

Myanmar | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

4-20 July 2026

INTRODUCTION

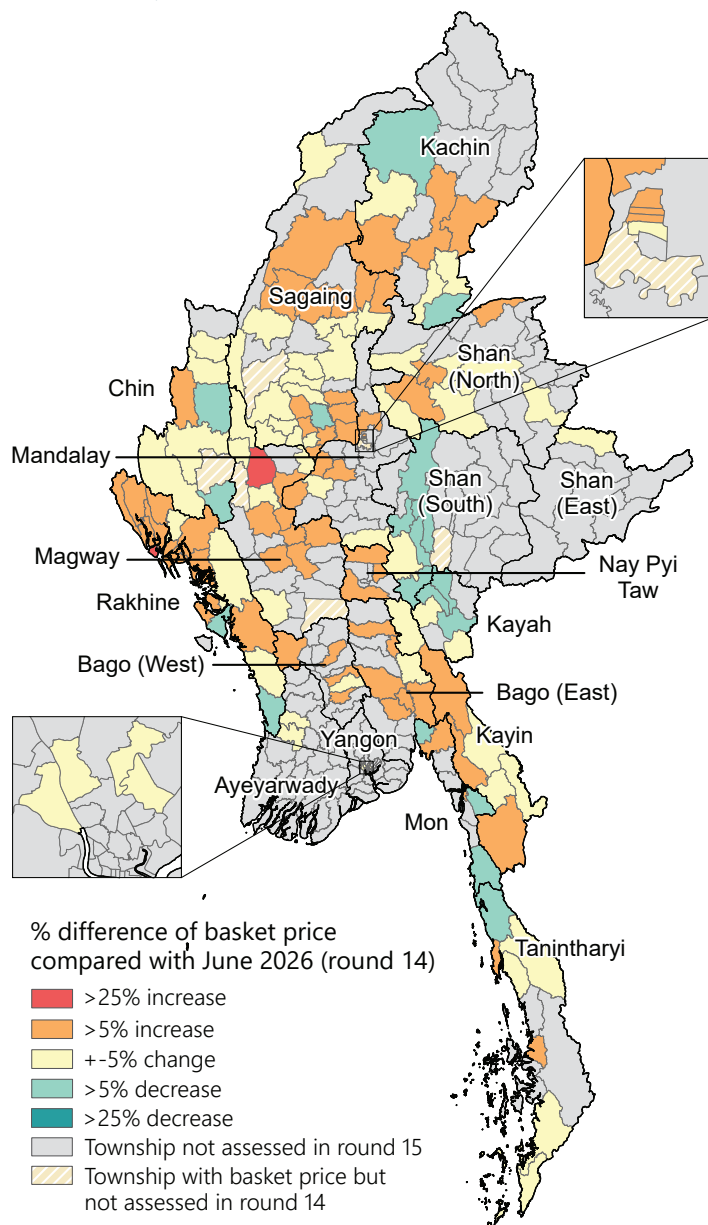
With the aim of informing actors in the cash and markets space in Myanmar, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) tracks markets and prices through monthly data collection using harmonised tools and analysis frameworks.

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 312 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 June to July 2026



KEY INDICATORS

Cost of JMMI Basket³

531,388 MMK

▲ 16,613 MMK +3%

Cost of Monitored Food Items

385,064 MMK

▲ 12,039 MMK +3%

Cost of Monitored NFI Items⁴

52,384 MMK

▲ 3,132 MMK +6%

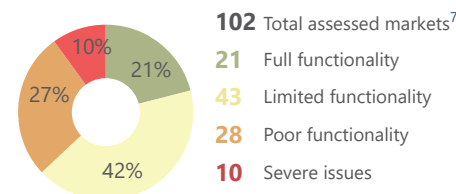
Cost of WASH Items⁵

55,673 MMK

▼ 112 MMK 0%

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

MARKET FUNCTIONALITY SCORE



KEY FINDINGS

- A slight increase in the national median JMMI basket price (531,388 MMK) was observed in July, representing a 3% increase compared to June. This increase was primarily driven by higher prices of key food commodities, NFIs and construction materials across most assessed townships. Seasonal disruptions and ongoing conflict continued to affect market resilience and place upward pressure on commodity prices.
- National median fuel prices continued to decline in July, with petrol and diesel prices decreasing by 14% and 9%, respectively, largely due to improved fuel availability. However, fuel purchase limits remained in place, contributing to localized shortages and unofficial fuel sales. Fuel prices remained particularly high in Kachin, Chin, Sagaing, and Rakhine, while notable increases were observed in Bago (East) and Nay Pyi Taw where vendors reported higher transportation costs and limited fuel availability.
- Market functionality slightly deteriorated compared to June. Affordability remained the primary challenge across assessed markets, driven by customers' limited purchasing power and vendors' difficulty in anticipating price trends. Market conditions remained particularly constrained in conflict-affected areas of Sagaing, Chin, Magway, Bago (East and West), Rakhine, Shan (North), and Kayah, where ongoing conflict, access constraints, and supply chain disruptions continued to affect market performance 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 (on 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 3.

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 (CVA), 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

The national median JMMI Basket recorded an increase of 3% compared to the last round. 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 Magway (+14%), Yangon (+7%), and Rakhine (+6%), as well as rising prices of other commodities, including NFIs and construction materials. In addition, the increase in commodity prices was largely attributable to seasonal disruptions and ongoing conflict, which continue to affect market resilience and drive up commodity prices.

