

Myanmar | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

4 - 20 April 2026

INTRODUCTION

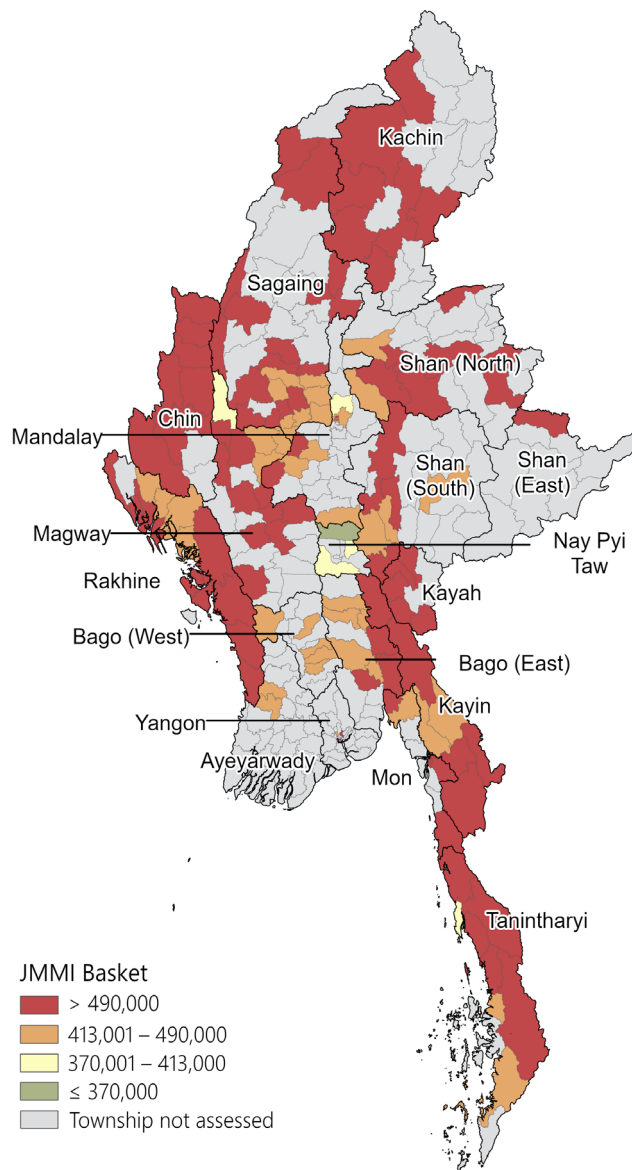
With the aim of informing actors in the cash and markets space in Myanmar, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) tracks markets and prices through monthly data collection using harmonised tools and analysis frameworks.

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 255 interviews in 67 townships.

Data was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) with market vendors across the 18 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 Items ²			
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			
all items mentioned above + 32.6% added for other food items not itemized			
JMMI Basket			
all food items, the food top-up +38% added to account for essential non-food items			

JMMI BASKET PRICE BY TOWNSHIP



KEY INDICATORS

Cost of JMMI Basket³

500,748 MMK

▲ 16,423 MMK +3%

Cost of Monitored Food Items

362,861 MMK

▲ 11,901 MMK +3%

Cost of Monitored NFI Items⁴

55,977 MMK

▲ 5,427 MMK +11%

Cost of WASH Items⁵

45,843 MMK

▼ 1,197 MMK -17%

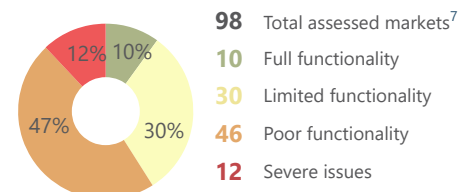
18 States/Regions

145 Townships

669⁶ Key informant interviews (KIIs)

31 Items/Services monitored

MARKET FUNCTIONALITY SCORE



KEY FINDINGS

- Although the increase in the national JMMI basket is not large, it is consistent with several recent price increases recorded across most coverage areas. These increases have been largely driven by rising prices of core staple food items such as rice, chickpeas, palm oil, as well as non-food items (NFIs).
- At the same time, significant increases in fuel prices between March and April, alongside widespread fuel shortages, continued to exert pressure on transport costs and market operations nationwide.
- This fuel price shock was the key constraints for deterioration of market functionality across the country, with most markets operated at poor or limited levels. A smaller proportion of markets as compared to March, operating at full functionality.
- As in previous rounds, affordability remained the predominant constraint, compounded by customers' financial limitations, rising input costs, and vendors' limited ability to forecast prices. Supply chain disruptions also emerged as a key constraint contributing to market deterioration in this round.
- Due to the ongoing conflict, security concerns, and fuel shortages continue to play a significant role in shaping market conditions and limited accessibility in nationwide.

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 including tarpaulin, cooking pot, blanket, mosquito, charcoal
5. The cost of the monitored WASH items including soap price, sanitary pad, and bucket
6. 256 include the number of interviews conducted by WFP. 423 were conducted by JMMI partners in 99 townships where MFS score is available.

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)**, which is a metric that is calculated and published by the CMWG alone.

The JMMI Basket is calculated as follows (see table p.1):⁸

- Food component: accumulated price of the itemised food list.
- 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.

Market Functionality Score (MFS)⁹

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 below five dimensions, 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.

Findings overview at national level

Overall, the national JMMI median basket recorded 3% increase compared to March, high prices continued to impact various state/regions. At the state and regional levels, significant increases in JMMI basket prices were recorded in Ayeyarwady (67%), Shan (East) (44%), Bago (East) (20%), and Mandalay and Magway (17%). However, for Shan (East) and Ayeyarwady, it was not possible to compare price trends due to changes in township coverage in these areas. The main price fluctuations were observed in palm oil, meat products, and vegetables. In particular, the price of fish paste appeared to have decreased significantly in several areas, including Tanintharyi (-47%), Mon (-45%), and Yangon (-40%). Notable increases in rice prices were observed in Kayah (+32%), Shan (North) (+22%), and Bago (East) (+18%). However, these fluctuations were not uniformly distributed, highlighting geographical disparities and the continued volatility of prices across the country.

The JMMI median basket remained generally stable in Mon and Rakhine State, despite a slight increase in the overall basket price. In Rakhine, price declines were mainly concentrated in key food items such as rice, chickpea, dried fish, and palm oil, with the most pronounced reductions recorded in the central and northern parts of the state. Despite these price decreases, market functionality across Rakhine remained constrained, except in the central region where markets continued to operate at full functionality. Market deterioration was observed particularly in southern townships, where security concerns, movement restrictions, and affordability challenges persisted.

A notable increase was also observed in the S-NFI basket prices, which increased by nearly 11% at the national level. Prices of construction items continued to fluctuate and were reported as limited or completely unavailable in up to 10 states/regions. Similarly, the availability of medicines remained constrained in Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Magway, Rakhine, and Sagaing. Petrol and diesel were reported as limited or completely unavailable across all states and regions.¹⁰

Fuel prices increased sharply between March and April, with petrol (Octane 92) rising by 76% and diesel by 56%, driving higher basket prices and worsening market functionality nationwide. The most significant increases were observed in the Southeast regions and Shan (South), while Yangon, Bago (East), and Mandalay recorded comparatively lower prices, likely reflecting official fuel rates. Rising fuel costs and

shortages created major challenges for vendors, including transport disruptions, higher supplier prices, and limited availability of goods. While impacts were not fully evident in previous rounds, fuel-related constraints began to slightly affect market operations and supply chains in April.

