

Myanmar | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

8-21 May 2026

MARKET OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

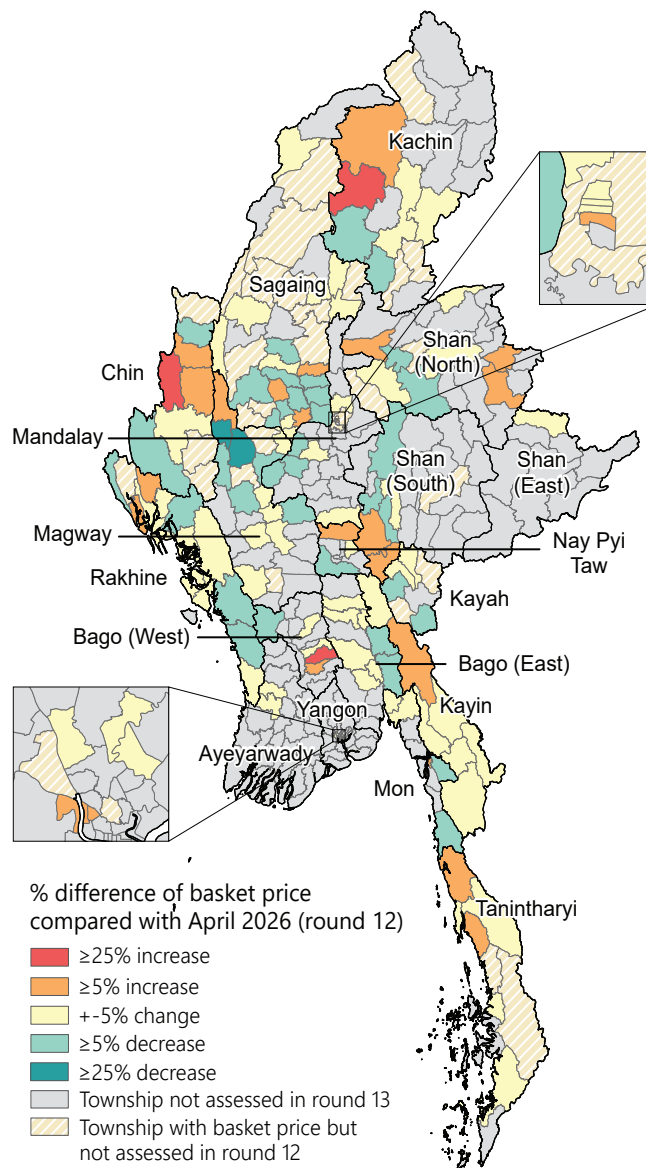
With the aim of informing actors in the cash and markets space in Myanmar, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) tracks markets and prices through monthly data collection using harmonised tools and analysis frameworks.

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 284 interviews in 68 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

486,445 MMK

▼ 14,303 MMK -3%

Cost of Monitored Food Items

352,497 MMK

▼ 10,365 MMK -3%

Cost of Monitored NFI Items⁴

50,863 MMK

▼ 5,115 MMK -9%

Cost of WASH Items⁵

55,561 MMK

▲ 9,781 MMK +21%

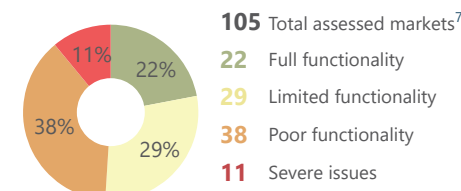
18 States/Regions

150 Townships

986⁶ Key informant interviews (KIIs)

31 Items/Services monitored

MARKET FUNCTIONALITY SCORE



KEY FINDINGS

- The national median JMMI Basket price (486,445 MMK) remained largely stable in May, recording a slight decrease of 3% compared to April. However, this overall stability masks notable variations across states and regions, with several areas experiencing declines. These were primarily driven by falling prices of key staple food items such as rice, chickpeas, and palm oil, as well as NFIs.
- Fuel and diesel prices declined sharply across states / regions between April and May. Despite this decrease, fuel prices remain significantly higher than before Middle East crisis levels. Ongoing purchase limits of 35 litres per week continue to contribute to the presence of unofficial vendors and persistent fuel shortages.
- Expanded coverage in May improved insights into market functionality across Myanmar. While most assessed markets continued to operate at limited or poor levels, the number of fully functional markets increased compared to the previous two rounds. This improvement was mainly driven by better transportation conditions and fewer supply chain disruptions, supporting overall market resilience.
- As in the previous two rounds, affordability remained the primary market constraint, largely driven by persistently high prices. Ongoing conflict and security concerns continue to significantly shape market conditions, limiting accessibility in conflict-affected regions.

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. 285 include the number of interviews conducted by WFP. 701 were conducted by JMMI partners in 105 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

Continuing the trend observed in previous months, the national JMMI Basket price (486,445 MMK) remained broadly stable in May 2026, recording a modest 3% decrease compared to April, despite the expansion of coverage areas. However, this overall stability masks notable variations across states and regions, with price decreases recorded in several areas. These declines were primarily driven by lower prices of key food commodities, including rice, chicken, pork, dried fish, and palm oil, as well as declining petrol and diesel prices. Notable decreases in rice prices were observed in Kayah and Magway (-14%), Bago (East) (-9%), and Chin (-8%). However, these changes were not uniformly distributed, highlighting geographical disparities and the continued volatility of prices across the country.

The JMMI median basket remained generally stable in Chin. Despite overall stability in Chin State, sharp price variations were observed at the township level. Price decreases in Tedim and Paletwa due to the decreases in the prices of key food commodities, were offset by increasing prices in Falam, Hakha, and Thantlang. Market functionality across Chin state slightly improved compared to the previous round. However, affordability remained the main constraint due to high prices, limited purchasing power and uncertainty in price trends. Supply chains improved overall, with no major disruptions, except in newly assessed Kanpetlet Township, where ongoing conflict continues to severely limit predictability of goods availability.

A notable decrease was also observed in S-NFI basket prices, which declined by nearly 10% at the national level. Despite this reduction, prices of construction materials continued to fluctuate and were reported as limited or completely unavailable in up to 10 states and regions. Similarly, the availability of medicines remained constrained in Kachin, Chin, Sagaing, Bago (East), Bago (West), Magway, and Rakhine. While the availability of petrol and diesel showed slight improvement, it remained limited across all states and regions.¹⁰

Fuel prices declined between April and May, with petrol (Octane 92) decreasing by 5% and diesel by 6%, contributing to lower basket prices and a slight improvement in market functionality nationwide. The most significant decreases were observed in Southeast regions, Shan (North), and Sagaing, while Chin and Mandalay recorded comparatively higher prices, likely reflecting the influence of unregistered fuel markets. Despite these declines compared to the previous

round, fuel prices remain significantly higher than pre-Middle East crisis levels. This is largely driven by ongoing fuel purchase limits of 35 litres per week, which continue to encourage the presence of unofficial vendors and contribute to persistent shortages.

