

Myanmar | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

5-21 June 2026

INTRODUCTION

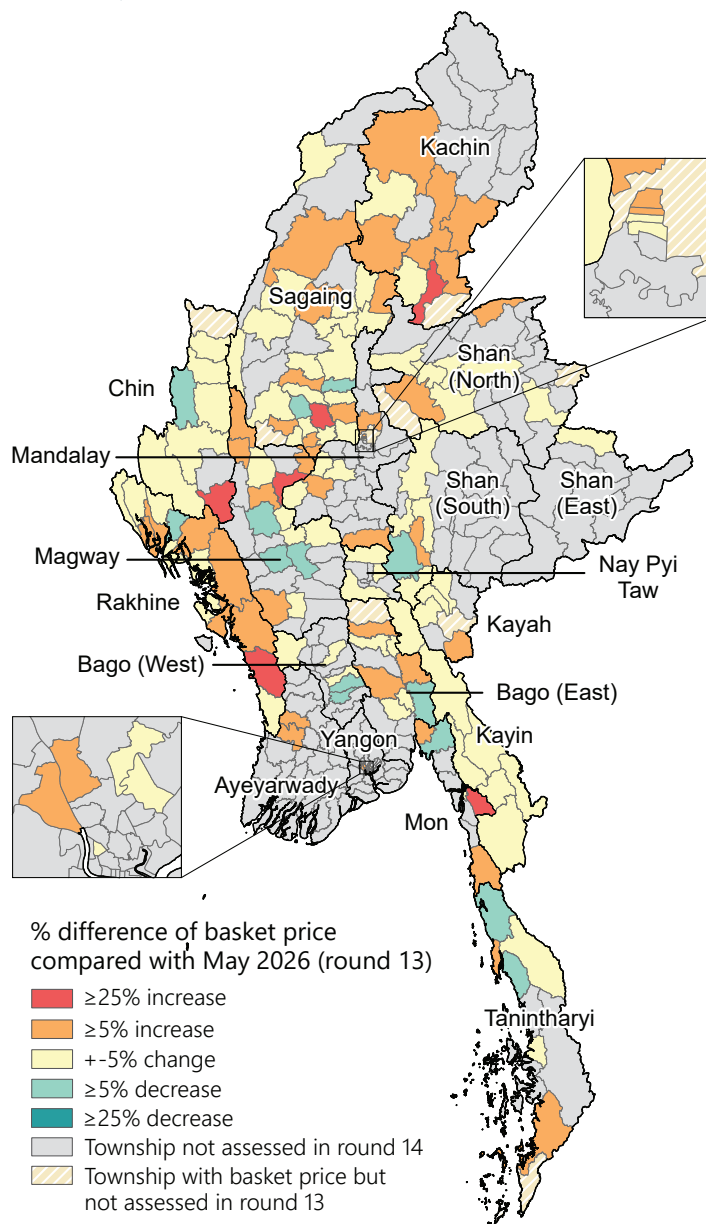
With the aim of informing actors in the cash and markets space in Myanmar, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) tracks markets and prices through monthly data collection using harmonised tools and analysis frameworks.

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 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			

Change in JMMI BASKET PRICE BY TOWNSHIP from May to June 2026



KEY INDICATORS

Cost of JMMI Basket³

514,775 MMK

▲ 28,330 MMK +6%

Cost of Monitored Food Items

373,025 MMK

▲ 20,528 MMK +6%

Cost of Monitored NFI Items⁴

49,702 MMK

▼ 1,161 MMK -2%

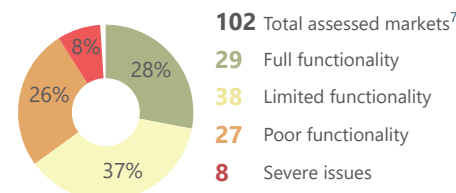
Cost of WASH Items⁵

55,673 MMK

▲ 112 MMK 0%

18	States/Regions
152	Townships
947 ⁶	Key informant interviews (KIIs)
32	Items/Services monitored

MARKET FUNCTIONALITY SCORE



KEY FINDINGS

- A sharp increase in the national median JMMI basket price (514,775 MMK) was observed in June, representing a 6% increase compared to May. This increase was primarily driven by higher prices of key food staples, alongside updates to the specifications and units of dried fish, mosquito nets, and blankets to align with the MEB food basket composition and the latest Shelter/NFI kit guidance. Consequently, the observed prices of these items may differ from those reported in previous month.
- National median fuel prices continued to decline in June 2026, largely due to improved fuel availability. However, fuel purchase limits remain in place, sustaining unofficial fuel sales and localized shortages. Fuel prices remained highest in Mon and Northern Shan due to access constraints, while major urban areas such as Yangon, Mandalay, and Nay Pyi Taw recorded prices closer to official market rates.
- Market functionality improved overall, with more markets reaching full functionality than in previous rounds, driven by better commodity availability, improved transportation, and fewer supply chain disruptions. However, markets in conflict-affected areas of Sagaing, Chin, Magway, Bago (East and West), Rakhine and Northern Shan remained severely constrained. Affordability and accessibility continued to be the main challenge across assessed markets.

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. 324 include the number of interviews conducted by WFP. 623 were conducted by JMMI partners in 102 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

A sharp increase in national median JMMI Basket recorded compared to May. This increase was primarily driven by higher prices of key food commodities including rice, onion, dried fish, and fish paste. Notable increases in rice prices were observed in Ayeyarwady (+38%), Mon (+37%), Chin (+11%), and Tanintharyi (+8 %). In addition, the increase in dried fish prices was largely attributable to changes in the monitored item specifications to better align with the MEB food basket composition. As a result, the observed prices of dried fish may appear higher than those reported in previous months and should not be directly compared with earlier rounds.

At the state/regional level, significant increases in JMMI basket prices were observed in Mon (+15%), Ayeyarwady (+13%), Kachin (+12%), and Chin (+8%). In Mon State, the increase was mainly driven by rising rice prices. Vendors reported that higher fuel prices and limited fuel availability led some rice mills to reduce their operations, resulting in lower rice availability and upward pressure on market prices¹⁰. Ongoing conflict and disruptions along key transportation routes contributed to price increases and negatively affected the availability and resilience of supply chains in Kachin state. In Chin, higher prices were largely driven by ongoing conflict, access constraints, and supply chain disruptions. In Kanpetlet, vendors reported difficulties in obtaining goods due to insecurity along transportation routes, contributing to reduced commodity availability and upward pressure on prices. In contrast, the JMMI median basket remained relatively stable in Magway. However, JMMI data collection could not be conducted in Myaing and Saw townships in this round due to conflict-related access constraints, which may indicate severe market disruption or non-functioning markets in these areas.

A notable increase was also observed in S-NFI basket prices, which rose by 44% at the national level. In addition, the standard units for blankets and mosquito nets were revised in line with the latest Shelter-NFI Kit Guidance¹¹. As a result, the observed prices of these items may differ from those reported in previous months due to updated specifications and unit requirements for NFI commodities. 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.**

Fuel prices declined between April and May, with petrol (Octane

92) decreasing by 20% and diesel by 11%, contributing to lower basket prices and a slight improvement in market functionality nationwide. **The most significant decreases were observed across most assessed states and regions, with 72 of 98 assessed townships reporting price declines, largely due to improved fuel availability.** However, fuel purchase limits of 35 litres per week remain in place, contributing to the continued presence of unofficial vendors and localized fuel shortages. Fuel prices remain particularly high in Mon and Northern Shan, where access constraints and limited availability continue to affect market supply¹². In contrast, prices in larger urban areas, including Yangon, Mandalay, and Nay Pyi Taw, were observed to be closer to official market rates.