The majority of markets were found with limited or poor functionality, similar to previous rounds. Supply chain disruptions and limited supplier diversity were identified as the main constraints, frequently scoring below half of the maximum due to transportation challenges. Affordability also remained the weakest dimension, driven by high prices, customers' financial barriers, and vendors' inability to forecast price trends amid ongoing volatility. A total of 12 markets were found to be severely functional across different states and regions, with accessibility issues directly linked to movement restrictions and conflict. Areas where conflicts appeared to have intensified also faced additional challenges related to supplier prices. Overall, only 10 markets across various states and regions were assessed as fully functional.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY STATE/REGION¹¹

State/Region	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from March
National	362,861	500,748	▲ 3%
Chin	459,782	634,499	0%
Sagaing	368,324	508,287	▲ 3%
Magway	383,920	569,127	▲ 17%
Mandalay	352,445	572,460	▲ 17%
Bago (East)	347,006	576,175	▲ 20%
Bago (West)	214,780	434,396	▲ 12%
Kayin	370,212	510,893	▼ 2%
Mon	365,411	471,974	0%
Tanintharyi	369,308	509,645	0%
Kayah	417,067	575,552	▲ 7%
Shan (North)	423,303	584,158	▲ 15%
Shan (South)	362,979	500,911	▲ 2%
Shan (East)	468,300	646,984	▲ 44%
Rakhine	392,051	561,650	▲ 3%
Kachin	404,483	558,186	▲ 7%
Yangon	366,736	527,597	▲ 7%
Ayeyarwady	320,861	605,695	▲ 67%
Naypyitaw	289,245	621,717	NA

7. 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

8. 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. The additional 38% for NFI is based on the 2024 CMWG technical guidance,

and is designed to account for diverse expenditures (e.g. rent/shelter, WASH, utilities, fuel/energy, NFIs...).

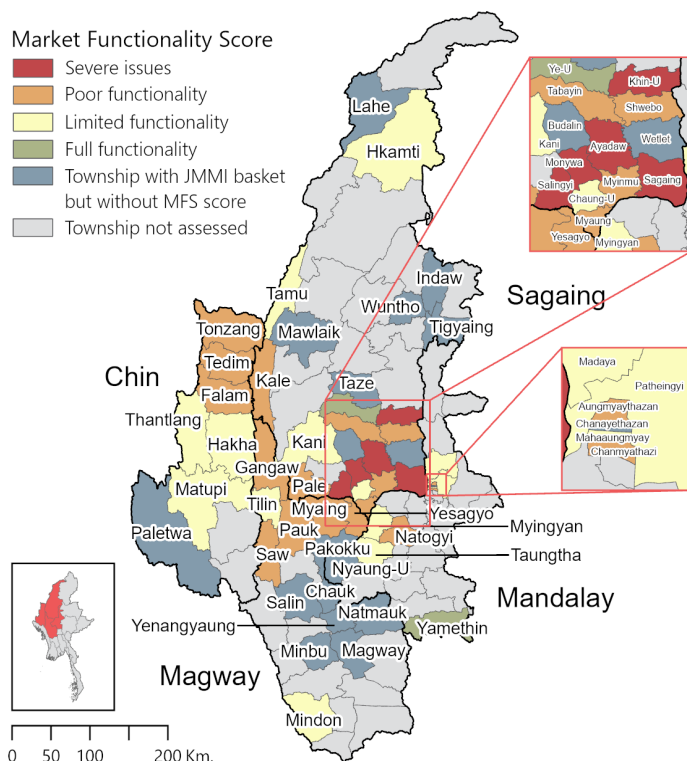
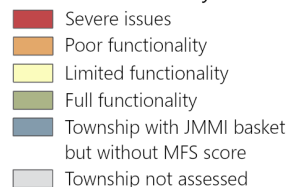
9. MFS findings only include data collected by JMMI partners and does not include WFP data. In

April, the MFS was compiled for 99 townships across 18 states / regions.

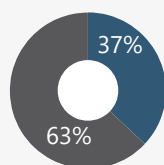
10. Our additional fuel analysis on the page 8 of this document.

Sub-region: Northwest

Market Functionality Score



Key market functionality figures



37% of vendors reported 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

Fear of being recruited by army group	15/163
Fear of being injured/airstrikes	11/163
Presence of armed groups	7/163

Chin

- **The state median JMMI Basket remained largely stable despite the expanded coverage area.** However, notable changes were observed in Thantlang (-31%), and Matupi (-8%). At the township level, variations were mainly recorded in Thantlang, driven by sharply decreases in the prices of key food commodities, including rice (-38%), fish paste (-50%), and palm oil (-51%).
- **Paletwa, which was not covered in the previous round, recorded the highest JMMI basket price nationally (867,723 MMK).** Among the newly covered townships, Tedim and Tonzang also reported higher JMMI basket prices within Chin State. As an example, 1 Viss of chickpea was reported to cost 30,000 MMK in Paletwa (compared to 12,519 MMK nationally).
- Market functionality deteriorated across all assessed townships, with most markets shifting from fully functional to limited functionality, particularly in Thantlang, Hakha, and Matupi. In the newly assessed townships of Tedim, Falam, and Tonzang, markets were classified as poorly functional. Across all markets, affordability remained the weakest dimension, driven by financial constraints, and vendors' inability to forecast the future price trends.
- Restocking has also become more difficult; vendors reported stockouts of construction materials and restocking orders have already been sent from Mandalay and Pakokku, but delivery to Chin State may take approximately one month due to the temporary road closures and convoy risks, especially near the Kale–Tedim and Falam, where troop movements, active clashes, and transport disruptions¹³.

Sagaing

- **The JMMI Basket remained stable at the state level compared to March, despite the expansion of coverage in this round.** The largest price increases at the state level were observed in NFI items, while decreases in palm oil (-8%), meat products (-10%), and other vegetables highlight ongoing price volatility
- **Hkamti¹⁴, a newly covered township, recorded the second-highest JMMI Basket value** this month (752,439 MMK) across all covered townships. Monywa recorded the largest price increase (+29%).
- Overall market functionality remained relatively weak. Accessibility constraints are primarily linked to ongoing airstrikes and military operations in severely affected townships, resulting in restricted movement and blockages by armed forces along routes to marketplaces. Around 65% of vendors reported limited or unavailable food items in Sagaing, Monywa, and Salingyi.
- Affordability remained a primary factor contributing to

lower MFS scores, largely driven by customers' financial constraints and vendors' inability to accurately forecast prices. This was closely linked to rising commodity prices—particularly in WASH and construction materials—resulting from supply chain disruptions that affected restocking processes, as well as ongoing fluctuations in supplier prices.

Mandalay

- At the state level, the JMMI basket price remained stable despite expanded coverage. However, a notable increase was observed in Nyaung-U (+18%), which recorded the highest basket price (577,621 MMK) among all townships in Mandalay. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in Chanmyathazi (-6%) and Chanayethazan (-4%).
- While accessibility and availability remained relatively strong; vendors frequently reported difficulties in restocking due to transportation constraints, insecurity along trade routes, and limited supplier diversity particularly markets in Natogyi, Chanmyathazi, Patheingyi, Madaya and Thangtha which having classified as limited or poor functionality.
- Affordability remained the weakest component across assessed markets, largely driven by reduced household purchasing power, volatile prices, and vendors' inability to anticipate price fluctuations.