The majority of markets were assessed as having limited or poor functionality. With the expansion of assessed markets, a total of 105 markets were evaluated, of which most were classified as poor (38/105) or limited (29/105), while 11 markets were identified as experiencing severe constraints. Meanwhile, 22 markets were assessed as fully functional, reflecting a slight improvement compared to the previous round alongside the expanded coverage. As in the previous two rounds, affordability remained the primary market constraint, driven by customers' financial constraints, rising input costs, and vendors' limited ability to forecast price trends. However, unlike in the previous two months, the resilience score improved in May. This improvement was largely driven by better transportation conditions and less severe supply chain disruptions, which contributed to stronger market resilience.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY STATE/REGION¹¹

State/Region	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from April
National	352,497	486,445	▼ 3%
Chin	461,473	636,833	0%
Sagaing	355,279	490,285	▼ 4%
Magway	354,198	488,793	▼ 8%
Mandalay	342,872	473,163	▼ 3%
Bago (East)	341,308	471,004	▼ 2%
Bago (West)	327,687	452,208	▲ 4%
Kayin	374,730	517,128	▲ 1%
Mon	342,906	473,211	▼ 6%
Tanintharyi	372,290	513,760	▲ 1%
Kayah	391,771	540,644	▼ 6%
Shan (South)	352,441	486,368	▼ 3%
Shan (North)	431,262	595,142	▲ 2%
Shan (East)	493,229	680,656	▲ 5%
Rakhine	376,380	519,404	▼ 4%
Kachin	375,055	517,576	▼ 7%
Yangon	373,959	516,063	▲ 2%
Ayeyarwady	330,007	455,410	▲ 3%
Nay Pyi Taw	303,240	418,472	▲ 5%

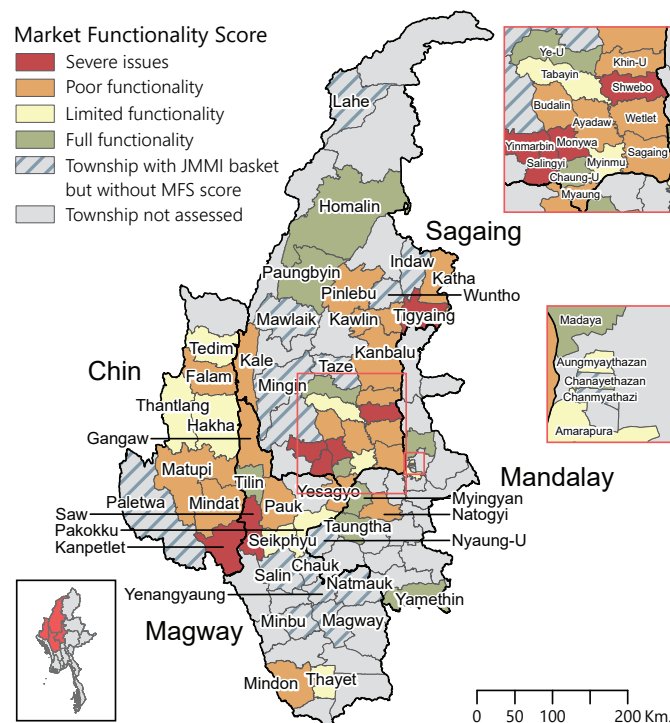
7. More information on trends can be found in Annex 1 which includes a breakdown of JMMI basket price changes over the last two months and the JMMI dashboard which includes time series data starting May 2025. 8. 32.6% of the full food MEB consists of other food items including vegetables or dairy products 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.

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

Sub-region: Northwest



Chin

- The state median JMMI Basket remained stable at the state level compared to April, despite the expansion of the coverage area.** However, notable changes were observed in Thantlang (+31%), Hakha (+22%), and Paletwa (-11%), which had recorded the highest JMMI basket price nationally in the previous month. At the township level, variations were mainly recorded in Thantlang, driven by sharp increases in the prices of key food commodities, including rice (+36%), fish paste (+71%), and palm oil (+106%).
- The border townships of Thantlang and Paletwa retained their status as the most expensive in Chin,** with Thantlang remaining the most expensive township in Chin State in this round (783,608 MMK) and also recorded the second-highest JMMI basket price among all townships assessed through JMMI in this round.
- Market functionality slightly improved across all assessed townships compared to the previous round.** Across all markets, affordability remained the weakest dimension, driven by high prices. However, this was counterbalanced, according to vendors, by financial constraints faced by customers and vendors' inability to forecast future price trends.
- Supply chains improved, with no major disruptions in stock availability or restocking, except in markets in Kanpetlet Township, which was newly assessed for market functionality and recorded as severely constrained. Vendors in Kanpetlet reported that, due to ongoing conflict and attacks near the town, it is currently not possible to predict the availability of goods.¹³

Sagaing

- A slight decrease in the state median JMMI Basket was observed compared to the April, despite the expansion of the coverage area.** The largest price reductions were recorded in construction materials and key food commodities, such as chicken, pork meat, chickpeas, and palm oil, while other vegetables to continued price fluctuations.
- The Upper Chindwin area, particularly the northern part of Sagaing (Paungbyin, Homalin, and Lahe), along with Katha¹⁴ which was newly assessed in this round, ranked among the areas with the highest basket values.** Budalin recorded the largest price increase (+15%), followed by Khin-U with the second-largest increase (+13%).
- Along with the expansion of JMMI coverage areas, the number of townships assessed for market functionality also increased in the Sagaing Region in this round. Market functionality slightly improved, with four townships categorized as fully functional.** However, prices remained relatively higher than in other townships; markets in Homalin and Paungbyin were fully functional, along with those in Ye-U and Chaung-U.

in this round.

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

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

- Around 40% of vendors reported limited availability or unavailability of food items,** particularly in Sagaing, Shwebo, Ayadaw, Kanbalu, Monywa, and Budalin. Medicines were also largely unavailable. Vendors reported that the main challenge in procuring medical supplies is transportation, as truck drivers are reluctant to transport medicines due to the risk of arrest if found carrying them.¹⁵ Affordability remains the weakest dimension, largely driven by increased financial barriers for customers and vendors' inability to forecast future price trends.

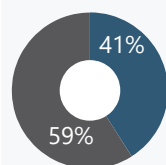
Mandalay

- At the state level, the JMMI basket price remained stable despite changes in coverage compared to the April round.** At a more granular level, notable decreases were observed in Nyaung-U (-18%), Taungtha (-16%) and Myingyan (-15%).
- Chanmyathazi recorded the highest basket value in the state and saw a continual increase in the basket driven by prices of rice in (+33%) compared to April.
- Market functionality improved:** five markets were classified as fully functional, two were recorded as having limited functionality, and only one market was rated as poor. Resilience remained the weakest factor contributing to the lower MFS in Aungmyaythazan. Vendors in Nattogyi reported that, due to the conflict, non-food items (NFIs) are not being sold, and it is difficult to find adequate storage space¹⁶.

Magway

- The state-level JMMI basket recorded a slight decrease (-8% compared to April),** notable declines were observed in Tilin (-31%) and Pauk (-21%), which had recorded the highest basket values in Magway in the previous round. Overall, price reductions were observed, particularly for rice (-42%) in Tilin and (-44%) in Pauk, as well as for other key food items such as chickpeas, fish products, and vegetables.
- Yenangyaung recorded the highest basket value in Magway (555,997 MMK in April),** driven by slightly higher rice prices (+6% compared to April), at 5,500 MMK per pyi, compared to the national average of 4,687 MMK per pyi.
- Even though the number of townships assessed for market functionality increased in the Magway Region, most of the market conditions continued to deteriorate. In Saw Township, markets were classified as having severe functionality constraints, while four townships were classified as having poor market functionality. This rating was mainly driven by challenges in availability and affordability, and to a lesser extent by supply chain and storage infrastructure issues.
- Tilin's improved market functionality** (from limited in April to full functionality in May) was driven by improvements in affordability and resilience scores.