In terms of market functionality, 38 of the 102 assessed markets were found to have limited functionality, 27 were classified as having poor functionality, and 8 as having severe functionality. These scores were primarily driven by constrained affordability, including financial challenges faced by consumers, vendors' limited ability to forecast prices, and the impacts of ongoing conflict dynamics. At the same time, 29 markets were assessed as fully functional, representing an improvement compared to May.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY STATE/REGION¹³

State/Region	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from May
National	373025	514775	▲ 6%
Chin	499383	689149	▲ 8%
Sagaing	352268	486130	▼ 1%
Magway	352400	486312	▼ 1%
Mandalay	364191	502583	▲ 6%
Kayin	379945	524324	▲ 1%
Tanintharyi	383785	529623	▲ 3%
Bago (East)	337415	465632	▼ 1%
Bago (West)	325886	449722	▼ 1%
Mon	394084	543836	▲ 15%
Kayah	403846	557307	▲ 3%
Shan (South)	340790	470290	▼ 3%
Shan (North)	440202	607479	▲ 2%
Shan (East)	506429	698873	▲ 3%
Rakhine	399088	550741	▲ 6%
Kachin	419295	578627	▲ 12%
Yangon	387095	534192	▲ 4%
Ayeyarwady	372734	514374	▲ 13%
Nay Pyi Taw	300013	414018	▼ 1%

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

11. Detailed specifications on the page 8 of this document.

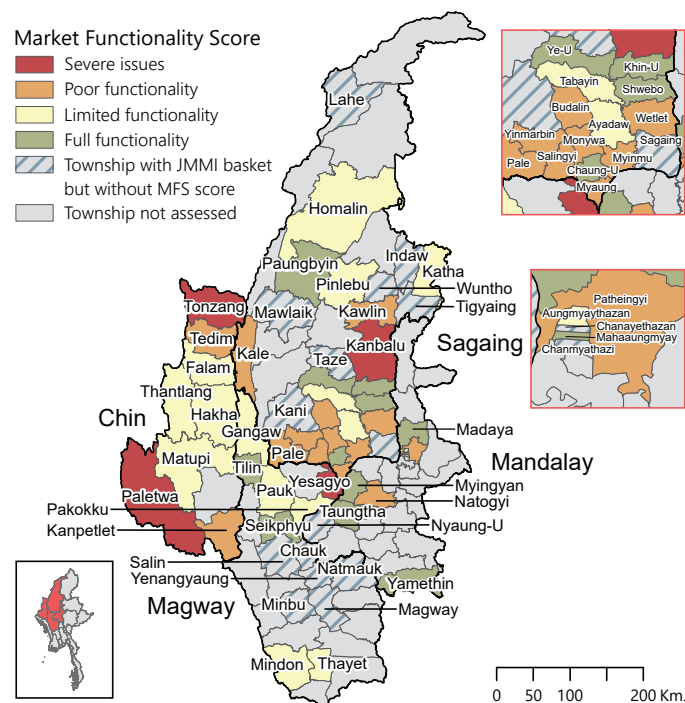
12. Our additional fuel analysis on the page 8 of this document.

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

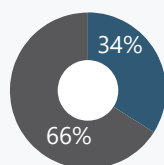
Sub-region: Northwest

Market Functionality Score

- Severe issues
- Poor functionality
- Limited functionality
- Full functionality
- Township with JMMI basket but without MFS score
- Township not assessed



Key market functionality figures



34% 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 vendors¹⁴

Fear of being injured/airstrikes	68/250
Presence of armed groups	18/250
Curfews	18/250

Chin

- Chin remained the state with the highest basket value, recording a slight increase of 8% compared to May.** Notable price increases were observed in key staple commodities at the state level, including rice (+10%), chickpeas (+15%), and fish products (around +20%).
- Kanpetlet, a high-conflict township bordering some of the most conflict-affected townships in Magway Region, recorded one of the highest JMMI basket prices (814,036 MMK) among all townships assessed in this round.** It also observed the largest increase in the JMMI basket price (+42%) compared with the previous round.
- Market functionality relatively deteriorated in Paletwa and Tonzang compared with the previous round due to ongoing access concerns.** Similarly, in Kanpetlet, vendors reported that ongoing local conflicts and fighting along transportation routes have created difficulties in obtaining goods¹⁵.
- Supply chain disruptions may further constrain the transportation and restocking of commodities, raising concerns about future supply shortages, reduced stock availability, and significant price increases.** Affordability remains the weakest market dimension, largely driven by increased financial barriers for customers and vendors' inability to forecast future price trends.

Sagaing

- The JMMI state median basket remained relatively stable;** however, notable price increases were recorded in Ayadaw (+45%), Yinmarbin (+24%), and Homalin (+20%). These increases were partially offset by price reductions in Khin-U (-17%) and Budalin (-9%). Overall, price increases were observed, particularly for rice in Yinmarbin (+40%). In Ayadaw, rice prices more than doubled, recording an increase of 113%.
- Katha recorded the highest JMMI Basket value this month across all accessed townships, reaching 836,929 MMK.** The elevated basket value is likely linked to the presence of numerous checkpoints in the township, which restrict the movement of fuel, fertilizers, and other commodities¹⁶. Reports indicate that supplies are either blocked or incur additional transit costs, disrupting supply chains and contributing to higher input costs and broader market price increases.
- Market functionality continued to deteriorate across the Sagaing Region, with most assessed markets exhibiting poor to limited functionality due to ongoing access concerns. However, only Kanbalu Township was classified as having severe market functionality constraints.
- Availability remained limited, with meat products, fruits, and vegetables reported as partially or completely unavailable in several townships, particularly Ayadaw, Kanbalu, Monywa,

Yinmarbin, and Katha. Petrol and medicines also continued to face limited availability across all assessed townships. Vendors in these townships reported maintaining only small quantities of stock due to security concerns associated with conflict-related displacement, fire incidents, and the risk of airstrikes¹⁷. These conditions continue to limit restocking and contribute to reduced market availability.

Mandalay

- The state-level JMMI basket recorded a slight increase of 6% compared to May.** At the township level, notable increases were observed in Myingyan (+9%), Taungtha (+8%), and Yamethin (+7%), driven primarily by expanded item coverage and higher prices for onions and other key food staples.
- Chanmyathazi continued to record the highest basket value in the state and experienced a further increase in this round.** This increase was primarily driven by a sharp rise in onion prices (+67%), which more than offset the substantial decline in rice prices (-25%).
- Market functionality remained stable, with five markets classified as fully functional, one as limited, and two as poor.** Availability and supply chains were generally strong; however, transportation constraints in Nahtoegy Township continued to affect market supply. Vendors reported that movement restrictions at checkpoints, including limits on the quantity of rice that can be transported, constrained commodity flows and increased transportation costs¹⁸.

Magway

- The JMMI state median basket remained relatively stable (-1% compared to May), although notable increases were recorded in Pakokku (+34%), Seikphyu (+19%), and Yesagyo (+10%).** Price fluctuations were observed across several key commodities, particularly vegetables, with onion prices increasing by 35% while tomato prices declined (-9% compared to May).
- Pakokku recorded the highest food basket value in Magway, reaching 563,756 MMK in June.** The increase was largely driven by dried fish prices, which more than doubled following changes to the monitored dried fish items to better align with the MEB food basket composition.
- MFS was not assessed in Myaing Township during this round due to conflict-related access constraints, which may indicate severe market disruption or non-functioning markets.** Assessed markets in Magway continued to operate with limited functionality, while conditions remained particularly constrained in conflict-affected areas. Yesagyo Township experienced severe market functionality constraints, driven by restricted access, supply chain disruptions, and shortages of key commodities.