Magway

- After a period of stability between February and March, the state-level JMMI Basket recorded a slight increase, mainly driven by expanded coverage and rising prices of key food commodities, particularly palm oil (+36%) and rice (+8%).
- **Pauk**, which was not included in the previous round, recorded the **highest basket value** in Magway (705,962 MMK in April), with the price of rice at 9,000 MMK per 1 pyi compared to the state median of 5,220 MMK. Vendors in Pauk Township reported that access to the town is blocked, restricting movement in and out. Supplies arrive only with infrequent military convoys, typically every six months to over a year, resulting in heavy reliance on irregular deliveries and limited transportation¹⁵.
- **Despite an increase in the proportion of markets for which an MFS was calculated, the largest share of markets was still classified as poorly functioning.** In Yesagyo and Myaing, accessibility was a key constraints, directly linked to ongoing conflict dynamics. Additionally, affordability constraints and supply chain disruptions continued to be the key factors of deteriorating market functionality.

11. A list of admin 3 (township)-level JMMI Basket costs can be found in annex 1.

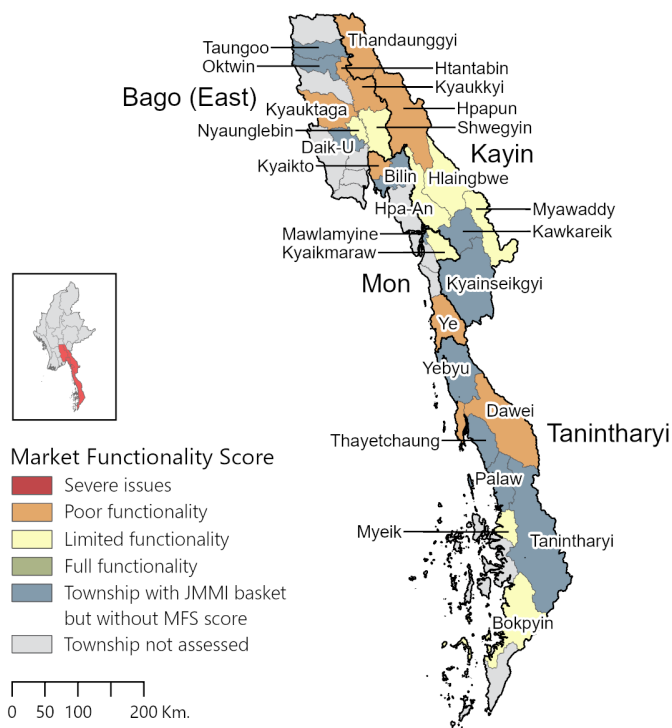
12. This excludes 'none' reported by 122 vendors.

13. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI and according to secondary source

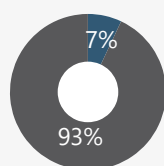
14. These townships are also exclusively covered by JMMI partners as a newly assessable area in this round.

15. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI.

Sub-region: Southeast



Key market functionality figures



7% of vendors reported problems that prevented customers or vendors from physically traveling to, working at, or shopping at assessed marketplace in the 7 days prior to data collection, all located in Kayin, Bago (East), Bago (West) and Tanintharyi. Checkpoints and movement restrictions were the most commonly cited reasons, aligning with broader transportation constraints.

When reported, most common difficulties faced by vendors to maintain their business operational and well-stocked, by number of vendors¹⁶

Availability of core goods	31/86
Prices charged by suppliers	20/86
Movement restrictions	11/86

Bago (East)

- The state median JMMI Basket recorded a slight increase compared to March, with a more notable increase in Kyaukkyi (+9%), mainly driven by a sharp rise in rice prices (+67%) and the inclusion of newly assessed townships in which higher than average prices were recorded.
- Overall market functionality scores in Bago (East) declined which could partially be attributed to expanded coverage. Affordability remained extremely low in poorly functioning markets particularly in Kyaukkyi, Kyauktaga, and Htantabin, mainly due to high prices and consumers' financial constraints, as well as vendors' inability to forecast over price trends.
- While availability was not directly affected in JMMI-covered markets in Bago (East), difficulties in restocking were identified as the primary constraint across all markets, driven by high prices charged by suppliers, and transport restrictions due to ongoing conflict.

Bago (West)

- The median JMMI Basket price in Bago (West) increased this month, driven by price rises in Minhla and Gyobingauk (+12% each), as well as by the expansion of coverage areas and the range of items collected.
- Overall, market functionality across the assessed townships was classified at **poor functionality**. Except Okpho which was classified as having limited functionality.
- Fuel shortages and rising transportation costs were key drivers of supply chain disruptions, and vendors reported that fuel scarcity has significantly increased the cost of supplies and, which in turn has increased commodity prices and it directly linked with affordability, as customers' financial constraints and vendors were also difficult to forecasts the further price trends.

Kayin

- The JMMI Basket remained stable at the state level compared to March. However, notable decreases were observed in Hlaingbwe (-10%), and Kyainseikgyi (-9%), which recorded the highest basket value among townships in the previous month. These declines were primarily driven by decreases in the prices of key food commodities, including rice, fish products, and chickpeas.
- Market functionality remained largely unchanged and continued to be classified as limited across assessed townships. However, markets in Thandaunggyi deteriorated from limited to poor functionality, mainly driven by reduced affordability, and supply chain disruption. A similar

classification was observed in Hpa-An, which was included as a newly assessed markets in this round.

- No significant changes in market functionality were observed in Myawaddy, and Hpa-An where affordability remained the weakest pillar, partly due to continued price volatility and vendors' inability to forecast prices.
- Fuel availability and prices remained a key driver of lower MFS: Vendors reported highly inconsistent fuel supply, with sales limited to small quantities (2–3 gallons per customer), often only available in the morning, leading to ongoing supply constraints¹⁷.

Mon

- The state median JMMI Basket recorded a slight increase, mainly driven by rising prices of meat products, dried fish, and palm oil, as well as expanded coverage areas of Kyaukmaraw and Kyaukto. Price increases were primarily observed in Mawlamyine (+11%) and Ye (+7%).
- Market functionality in Ye deteriorated from limited to poor, aligning with Kyaukto, where markets are also classified as poorly functional. Affordability remains the weakest dimension, primarily due to ongoing financial constraints among households and vendors' limited capacity to accurately forecast price trends.
- Although overall availability was not directly affected, vendors reported that challenges in sourcing core goods and increased supplier prices were the main factors disrupting supply chains.