Key market functionality figures



41% 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

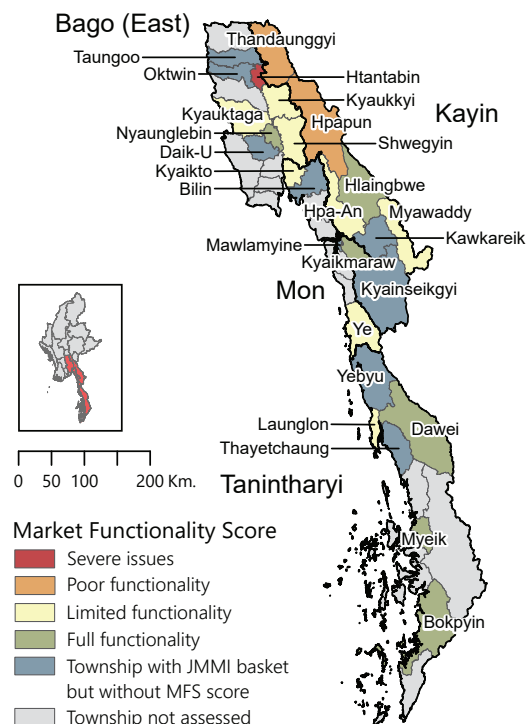
Fear of being injured/airstrikes	67/335
Fear of being recruited by army group	29/335
Presence of armed groups	25/335

12. This excludes 'none' reported by 121 vendors.

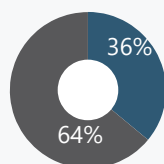
3 13. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI and according to secondary source

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

Sub-region: Southeast



Key market functionality figures



36% 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 vendors¹⁷

Movement restrictions	20/108
Availability of core goods	16/108
Conflict impact transportation	13/108

Bago (East)

- **The state median JMMI Basket remained stable compared to April**, with a more notable decrease in Kyaukkyi (-21%), and Shwegyin (-8%), and Kyauktaga (-5%) mainly driven by a reduction of prices in key food commodities such as rice, chickpea, and other vegetables.
- **A slight improvement of market functionality was observed in Kyauktaga, Kyaukkyi, and Nyaunglebin townships while markets in Htantabin having classified at severe functionality.** Affordability remained extremely low in poorly functioning markets particularly in Htantabin, mainly due to consumers' financial constraints, as well as vendors' inability to forecast over price trends.
- Accessibility has further deteriorated in Htantabin, reflecting the continued impact of ongoing conflict dynamics and numerous checkpoints. Vendors reported that, due to the security constraints, they are only able to transport goods twice per week¹⁸.

Bago (West)

- **A slight increase in the median JMMI basket was observed in Bago (West) compared to April**, mainly driven by rising prices of key food commodities such as rice (+28%), chickpea (+23%), and fish paste (+15%). The largest increases in JMMI basket prices were recorded in Minhla (+16%) and Okpho (+29%), particularly due to the expansion of items collected in these two townships.
- **Prices and market functionality were likely affected by conflict dynamics reported in Okpho.** These conditions also coincided with, and possibly worsened, very low market functionality not only in Okpho but also in other assessed townships in Bago (West).
- Movement restrictions affecting both customers and the transportation of goods were reported, along with security concerns related to accessing markets. Affordability also remained the weakest factor, behind the lower MFS due to the increasing of customers' financial barriers and vendors' inability to forecast the price trend.

Kayin

- **The JMMI Basket remained stable at the state level compared to April.** However, notable increase were observed in Hpaun (+7%), which recorded the highest basket value among townships in this round. These increase was primarily driven by increases in the prices of key food commodities, including rice, palm oil, and other vegetables.
- **A slight improvement in market functionality was observed in Hlaingbwe, which is now classified as fully functional.** However, markets in Thandaunggyi and

Hpaun remain deteriorated. This deterioration is primarily due to blocked and damaged roads in Hpaun Township, as well as ongoing conflicts in Myawaddy and Thandaunggyi Townships¹⁹. These factors have led to accessibility constraints, highlighting deficiencies and confirming the impact of conflict dynamics on market functionality in these areas.

- **Around 50% of vendors reported that food items were limited or unavailable, particularly in Hpaun and Thandaunggyi.** Other non-food items (NFIs), including hygiene products and medicines, were also largely unavailable due to domestic transportation restrictions and international border closures, which have disrupted supply routes for these commodities.
- **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 in Hpa-An.

Mon

- **The state median JMMI basket recorded a slight decrease, with more notable declines observed in Kyaikmaraw (-16%) and Ye (-9%).** This trend was mainly driven by reductions in rice prices, which decreased by (-30%) in Kyaikmaraw and (-11%) in Ye.
- **Market functionality improved across the assessed townships in Mon State.** No major challenges were observed in Ye and Kyaikto, both of which are classified as having limited functionality, while Kyaikmaraw is classified as fully functional.

Tanintharyi

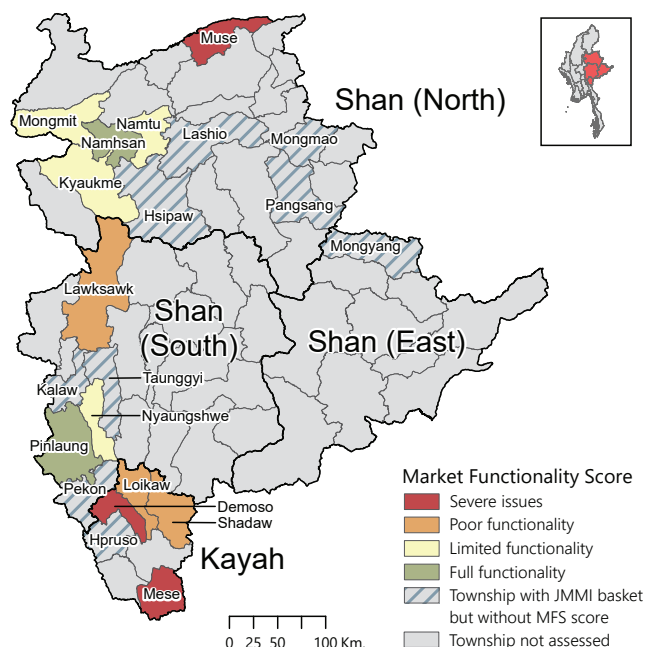
- **Although the state median JMMI Basket remained stable compared to April, notable increases were recorded in Thayetchaung (+6%) and Yebu (+9%),** which had the highest basket values in the state. These increases were mainly driven by rising prices of key food items such as rice, chickpea, and other vegetable prices.
- **Overall, market functionality improved across the assessed townships in Tanintharyi compared to April.** Markets in Dawei, Bokpyin, and Myeik are classified as fully functional, while Launglon is classified as having limited functionality.
- Ongoing domestic transportation restrictions and continued active conflict have disrupted supply routes for essential commodities in Launglon.