At the state/regional level, significant increases in JMMI Basket prices were observed in Rakhine (+14%), Magway and Bago (East) (+13% each), and Bago (West) (+10%).

In Rakhine State, price increases were primarily driven by higher prices of key food commodities, particularly rice and vegetables, alongside transport constraints caused by ongoing conflict, monsoon-related disruptions, and travel restrictions. Vendors reported that heavy rainfall, checkpoint closures, and travel restrictions continued to hinder the movement of goods, contributing to longer restocking times and higher commodity prices⁹. In Magway Region, ongoing conflict and disruptions along key transportation routes contributed to price increases and negatively affected the availability of commodities and the resilience of supply chains. In Bago (West), the increase in the JMMI Basket was primarily driven by rising prices of key food staples, particularly palm oil and rice. Vendors also reported that transport constraints, checkpoints, and limited employment opportunities continued to affect market access and customers' purchasing power¹⁰. In contrast, the median JMMI Basket remained relatively stable in Tanintharyi. However, notable price increases were recorded in Myeik and Launglon townships due to accessibility constraints and supply chain disruptions.

Minor increases were observed at the national level for the Non-Food Items (NFI) Basket (+6%). Prices of construction materials continued to fluctuate and were reported as limited or completely unavailable in up to seven states/regions. Similarly, the availability of medicines remained restricted in Kachin, Kayah, Chin, Bago (East and West), Northern Shan, Magway, Rakhine, and Sagaing. Limited availability or complete unavailability of petrol and diesel were also reported in Kayah, Bago (East), and Nay Pyi Taw.

Fuel prices continued to decline as they have since May, with petrol (Octane 92) decreasing by 14% and diesel by 9% compared to the last round. A total of 67 out of 108

assessed townships reported 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 remained particularly high in Kachin, Chin, Sagaing, and Rakhine states, where access constraints and limited availability continued to affect market supply. Notable increases in fuel prices were observed in Bago (East), where petrol prices increased by 27% and diesel prices by 24%. Vendors reported that fuel had become increasingly difficult to obtain, leading to higher transportation costs and, consequently, increased commodity prices¹¹.

In terms of market functionality, 43 of the 102 assessed markets were classified as having limited functionality, 28 as having poor functionality, and 10 as having severe functionality constraints. These scores were primarily driven by affordability challenges, including consumers' financial constraints, vendors' limited ability to forecast the future price trends, and the impacts of seasonal disruptions and ongoing conflict dynamics. Meanwhile, 21 markets were assessed as fully functional, representing a slight deterioration compared to June.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY STATE/REGION¹²

State/Region	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from June
National	385,064	531,388	▲ 3%
Chin	476,683	657,822	▼ 5%
Sagaing	377,304	520,679	▲ 7%
Magway	398,577	550,036	▲ 13%
Mandalay	383,850	529,712	▲ 5%
Kayin	393,715	543,327	▲ 4%
Tanintharyi	384,519	530,636	0%
Bago (East)	380,023	524,431	▲ 13%
Bago (West)	359,062	495,506	▲ 10%
Mon	382,559	527,931	▼ 3%
Kayah	383,850	529,713	▼ 5%
Shan (South)	320,548	442,356	▼ 6%
Shan (North)	458,067	632,133	▲ 4%
Shan (East)	514,498	710,008	▲ 2%
Rakhine	453,171	625,376	▲ 14%
Kachin	441,636	609,457	▲ 5%
Yangon	379,302	523,437	▼ 2%
Ayeyarwady	361,980	499,533	▼ 3%
Nay Pyi Taw	330,602	456,230	▲ 10%

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.

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

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

12. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI and our additional fuel analysis on the page 8 of this document.

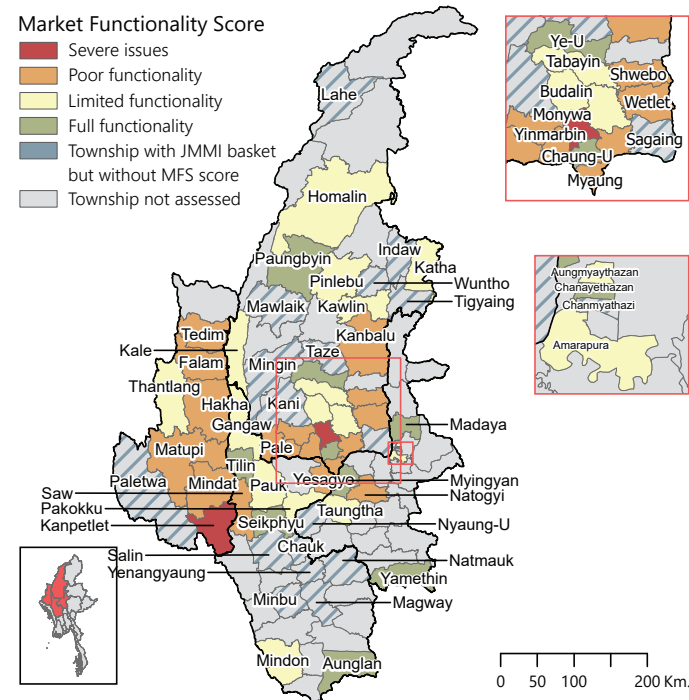
12. A list of admin 3 (township)-level JMMI Basket costs can be found in annex 1.