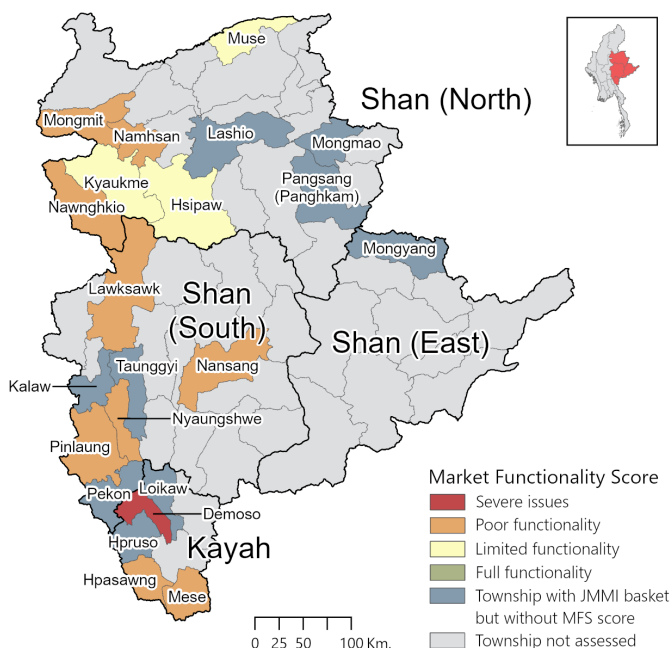
Tanintharyi

- Although the state median JMMI Basket remained stable compared to March, notable increases were recorded in Dawei (+18%) and Yebyu (+13%), which had the highest basket values in the state. These increases were mainly driven by rising rice prices, which increased by 40% in Dawei and 28% in Yebyu.
- Although the expansion of assessed markets, market functionality scores (MFS) remained low. Ongoing domestic transport restrictions and limited transportation continued to disrupt supply routes for severe commodities in Dawei and Launglon, which were classified at having poor functionality.

16. This excludes 'none' reported by 24 vendors.

17. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI and for further details, refer to the additional fuel analysis on the page 8 of this document.

Sub-region: Shan and Kayah



Shan (North)

- **A slight increase was recorded in the median JMMI Basket price (+15%) compared to the March round.** A sharper increase was observed in Namhsan (+30%) and Hsipaw (+19%), mainly driven by fluctuations in rice prices. Rice prices increased sharply by 63% in Namhsan and 8% in Lashio, alongside expanded coverage areas and a wider range of items collected.
- **Pangsang (Panghkam), a newly assessed area in this round, recorded the highest basket price (646,984 MMK) within the state,** driven by high prices of key food commodities such as chickpea, rice, and palm oil.
- **At the state level, the number of markets assessed for MFS increased from three to six in this round.** All markets continued to be classified as limited or poorly functional, primarily due to ongoing conflict, transportation challenges, and heightened security concerns—particularly in Nawngkhio and Hsipaw.
- **Affordability constraints remained the weakest dimension across all assessed markets, as many customers were reportedly unable to afford the items available.** Additionally, difficulties in the availability of core goods due to high transportation costs were a major challenge for vendors, particularly in Namhsan and Mongmit markets.

Shan (South)

- **The JMMI Basket remained stable in Shan (South).** However, a notable increase was observed in Lawksawk (+21%), mainly driven by high prices of key food commodities, particularly the rise in rice prices (43%), palm oil (+34%), and fluctuations in other commodity prices due to higher transportation costs.
- **At the state level, major commodity prices continued to rise, particularly in Pekon, which recorded the highest basket value.** Rice prices increased (+16%), along with chickpea, palm oil, and salt, while vegetable prices declined.
- **Market functionality deteriorated across all assessed markets,** with all now classified as having poor functionality, including Pinlaung, which had been recorded as fully functional in the previous round. Vendors reported that increased transportation costs for both suppliers and vendors due to the fuel shortages and rising fuel prices were the main reasons of reduced supplier diversity and supply chain disruptions. This situation is directly linked to affordability challenges, driven by financial constraints on consumers and vendors' inability to forecast price trends.

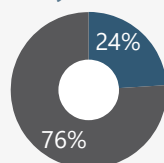
Shan (East)

- **Compared to other parts of Shan State, Shan (East) recorded the highest JMMI Basket price at the national level (646,984 MMK).** This increase was largely driven by the change in coverage areas, which shifted from Kengtung to Mongyang—a border area adjacent to China and Thailand, where prices are generally higher than in other locations¹⁹.
- In Shan (East), no market functionality data was collected in April.

Kayah

- **A sharp increase in the state-level JMMI Basket compared to April was observed, mainly due to an increase in Demoso (+30%),** and vendors reported that road blockages and security restrictions have limited the supply of goods, leading to shortages and higher prices, and current prices also remain elevated due to ongoing political situations²⁰.
- **Market functionality declined across all assessed markets, with having classification of poor functionality in Mese and Hpasawung, and severe functionality in Demoso.** Demoso has recorded the lowest MFS across overall assessed townships in this round. Limited product availability and widely unavailable of essential commodities (including medicine) was the key constraints to deterioration of the market functionality and vendors reported that due to the current local situation, road access is restricted, and making it difficult to transport goods and maintain full stock levels. As a result, there has been a lack of supply, and prices have increased significantly²¹.
- Affordability was also the main weakest behind lower MFS score due to the consumers' financial constraints, and vendors' inability to forecast over price trends.

Key market functionality figures



24% of vendors reported **problems that prevented customers or vendors** from physically traveling to, working at, or shopping at assessed marketplace in the 7 days prior to data collection.

These findings show an important increase in reports of accessibility issues due to transportation challenges especially in Demoso and Nawngkhio.

When reported, most common difficulties faced by vendors to maintain their business operational and well-stocked, by number of vendors¹⁸

Availability of core goods	17/37
Prices charged by suppliers	10/37
Movement restrictions	3/37

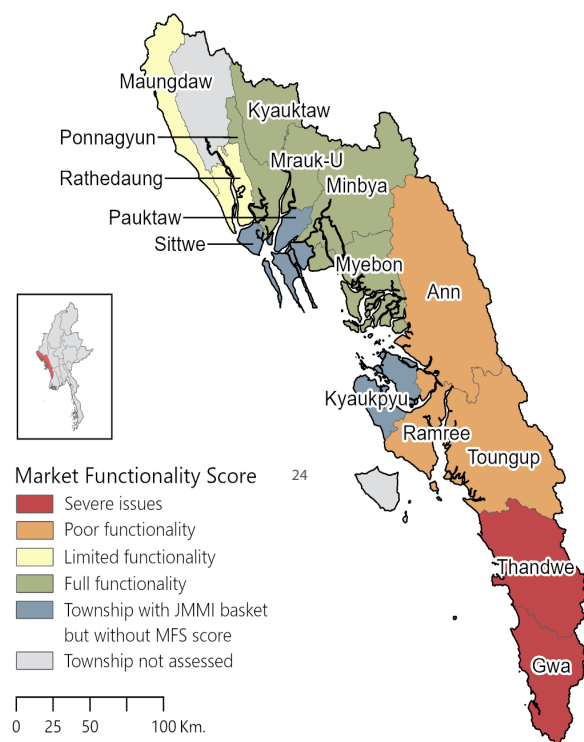
18. This excludes 'none' reported by 7 vendors.

19. According to secondary source.

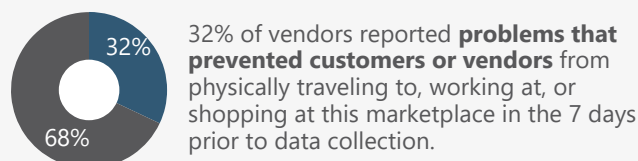
20. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI

21. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI

Sub-region: Rakhine



Key market functionality figures



Most frequently reported security factors having a negative impact on business, customers or vendors themselves, by number of vendors²²

Fear of being injured/killed by airstrikes	16/66
Presence of armed actors	6/66
Curfews	6/66

State level

- **The state-level JMMI Basket remained stable** with a more noticeable changes observed in the northern and southern parts of the state. The main price changes were concentrated among typically key food commodities including rice, chickpea, dried fish, and chicken.
- **The supply of key food commodities and NFIs including medicines continued to be reported at limited or completely unavailable, mainly due to transport constraints, and border closures.** These constraints have led to long restocking times.
- **Market functionality remained weak, ranging from poor to severe levels, particularly in the southern parts of the states. Even in central areas, where markets continued to be classified as fully functional.** Affordability and accessibility continued to be key constraints. In addition, infrastructure-related issues particularly storage, and payment systems remained as a key factor to become lower Market Functionality Scores (MFS).