17. This excludes 'none' reported by 70 vendors.

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

19. According to secondary source.

Sub-region: Shan and Kayah



Shan (North)

- The JMMI basket remained stable in Shan (North) compared to April. However, notable changes in basket prices were observed across several townships, with decreases in Namhsan (-15%) and Hsipaw (-14%), and increases in Mongmit (+9%), Pangsang (+8%), and Mongmao (+8%). These changes were mainly driven by fluctuations in the prices of key food items such as rice, palm oil and other vegetables.
- Pangsang (Panghkam) continued to record the highest basket price in the state (696,840 MMK), mainly driven by increases in key commodities, including rice (+5%), palm oil (+18%), and chickpeas (+23%) in May.
- A slight improvement in market functionality was observed across most assessed townships, except for Muse, which remains classified as poorly functional, primarily due to accessibility constraints. The three markets assessed (Kyaukme, Mongmit, and Namtu) were classified as having limited functionality. Affordability remains the weakest dimension across these markets, as many customers are reportedly unable to afford available items.
- Improvements were also observed in Namhsan, which recorded the highest Market Functionality Score (MFS) among all assessed townships at the national level, driven by better accessibility, stronger resilience, and improved infrastructure.

Shan (South)

- The JMMI basket remained stable in Shan (South). However, notable decreases were observed in Lawksawk (-14%) and Kalaw (-11%), driven by declines in rice prices, which decreased by (-10%) in Kalaw and (-6%) in Lawksawk. These decreases were partially offset by price increases in Pekon (+11%) and Pinlaung (+13%), mainly due to rising rice prices, as well as influenced by the expansion of items collected in these townships during this round.
- At the state level, key food commodity prices continued to rise, particularly in Pekon, which recorded the highest basket value. Rice prices increased (+15%), along with palm oil, and vegetable while chickpea prices declined.
- Market functionality remained poor in Lawksawk and classified as having poor functionality. Affordability remains the main constraint, driven by customers' financial limitations and vendors' inability to anticipate price trends. In addition, limited transportation and restricted market operating hours have further increased accessibility constraints. MFS improvements were observed in Pinlaung townships which having classified as fully functionality.

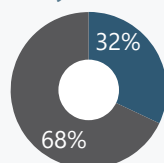
Shan (East)

- The JMMI basket price remained the highest at the state level (680,656 MMK), with a slight increase of (+5%) compared to April. This increase was mainly driven by rising prices of key food commodities, including rice (+5%) and palm oil (+13%).
- In Shan (East), no market functionality data was collected in this round.

Kayah

- A slight decrease in the state-level JMMI basket was observed in May, mainly driven by declines in Mese (-10%) and Hpruso (-10%). No major changes were recorded in Demoso and Loikaw, which continued to record the highest JMMI basket prices at the state level.
- Market functionality remained weak across all assessed markets, with Mese and Demoso classified as having severe functionality constraints, and Loikaw and Shadaw classified as poorly functional.
- Limited product availability and the widespread unavailability of essential commodities, including medicines, were key factors contributing to declining market functionality in Loikaw and Demoso. Vendors reported that the current local situation and ongoing political instability have led to rising prices and significant challenges in transporting goods.²¹
- Affordability was also the main cause of lower MFS score due to the consumers' financial constraints, and vendors' inability to forecast over price trends.

Key market functionality figures



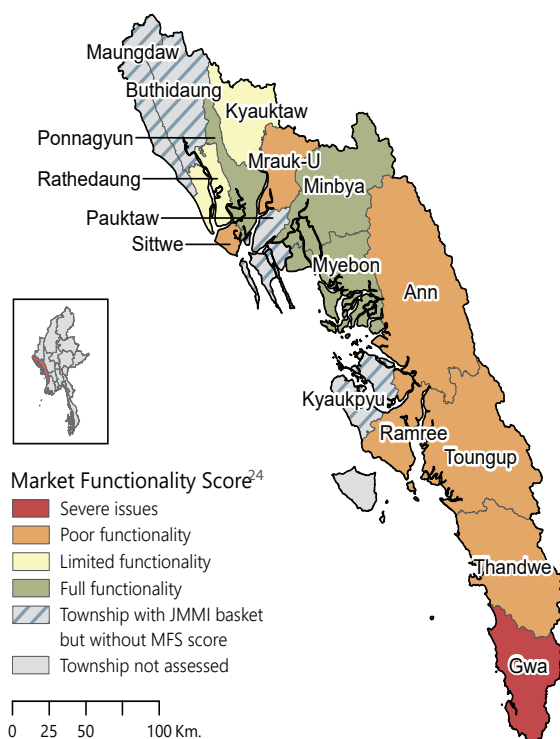
32% of vendors reported **problems that prevented customers or vendors** from physically traveling to, working at, or shopping at assessed marketplace in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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

When reported, most common difficulties faced by vendors to maintain their business operational and well-stocked, by number of vendors²⁰

Ongoing active conflict	37/69
Availability of core goods	31/69
Movement restrictions	28/69
Prices charged by suppliers	28/69

Sub-region: Rakhine



State level

- A slight decrease in state level JMMI Basket was observed in May, with a more noticeable changes in the central and southern parts of the state. The main price changes were concentrated among typically key food commodities including rice, chickpea and palm oil.
- 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 higher prices of commodities. These constraints have led to long restocking times.
- Market functionality remained weak, continuing to operate at limited, poor, or severe levels, with no significant improvement observed during this round. Affordability and accessibility remained key constraints particularly in Southern Rakhine state.

Northern

- A small increase in the JMMI basket was observed in Rathedaung, mainly driven by higher prices of meat and vegetables, while Maungdaw recorded a slight decrease due to a reduction in the number of items collected. Buthidaung, which was not covered in the previous round, recorded a lower basket price compared to March.
- Rathedaung was only assessed for market functionality and was considered stable, with limited functionality and no major changes recorded compared to the previous month. Despite affordability challenges, no issues related to availability were reported. However, difficulties related to supplier pricing and movement restrictions were reported, contributing to supply chain disruptions.

Central

- Major changes in basket prices were recorded in Sittwe (+22%), Kyauktaw (+7%), and Minbya (-6%). Price variations were mainly observed due to the expansion of collected items in Sittwe, as well as increases in key food commodity prices, particularly palm oil, meat products, and vegetables. A notable increase in palm oil prices was observed, at (+17%) in Kyauktaw and (+6%) in Sittwe.
- In terms of availability and supply, around 50% of vendors in Sittwe, Kyauktaw, and Mrauk-U reported limited availability or unavailability of key items, such as food and other non-food items (NFIs). Vendors in Mrauk-U also reported that, due to the rainy season, delivery times are longer, and some goods must be ordered from other countries, resulting in delays in availability and restocking²³.
- Market functionality deteriorated in Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, and Sittwe. Affordability and accessibility were the key constraints behind the lower MFS due to the customers' financial barriers on higher prices and vendors' inability to forecast the price trends.