World Food Programme



Sub-region: Northwest



Chin

- A slight decrease in the state median JMMI Basket was observed in Chin State in July compared to June. At the township level, notable decreases were recorded in Kanpetlet (-13%) and Hakha (-12%). The largest price reductions were observed in key food staples, including split chickpea, onion, other vegetables, pork, and dried fish. In Kanpetlet, the decline was partly influenced by a reduction in the number of items collected, as many NFI products were unavailable due to restocking difficulties¹⁴.
- Tantlang remained the most expensive township in Chin State, with a JMMI Basket value of 773,161 MMK. Tantlang also reportedly experienced the largest increase in JMMI Basket price (+22%) compared to the previous round. For more detail, a pyi of rice was reported at 9,350 MMK (compared to the national median of 4,913 MMK per pyi).
- Market functionality relatively deteriorated across all assessed townships in Chin state compared to the previous round. Affordability remained the weakest dimension across all markets, driven by higher prices, customers' financial constraints, and vendors' limited ability to anticipate price trends.
- Supply chain disruptions may further constrain the transportation and restocking of commodities, raising concerns about future supply shortages and reduced stock availability in Kanpetlet and Mindat townships. These challenges are directly linked to accessibility constraints resulting from ongoing conflict and attacks in the two townships¹⁵.

Sagaing

- A slight increase in the state median JMMI Basket was observed in July compared to June. Price increases were recorded particularly food staples, including palm oil (+16%), chickpea (+10%) and rice (+6%) at the state level.
- Katha recorded the second-highest JMMI Basket value among all assessed townships this month, reaching 913,282 MMK, reflecting a 9% increase in the state median basket price. Homalin ranked third. The elevated basket value is likely linked to the presence of numerous checkpoints in the township, which restrict the movement of commodities and vendors reported that rising transportation costs have led to substantial increases in commodity prices¹⁶.
- A slight improvement of market functionality was observed in Chaung-U, Paungbyin, and Ye-U which were reported to be fully functional, while markets in Monywa were the only ones classified as having severe market functionality in Sagaing region. However, market functionality continued to deteriorate across other townships in Sagaing Region, with most assessed markets exhibiting poor to limited functionality due to ongoing access constraints and affordability issues.
- Availability remained limited, with key food commodities such as rice, split chickpea, and meat products reported

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

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

18. According to secondary source.

July 2026
as partially or completely unavailable in several townships, particularly Kanbalu, Monywa, and Salingyi.

- WASH and NFI items including petrol and medicines also continued to face supply constraints across these townships. Vendors reported that, due to rising commodity prices and concerns about fire hazards and ongoing conflicts, they were reluctant to maintain large quantities of goods¹⁷.

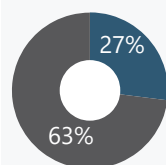
Mandalay

- The state-level JMMI Basket recorded a continued increase of 5% in this round. The increase was primarily driven by persistently high prices for onions (+43%) and other key food staples, particularly palm oil (+38%), at the regional level. At the township level, notable increases were observed in Nyaung U (+18%), Aungmyaythazan (+11%), and Chanayethazan (+10%).
- Compared with the previous month, market functionality in Taungtha slightly declined, shifting from full to limited functionality due to concerns related to storage infrastructure. Meanwhile, accessibility constraints in Nahtogyi Township continued to affect market supply, and market functionality remained classified as poor.
- Availability and supply chains generally remained strong. However, transportation constraints in Nahtogyi Township continued to affect market supply as a result of ongoing conflict and airstrikes¹⁸. Consequently, market conditions in the township were classified as having poor functionality.

Magway

- A slight increase in the state median JMMI Basket was observed in July, with notable increases recorded in Pauk (+27%), Pakokku (+15%), and Salin (+12%). Price increases were observed across several key commodities, particularly tomato (+38%), chickpea (+19%), palm oil (+19%), and rice (+14%) at the regional level.
- Pauk recorded the highest JMMI basket value in Magway, reaching 671,432 MMK in July. The increase was largely driven by increasing of key food items prices particularly rice (+50%) and palm oil (+42%).
- Despite higher commodity prices, market functionality remained relatively stable across Magway Region. Most assessed markets continued to operate with limited functionality, while market conditions remained particularly constrained in the conflict-affected townships of Saw and Yesagyo. Yesagyo Township showed a slight improvement, shifting from severe to poor market functionality constraints. In Saw, the conflict dynamics that limited data collection in June may also have influenced the continued poor classification in the township.
- Availability remained limited, with rice, meat products, fruits, and vegetables reported as partially or completely unavailable in several townships within Pakokku District, particularly Pakokku, Yesagyo, Pauk, and Saw. Medicines also continued to face limited availability across these townships.