Northern

- **A sharp decrease in JMMI Basket prices was observed in Rathedaung and Maungdaw,** mainly due to the lower prices for key food commodities such as rice, chickpea, palm oil, and other vegetables.
- **As in previous rounds, the availability of items was reported to be good, with restocking times continuing to shorten slightly and remaining below 10 days for most NFI items.** However, domestic transportation restrictions and border closures persisted as key challenges reported by vendors, affecting their ability to restock.
- **Market functionality remained classified as limited,** and affordability continued to be the primary constraint for both customers and vendors.

Central

- **Major changes in basket prices were recorded in Ponnagyun (-7%), Kyauktaw (-7%), and Pauktaw (+7%).** Price variations were mainly observed in key food commodities, especially rice, palm oil, and chicken meat. A notable increase in rice prices was observed (+13%) in Minbya and Myebon, and (+8%) in Sittwe.
- **Availability of the items remained stable** with no major disruptions in supply chain. Restocking times compared to last month, although (around 15 days) for construction items were reported in Myebon, Minbya, Mrauk-U, and Ponnagyun.
- **All the assessed townships maintained their classification as fully functional;** however, vendors only

reported their limited ability to forecast prices persisted, reflecting ongoing price volatility.

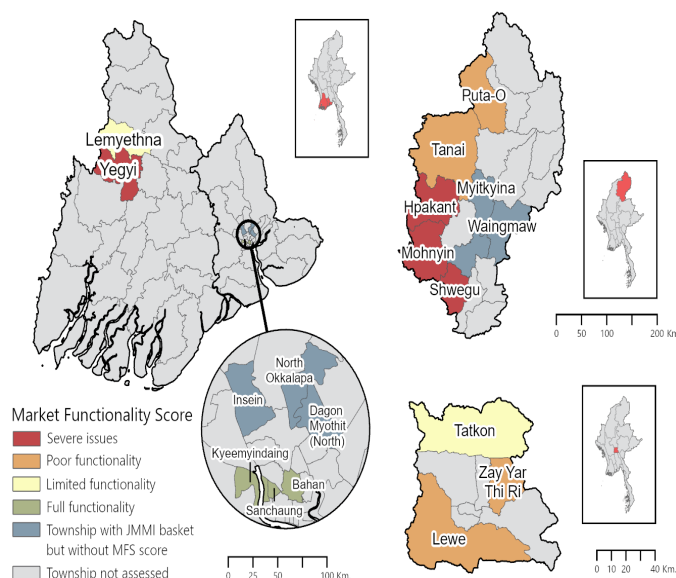
Southern

- **Significant price declines were observed in Kyaukpyu (-30%), largely driven by a sharp reduction in rice prices (-52%), but also due to a reduced range of items monitored as compared to March,** while other townships in the southern area continued to record the highest overall basket values.
- **Market functionality remained critically weak, with no notable improvements in April.** Markets in Gwa and Thandwe were still classified as severely constrained, while markets in Ann, Ramree, and Toungup continued to operate under poor conditions. Limited accessibility remained the primary constraint, driven by curfews, movement restrictions, and ongoing conflict, including airstrikes. These factors significantly reduced market operating hours, particularly in Thandwe.
- **Restocking capacity also remained weak.** Waiting times for several essential items—including key food commodities such as rice and chickpeas, as well as non-food items like pharmaceuticals and construction materials reached up to 65 days. The availability of most items remained limited or entirely disrupted, with supply shortages, transportation challenges, and very long restocking times (up to 45 days for rice) particularly in Thandwe, Toungup, and Gwa townships.

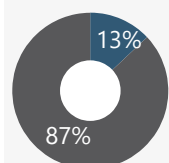
JMMI BASKET COSTS BY TOWNSHIP

Township	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from January
Rakhine	392,051	561,650	▲ 3%
Gwa	560,609	773,640	▲ 8%
Ann	506,084	698,396	▲ 3%
Kyaukpyu	360,861	497,988	▼ 30%
Ramree	495,352	683,585	▲ 1%
Rathedaung	363,781	502,018	▼ 12%
Toungup	460,249	635,144	▲ 7%
Thandwe	459,445	634,034	▲ 9%
Minbya	347,396	479,406	▲ 2%
Myebon	345,195	476,369	▲ 1%
Ponnagyun	359,168	495,651	▼ 7%
Maungdaw	388,506	536,139	▼ 2%
Kyauktaw	321,031	443,022	▼ 7%
Mrauk-U	333,958	460,861	▼ 2%
Sittwe	391,303	539,998	▲ 2%
Pauktaw	365,123	503,869	▲ 7%

Sub-regions: Yango, Ayeyarwady, Naypyitaw, and Kachin



Key market functionality figures



13% of vendors reported problems that prevented customers or vendors from physically traveling to, working at, or shopping at assessed marketplace in the 7 days prior to data collection.

When reported, most common difficulties faced by vendors to maintain their business operational and well-stocked, by number of vendors²³

Availability of core goods	18/49
Prices charged by suppliers	11/49
Movement restrictions	8/49

Yangon

- The state median JMMI Basket price continued to increase in Yangon (+7% compared to the previous round). Notable price fluctuations were observed in Dagon Myothit (+6%) and Bahan(+5%), mainly driven by an increase in the prices of vegetables, palm oil, and other key food commodities.
- Despite increases in fuel prices and nationwide shortages, the impact has been minimal in Yangon Region. Overall, the assessed markets for MFS remained fully functional, with the exception of some infrastructure-related issues in Bahan and Sanchaung, particularly concerning payment modalities.

Ayeyarwady

- The highest increase in the state median JMMI basket was recorded in Ayeyarwady compared to March; however, this change is primarily driven by coverage differences from Patheingyi to Yegyi and Laymyethna which are located near the Rakhine border and are experiencing ongoing conflict, unlike other townships in Ayeyarwady²⁴.
- Market functionality in Yegyi, was classified as severe functionality, driven by accessibility constraints due to ongoing conflict, and some hygiene items such as sanitary pad reported as limited in availability.
- Vendors reported that higher prices charged by suppliers and movement restrictions due to the ongoing conflicts and high transportation costs was the main reasons for supply chain disruptions, and supplier diversity.
- Affordability was also a primary constraint for customers in Yegyi.

Naypyitaw

- A relatively high JMMI basket value (621,717 MMK) was observed in Naypyitaw, which was newly covered in this round and primarily focused on three townships: Zeyarthisiri, Tatkon, and Lewe. The lowest JMMI basket cost was observed in Tatkon among overall townships, where the price of rice was 3,000 MMK per pyi, compared to the national average of 4,714 MMK.
- Despite the lowest JMMI basket cost in Tatkon, affordability remained a key constraint due to financial limitations faced by customers and vendors' inability to forecast the price trend. Similar challenges were observed in Zeyarthisiri and Lewe, both of which were assessed as having poor market functionality.
- Vendors reported that domestic transport restrictions have disrupted supply routes for key commodities, and also facing difficulties in maintaining stock, often needing to source and purchase supplies on a daily basis, particularly in Zeyarthisiri townships.