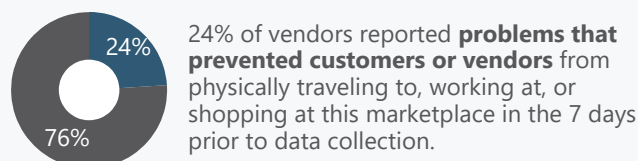
Southern

- A slight decrease in basket prices was observed in Thandwe (-10%) and Thandwe (-10%) compared to April. This decline was mainly driven by reduced prices of rice (-11%) in both locations and palm oil (-38%) in Thandwe (-21%) in Thandwe. Meanwhile, Gwa, in the southern area, continued to record the highest overall basket values.
- Market functionality remained critically weak, with no major improvements observed in May. Markets in Gwa continued to be classified as severely constrained, while those in Ann, Ramree, Thandwe, and Thandwe remained under poor operating conditions. Ongoing conflict and airstrikes across southern Rakhine State have likely contributed to these challenges, further disrupting market systems and limiting access to essential goods and services.
- Restocking capacity remained weak, with waiting times for non-food items, including construction materials, pharmaceuticals, and petrol reaching up to 45 days. In Ramree, Thandwe, and Gwa, many items were reported as limited or unavailable due to reduced supply and transportation challenges, driven not only by ongoing conflict but also by the monsoon season. Vendors also reported that high transportation costs and rising commodity prices are preventing some people from accessing key food items and also are unable to afford medical expenses²⁴.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY TOWNSHIP

Township	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from April
Rakhine	376,380	519,404	▼ 4%
Gwa	574,756	793,164	▲ 3%
Ann	491,004	677,585	▼ 3%
Sittwe	478,099	659,777	▲ 22%
Ramree	471,103	650,122	▼ 5%
Thandwe	413,011	569,956	▼ 10%
Rathedaung	397,406	548,420	▲ 9%
Toungup	385,813	532,422	▼ 16%
Kyaukpyu	367,839	507,618	▲ 2%
Maungdaw	359,709	496,399	▼ 7%
Buthidaung	355,612	490,744	NA
Ponnagyun	352,100	485,898	▼ 2%
Pauktaw	350,534	483,737	▼ 4%
Mrauk-U	348,758	481,286	▲ 4%
Myebon	345,195	476,369	0%
Kyauktaw	341,366	471,086	▲ 6%
Minbya	325,913	449,761	▼ 6%

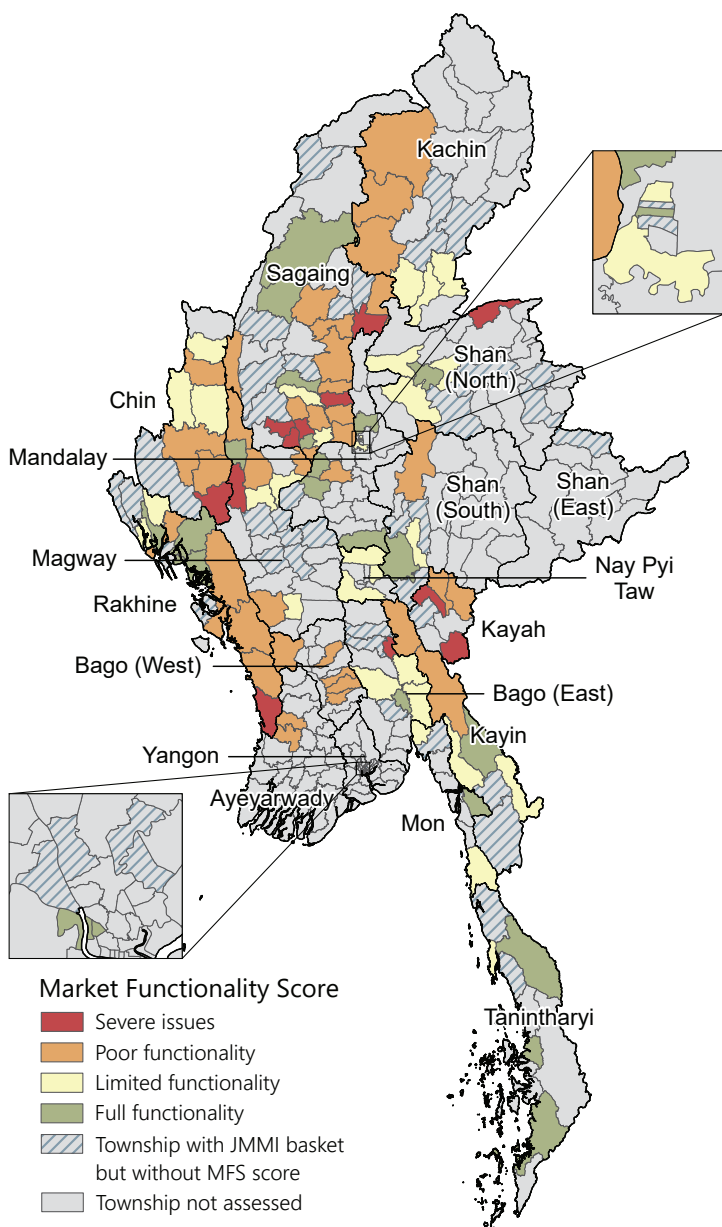
Key market functionality figures



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	27/127
Recruitment by armed groups	13/127
Explosive hazard	12/127

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



- **A slight increase in basket prices was observed in Kyeemyindine (+24%) compared to April.** This increase was mainly driven by higher prices of key food items, including rice (+18%), fish paste (+67%), and onions (+50%).
- Market functionality in Kyeemyindine and Sanchaung was classified as fully functional, with no major challenges observed during this round.

Ayeyarwady

- **The state median JMMI basket remained stable in Ayeyarwady compared to April.** However, a notable increase was observed in Yegyi (+5%), driven by higher prices of key food commodities, particularly rice (+29%) and palm oil (+13%).
- **Market functionality remained weak in both assessed townships, Yegyi and Lemyethna, which were classified as having low functionality.** This deterioration is mainly driven by accessibility constraints, with conditions remaining highly volatile due to ongoing active conflict in both areas.
- **Affordability was also a key constraint contributing to lower Market Functionality Scores (MFS),** driven by rising prices, customers' financial limitations, and vendors' inability to anticipate price trends.

Naypyitaw

- **A slight increase in the JMMI basket price was observed in Naypyitaw, with a notable increase of 22% in Tatkon which had recorded the lowest JMMI Basket cost in April.** This increase was mainly driven by higher prices of key food commodities, including rice, palm oil, and other vegetables, as well as expansion of the range of items collected.
- **The lowest JMMI basket cost was observed in Lewe (348,542 MMK) among all assessed townships, with the largest decrease in basket price (-15%) compared to April.** The price of rice in Lewe was recorded at 3,000 MMK per pyi, sharply lower than the national average of 4,687 MMK.
- **Improvements in Market Functionality Scores (MFS) were observed in Zayarthiri and Tatkon, which progressed from poor functionality in the previous round to limited functionality in this round.** Despite these improvements, affordability remained as the main constraint across overall assessed market in Naypyitaw, driven by customers' financial limitations and vendors' inability to anticipate future price trends.

Kachin

- **A sharp decline in the JMMI basket was observed in May despite the expansion of coverage areas, mainly driven by price decreases in Shwegu (-15%) and Mohnyin**

(-12%). Prices of several key food commodities declined, including rice, dried fish, chicken, and meat, although this was partly offset by a sharp increase in palm oil and other vegetables.