14. This excludes 'none' reported by 144 vendors.

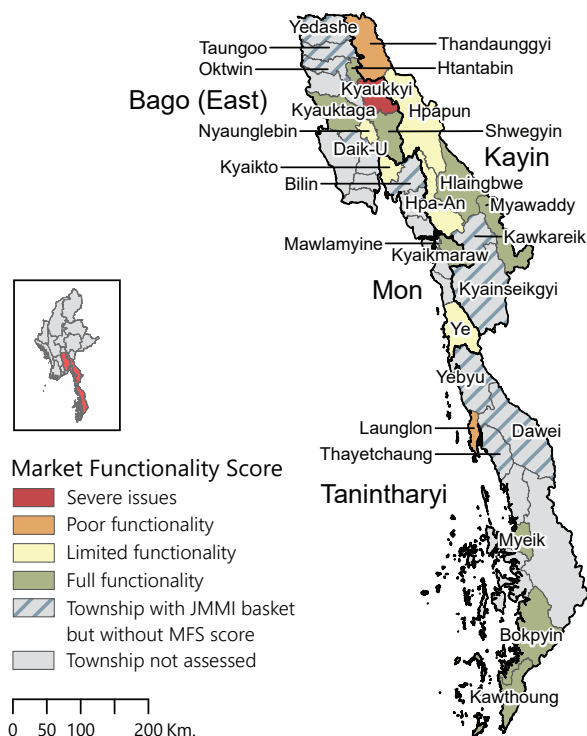
15. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI and according to secondary source.

16. According to secondary source.

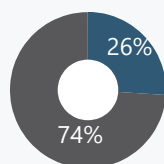
17. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI.

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

Sub-region: Southeast



Key market functionality figures



26% 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 vendors¹⁹

Movement restrictions	20/106
Availability of core goods	16/106
Conflict impact transportation	13/106

Bago (East)

- **The state median JMMI Basket remained relatively stable compared to May**, with a more notable increase in Kyauktaga and Kyaukkyi (+8%) and Taungoo (+7%), mainly driven by an increasing of prices in key food commodities such as rice, chickpea, and fish products.
- **Prices and market functionality in Kyaukkyi were likely affected by conflict dynamics in Kyaukkyi and neighboring Taungoo townships²⁰**. These conflict-related disruptions may have contributed to, and further exacerbated, the severe market functionality constraints observed only in Kyaukkyi.
- Overall, market functionality showed slight improvement, with no major constraints in this round. Three markets were classified as fully functional, while the market in Nyaunglebin was assessed as having limited functionality.

Bago (West)

- **The JMMI median basket remained relatively stable. However, notable decreases were observed in Okpho (-14%) and Minhla (-10%), mainly driven by lower prices for rice, chickpeas, and other vegetables.**
- **Market functionality in Minhla and Gyobingauk continued to deteriorate, primarily due to seasonal rainfall and ongoing transportation challenges.** Vendors in both townships frequently reported declining customer demand, driven by financial difficulties and limited livelihood opportunities²¹. In addition, checkpoints and restrictions on commodity transport continued to constrain market access and disrupt supply chains.
- **Market functionality slightly improved in Padaung, Paungde, and Okpho, with all three markets classified as having limited functionality.** However, affordability remained the weakest dimension of market functionality, contributing to lower MFS scores. This was primarily driven by increasing financial barriers among customers and vendors' limited ability to anticipate future price trends.

Kayin

- **The JMMI basket remained stable at the state level compared to May. However, a notable increase was observed in Hpaun (+5%), which recorded the highest basket value among all assessed townships in Kayin State.** This increase was primarily driven by higher prices for key food commodities, including chickpeas, onions and palm oil, as well as the expansion of monitored items collected during this round.
- **A slight improvement in market functionality was observed in Hlaingbwe and Myawaddy, with both markets**

now classified as fully functional. However, market functionality in Thandaunggyi remained constrained. This was primarily driven by damaged roads and transportation challenges²², which hindered the movement of people and commodities. Limited fuel availability further increased transportation costs and contributed to rising commodity prices in Thandaunggyi.

- **No significant changes in market functionality were observed in Hpa-An compared to last round.** However, affordability remained the weakest market functionality pillar, driven in part by continued price volatility and vendors' limited ability to predict price trends.

Mon

- **After the decrease observed between April and May, the state-level JMMI Basket recorded a notable increase (+15%) in June. The largest increases were observed in Kyaikmaraw (+39%), Kyaikto (+21%), and Ye (+18%).** Overall, these price increases were primarily driven by higher prices of key food commodities, including rice (+37%), onions (+17%), and fish products (around +20%).
- **Market functionality remained relatively stable across assessed townships in Mon State. No major challenges were reported in Kyaikto, which was classified as having limited functionality**, although vendors in Ye noted difficulties in the availability of key commodities due to supply chain disruptions. Meanwhile, Kyaikmaraw was classified as fully functional.
- **Vendors in Ye reported that the increase in rice prices was directly linked to rising fuel costs over the past two to three months²³.** Higher fuel prices led rice mills to reduce milling operations, resulting in lower rice availability and upward pressure on market prices.

Tanintharyi

- **Although the state median JMMI Basket remained stable compared to April, notable increases were recorded in Launglon (+9%) and Bokpyin (+6%).** These increases were mainly driven by rising prices of key food items such as rice, chickpea, and other vegetable prices.
- **With the exception of Launglon, market functionality improved across the assessed townships.** Markets in Dawei, Bokpyin, and Myeik remained classified as fully functional, with no major challenges reported.
- **Launglon was classified as having poor market functionality, making it the only assessed market with significant operational constraints.** These constraints were primarily driven by accessibility concerns and supply chain disruptions, which limited the availability and movement of commodities.

19. This excludes 'none' reported by 71 vendors.

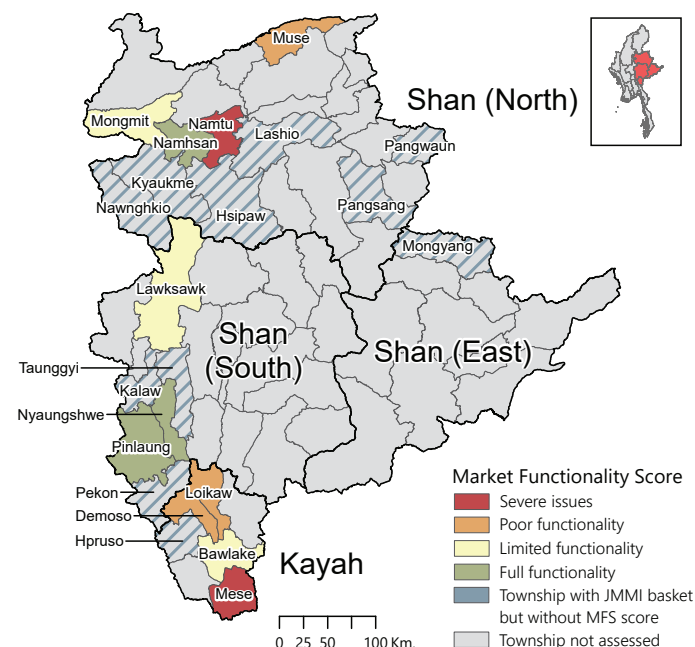
20. According to secondary source

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

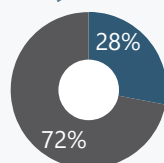
22. According to secondary source.