Kachin

- A sharp increase in the JMMI Basket was observed in April, mainly driven by rising prices in Waingmaw (+25%), as well as the expansion of coverage areas. Food commodity prices fluctuated, with increases in the prices of rice, chickpea, chicken, pork meat, and tomatoes, alongside a sharp decline in palm oil and salt prices.
- Market Functionality Scores (MFS) across assessed markets were observed to be very low. Ongoing conflicts, and a limited transportation or complete lack of transportation were the main reasons for accessibility constraints particularly in Mohnyin, Shwegu, and Hpakant which were all classified at severe functionality.
- Supply chains were identified as the weakest dimension due to challenges such as rising supplier prices and transportation constraints. These issues were also reportedly connected to affordability challenges, affecting both vendors and customers' purchasing power.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY TOWNSHIP

State/Townships	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from March
Kachin	404,483	558,186	▲ 7%
Myitkyina	404,770	443,033	▼ 16%
Waingmaw	401,804	646,201	▲ 25%
Tanai	432,136	627,028	NA
Mohnyin	389,098	448,907	NA
Hpakant	373,727	515,744	NA
Shwegu	405,203	559,180	NA
Putao	425,182	586,751	NA
Yangon	366,736	527,597	▲ 7%
Insein	352,776	486,831	▲ 4%
Hlaingtharyar	356,004	491,285	▲ 3%
North Okkalapa	360,554	497,564	▼ 2%
Dagon Myothit	363,800	502,044	▲ 6%
Kyeemyindaing	407,788	562,747	▲ 3%
Sanchaung	400,596	552,823	▲ 3%
Bahan	441,754	609,620	▲ 5%
Ayeyarwady	320,861	605,695	▲ 67%
Yegyi	317,970	438,798	NA
Lemyethna	323,753	446,779	NA
Nay Pyi Taw	289,245	621,717	NA
Zay Yar Thi Ri	294,032	405,764	NA
Tatkon	250,514	359,509	NA
Lewe	298,689	412,191	NA

Fuel Key Findings

- **National median fuel prices for both Octane 92 and diesel continued to increase between March and April. The price of petrol rose by 76% (from 5,250 MMK to 9,250 MMK per liter for Octane 92), while diesel prices increased by 56% (from 5,450 MMK to 8,500 MMK per liter).** The sharpest price increases were recorded in the Southeast region, and Shan (South). Although feedback from data collection partners and respondents on price dynamics has been taken into account in this analysis, the prices reported here may reflect unofficial outlets rates, which are likely higher than officially reported prices. The lowest fuel prices were observed in Yangon, Bago(East), Magway, Mandalay, and Sagaing towns, which experienced smaller increase than other regions and recorded prices may be comparatively low because they were likely collected from official fuel stations as opposed to unofficial outlets. A sharp decrease in fuel prices was also observed in Rakhine State, particularly in Rathedaung Township. Vendors in these townships reportedly that the decline in fuel and diesel prices is partly due to the availability of lower-cost engine oil imported from India, commonly referred to as “red oil”, and this oil is cheaper, but of lower quality²⁵.
- **Availability**, already limited across all assessed state/regions, however a few areas (Kachin, Sagaing, Tanintharyi, Bago (Wes), Magway, Mandalay, Rakhine, and Ayeyarwady) still reported relatively good availability. Vendors from Southeast Regions reported that fuel and diesel are not consistently available every day. On days when fuel is available, sales are often limited and only distributed in the morning, with customers restricted to purchasing approximately 2–3 gallons per person depending on availability.²⁶ Supply shortages and irregular distribution continue to drive up prices as evidenced by prices from unofficial outlets more than doubling (10,000-12,000 MMK).
- **The data indicate that JMMI basket price increases and market functionality deteriorations may have been largely driven by rising fuel prices and fuel shortages, which became major challenges for both customers and vendors.** 55% of vendors across all townships reported transportation difficulties, increasing supplier prices, and the limited availability of core goods as the main obstacles to keeping their businesses operational. Although the impacts on commodity prices and supply chains had not yet become apparent in the previous round, resilience constraints began to emerge in April as fuel-related constraints increasingly affected market operations and the supply chains of goods.

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 April 2026 round took place between 6th-20th April with a total of 669 KIIs conducted across 145 townships in 18 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 255 interviews in 67. WFP data focuses on core food items: rice, pulses, tomato, onion, egg and salt and is 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 purposive sampling strategy employed, **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 labour should be interpreted with caution as these data are sourced from market vendors rather than labour unions and the type of labour was not specified.

Price imputation from higher administrative levels:

In the event that township level data was missing, prices used for the calculation of the baskets were imputed from township median or regional medians. As a result, findings from urban areas with more coverage, may influence rural areas.

Data collection partners

ADRA AYO, CLCA, CPU, CSI, KMSS-B, KRRC, LDA, M-Dos, NAG/CLHS, Save The Children, SPCD, WAPAN & 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 the 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 March
National	362,861	500,748	▲ 3%
Chin	459,782	634,499	0%
Thantlang	433,986	598,901	▼ 31%
Matupi	459,767	634,478	▼ 8%
Falam	449,028	619,659	▲ 4%
Hakha	455,183	628,153	▲ 9%
Tedim	528,088	728,761	NA
Tonzang	514,756	710,364	NA
Paletwa	628,785	867,723	NA
Sagaing	357,489	508,287	▲ 3%
Chaug-U	308,568	425,823	NA
Lahe	496,838	685,637	▼ 5%
Mawlaik	397,499	548,549	▼ 7%
Wuntho	375,784	518,583	▲ 11%
Tigyaing	391,611	540,424	▲ 6%
Monywa	452,569	624,545	▲ 29%
Indaw	367,557	507,228	▲ 2%
Ye-U	360,132	496,982	▲ 4%
Salingyi	409,469	565,067	▲ 15%
Sagaing	348,300	480,654	▼ 10%
Taze	428,296	591,048	▲ 24%
Khin-U	387,423	534,644	▲ 9%
Budalin	320,270	441,973	NA
Wetlet	354,438	489,124	▲ 5%
Ayadaw	355,989	491,265	▼ 5%
Shwebo	331,225	457,091	▲ 3%
Myinmu	321,767	444,039	NA
Myaung	330,994	456,772	NA
Tabayin	341,121	470,747	NA
Kale	366,280	505,466	NA
Kani	375,344	517,975	▲ 3%
Tamu	388,319	535,881	NA
Pale	426,353	588,367	NA
Hkamti	545,246	752,439	NA
Magway	383,920	569,127	▲ 17%
Chauk	398,498	549,927	▲ 3%
Salin	425,623	587,360	▲ 11%
Yenangyaung	383,119	528,704	▲ 10%
Magway	390,948	539,508	▲ 13%
Minbu	404,654	558,423	▲ 12%
Saw	409,213	564,714	▲ 11%
Natmauk	377,942	521,561	▲ 26%