- **Hpakant recorded the highest JMMI basket price nationally, with the largest increase (+59%) compared to April.** Rice prices were reported at 8,000 MMK per pyi, sharply higher than the national median of 4,687 MMK. Similarly, the prices of chicken and pork ranged between 50,000 MMK and 70,000 MMK, compared to national median prices of 25,000 MMK and 33,000 MMK, respectively.
- **Market functionality showed slight improvement in Mohnyin, Shwegu, and Hpakant; however, these markets remain classified as having poor functionality.** Affordability continues to be the primary constraint across all assessed townships in Kachin, driven by customers' financial limitations and vendors' inability to anticipate price trends. No markets were recorded as fully functional.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY TOWNSHIP

State/Townships	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from April
Kachin	375,055	517,576	▼ 7%
Myitkyina	388,951	536,752	▼ 4%
Waingmaw	385,935	532,590	▼ 4%
Tanai	483,632	667,412	▲ 12%
Mohnyin	349,357	482,112	▼ 12%
Hpakant	592,403	817,516	▲ 59%
Bhamo	335,024	462,333	NA
Shwegu	344,841	475,881	▼ 15%
Momauk	336,921	464,951	NA
Yangon	373,959	516,063	▲ 2%
Insein	357,034	492,707	▲ 1%
North Okkalapa	370,838	511,756	▲ 3%
Dagon Myothit	370,161	510,822	▲ 2%
Kyeemyindaing	451,612	623,225	▲ 11%
Sanchaung	438,189	604,701	▲ 9%
Hlaingtharya	366,718	506,071	NA
Ayeyarwady	330,007	455,410	▲ 3%
Yegyi	333,936	460,832	▲ 5%
Lemyethna	326,078	449,988	▲ 1%
Nay Pyi Taw	303,240	418,472	▲ 5%
Zay Yar Thi Ri	296,052	408,552	▲ 1%
Tatkon	317,821	438,593	▲ 22%
Lewe	252,567	348,542	▼ 15%

Fuel Key Findings

- **A sharp decline in national fuel prices was observed between April and May.** Petrol prices decreased by 5%, falling (from 9,250 MMK to 8,750 MMK per litre for Octane 92), while diesel prices dropped by 6%, (from 8,500 MMK to 8,000 MMK per litre). The most significant reductions were recorded in South East regions, Shan (North), and Sagaing. Despite these declines, **feedback from data collection partners and respondents indicates that the prices presented in this analysis may reflect rates from unofficial outlets, which are typically higher than officially reported prices.** The lowest fuel prices were observed in Tanintharyi, Bago (West), and Mon. These regions experienced larger-than-average decreases, and overall price levels remained comparatively low, even when considering data from unofficial outlets. In contrast, **a sharp increase in fuel prices was recorded in Chin and Mandalay.** This was particularly evident in Thantlang and Matupi townships in Chin State, and Mahaaungmyay and Natogyi townships in Mandalay Region. The increase was primarily driven by a shift in vendor sourcing from official fuel stations in April to unofficial outlets in May. Most vendors reported that rising fuel prices and ongoing market instability are creating challenges for sellers, buyers, and the general public²⁵.
- **Fuel availability remains limited across all assessed states and regions.** However, a few areas (Kachin, Chin, Tanintharyi, Bago (West), Rakhine, and Ayeyarwady) continued to report relatively better availability compared to others. **Fuel purchase limitations appear to be contributing to the rise of unofficial vendors and ongoing supply shortages.** Vendors in Mandalay reported that both petrol and diesel are now largely accessible only through household retail shops, where fuel is sold in containers such as drums or cans²⁶. This situation happened when vendors manage to procure quantities exceeding their weekly quota from official stations and subsequently resell these supplies through informal channels. As a result, fuel prices in these outlets tend to be relatively high.
- **Overall, the data indicate that the decline in JMMI basket prices and improvements in market functionality may have been largely driven by decreasing fuel prices and relatively improved fuel availability in certain areas.** These changes have positively affected commodity prices and supply chains. Improved transportation conditions and less severe supply chain disruptions have further contributed to strengthening market resilience.

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 and Market Working Groups (CMWG), 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

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

Northwest	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from April
National	362,861	500,748	▲ 3%
Chin	461,473	636,833	0%
Falam	527,537	728,002	▲ 17%
Hakha	554,742	765,544	▲ 22%
Thantlang	567,832	783,608	▲ 31%
Tedim	437,901	604,303	▼ 17%
Mindat	412,880	569,775	NA
Matupi	474,283	654,511	▲ 3%
Kanpetlet	414,968	572,655	NA
Paletwa	558,909	771,295	▼ 11%
Sagaing	355,279	490,285	▼ 4%
Sagaing	326,587	450,691	▼ 6%
Myinmu	340,315	469,634	▲ 6%
Myaung	315,660	435,611	▼ 5%
Shwebo	305,108	421,050	▼ 8%
Khin-U	439,384	606,350	▲ 13%
Wetlet	295,116	407,260	▼ 17%
Kanbalu	336,600	464,508	NA
Ye-U	345,879	477,313	▼ 4%
Tabayin	315,820	435,831	▼ 7%
Taze	341,985	471,939	▼ 20%
Monywa	395,756	546,143	▼ 13%
Budalin	367,562	507,235	▲ 15%
Ayadaw	305,227	421,213	▼ 14%
Chaung-U	296,766	409,536	▼ 4%
Yinmarbin	343,096	473,472	NA
Kani	349,062	481,705	▼ 7%
Salinyi	372,073	513,461	▼ 9%
Katha	563,547	777,695	NA
Indaw	376,078	518,987	▲ 2%
Tigyaing	382,858	528,344	▼ 2%
Kawlin	351,706	485,355	NA
Wuntho	368,756	508,883	▼ 2%
Pinlebu	338,148	466,645	NA
Kale	351,033	484,425	▼ 4%
Mingin	369,256	509,573	NA
Mawlaik	400,332	552,458	▼ 1%
Paungbyin	511,529	705,909	NA
Homalin	499,951	689,933	NA
Lahe	520,482	718,265	▼ 5%
Magway	354,198	488,793	▼ 8%
Magway	399,248	550,962	▲ 2%