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

Sub-region: Shan and Kayah



Key market functionality figures



28% 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 vendors²⁴

Ongoing active conflict	36/76
Prices charged by suppliers	32/76
Availability of core goods	29/76
Movement restrictions	24/76

Shan (North)

- **The JMMI basket remained stable in Shan (North) (+2% compared to May).** However, notable changes in basket prices were observed across several townships, with increases in Muse (+11%), Kyaukme (+8%), and a decrease in Namtu (-5%). These changes were primarily driven by fluctuations in the prices of key food items, including rice, palm oil, and vegetables.
- **Markets in Namtu deteriorated from limited to severe functionality, while markets in Muse were classified as having poor functionality due to affordability constraints, ongoing accessibility concerns and resilience challenges.** Vendors in these townships reported that they rely primarily on the China border for supplies due to restrictions of commodity imports from Mandalay, and commodity prices continue to be affected by exchange rate fluctuations²⁵.
- **MFS improvements were observed in Mongmit, although it remained classified as having limited functionality.** The improvement was driven by a higher accessibility score, with markets remaining fully accessible. Meanwhile, markets in Namhsan remained unchanged at full functionality and recorded the highest MFS among the assessed townships.

Shan (South)

- **The JMMI basket remained relatively stable across Shan (South). However, Pinlaung recorded a notable decrease of 16%, primarily driven by lower rice prices.** This decline was partially offset by an increase in Nyaungshwe (+10%), where higher prices for rice, chicken meat, and palm oil contributed to overall basket growth. At the state level, prices of key food commodities continued to remain relatively stable.
- **Pekon continued to record the highest basket value in Shan (South) (669,730 MMK) for this month.** This was primarily driven by higher prices of key food staples, particularly rice, which was reported at 7,500 MMK per pyi in June, compared with the national average of 4,950 MMK per pyi.
- **A slight improvement in market functionality was observed in Pinlaung and Nyaungshwe, both of which were classified as fully functional, with no major constraints reported.** Lawksawk continued to experience limitations in market functionality. Affordability remained the primary constraint, driven by customers' financial limitations and vendors' limited ability to anticipate future price trends.

Shan (East)

- **The JMMI basket price remained the highest at the national level (698,873 MMK), with a sharp increase of (+3%) compared to May.** This increase was mainly driven by rising prices of key food commodities, including onion (+20%).
- **In Shan (East), no market functionality data was collected in this round.**

Kayah

- **The JMMI basket remained broadly stable across Kayah State compared to May.** However, notable price increases were observed in Mese (+7%) and Demoso (+5%), which continued to record the highest JMMI basket values in the state. These increases were primarily driven by rising palm oil prices, which nearly doubled in Demoso, as well as the expansion of the list of collected items.
- **Market functionality remained constrained across all assessed markets.** Mese was classified as experiencing severe functionality constraints, while Demoso and Loikaw remained poorly functional. In Bawlake, market functionality was assessed as limited. Affordability remained a key constraint on lower MFS, driven by customers' financial limitations and vendors' inability to anticipate price trends.
- **Limited product availability and the widespread unavailability of essential commodities—including key food staples, NFIs, and medicines—were the main factors contributing to poor market functionality in Loikaw and Demoso due to higher access concerns.** In Mese, vendors reported that medicines must be ordered from Taungoo or other regions, resulting in a waiting time of approximately 15 days and further limiting access to essential healthcare supplies²⁶.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY TOWNSHIP

State/Townships	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from May
Shan (South)	340,790	470,290	▼ 3%
Taunggyi	366,626	505,944	▼ 1%
Nyaungshwe	323,393	446,282	▲ 10%
Kalaw	332,277	459,922	▲ 4%
Lawksawk	325,134	448,684	▲ 2%
Pinlaung	334,480	461,583	▼ 16%
Pekon	485,311	669,730	▲ 3%
Shan (North)	440,202	607,479	▲ 2%
Lashio	433,147	597,743	▲ 4%
Pangsang	523,104	721,884	▲ 4%
Pangwaun	488,452	674,064	NA%
Muse	498,841	688,401	▲ 11%
Kyaukme	437,761	604,110	▲ 8%
Nawngkhio	425,819	587,630	NA%
Hsipaw	423,737	584,757	▲ 5%
Namtu	449,834	620,770	▼ 5%
Namhsan	399,988	551,984	▲ 4%
Mongmit	352,279	486,145	▼ 1%
Shan (East)	468,300	646,984	▲ 44%
Mongyang	468,300	646,255	NA

Sub-region: Rakhine

State level

- **A slight increase in the state-level JMMI Basket was observed in June, with more noticeable increases recorded across several townships particularly in Southern part of Rakhine.** Price increases were mainly driven by key food commodities, particularly rice, chickpeas, palm oil as well as vegetables.
- **The availability of key food commodities and non-food items (NFIs), including medicines, remained constrained in several markets.** Vendors reported these shortages due to transportation challenges, monsoon-related disruptions, and rising commodity prices, all of which contributed to longer restocking times²⁸.
- **Market functionality showed slight improvement in central states;** however, markets in southern Rakhine continued to operate at poor functionality levels, with no significant improvement observed during this round. Affordability and accessibility remained the primary constraints contributing to lower Market Functionality Scores (MFS).

Northern

- **A sharp increase in JMMI Basket prices was observed in northern Rakhine State, particularly in Rathedaung Township (+7%) compared to May,** mainly driven by higher prices of rice, tomatoes, and meat products. Meanwhile, the townships of Maungdaw and Buthidaung also recorded slight increases due to higher prices of food staples.
- **Rathedaung was assessed only for market functionality and was found to be stable, with limited functionality and no major changes recorded compared to the previous month.** Vendors reported that movement restrictions and conflict-related challenges continued to affect the transportation of goods²⁹. Affordability remained the key constraint, mainly due to customers' financial limitations amid rising prices and vendors' inability to forecast price trends.

Central

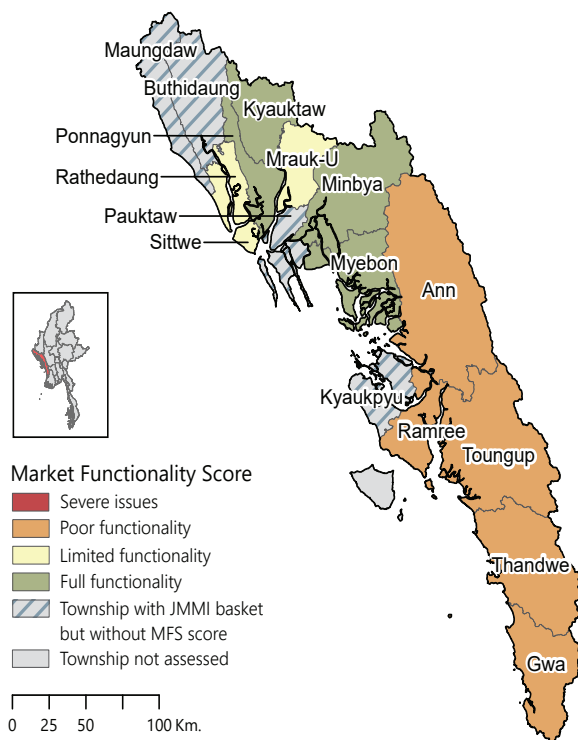
- **Sittwe recorded the highest JMMI Basket price in central Rakhine State, with prices increasing by 10% compared to May.** A sharp increases in JMMI Basket prices were also observed in Minbya (+14%) and Ponnagyun (+9%). These price increases were primarily driven by rising costs of key food commodities, particularly rice, chickpeas, vegetables, and fish paste.
- **In terms of availability and supply chains, nearly 50% of vendors in Sittwe, Kyauktaw, and Mrauk-U reported limited availability or stock-outs of key food and non-food items (NFIs).** Vendors in Mrauk-U reported

persistent market price volatility and increasing difficulties in procuring commodities. They noted that transportation disruptions and commodity losses during transit have constrained supply chains and reduced the availability of goods³⁰. These challenges are further exacerbated during the rainy season, leading to greater losses and more frequent supply chain disruptions³¹.