Pakokku	325,393	449,043	▲ 8%
Yesagyo	323,950	447,051	▼ 5%
Mindon	367,663	507,360	NA
Myaing	343,862	474,529	NA
Pauk	511,566	705,962	NA
Gangaw	298,958	412,562	NA
Tilin	425,821	587,633	NA
Mandalay	352,445	572,469	▲ 17%
Patheingyi	350,007	483,010	▲ 2%
Nyaung-U	418,566	477,621	▲ 18%
Mahaaungmyay	383,929	529,822	0%
Chanayethazan	353,843	488,304	▼ 4%
Aungmyaythazan	365,725	504,700	▲ 4%
Chanmyathazi	353,887	488,364	▼ 6%
Yamethin	331,839	457,937	▲ 2%
Madaya	298,849	412,411	NA
Myingyan	388,278	535,824	NA
Taungtha	339,559	468,592	NA
Natogyi	329,961	455,346	NA
Southeast			
Kayin	370,212	510,893	▼ 3%
Kyainseikgyi	379,161	523,242	▼ 9%
Kawkareik	409,664	565,337	▼ 3%
Myawaddy	385,388	531,835	▼ 2%
Thandaunggyi	374,353	516,608	▼ 4%
Hlaingbwe	335,419	462,878	▼ 10%
Hpa-An	330,926	456,678	▲ 3%
Hpapun	394,836	544,873	NA
Tanintharyi	369,308	509,645	0%
Dawei	417,518	576,175	▲ 18%
Palaw	406,993	561,650	▲ 3%
Tanintharyi	382,317	527,597	▲ 1%
Yebyu	414,833	572,469	▲ 13%
Launglon	293,583	405,145	NA
Thayetchaung	412,411	569,127	▲ 8%
Bokpyin	346,698	478,443	NA
Mon	365,411	471,874	0%
Mawlamyine	364,291	502,721	▲ 11%
Kyaikmaraw	367,818	507,589	NA
Kyaikto	362,283	499,951	NA
Ye	384,626	530,784	▲ 7%
Mawlamyine	364,291	502,721	▲ 11%
Bago (East)	347,006	576,175	▲ 20%
Kyaukkyi	465,463	642,339	▲ 9%
Kyauktaga	330,987	456,762	NA

Htantabin	347,591	479,676	▼ 7%
Taungoo	328,382	453,167	▼ 1%
Oktwin	322,014	444,379	▼ 1%
Nyaunglebin	330,158	405,145	▼ 16%
Daik-U	360,476	497,457	NA
Shwegyin	371,483	512,646	NA
Bago (West)	281,251	388,126	▲ 12%
Minhla	280,675	387,331	▲ 12%
Gyobingauk	281,827	388,921	▲ 12%
Padaung	326,018	449,904	NA
Paungde	315,457	435,331	NA
Okpho	308,081	425,152	NA
Shan and Kayah			
Kayah	417,067	575,552	▲ 7%
Loikaw	395,571	545,887	▼ 6%
Hpruso	406,873	561,484	▲ 3%
Demoso	450,271	621,375	▲ 30%
Hpasawng	416,984	575,438	NA
Mese	415,629	573,567	NA
Shan (North)	423,303	584,158	▲ 15%
Namhsan	454,368	627,028	▲ 30%
Kyaukme	414,305	571,740	▲ 6%
Hsipaw	468,261	646,201	▲ 19%
Lashio	413,353	570,427	▲ 5%
Nawngkhio	321,038	443,033	▼ 1%
Pangsang	468,829	646,984	NA
Mongmao	438,910	605,695	NA
Muse	450,519	621,717	NA
Mongmit	325,295	448,907	NA
Shan (South)	362,979	500,911	▲ 2%
Pekon	424,626	585,984	▲ 8%
Nyaungshwe	323,817	446,867	▼ 2%
Kalaw	361,603	499,012	▲ 2%
Pinlaung	353,037	487,191	▲ 2%
Taunggyi	380,586	525,208	▲ 4%
Lawksawk	367,281	506,848	▲ 21%
Nansang	322,518	445,075	NA
Shan (East)	468,300	646,984	▲ 44%
Mongyang	468,300	646,255	NA

Annex 2: Price and percentage of change of Octane 92 petrol and Diesel between March and April, by township

Northwest	Octane 92	Change from March	Diesel	Change from March
National	9,250	▲ 76%	8,500	▲ 56%
Chin	11,000	▲ 38%	12,700	▲ 41%
Thantlang	10,000	▲ 8%	11,500	▲ 5%
Matupi	7,000	▼ 30%	NA	NA
Falam	12,000	▲ 33%	18,000	▲ 125%
Hakha	11,000	▲ 83%	12,000	▲ 100%
Tedim	12,500	NA	12,700	NA
Tonzang	10,000	NA	NA	NA
Paletwa	15,000	NA	15,000	NA
Sagaing	13,000	▲ 44%	8,500	▲ 21%
Sagaing	4,960	▲ 31%	6,333	▲ 40%
Myinmu	11,000	NA	10,000	NA
Myaung	12,000	NA	8,500	NA
Shwebo	6,500	▼ 28%	9,000	▲ 20%
Khin-U	13,000	▲ 30%	12,500	▲ 32%
Ye-U	14,000	NA	8,000	NA
Tabayin	12,000	NA	5,800	NA
Monywa	13,000	▲ 18%	NA	NA
Ayadaw	12,000	▲ 33%	8,500	▲ 31%
Chaung-U	13,000	NA	NA	NA
Kani	13,750	▲ 67%	6,000	NA
Pale	14,000	NA	NA	▲ 3%
Kale	13,000	NA	12,000	NA
Tamu	6,287	NA	5,820	NA
Hkamti	14,000	NA	NA	NA
Magway	6,395	▲ 71%	7,945	▲ 76%
Yenanchaung	4,950	▲ 68%	6,695	▲ 82%
Magway	4,920	▲ 32%	6,655	▲ 35%
Chauk	4,920	▲ 49%	6,665	▲ 138%
Natmauk	4,920	▲ 67%	7,945	▲ 116%
Minbu	4,920	▲ 32%	6,655	▲ 48%
Salin	5,290	▲ 73%	7,195	▲ 112%
Mindon	7,500	NA	10,000	NA
Pakokku	5,000	0%	7,000	▲ 32%
Yesagyo	12,500	▲ 79%	12,250	▲ 75%
Myaing	12,000	NA	NA	NA
Pauk	20,000	NA	15,000	NA
Gangaw	10,000	NA	9,000	NA
Tilin	15,000	NA	15,000	NA
Saw	13,000	▲ 63%	15,000	▲ 100%
Mandalay	5,210	▲ 16%	5,795	▲ 51%
Mahaangmyay	4,920	▲ 67%	6,665	NA
Madaya	11,000	NA	NA	NA