Yenangyaung	402,896	555,997	▲ 5%
Chauk	383,369	529,049	▼ 4%
Natmauk	336,334	464,141	▼ 11%
Minbu	398,390	549,779	▼ 2%
Salin	398,042	549,298	▼ 6%
Thayet	372,997	514,736	NA
Mindon	377,142	520,456	▲ 3%
Pakokku	305,807	422,014	▼ 6%
Yesagyo	310,796	428,899	▼ 4%
Pauk	374,880	517,335	▼ 27%
Seikphyu	282,494	389,842	NA
Gangaw	335,330	462,756	▲ 12%
Tilin	294,414	406,291	▼ 31%
Saw	374,761	517,170	▼ 8%
Mandalay	342,872	473,163	▼ 3%
Aungmyaythazan	354,382	489,047	▼ 3%
Chanayethazan	335,195	462,569	▼ 5%
Mahaaungmyay	367,690	507,413	▼ 4%
Chanmyathazi	379,136	523,207	▲ 7%
Amarapura	357,218	492,961	NA
Madaya	298,631	412,111	0%
Myingyan	328,328	453,093	▼ 4%
Taungtha	286,721	395,675	▼ 4%
Natogyi	339,994	469,192	▲ 7%
Nyaung-U	341,513	471,288	▼ 4%
Yamethin	344,752	475,758	▲ 7%
Southeast			
Kayin	374,730	517,128	▲ 1%
Hpa-An	338,365	466,943	▲ 2%
Hlaingbwe	344,254	475,071	▲ 3%
Hpapun	420,640	580,484	▲ 7%
Thandaunggyi	371,628	512,847	▼ 1%
Myawaddy	393,925	543,617	▲ 2%
Kawkareik	415,558	573,469	▲ 1%
Kyainseikgyi	385,054	531,375	▲ 2%
Tanintharyi	372,290	513,760	▲ 1%
Dawei	419,896	579,457	▲ 1%
Launglon	289,076	398,925	▼ 2%
Thayetchaung	437,866	604,255	▲ 6%
Yebyu	453,689	626,091	▲ 9%
Myeik	332,627	459,025	▼ 3%
Bokpyin	357,869	493,859	▲ 3%
Mon	342,906	473,211	▼ 6%
Mawlamyine	386,808	533,796	▲ 6%
Kyaikmaraw	309,254	426,771	▼ 16%

Ye	349,366	482,125	▼ 9%
Kyaikto	342,934	473,249	▼ 5%
Bilin	350,868	484,198	▲ 1%
Bago (East)	341,308	471,004	▼ 2%
Nyaunglebin	343,611	474,183	▲ 4%
Kyauktaga	315,676	435,632	▼ 5%
Daik-U	371,182	512,231	▲ 3%
Shwegyin	342,412	472,529	▼ 8%
Taungoo	336,251	464,026	▲ 2%
Kyaukkyi	367,677	507,394	▼ 21%
Oktwin	338,171	466,676	▲ 5%
Htantabin	351,715	485,367	▲ 1%
Bago (West)	327,687	452,208	▲ 4%
Padaung	307,841	424,821	▼ 6%
Paungde	305,329	421,353	▼ 3%
Minhla	363,651	501,838	▲ 16%
Okpho	398,577	550,036	▲ 29%
Gyobingauk	329,405	454,579	▲ 5%
Shan and Kayah			
Kayah	391,771	540,644	▼ 6%
Loikaw	406,303	560,698	▲ 3%
Demoso	448,743	619,265	0%
Hpruso	367,825	507,599	▼ 10%
Shadaw	389,229	537,136	NA
Mese	373,425	515,326	▼ 10%
Shan (North)	431,262	595,142	▲ 2%
Lashio	416,653	574,981	▲ 1%
Pangsang	504,957	696,840	▲ 4%
Mongmao	471,955	651,298	▲ 4%
Muse	450,902	622,245	0%
Kyaukme	406,121	560,446	▼ 2%
Hsipaw	404,882	558,737	▼ 14%
Namtu	474,134	654,305	NA
Namhsan	384,610	530,761	▼ 15%
Mongmit	355,779	490,974	▲ 9%
Shan (South)	352,441	486,368	▼ 3%
Taunggyi	369,775	510,290	▼ 3%
Nyaungshwe	294,381	406,246	▼ 9%
Kalaw	321,636	443,858	▼ 11%
Lawksawk	317,420	438,039	▼ 14%
Pinlaung	397,611	548,703	▲ 13%
Pekon	470,603	649,432	▲ 11%

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

Northwest	Octane 92	Change from April	Diesel	Change from April
National	8,750	▼ 5%	8,000	▼ 6%
Chin	15,000	▲ 36%	15,000	▲ 18%
Falam	15,000	▲ 25%	20,000	▲ 11%
Hakha	12,500	▲ 14%	14,000	▲ 17%
Thantlang	15,000	▲ 50%	15,500	▲ 35%
Tedim	13,000	▲ 4%	12,000	▼ 6%
Mindat	15,000	NA	16,000	NA
Matupi	12,000	▲ 71%	14,000	NA
Kanpetlet	15,000	NA	NA	NA
Paletwa	15,000	0%	15,000	0%
Sagaing	10,000	▼ 23%	9,625	▲ 13%
Sagaing	4,755	▼ 4%	5,010	▼ 21%
Myinmu	9,000	▼ 18%	9,750	▼ 3%
Myaung	9,000	▼ 25%	5,125	▼ 40%
Shwebo	8,750	▲ 35%	7,750	▼ 14%
Khin-U	14,000	▲ 8%	11,250	▼ 10%
Wetlet	10,000	NA	7,600	NA
Kanbalu	11,000	NA	NA	NA
Ye-U	9,500	▼ 32%	9,000	▲ 13%
Tabayin	9,500	▼ 21%	7,100	▲ 22%
Monywa	13,000	0%	15,000	NA
Budalin	9,000	NA	7,000	NA
Ayadaw	9,000	▼ 25%	12,000	▲ 41%
Chaung-U	8,000	▼ 38%	2,500	NA
Yinmarbin	9,250	NA	6,000	NA
Katha	19,000	NA	18,000	NA
Tigyaing	12,000	NA	9,500	NA
Kawlin	12,500	NA	11,000	NA
Pinlebu	15,000	NA	14,000	NA
Kale	11,000	▼ 15%	10,000	▼ 17%
Paungbyin	14,500	NA	15,500	▲ 116%
Homalin	14,000	NA	15,000	▲ 48%
Magway	6,125	▼ 4%	6,650	▼ 16%
Magway	4,755	▼ 3%	5,000	▼ 25%
Yenangyaung	4,720	▼ 5%	5,260	▼ 21%
Chauk	4,690	▼ 5%	5,230	▼ 22%
Natmauk	4,755	▼ 3%	5,500	▼ 31%
Minbu	4,755	▼ 3%	5,000	▼ 25%
Salin	5,090	▼ 4%	6,150	▼ 15%
Mindon	6,250	▼ 17%	8,000	▼ 20%
Pakokku	7,000	▲ 40%	8,000	▲ 14%
Yesagyo	8,000	▼ 36%	8,000	▼ 35%
Pauk	10,000	▼ 50%	7,000	▼ 53%
Seikphyu	6,000	NA	6,300	NA