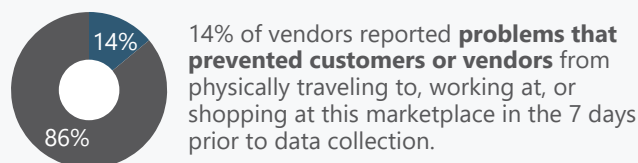
- **Market functionality remained relatively stable in Ponnagyun, Minbya, and Myebon, all of which were classified as fully functional. Meanwhile, market functionality in Kyauktaw and Mrauk-U showed slight improvement compared to May, although some constraints persisted.** Vendors in Kyauktaw reported that most traders procure goods through the Kyauktaw market, with a significant share of commodities originating from India and mainland Myanmar³². Despite these improvements in market operations, affordability remained the primary constraint affecting both vendors and consumers.

Southern

- **The highest JMMI basket prices were observed in southern Rakhine State, with significant increases in Thandwe (+28%), Ramree (+19%), Ann (+15%) and Toungup (+13%) compared with May.** These increases were mainly driven by higher rice prices, and other food staples (such as palm oils and vegetables) also contributed to the overall rise in basket costs. **Gwa, located in the southern part of the state, continued to record the highest overall JMMI basket value among townships in Rakhine state.**
- **Market functionality remained critically weak, with no major improvements observed in June. Markets in Southern Rakhine states, particularly in Ann, Gwa Thandwe, Toungup and Ramree remained under poor operating conditions.** Ongoing conflict and airstrikes³³ 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 across multiple markets, particularly for non-food items such as hygiene products, construction materials, and pharmaceuticals, with waiting times reaching up to 40 days.** In Ramree, Toungup, and Gwa, many items were reported as limited or unavailable due to reduced supply and transportation challenges driven by both ongoing conflict and the monsoon season. Construction material vendors in Gwa township reported that they are relying on existing stock, as transportation and access challenges have prevented the replenishment of new supplies³⁴.



Key market functionality figures



Most frequently reported security factors having a negative impact on business, customers or vendors themselves, by number of vendors²⁷

Fear of being injured/killed by airstrikes	23/143
Fear of looting	14/143
Explosive hazard	10/143

27. This excludes 'none' reported by 120 vendors.

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

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

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

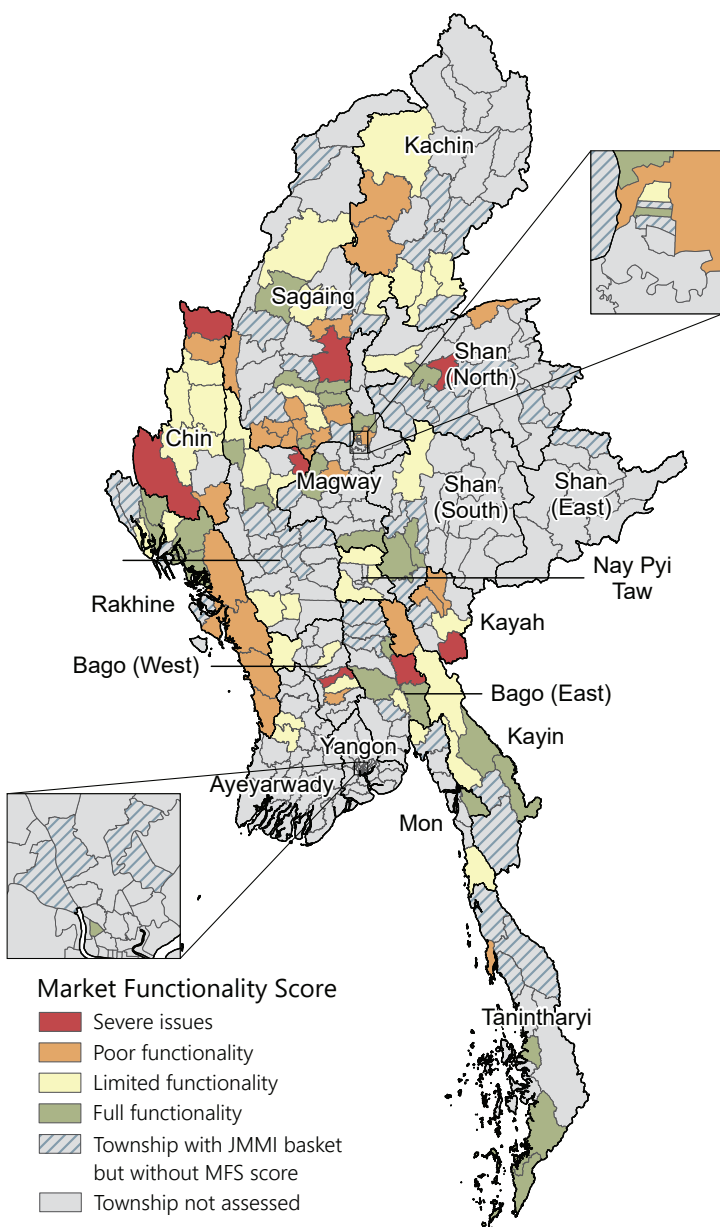
31. According to the feedbacks from ZCG members.

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

33. According to secondary source.

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

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



- **A relatively stable trend in JMMI basket prices was observed in Yangon, with a modest increase of 4% compared to May.** This rise was primarily driven by higher prices of onions (+33%), bananas (+33%), and chicken and pork meat (+10%), as well as the expansion of items collected compared to the previous round.
- **Sanchaung, the only township assessed for market functionality,** was classified as fully functional, with no major market-related challenges reported during this round.

Ayeyarwady

- **A slight increase in the JMMI basket was observed in Ayeyarwady compared to May.** Notable increases were recorded in Yegyi (+11%) and Lemyethna (+14%), driven by higher prices of key food commodities, particularly rice (+38%) and chicken and pork (+20%).
- **A slight improvement in market functionality was observed in both assessed townships, Yegyi and Lemyethna, which were classified as having limited functionality, compared to poor functionality in the previous round.** This improvement was primarily driven by high accessibility scores in Lemyethna Township. However, affordability remained a key constraint, driven by rising commodity prices, customers' limited purchasing power, and vendors' limited ability to anticipate price trends.

Naypyitaw

- **The state median JMMI Basket remained relatively stable in this round, with a notable increase of 5% observed in Lewe, which recorded the lowest JMMI Basket cost among the assessed townships.** 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.
- **Market functionality remained relatively stable, continuing to be classified as limited functionality, with no major changes observed across the assessed townships in Naypyitaw.** Affordability also remained the primary constraint, driven by customers' financial limitations and vendors' inability to anticipate future price trends.

Kachin

- **The median JMMI basket price in Kachin State increased by 12% compared to the previous round.** The most significant increases were recorded in Bhamo (+30%), Mohnyin (+20%), and Momauk (+16%). These increases were primarily driven by rising food commodity prices, particularly rice, fish products, and vegetables, which contributed substantially to the higher overall cost of the

basket.