Myingyan	10,000	NA	NA	NA
Thaungtha	4,760	NA	4,910	NA
Natogyi	4,740	NA	5,790	NA
Yamethin	5,500	▲ 90%	5,800	▲ 76%
Southeast				
Bago (East)	10,000	▲ 25%	5,358	▲ 19%
Nyaunglebin	4,700	▲ 18%	6,333	▲ 40%
Kyauktaga	4,660	NA	5,000	▲ 11%
Shwegyin	13,000	NA	5,715	NA
Kyaukkyi	15,000	▲ 50%	NA	NA
Htantabin	10,000	▲ 25%	NA	NA
Bago (West)	8,500	▲ 55%	8,500	NA
Padaung	8,000	NA	8,500	NA
Paungde	8,000	NA	10,000	NA
Minhla	13,000	▲ 117%	NA	NA
Okpho	10,000	NA	NA	NA
Gyobingauk	8,500	▲ 70%	8,000	NA
Kayin	11,000	▲ 29%	12,200	▲ 51%
Hpa-An	9,928	▼ 10%	11,800	▲ 3%
Hlaingbwe	9,928	▼ 17%	11,800	▼ 2%
Hpapun	11,000	NA	13,000	NA
Thandaunggyi	15,000	▲ 150%	18,000	▲ 414%
Myawaddy	12,000	▲ 173%	12,200	▲ 160%
Mon	8,000	▲ 100%	7,450	NA
Mawlamyine	5,105	NA	7,450	NA
Kyaikmaraw	8,000	NA	NA	NA
Ye	8,000	▲ 100%	NA	NA
Kyaikto	14,000	NA	NA	NA
Bilin	5,105	NA	7,450	NA
Tanintharyi	6,550	▲ 121%	7,250	▲ 117%
Dawei	5,030	▲ 70%	5,558	▲ 66%
Launglon	10,000	NA	8,000	NA
Myeik	6,300	NA	6,500	NA
Bokpyin	6,800	NA	8,400	NA
Shan/Kayah				
Kayah	9,000		9,750	
Demoso	9,000	NA	10,000	NA
Hpasawng	10,000	NA	9,500	NA
Mese	7,000	NA	NA	NA
Shan (North)	15,000	▲ 18%	13,500	0%
Muse	18,000	NA	NA	NA
Nawngkhio	15,000	NA	12,000	NA
Hsipaw	11,000	NA	NA	NA
Namhsan	14,000	▼ 10%	15,000	▲ 11%
Mongmit	17,000	NA	NA	NA

Shan (South)	10,500	▲ 163%	12,000	▲ 135%
Nyaungshwe	11,000	▲ 175%	12,000	NA
Lawksawk	10,000	▲ 242%	12,000	▲ 243%
Pinlaung	6,500	▲ 8%	NA	NA
Nansang	15,000	NA	NA	NA
Rakhine				
Rakhine	10,750	▼ 10%	8,000	▼ 30%
Ponnagyun	10,000	0%	8,000	▲ 14%
Mrauk-U	10,000	0%	8,000	▲ 14%
Kyauktaw	10,000	0%	8,000	▲ 14%
Minbya	10,000	0%	8,000	▲ 14%
Myebon	10,000	NA	8,000	▲ 14%
Rathedaung	10,000	▼ 17%	8,500	▼ 26%
Maungdaw	11,500	▲ 35%	10,000	▲ 5%
Ramree	18,000	▲ 13%	NA	NA
Ann	16,000	0%	NA	NA
Thandwe	13,000	▲ 8%	15,000	▲ 20%
Toungup	14,000	▲ 17%	15,000	▲ 25%
Gwa	16,000	▲ 23%	NA	NA
Sub regions; Kachin, Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy, Naypyitaw				
Kachin	13,500	▲ 4%	12,000	▲ 26%
Tanai	15,000	NA	NA	NA
Monhnyin	13,500	NA	12,000	NA
Hpakant	20,000	NA	NA	NA
Shwegu	10,000	NA	NA	NA
Putta-O	12,000	NA	12,200	NA
Yangon	4,668	▲ 5%	7,012	▲ 29%
North Okkalapa	4,668	▲ 5%	7,012	▲ 29%
Dagonmyothit(North)	5,000	▲ 12%	7,200	▲ 32%
Sanchaung	4,625	▲ 63%	3,680	▲ 15%
Ayeyarwaddy	9,250	▲ 206%	13,000	▲ 294%
Yegyi	12,000	NA	13,000	NA
Lemyethna	6,500	NA	NA	NA
Naypyitaw	8,000	NA	8,000	NA
Zayyarthiri	8,000	NA	7,500	NA
Tatkon	8,000	NA	8,500	NA
Lewe	8,500	NA	NA	NA

Annex 3: Breakdown of NFI Basket, labor cost, and other items monitored

Median prices and month-on-month price change of all monitored NFIs²⁷ by state / region

Location	April	March	Change from March
Chin	88,002 MMK	73,671 MMK	▲ 19%
Kachin	71,573 MMK	99,497 MMK	▼ 28%
Kayah	69,882 MMK	50,550 MMK	▲ 38%
Ayeyarwady	69,683 MMK	48,598 MMK	▲ 43%
Bago (West)	62,105 MMK	50,550 MMK	▲ 23%
Mon	60,646 MMK	50,550 MMK	▲ 20%
Mandalay	59,950 MMK	55,841 MMK	▲ 7%
National	55,977 MMK	50,550 MMK	▲ 11%
Shan (South)	55,977 MMK	65,307 MMK	▼ 13%
Shan (East)	55,977 MMK	50,550 MMK	▲ 11%
Tanintharyi	55,845 MMK	50,550 MMK	▲ 10%
Bago (East)	54,294 MMK	43,213 MMK	▲ 26%
Kayin	52,706 MMK	46,982 MMK	▲ 12%
Yangon	50,377 MMK	54,504 MMK	▼ 8%
Shan (North)	50,126 MMK	44,922 MMK	▲ 12%
Naypyitaw	49,762 MMK	NA	NA
Rakhine	47,862 MMK	45,720 MMK	▲ 5%
Sagaing	39,798 MMK	54,470 MMK	▼ 27%
Magway	35,785 MMK	37,259 MMK	▼ 4%

Median prices and month-on-month price change of all monitored WASH Items²⁹ by National Level

Items	Unit	April	March	Change from March
Bucket	20 litres	15,000 MMK	14,000 MMK	▲ 7%
Sanitary Pad	10 pieces	2,600 MMK	2,887 MMK	▼ 10%
Soap	60gr bar	2,000 MMK	2,500 MMK	▼ 20%
Metformin	10 pieces	1,500 MMK	2,250 MMK	▼ 30%
Metronidazole	10 pieces	1,200 MMK	1,325 MMK	▼ 12%
Amoxicillin	10 pieces	2,400 MMK	2,500 MMK	▼ 4%
Paracetamol	10 pieces	1,300 MMK	1,375 MMK	▼ 5%

Median prices and month-on-month price change of labor cost by state/region

Location	March	February	Change from March ²⁸
Kachin	20000 MMK	20000 MMK	0%
Chin	20000 MMK	10000 MMK	▲ 50%
Rakhine	18000 MMK	18000 MMK	0%
Mon	17500 MMK	15000 MMK	▲ 14%
Shan (North)	17500 MMK	15000 MMK	▲ 17%
Shan (South)	16250 MMK	15000 MMK	▲ 8%
National	15000 MMK	15000 MMK	0%
Kayah	15000 MMK	NA	NA
Kayin	15000 MMK	17500 MMK	▼ 17%
Tanintharyi	15000 MMK	20000 MMK	▼ 33%
Bago (East)	15000 MMK	15000 MMK	0%
Naypyitaw	15000 MMK	NA	NA
Bago (West)	12500 MMK	14000 MMK	▼ 12%
Sagaing	12250 MMK	11000 MMK	▲ 10%
Mandalay	12250 MMK	11500 MMK	▲ 6%
Magway	12000 MMK	15000 MMK	▼ 25%
Yangon	10000 MMK	20000 MMK	▼ 100%
Ayeyarwady	10000 MMK	15000 MMK	▼ 50%
Chin	10000 MMK	12500 MMK	▼ 20%

27. The cost of the monitored NFI items including tarpaulin, cooking pot, blanket, mosquito, charcoal

28. 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.

29. The cost of the monitored WASH items including soap price, sanitary pad, and bucket