Key market functionality figures



27% 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 vendors¹³

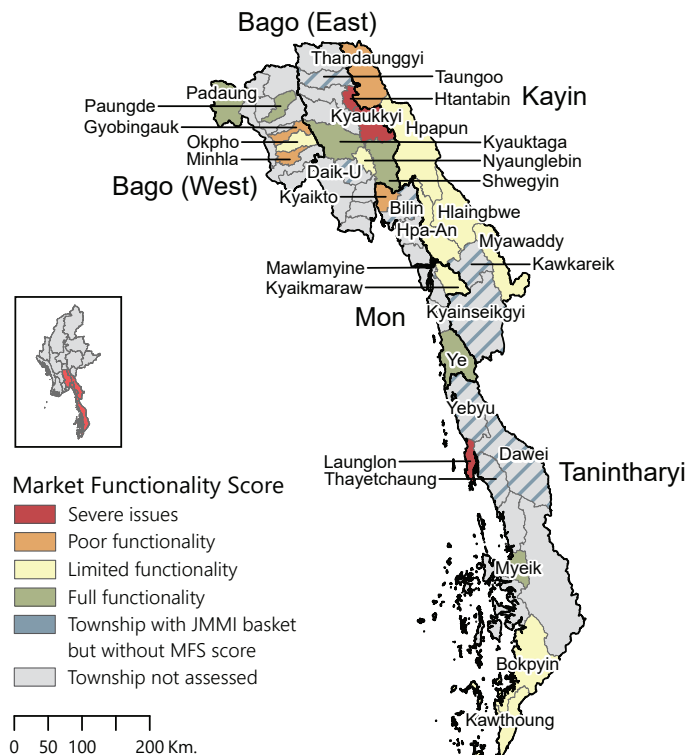
Fear of being injured/airstrikes	34/244
Presence of armed groups	16/244
Curfews	16/244

13. This excludes 'none' reported by 178 vendors.

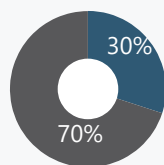
14. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI and according to secondary source.

15. According to secondary source.

Sub-region: Southeast



Key market functionality figures



30% 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. Fear of being recruited by army group and presence of armed group were the most commonly cited reasons, aligning with the accessibility constraints.

When reported, most common difficulties faced by vendors to maintain their business operational and well-stocked, by number of vendors¹⁹

Movement restrictions	21/109
Accessing money or cash to pay suppliers	14/109
Availability of core goods	13/109

Bago (East)

- **A slight increase in the state median JMMI Basket was observed in Bago (East) compared to June**, with a more notable increase in Shwegyin (+20%), Htantabin (+18%), Nyaunglebin (+18%) and Daik-U (+11%), mainly driven by increasing of prices in key food commodities such as rice, chickpea, and fish products.
- **Compared with the previous month, market functionality in Bago (East) slightly deteriorated.** Htantabin experienced a significant decline, shifting from fully functional to severe market functionality constraints, while Kyaukkyi remained severely constrained. Affordability continued to be a major challenge, driven by customers' limited purchasing power and vendors' inability to forecast price trends.
- **Market accessibility and resilience has further deteriorated in Htantabin and Kyaukkyi, reflecting the continued impact of ongoing conflict dynamics and the transportation constraints.** Vendors reported that fuel had become increasingly difficult to obtain, leading to higher transportation costs and, consequently, increased commodity prices²⁰.

Bago (West)

- **The median JMMI Basket price in Bago (West) slightly increased this month**, driven by notable price increases in Padaung (+18%) and Paungde (+11%), and more moderate increases in most other townships. The increase was primarily driven by higher prices of key food staples, particularly palm oil (+40%).
- **Market functionality in Minhla and Gyobingauk continued to deteriorate, primarily due to accessibility constraints and affordability concerns.** Vendors reported that poor transport conditions and checkpoints restricted the movement of goods, while rising commodity prices and limited employment opportunities reduced customers' purchasing power²¹.
- **Despite increasing prices, market functionality improved in Padaung and Paungde**, with both markets classified as fully functional. In contrast, Okpho remained classified as having limited market functionality, primarily due to accessibility constraints.

Kayin

- **The JMMI basket remained stable at the state level (+4% compared to June). However, a continuous increase was observed in Hpaun (+15%), 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, particularly in rice (+30%).

- **Market functionality was classified as limited across all assessed townships, except Thandaunggyi.** Thandaunggyi continued to experience poor market functionality due to persistent accessibility constraints. Myawaddy and Hlaingbwe both shifted from full to limited functionality. In Hlaingbwe, the decline was driven by reduced market resilience amid ongoing conflict.
- **Product availability sharply declined in Hpaun**, where both food and NFI items were reported as partially limited or completely unavailable due to the presence of checkpoints and transportation constraints²².

Mon

- **The JMMI Basket remained stable in Mon State (-3% compared to June).** Notable declines were observed in Kyaikmaraw (-14%) and Ye (-12%), which were partly offset by an increase in Bilen (+11%). Overall, these changes were primarily driven by reductions in rice prices, which decreased by 38% in Kyaikmaraw and 30% in Ye.
- **Market functionality showed slight deterioration in Kyaikmaraw and Kyaikto townships.** Kyaikmaraw shifted from full to limited functionality, while Kyaikto declined from limited to poor functionality. Meanwhile, markets in Ye were classified as fully functional. Affordability remained the driving factor behind lower MFS in Kyaikto.
- **Although overall availability was not significantly affected**, vendors reported that difficulties in sourcing key commodities and rising supplier prices were the main factors disrupting supply chains²³.