- **Hpakant recorded the highest JMMI basket price among assessed townships in Kachin State.** Rice prices reached 7,000 MMK per pyi, compared to the national median of 4,950 MMK per pyi. Similarly, chicken and pork prices were nearly double the national median prices, contributing to the exceptionally high basket cost observed in the township
- **Market functionality continued to deteriorate in Kachin State. Mohnyin and Hpakant remained classified as having poor market functionality,** driven by weak performance in affordability, resilience, and infrastructure. Affordability remained the primary constraint across all assessed townships.
- Vendors in Bhamo reported no major market-related disruptions during the data collection period. However, poor road conditions continued to affect market operations and transportation³⁵.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY TOWNSHIP

State/Townships	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from May
Kachin	419,295	578,627	▲ 12%
Myitkyina	417,232	575,780	▲ 7%
Waingmaw	412,481	569,224	▲ 7%
Tanai	525,469	725,148	▲ 9%
Mohnyin	419,481	578,884	▲ 20%
Hpakant	575,338	793,967	▼ 3%
Bhamo	433,998	598,917	▲ 30%
Shwegu	342,672	472,888	▼ 1%
Momauk	390,593	539,018	▲ 16%
Mansi	470,016	661,042	NA
Yangon	387,095	534,192	▲ 4%
Insein	378,196	521,911	▲ 6%
North Okkalapa	379,156	523,235	▲ 2%
Dagon Myothit	383,945	529,844	▲ 4%
Sanchaung	418,746	577,869	▼ 4%
Hlaingtharya	389,625	537,682	▲ 6%
Hlaingtharya	366,718	506,071	NA
Ayeyarwady	372,734	514,374	▲ 13%
Yegyi	372,276	513,741	▲ 11%
Lemyethna	373,193	515,006	▲ 14%
Nay Pyi Taw	300,013	414,018	▼ 1%
Zay Yar Thi Ri	298,794	412,336	▲ 1%
Tatkon	326,433	450,478	▲ 3%
Lewe	264,726	365,322	▲ 5%

Fuel Key Findings

- National fuel prices continued to decline between May and June. Petrol prices decreased by 20%, with Octane 92 decreasing from 8,750 MMK to 7,500 MMK per litre, while diesel prices dropped by 11%, from 8,000 MMK to 7,160 MMK per litre.** Sharp price decreases were observed 72 out of 98 assessed townships. The largest reductions were recorded in Nay Pyi Taw, Bago (East), Kachin and Chin states. While prices in Kachin and Chin remained relatively high despite these declines, Nay Pyi Taw and Bago (East) continued to report comparatively low fuel prices that were closer to official market rates. Vendors in Kachin reported that fuel supplies originate from the Lweje border area on the Chinese side, and that local fuel prices are influenced by fluctuations in the Chinese yuan exchange rate³⁶. **In contrast, sharp increases in fuel prices were recorded in Shan (North) and Mon states, with the most pronounced rise observed in Namtu Township in Shan (North).** According to vendors, the increase was primarily driven by a shift in fuel sourcing from official fuel stations to unofficial outlets in June, where prices were generally higher³⁷.
- Fuel availability remained limited across all assessed states and regions. However, relatively better availability was reported in Kachin, Chin, Tanintharyi, Sagaing, Rakhine, Shan(North) and Ayeyarwady. Similarly, vendors in Mandalay reported improved access to fuel compared with the previous round. **Despite these improvements, fuel purchase restrictions continued to be reported in several areas and appear to be contributing to the expansion of unofficial fuel vendors and persistent supply shortages, particularly in Kayah, Magway, Rakhine, Shan (South) and Shan (North).** Furthermore, vendors in Shan (North) reported that, despite some improvement in fuel availability, Octane 92 petrol and premium diesel remained unavailable in their townships and consumers relied primarily on Chinese diesel imported by Han Htet. Vendors also reported that fuel prices remained highly volatile, often fluctuating significantly within a single week³⁸.
- Overall, the data indicate that improvements in market functionality were likely driven by declining fuel prices and improved fuel availability in some areas. However, the effects of higher fuel prices over the previous two to three months continued to impact markets. Vendors in Mon State reported that rising fuel costs had increased transportation and production expenses, leading some rice mills to reduce operations³⁹. As a result, rice supply tightened and prices increased, highlighting the ongoing effects of earlier fuel price increases on key commodity markets.

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 June 2026 round took place between 6th-21st June with a total of 947 KIIs conducted across 152 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 298 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. Several item specifications were updated this round, affecting direct comparability with previous periods. The dried fish item was changed to Nga Hnut Chaik to align with the MEB food basket composition. In the NFI basket, the single-size mosquito net was replaced with a double-size mosquito net, and the double-size blanket was replaced with a single-size blanket to align with the NFI guidance.

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, 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 humanitarian actors.

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

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

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

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

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

Northwest	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from May
National	373,025	514,775	▲ 6%
Chin	499,383	689,149	▲ 8%
Falam	503,956	695,460	▼ 4%
Hakha	578,855	798,820	▲ 4%
Thantlang	457,685	631,605	▼ 19%
Tedim	452,977	625,109	▲ 3%
Tonzang	553,110	763,292	NA
Matupi	466,128	643,257	▼ 2%
Kanpetlet	589,881	814,036	▲ 42%
Paletwa	537,780	742,136	▼ 4%
Sagaing	352,268	486,130	▼ 1%
Sagaing	331,674	457,710	▲ 2%
Myinmu	342,700	472,927	▲ 1%
Myaung	333,277	459,923	▲ 6%
Shwebo	293,562	405,116	▼ 4%
Khin-U	363,208	501,226	▼ 17%
Wetlet	330,893	456,632	▲ 12%
Kanbalu	334,240	461,251	▼ 1%
Ye-U	374,629	516,988	▲ 8%
Tabayin	320,412	442,169	▲ 1%
Taze	353,280	487,527	▲ 3%
Monywa	376,641	519,764	▼ 5%
Budalin	333,537	460,281	▼ 9%
Ayadaw	443,536	612,080	▲ 45%
Chaung-U	348,109	480,390	▲ 17%
Yinmarbin	425,007	586,509	▲ 24%
Kani	365,566	504,481	▲ 5%
Salingyi	386,651	533,578	▲ 4%
Pale	318,255	439,192	NA%
Katha	606,470	836,929	▲ 8%
Indaw	365,755	504,742	▼ 3%
Tigyaing	378,207	521,926	▼ 1%
Kawlin	360,674	497,730	▲ 3%
Wuntho	371,363	512,481	▲ 1%
Pinlebu	380,347	524,880	▲ 12%
Kale	359,460	496,055	▲ 2%
Mawlaik	408,022	563,071	▲ 2%
Paungbyin	512,641	707,445	0%
Homalin	599,556	827,387	▲ 20%
Lahe	518,043	714,900	0%
Magway	352,400	486,312	▼ 1%
Magway	375,363	518,002	▼ 6%
Yenangyaung	399,627	551,485	▼ 1%
Chauk	375,112	517,655	▼ 2%

