'192	450'145	▼ 14%
Yangon and Ayeyarwady			
Yangon	324,610	447,961	▼ 4%
Sanchaung	404,720	558,513	▲ 1%
Kyeemyindaing	399,988	551,983	0%
Dagon Myothit	321,942	444,280	▼ 2%
Hlaingtharya	318,949	440,150	▼ 2%
Insein	313,709	432,918	▼ 5%
North Okkalapa	307,855	424,841	▼ 8%
Ayeyarwady	267,703	369,431	▼ 2%
Patheingyi	267,703	369,431	▼ 2%

Annex 2: Breakdown of NFI basket, labor cost and other items monitored

Median price for all monitored NFI

Location	January	December	Change from December
Kachin	80,576 MMK	105,041 MMK	▼ 23%
Chin	75,501 MMK	94,725 MMK	▼ 20%
Shan (South)	61,947 MMK	63,480 MMK	▼ 2%
Yangon	58,547 MMK	60,747 MMK	▼ 4%
Kayin	53,119 MMK	49,863 MMK	▲ 7%
Mandalay	51,244 MMK	44,086 MMK	▲ 16%
Kayah	50,308 MMK	49,149 MMK	▲ 2%
Mon	50,308 MMK	48,912 MMK	▲ 3%
National	50,308 MMK	49,149 MMK	▲ 2%
Tanintharyi	50,308 MMK	49,149 MMK	▲ 2%
Shan (East)	50,239 MMK	48,842 MMK	▲ 3%
Ayeyarwady	48,598 MMK	49,438 MMK	▼ 2%
Bago (East)	47,628 MMK	36,550 MMK	▲ 30%
Sagaing	45,135 MMK	44,629 MMK	▲ 1%
Rakhine	44,481 MMK	48,631 MMK	▼ 9%
Shan (North)	42,086 MMK	45,806 MMK	▼ 8%
Magway	33,850 MMK	41,904 MMK	▼ 19%

State/region-level labor cost medians for the last two rounds

Location	January	December	Change from December ²⁹
Kachin	20,000 MMK	20,000 MMK	0%
Tanintharyi	20,000 MMK	20,000 MMK	0%
Magway	18,000 MMK	17,000 MMK	▲ 6%
Rakhine	18,000 MMK	13,000 MMK	▲ 38%
National	15,000 MMK	15,000 MMK	0%
Kayah	15,000 MMK	11,500 MMK	▲ 30%
Chin	15,000 MMK	15,000 MMK	0%
Mon	15,000 MMK	15,000 MMK	0%
Shan (South)	15,000 MMK	11,000 MMK	▲ 36%
Shan (East)	15,000 MMK	12,000 MMK	▲ 25%
Ayeyarwady	15,000 MMK	12,000 MMK	▲ 25%
Kayin	12,500 MMK	20,000 MMK	▼ 38%
Yangon	12,500 MMK	18,250 MMK	▼ 32%
Bago (East)	12,000 MMK	15,000 MMK	▼ 20%
Sagaing	11,000 MMK	10,000 MMK	▲ 10%
Mandalay	10,000 MMK	10,000 MMK	0%
Shan (North)	8,500 MMK	15,000 MMK	▼ 43%

National median price for other items³⁰

Items	Unit	January	December	Change from December
Diesel*	1 litre	3,150 MMK	3,136 MMK	0%
Petrol	1 litre	4,000 MMK	3,258 MMK	▲ 23%
Bucket	20 litre	14,650 MMK	11,875 MMK	▲ 23%
Sanitary Pad	10 pieces	3,000 MMK	2,450 MMK	▲ 22%
Soap	60gr bar	2,500 MMK	2,500 MMK	0%
Metformin*	10 pieces	1,825 MMK	2,000 MMK	▼ 9%
Metronidazole*	10 pieces	1,225 MMK	1,500 MMK	▼ 18%
Amoxicillin*	10 pieces	2,275 MMK	2,400 MMK	▼ 5%
Paracetamol*	10 pieces	1,500 MMK	1,500 MMK	0%

9 29. The source of information for labor costs relies solely on market vendors and not on unions or similar organizations. Please note that these findings are highly indicative.
30. Only 'Bucket', 'Sanitary Pad' and 'Soap' are part of a basket (WASH basket). The other items are not included in any basket.