Tanintharyi

- **Although the state median JMMI Basket remained stable compared to June, notable increases were recorded in Myeik (+11%) and Launglon (+7%).** These increases were mainly driven by rising prices of key food items such as rice, chickpea, and palm oil.
- **Market functionality deteriorated slightly across all assessed townships except Myeik.** Markets in Dawei and Bokpyin shifted from full to limited functionality, primarily due to supply chain disruptions.
- **Launglon remained classified as having poor market functionality**, making it the only assessed township with significant operational constraints. These challenges were mainly driven by accessibility constraints and supply chain disruptions, which limited the availability and movement of commodities. Vendors reported that medicines and other NFI items are primarily sourced from Myeik and transported by water, as road transport is not permitted and creating delays in restocking and increasing the risk of temporary shortages²⁴.

19. This excludes 'none' reported by 61 vendors.

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

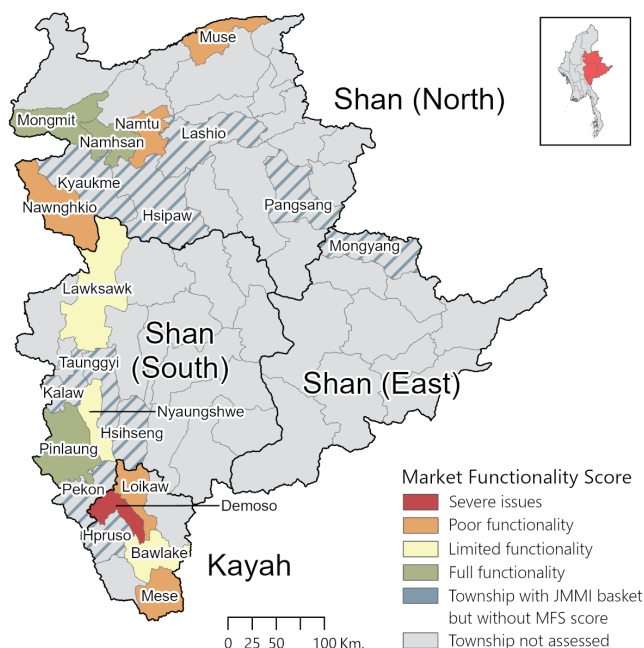
21. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI.

22. According to secondary source.

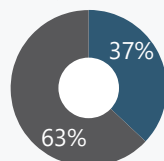
23. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI.

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

Sub-region: Shan and Kayah



Key market functionality figures



37% 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 vendors²⁵

Ongoing active conflict	19/67
Availability of core goods	15/67
Prices charged by suppliers	14/67
Movement restrictions	13/67

Shan (North)

- The **JMMI Basket** remained relatively stable in Northern Shan, which recorded a **4% increase compared to the previous round**. Notable increases in basket prices were observed in several townships, particularly Kyaukme (+8%), Namhsan (+8%), and Muse (+7%). Muse recorded the highest basket value in the state. This was largely driven by increases in the prices of key staples, including palm oil (+22%) and rice (+6%) .
- Nawngkhio, which was not assessed in the previous round, was classified as having poor market functionality**. Market functionality also continued to deteriorate in Namtu and Muse, both of which were classified as having poor functionality. These deteriorations were primarily driven by affordability constraints, ongoing access challenges, and limited market resilience.
- Market functionality in Namhsan remained unchanged, with markets continuing to operate at full functionality. **MFS improvements were observed in Mongmit, which shifted from limited to fully functional**. This improvement was driven by a higher affordability score compared to the last round.

Shan (South)

- The state-level JMMI Basket recorded a slight decrease of 6% compared to June. At the township level, notable declines were observed in Taunggyi (-11%), Lawksaw (-9%), and Nyaungshwe and Kalaw (-8% each). This downward trend was primarily driven by reductions in the prices of key food commodities, including fish paste (-23%), dried fish (-13%) and rice (-11%) at the state level.
- The overall decline in the JMMI Basket across Shan (South) was also largely driven by a significant reduction in fuel prices, with petrol and diesel prices decreasing by 53% and 52%, respectively. Vendors reported that fuel prices had dropped sharply over the past week, leading to strong sales at the official fuel stations, with customers queuing to purchase fuel²⁶.
- Market functionality remained stable across most assessed markets. However, markets in Lawksaw continued to experience limitations in functionality. Affordability remained the primary constraint, driven by customers' financial limitations and vendors' limited ability to anticipate future price trends.

Shan (East)

- The state median JMMI Basket price remained stable reaching 710,008 MMK, recording a slight increase of 2% compared to June. This slight increase was observed due the minor fluctuations of key food commodities, including rice, split chickpea, onion, and palm oil.
- In Shan (East), no market functionality data was collected in this round.