Natmauk	318,530	439,572	▼ 5%
Minbu	374,961	517,446	▼ 6%
Salin	371,099	512,116	▼ 7%
Thayet	356,230	491,597	▼ 4%
Mindon	404,466	558,163	▲ 7%
Pakokku	408,519	563,756	▲ 34%
Yesagyo	341,573	471,370	▲ 10%
Pauk	382,410	527,726	▲ 2%
Seikphyu	336,444	464,293	▲ 19%
Gangaw	355,946	491,205	▲ 6%
Tilin	321,397	443,527	▲ 9%
Mandalay	364,191	502,583	▲ 6%
Aungmyaythazan	376,617	519,732	▲ 6%
Chanayethazan	356,282	491,669	▲ 6%
Mahaungmyay	377,599	521,086	▲ 3%
Chanmyathazi	399,136	550,808	▲ 5%
Patheingyi	390,939	539,496	NA
Madaya	324,103	447,263	▲ 9%
Myingyan	325,827	449,642	▼ 1%
Taungtha	309,533	427,155	▲ 8%
Natogyi	343,077	473,447	▲ 1%
Nyaung-U	340,741	470,222	0%
Yamethin	369,161	509,442	▲ 7%

Southeast			
Kayin	379,945	524,324	▲ 1%
Hpa-An	346,951	478,793	▲ 3%
Hlaingbwe	345,063	476,187	0%
Hpapun	440,942	608,500	▲ 5%
Thandaunggyi	360,981	498,154	▼ 3%
Myawaddy	378,643	522,527	▼ 4%
Kawkareik	398,073	549,341	▼ 4%
Kyainseikgyi	389,434	537,418	▲ 1%
Tanintharyi	383,785	529,623	▲ 3%
Dawei	415,895	573,935	▼ 1%
Launglon	313,974	433,284	▲ 9%
Thayetchaung	408,629	563,908	▼ 7%
Yebyu	426,234	588,203	▼ 6%
Myeik	347,168	479,091	▲ 4%
Kawthoung	364,517	503,033	NA
Bokpyin	379,107	523,168	▲ 6%
Mon	394,084	543,836	▲ 15%
Mawlamyine	377,082	520,374	▼ 3%
Kyaikmaraw	429,268	592,389	▲ 39%
Ye	412,187	568,818	▲ 18%
Kyaikto	415,913	573,960	▲ 21%

Bilin	331,507	457,480	▼ 6%
Bago (East)	337,415	465,632	▼ 1%
Nyaunglebin	325,550	449,259	▼ 5%
Kyauktaga	339,554	468,585	▲ 8%
Daik-U	389,143	537,018	▲ 5%
Shwegyin	313,500	432,630	▼ 8%
Taungoo	358,392	494,581	▲ 7%
Yedashe	302,834	417,911	NA%
Kyaukkyi	395,737	546,118	▲ 8%
Oktwin	323,548	446,496	▼ 4%
Htantabin	341,513	471,288	▼ 3%
Bago (West)	325,886	449,722	▼ 1%
Padaung	317,195	437,729	▲ 3%
Paungde	308,320	425,481	▲ 1%
Minhla	328,247	452,981	▼ 10%
Okpho	342,713	472,943	▼ 14%
Gyobingauk	332,574	458,952	▲ 1%

Rakhine			
Rakhine	399,088	550,741	▲ 6%
Sittwe	527,649	728,156	▲ 10%
Ponnagyun	382,196	527,430	▲ 9%
Mrauk-U	328,467	453,284	▼ 6%
Kyauktaw	329,451	454,642	▼ 3%
Minbya	371,253	512,329	▲ 14%
Myebon	358,636	494,917	▲ 4%
Pauktaw	337,676	465,993	▼ 4%
Rathedaung	426,786	588,965	▲ 7%
Maungdaw	375,429	518,092	▲ 4%
Buthidaung	368,961	509,166	▲ 4%
Kyaukpyu	385,341	531,770	▲ 5%
Ramree	561,302	774,597	▲ 19%
Ann	566,414	781,652	▲ 15%
Thandwe	529,638	730,900	▲ 28%
Toungup	435,911	601,557	▲ 13%
Gwa	574,510	792,824	0%

Kayah			
Kayah	403,846	557,307	▲ 3%
Loikaw	410,748	566,832	▲ 1%
Demoso	469,871	648,422	▲ 5%
Hpruso	374,034	516,166	▲ 2%
Bawlake	467,202	644,739	NA%
Mese	398,418	549,816	▲ 7%

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

Northwest	Octane 92	Change from May	Diesel	Change from May
National	7,000	▼ 20%	7,160	▼ 11%
Chin	13,125	▼ 13%	15,000	0%
Falam	13,250	▼ 12%	11,000	▼ 45%
Thantlang	13,000	▼ 13%	13,250	▼ 15%
Tedim	15,000	▲ 15%	16,250	▲ 35%
Tonzang	11,250	NA	NA	NA
Matupi	7,000	▼ 42%	8,000	▼ 43%
Kanpetlet	15,000	0%	16,000	NA
Paletwa	14,000	▼ 7%	15,500	▼ 3%
Sagaing	9,000	▼ 10%	8,000	▼ 17%
Sagaing	3,990	▼ 16%	4,120	▼ 18%
Myinmu	8,000	▼ 11%	6,900	▼ 29%
Myaung	8,250	▼ 8%	5,450	▲ 6%
Shwebo	8,500	▼ 3%	7,000	▼ 10%
Khin-U	8,000	▼ 43%	7,000	▼ 38%
Wetlet	9,500	▼ 5%	8,000	▲ 5%
Kanbalu	10,000	▼ 9%	9,500	NA
Ye-U	8,500	▼ 11%	7,000	▼ 22%
Tabayin	9,000	▼ 5%	8,000	▲ 13%
Monywa	10,000	▼ 23%	10,500	▲ 30%
Ayadaw	8,500	▼ 6%	8,000	▼ 33%
Chaung-U	7,500	▼ 6%	5,500	NA
Yinmarbin	8,500	▼ 8%	7,000	▲ 17%
Kawlin	11,000	▼ 12%	10,000	▼ 9%
Kale	10,000	▼ 9%	10,000	0%
Budalin	9,000	0%	8,000	▲ 14%
Katha	23,000	▲ 21%	24,000	▲ 33%
Pinlebu	15,000	0%	13,000	▼ 7%
Paungbyin	15,000	▲ 3%	15,500	0%
Homalin	15,000	▲ 7%	16,000	▲ 7%
Magway	6,000	▼ 2%	6,250	▼ 6%
Magway	4,065	▼ 15%	4,160	▼ 17%
Yenangyaung	4,085	▼ 13%	5,005	▼ 5%
Chauk	4,690	0%	5,230	0%
Natmauk	3,995	▼ 16%	4,500	▼ 18%
Minbu	4,065	▼ 15%	4,160	▼ 17%
Salin	4,450	▼ 13%	4,750	▼ 23%
Mindon	6,000	▼ 4%	8,250	▲ 3%
Pakokku	6,700	▼ 4%	7,400	▼ 8%
Yesagyo	7,750	▼ 3%	7,500	▼ 6%
Pauk	7,500	▼ 25%	6,250	▼ 11%
Seikphyu	6,500	▲ 8%	7,000	▲ 11%