Gangaw	11,000	▲ 10%	15,000	▲
Tilin	12,000	▼ 20%	8,750	NA
Saw	20,000	▲ 54%	20,000	▲ 33%
Mandalay	6,700	▲ 29%	7,000	▲ 33%
Mahaauungmyay	8,000	▲ 63%	10,000	▲ 33%
Amarapura	4,700	NA	5,230	NA
Madaya	8,250	▼ 25%	8,250	NA
Myingyan	4,815	▼ 52%	5,060	NA
Taungtha	6,700	▲ 41%	7,000	▲ 43%
Natogyi	8,000	▲ 69%	9,000	▲ 55%
Yamethin	4,500	▼ 18%	5,100	▼ 12%
Southeast				
Bago (East)	7,500	▼ 25%	5,358	▲ 49%
Nyaunglebin	4,850	▲ 3%	5,000	▼ 6%
Kyauktaga	7,500	▲ 61%	5,715	▲ 40%
Shwegyin	4,545	▼ 65%	NA	NA
Kyaukkyi	13,000	▼ 13%	NA	NA
Htantabin	11,000	▲ 10%	NA	NA
Bago (West)	5,800	▼ 32%	7,600	▼ 11%
Padaung	5,500	▼ 31%	4,875	▼ 43%
Paungde	7,500	▼ 6%	7,600	▼ 24%
Minhla	5,500	▼ 58%	9,000	NA
Okpho	8,250	▼ 18%	7,350	NA
Gyobingauk	5,800	▼ 32%	8,250	▼ 3%
Kayin	9,500	▼ 14%	9,750	▼ 20%
Hpa-An	7,385	▼ 26%	9,000	▼ 24%
Hlaingbwe	9,500	▼ 4%	9,500	▼ 19%
Hpapun	9,000	▼ 18%	10,000	▼ 23%
Thandaunggyi	10,500	▼ 30%	12,000	▼ 33%
Myawaddy	9,750	▼ 19%	NA	NA
Mon	6,000	▼ 25%	7,500	▲ 1%
Mawlamyine	4,920	▼ 4%	NA	NA
Kyaikmaraw	7,000	▼ 13%	7,500	NA
Ye	6,000	▼ 25%	NA	NA
Kyaikto	6,500	▼ 54%	NA	NA
Bilin	4,920	▼ 4%	NA	NA
Tanintharyi	5,450	▼ 17%	6,400	▼ 12%
Dawei	4,685	▼ 7%	4,850	▼ 13%
Launglon	6,800	▼ 32%	7,500	▼ 6%
Myeik	5,500	▼ 13%	NA	NA
Bokpyin	5,400	▼ 21%	6,400	▼ 24%
Shan/Kayah				
Kayah	9,000	0%	8,123	▼ 17%
Loikaw	5,498	▼ 45%	6,245	▼ 34%
Demoso	9,000	NA	10,000	0%
Shadaw	12,000	NA		
Mese	9,000	▲ 29%		

Shan (North)	10,000	▼ 33%	13,000	▼ 4%
Muse	9,900	▼ 45%	8,500	NA
Kyaukme	9,000	NA	NA	NA
Namtu	10,000	NA	13,000	NA
Namhsan	12,250	▼ 13%	13,000	▼ 13%
Mongmit	15,500	▼ 9%		
Shan (South)	10,000	▼ 33%	12,000	▼ 33%
Nyaungshwe	4,813	▼ 56%	12,000	▼ 55%
Lawksawk	10,000	0%	12,000	▲ 8%
Pinlaung	10,000	▲ 54%		
Pekon	8,500			
Rakhine				
Rakhine	11,000	▲ 2%	8,000	▼ 30%
Sittwe	NA	NA	6,000	0%
Ponnagyun	11,000	▲ 10%	8,000	0%
Mrauk-U	10,500	▲ 5%	8,000	0%
Kyauktaw	10,500	▲ 5%	8,000	0%
Minbya	11,000	▲ 10%	8,000	0%
Myebon	11,000	▲ 10%	8,500	▲ 6%
Rathedaung	11,000	▲ 10%	9,500	▲ 5%
Ramree	12,000	▼ 33%	9,000	NA
Ann	12,000	▼ 25%	12,000	NA
Thandwe	9,000	▼ 31%	8,000	▼ 47%
Toungup	11,000	▼ 21%	8,000	▼ 47%
Gwa	10,000	▼ 38%	NA	NA
Sub regions; Kachin, Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy, Naypyitaw				
Kachin	13,250	▼ 2%	12,000	0%
Tanai	15,000	0%	NA	NA
Mohnyin	12,500	▼ 7%	12,000	0%
Hpakant	18,000	▼ 10%	NA	NA
Bhamo	12,000	NA	NA	NA
Shwegu	14,000	▲ 40%	12,000	NA
Momaauk	12,000	NA	9,000	NA
Ayeyarwaddy	8,500	▼ 8%	8,000	▼ 38%
Yegyi	9,000	▼ 25%	8,000	▼ 38%
Lemyethna	8,000	▲ 23%	8,000	NA
Naypyitaw	8,000	0%	8,000	▼ 25%
Zayyarthiri	8,000	0%	7,500	▼ 20%
Tatkon	8,000	0%	8,500	▲ 6%
Lewe	8,000	▼ 6%	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	May	April	Change from April
Kachin	92,389	71,573	▲ 29%
Rakhine	72,816	47,862	▲ 52%
Chin	70,918	88,002	▼ 19%
Ayeyarwady	66,422	69,683	▼ 5%
Mon	60,534	60,646	NA
Kayah	57,434	69,882	▼ 18%
Bago (West)	51,398	62,105	▼ 17%
Yangon	50,863	50,377	▲ 1%
Shan (East)	50,863	55,977	▼ 9%
National	50,863	55,977	▼ 9%
Tanintharyi	50,859	55,845	▼ 9%
Shan (South)	50,727	55,977	▼ 9%
Shan (North)	50,626	50,126	▲ 1%
Mandalay	48,722	59,950	▼ 19%
Kayin	47,841	52,706	▼ 9%
Bago (East)	42,598	54,294	▼ 22%
Sagaing	42,147	39,798	▲ 6%
Nay Pyi Taw	39,051	49,762	▼ 22%
Magway	37,318	35,785	▲ 4%

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

Items	Unit	May	April	Change from April
Bucket	20 litres	15,000 MMK	15,000 MMK	0%
Sanitary Pad	10 pieces	2,900 MMK	2,600 MMK	▲ 12%
Soap	60gr bar	2,500 MMK	2,000 MMK	▲ 25%
Metformin	10 pieces	2,075 MMK	1,500 MMK	▲ 38%
Metronidazole	10 pieces	1,500 MMK	1,200 MMK	▲ 25%
Amoxicillin	10 pieces	2,475 MMK	2,400 MMK	▲ 3%
Paracetamol	10 pieces	1,500 MMK	1,300 MMK	▲ 15%

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

Location	May	April	Change from April ²⁸
Tanintharyi	22500 MMK	15000 MMK	▲ 50%
Kachin	20000 MMK	20000 MMK	0%
Chin	20000 MMK	20000 MMK	0%
Bago (East)	20000 MMK	15000 MMK	▲ 33%
Mon	20000 MMK	17500 MMK	▲ 14%
Ayeyarwaddy	18000 MMK	10000 MMK	▲ 80%
Shan (South)	17500 MMK	16250 MMK	▲ 8%
National	15000 MMK	15000 MMK	0%
Kayah	15000 MMK	15000 MMK	0%
Kayin	15000 MMK	15000 MMK	0%
Sagaing	15000 MMK	12250 MMK	▲ 22%
Bago (West)	15000 MMK	12500 MMK	▲ 20%
Magway	15000 MMK	12000 MMK	▲ 25%
Shan (North)	15000 MMK	17500 MMK	▼ 14%
Mandalay	12000 MMK	12250 MMK	▼ 2%
Nay Pyi Taw	11000 MMK	15000 MMK	▼ 27%
Rakhine	10000 MMK	18000 MMK	▼ 44%
Yangon	NA	20000 MMK	NA

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