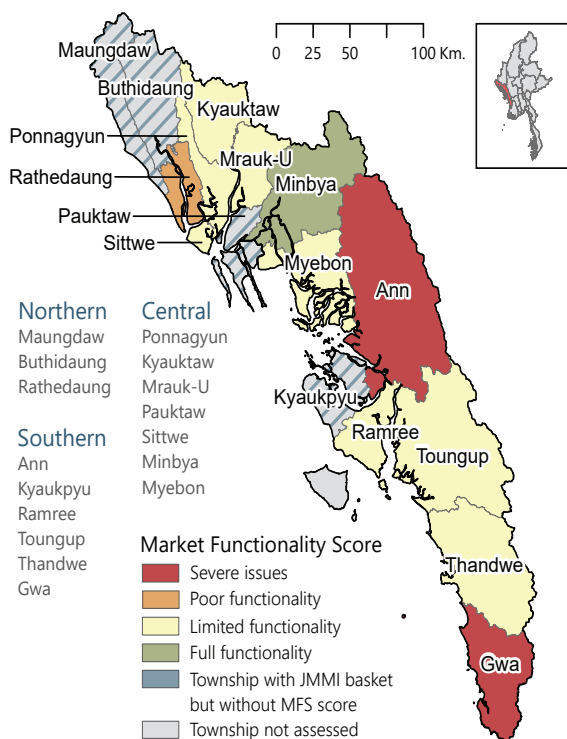
Kayah

- A slight decrease in the state-level JMMI Basket was observed in July, primarily driven by notable declines in Bawlake (-16%), Demoso (-13%), and Loikaw (-9%) compared to June. This decrease was largely driven by the reductions in palm oil prices, which decreased by (-55%) in Demoso, (-14%) in Bawlake and (-9%) in Loikaw.
- Market functionality remained constrained across all assessed markets. Demoso remained the most severely affected township, facing significant market functionality constraints driven by ongoing conflict, airstrikes, and limited product availability. Mese and Loikaw also continued to experience poor market functionality due to accessibility constraints. Affordability remained the key challenge, driven by customers' financial limitations and vendors' limited ability to anticipate price trends.
- Limited product availability and the widespread unavailability of essential commodities, including key food staples, construction materials, and medicines, contributed to poor market functionality in Demoso and Loikaw amid ongoing conflict and airstrikes. In Demoso, vendors reported that reordering cooking oil takes longer than usual because its distribution is restricted by military authorities²⁷.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY TOWNSHIP

State/Townships	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from June
Shan (South)	320,548	442,356	▼ 5%
Taunggyi	326,353	450,367	▼ 11%
Nyaungshwe	298,935	412,530	▼ 8%
Hsihseng	303,225	418,451	NA
Kalaw	305,723	421,898	▼ 8%
Lawksaw	296,333	408,939	▼ 9%
Pinlaung	352,181	486,010	▲ 5%
Pekon	452,277	624,142	▼ 7%
Shan (North)	458,067	632,133	▲ 4%
Lashio	434,427	599,509	0%
Pangsang	524,808	724,234	0%
Muse	534,559	737,691	▲ 7%
Kyaukme	472,537	652,102	▲ 8%
Nawngkhio	417,380	575,984	▼ 2%
Hsipaw	430,791	594,492	▲ 2%
Namtu	457,386	631,193	▲ 2%
Namhsan	432,336	596,624	▲ 8%
Mongmit	361,761	499,230	▲ 3%
Shan (East)	514,498	710,008	▲ 2%
Mongyang	514,498	710,008	▲ 2%

Sub-region: Rakhine



State level

- **A slight increase in the state-level JMMI Basket was observed in July, with more notable increases recorded across several townships.** The increase was primarily driven by higher prices of key food commodities, including rice, chickpeas, palm oil, and vegetables. Seasonal factors associated with the monsoon also contributed to upward pressure on prices.
- **Market functionality varied across Rakhine State. In Northern and Central Rakhine, most markets remained at limited functionality,** while Kyauktaw, Ponnagyun, and Myebon deteriorated from fully functional to limited functionality. In Southern Rakhine, market conditions improved slightly; however, severe constraints persisted in Ann and Gwa. Affordability remained the main challenge across the state.
- **The availability of key food commodities and NFIs, including medicines, remained limited due to transportation constraints, ongoing conflict, and monsoon-related disruptions.** Vendors reported that heavy rainfall, checkpoint closures and travel restrictions continued to hinder the movement of goods, contributing to longer restocking times and higher commodity prices²⁹.

Northern

- **A slight increase in JMMI Basket prices was observed in Northern Rakhine State, with significant increases in Rathedaung (+15%), Buthidaung (+12%), and Maungdaw (+11%).** These price increases were primarily driven by rising costs of key food commodities, particularly rice, chickpeas, vegetables, and fish paste.
- **Rathedaung was assessed only for market functionality and observed a slight deterioration,** shifting from limited market functionality in the previous round to poor market functionality. Market accessibility was a major contributor to overall functionality deterioration, with vendors reporting that flooding and heavy rainfall continued to disrupt market operations and supply chains³⁰.
- Affordability remained the key constraint, mainly due to customers' financial limitations amid rising prices and vendors' inability to forecast price trends.

Central

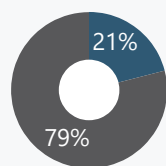
- **Sittwe recorded the highest JMMI Basket price (1,035,268 MMK) among overall assessed townships, with prices increasing by 42% compared to June.** A sharp increase in JMMI Basket prices were also observed in Mrauk-U (+25%), Pauktaw (+22%) and Kyauktaw (+16%). Price variations were mainly observed in key food commodities, especially rice, chickpeas, vegetables, and fish paste.