Gangaw	10,500	▼ 5%	9,000	▼ 40%
Tilin	10,000	▼ 17%	7,500	▼ 14%
Mandalay	5,175	▼ 23%	5,400	▼ 23%
Madaya	7,500	▼ 9%	7,500	▼ 17%
Myingyan	4,113	▼ 15%	4,220	▼ 17%
Taungtha	5,350	▼ 20%	5,600	▼ 20%
Natogyi	8,000	0%	7,000	▼ 22%
Nyaung-U	4,090	NA	4,640	NA
Yamethin	5,000	▲ 11%	5,200	▲ 2%
Southeast				
Bago (East)	4,738	▼ 37%	5,631	▼ 30%
Nyaunglebin	4,975	▲ 3%	5,763	▲ 23%
Kyauktaga	6,000	▼ 20%	8,000	0%
Shwegyin	3,910	▼ 14%	4,830	▼ 5%
Htantabin	4,500	▼ 59%	5,500	▼ 37%
Bago (West)	6,000	▲ 3%	6,000	▼ 21%
Padaung	7,000	▲ 27%	7,500	▲ 54%
Paungde	5,500	▼ 27%	6,000	▼ 21%
Minhla	6,500	▲ 18%	10,000	▲ 11%
Okpho	3,995	▼ 52%	4,080	▼ 44%
Gyobingauk	6,000	▲ 3%	6,000	▼ 27%
Kayin	7,500	▼ 21%	8,000	▼ 18%
Hpa-An	7,500	▲ 2%	7,200	▼ 20%
Hlaingbwe	7,750	▼ 18%	8,000	▼ 16%
Hpapun	7,000	▼ 22%	8,000	▼ 20%
Thandaunggyi	7,000	▼ 33%	9,000	▼ 25%
Myawaddy	9,750	0%	NA	
Mon	6,500	▲ 8%	7,500	0%
Kyaikmaraw	7,000	0%	7,500	NA
Ye	6,000	0%	NA	NA
Kyaikto	6,500	0%	NA	NA
Tanintharyi	5,350	▼ 2%	6,250	▼ 2%
Launglon	5,500	▼ 19%	6,250	▼ 17%
Myeik	5,000	▼ 9%	NA	NA
Kawthoung	7,000	NA	6,500	NA
Bokpyin	5,200	▼ 4%	5,700	▼ 11%
Shan/Kayah				
Kayah	8,250	▼ 8%	7,160	▼ 12%
Loikaw	4,305	▼ 22%	5,320	▼ 15%
Demoso	8,000	▼ 11%	9,000	▼ 10%
Bawlake	10,000	NA	NA	NA
Mese	8,500	▼ 6%	NA	NA

Shan (North)	11,000	▲ 10%	10,500	▼ 19%
Muse	8,800	▼ 11%	7,500	▼ 12%
Namtu	13,000	▲ 30%	12,000	▼ 8%
Namhsan	10,000	▼ 18%	9,000	▼ 31%
Mongmit	12,000	▼ 23%	21,000	NA
Shan (South)	7,500	▼ 19%	7,750	▼ 30%
Nyaungshwe	4,850	▲ 1%	4,600	▼ 16%
Lawksawk	13,000	▲ 30%	8,810	▼ 32%
Pinlaung	7,500	▼ 25%	7,500	▼ 38%
Pekon	7,500	▼ 12%	8,000	▼ 20%
Rakhine				
Rakhine	10,000	▼ 9%	8,500	▲ 6%
Sittwe	19,000	NA	NA	NA
Ponnagyun	11,000	0%	8,600	▲ 8%
Mrauk-U	10,000	▼ 5%	8,000	0%
Kyauktaw	10,000	▼ 5%	8,000	0%
Minbya	11,000	0%	8,500	▲ 6%
Myebon	10,000	▼ 9%	8,000	▼ 6%
Rathedaung	8,500	▼ 23%	9,000	▼ 5%
Ramree	11,500	▼ 4%	8,500	▼ 6%
Ann	11,500	▼ 4%	9,750	▼ 19%
Thandwe	8,750	▼ 3%	8,250	▲ 3%
Toungup	9,000	▼ 18%	7,500	▼ 6%
Gwa	9,000	▼ 10%	9,500	NA
Sub regions; Kachin, Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy, Naypyitaw				
Kachin	10,000	▼ 25%	9,500	▼ 21%
Tanai	7,500	▼ 50%	6,000	NA
Mohnyin	11,000	▼ 12%	11,500	▼ 4%
Hpakant	14,000	▼ 22%	NA	NA
Bhamo	10,000	▼ 17%	9,500	NA
Shwegu	10,000	▼ 29%	12,500	▲ 4%
Momauk	10,000	▼ 17%	7,750	▼ 14%
Ayeyarwaddy	7,000	▼ 18%	6,750	▼ 16%
Yegyi	7,000	▼ 22%	8,000	▼ 19%
Lemyethna	7,000	▼ 13%	8,000	▼ 13%
Naypyitaw	4,000	▼ 50%	8,000	▼ 25%
Zayyarthiri	4,000	▼ 50%	4,105	▼ 32%
Tatkon	6,000	▼ 25%	6,500	▼ 28%
Lewe	4,000	▼ 50%	4,105	▼ 32%
Yangon	3,658	NA	4,245	NA
North Okkalapa	3,615	NA	4,190	NA
Dagon Myothit	3,700	NA	4,300	NA

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

Median prices and month-on-month price change of all monitored NFIs⁴⁰ by state / region

Location	June	May	Change from May
Chin	102,261	70,918	▲ 44%
Ayeyarwady	66,498	66,422	0%
Kachin	65,609	92,389	▼ 29%
Yangon	64,163	50,863	▲ 26%
Bago (East)	61,426	42,598	▲ 44%
Mon	60,555	60,534	0%
Kayah	54,497	57,434	▼ 5%
Shan (North)	53,552	50,626	▲ 6%
Shan (South)	53,096	50,727	▲ 5%
Kayin	52,919	47,841	▲ 11%
Tanintharyi	49,702	50,859	▼ 2%
Shan (East)	49,702	50,863	▼ 2%
Rakhine	48,840	72,816	▼ 33%
Bago (West)	47,139	51,398	▼ 8%
Mandalay	43,297	48,722	▼ 11%
Nay Pyi Taw	42,575	39,051	▲ 9%
Sagaing	41,876	42,147	▼ 1%
Magway	38,919	37,318	▲ 4%

Median prices and month-on-month price change of labor cost⁴¹ by state/region

Location	June	May	Change from May
Tanintharyi	22500 MMK	22500 MMK	0%
Kachin	20000 MMK	20000 MMK	0%
Kayah	20000 MMK	15000 MMK	▲ 33%
Chin	20000 MMK	20000 MMK	0%
Shan (North)	18250 MMK	15000 MMK	▲ 22%
Rakhine	18000 MMK	10000 MMK	▲ 80%
Ayeyarwady	18000 MMK	18000 MMK	0%
Shan (South)	17500 MMK	17500 MMK	0%
National	15000 MMK	15000 MMK	0%
Kayin	15000 MMK	15000 MMK	0%
Sagaing	15000 MMK	15000 MMK	0%
Mon	15000 MMK	20000 MMK	▼ 25%
Nay Pyi Taw	15000 MMK	11000 MMK	▲ 36%
Magway	13000 MMK	15000 MMK	▼ 13%
Mandalay	12250 MMK	12000 MMK	▲ 2%
Bago (East)	10000 MMK	20000 MMK	▼ 50%
Yangon	10000 MMK	NA	NA
Bago (West)	7500 MMK	15000 MMK	▼ 50%

Median prices and month-on-month price change of all monitored WASH Items⁴² by National Level

Items	Unit	June	May	Change from May
Bucket	20 litres	15,500 MMK	15,000 MMK	▲ 3%
Sanitary Pad	10 pieces	2,900 MMK	2,900 MMK	NA
Soap	60gr bar	2,500 MMK	2,500 MMK	NA
Metformin	10 pieces	1,900 MMK	2,075 MMK	▼ 8%
Metronidazole	10 pieces	1,475 MMK	1,500 MMK	▼ 2%
Amoxicillin	10 pieces	2,350 MMK	2,475 MMK	▼ 5%
Paracetamol	10 pieces	1,500 MMK	1,500 MMK	0%

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

41. 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.

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