- **In terms of availability and supply chains, nearly 40% of vendors in Sittwe, Kyauktaw, and Mrauk-U reported limited availability or stock-outs of key food and non-food items (NFIs).** Vendors reported that frequent storms and heavy rainfall have disrupted transportation and road access, constraining the movement of goods³¹. In Mrauk-U, medicines are sourced from India, with procurement trips typically taking at least 10 to 15 days³². Vendors in Mrauk-U reported that during the rainy season, replenishment can take up to one or two months due to the increasing risk of supply disruptions and shortages of commodity³³.
- **Market functionality slightly deteriorated in Kyauktaw, Ponnagyun and Myebon, with all three townships shifting from full to limited functionality.** Meanwhile, markets in Sittwe and Mrauk-U remained stable at limited functionality. Affordability continued to be the primary constraint, driven by customers' limited purchasing power and vendors' inability to anticipate future price trends.

Southern

- **A significant increase in the JMMI Basket prices were observed in Kyaukphyu (+22%) and Toungup (+21%).** These increases were mainly driven by higher rice prices (+33%) in Kyaukphyu and (+29%) in Toungup. Increasing prices of other food staples and vegetables also contributed to the overall increase in JMMI Basket costs.
- **Market conditions in southern Rakhine State remained weak with a notable deterioration in Ann and Gwa,** where the market functionality score declined sharply and markets shifted from poor to severe functionality. This decline was primarily driven by security concerns and restricted social accessibility. However, a slight improvement in market functionality was observed in Toungup, Ramree, and Thandwe, with all three townships shifting from poor to limited functionality.
- **Restocking capacity remained weak across multiple markets, particularly for NFIs such as hygiene products, construction materials, and pharmaceuticals, with replenishment times reaching up to 40 days³⁴.** In Ramree, Toungup, and Gwa, many items, including medicines, were reported as limited or unavailable due to reduced supply and transportation challenges linked to ongoing conflict and the monsoon season³⁵.
- Vendors in Southern Rakhine state reported that medicine prices have increased significantly, making them unaffordable for many low-income households. In addition, border checkpoint closures and travel restrictions have disrupted trade flows, causing to higher commodity prices³⁶.

Key market functionality figures



21% 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, most common difficulties faced by vendors to maintain their business operational and well-stocked, by number of vendors²⁸

Availability of core goods	38/86
Prices charged by suppliers	31/86
Accessing money to pay suppliers	27/86

28. This excludes 'none' reported by 41 vendors.

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

32. According to the feedbacks from ZCG members.

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

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

35. According to secondary source.

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

Yangon

- **A relatively stable trend in JMMI Basket prices was observed in Yangon, with a modest decrease of 2% compared to June.** The slight decline was largely driven by a reduction number of items collected in this round and could not be interpreted as a broad-based decrease in market prices.
- **In Yangon, no market functionality data was also collected in this round.**

Ayeyarwady

- **The state median JMMI Basket remained relatively stable in this round, recording a slight decrease of 3% compared to June.** However, a sharp decline was observed in Yegyi (-5%), driven by lower prices of key food commodities, particularly rice (-9%), as well as reductions in vegetable prices.
- **Market functionality deteriorated in Lemyethna and Yegyi townships, with both classified as having poor functionality.** The deterioration was primarily driven by worsening accessibility, including increased movement restrictions and disruptions to transportation and market access. Affordability continued to be a key challenge due to limited purchasing power among customers and vendors' constrained ability to forecast price trends.

Naypyitaw

- **A sharp increase in the JMMI Basket price was observed, primarily driven by rising prices in Zeyar Thiri (+14%) and Lewe (+13%).** This increase was largely driven by higher prices of key food commodities such as rice, palm oil, as well as fish products and other vegetables.
- **Market functionality remained relatively stable and continued to be classified as limited across the assessed townships in Naypyitaw,** with no major changes observed compared to the previous round. Affordability remained the primary constraint, driven by customers' financial limitations and vendors' limited ability to anticipate future price trends.

Kachin

- **Kachin State recorded a 5% increase in the median JMMI basket price compared to the previous round. The most significant price increases were observed in Mohnyin (+20%) and Waingmaw (+19%), while declining prices in Mansi (-14%) partially offset the overall increase.** These increases were primarily driven by rising food commodity prices, particularly palm oil, dried fish and other vegetables prices.
- **Hpakant continued to record the highest JMMI basket price among all assessed townships in Kachin State.** Rice prices reached 7,750 MMK per pyi, significantly higher than

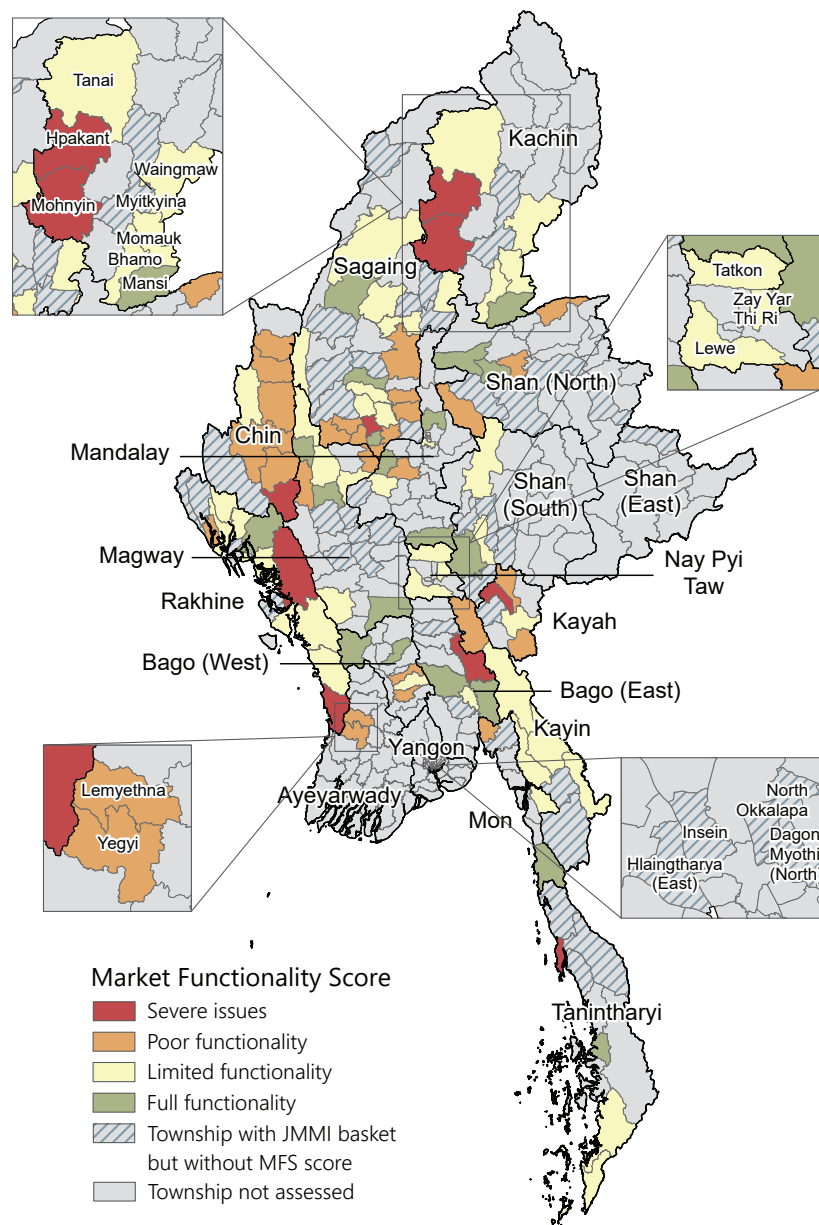
the national median of 4,913 MMK per pyi. Similarly, fish product prices were nearly double the national median, contributing to the exceptionally high basket cost in the township.

Market functionality continued to deteriorate across Kachin State. Mohnyin and Hpakant were classified as markets facing severe constraints, driven by weak performance in affordability, resilience, and infrastructure dimensions. Affordability remained the primary constraint in all assessed townships except Mansi, which was classified as fully functional.

Restocking capacity remained weak in several markets, particularly for essential commodities such as palm oil and medicines, mainly due to road blockages and transportation challenges. Vendors reported that rising prices have negatively affected household livelihoods, with economic hardships for ordinary people becoming increasingly severe³⁷.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY TOWNSHIP

State/Townships	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from May
Kachin	441,636	609,457	▲ 5%
Myitkyina	444,759	613,768	▲ 7%
Waingmaw	490,699	677,165	▲ 19%
Tanai	486,472	671,331	▼ 7%
Mohnyin	462,084	637,676	▲ 10%
Hpakant	590,117	814,362	▲ 3%
Bhamo	453,559	625,912	▲ 5%
Momauk	403,476	556,796	▲ 3%
Mansi	412,492	569,239	▼ 14%
Yangon	379,302	523,437	▼ 2%
Insein	360,490	497,477	▼ 5%
North Okkalapa	384,765	530,976	▲ 1%
Dagon Myothit	384,765	530,976	0%
Hlaingtharya	373,839	515,897	▼ 4%
Ayeyarwady	361,980	499,533	▼ 3%
Yegyi	354,135	488,707	▼ 5%
Lemyethna	369,825	510,359	▼ 1%
Nay Pyi Taw	330,602	456,230	▲ 10%
Zay Yar Thi Ri	339,347	468,298	▲ 14%
Tatkon	346,315	477,915	▲ 6%
Lewe	298,972	412,582	▲ 13%



Fuel Key Findings

- **National fuel prices continued to decline between June and July. Petrol prices decreased by 14%, with Octane 92 falling from 7,500 MMK to 6,000 MMK per litre, while diesel prices declined by 9%, from 7,160 MMK to 6,000 MMK per litre.** Sharp price decreases were observed in 67 of the 108 assessed townships, with the largest reductions recorded in Shan (South), Shan (North), Mon, and Kayah states. Fuel prices in Chin and Sagaing (particularly in Shwebo and Katha) remained relatively high despite these declines. Vendors in Chin State reported that difficult transportation conditions and poor road access have extended fuel restocking times to around two weeks³⁸. Limited fuel supplies and high transportation costs have also contributed to higher commodity prices across assessed markets. Naypyitaw, Mandalay, Mon, and Tanintharyi continued to report comparatively low fuel prices that were closer to official market rates. In contrast, sharp increases in fuel prices were recorded in Bago (East). According to vendors, these increases were primarily driven by difficulties in obtaining fuel, as well as transportation and travel constraints, which continued to disrupt the movement of commodities³⁹.
- Fuel availability remained limited across most assessed states and regions. However, relatively better availability was reported in Shan (South). Vendors in Shan (South) reported that the removal of several major security checkpoints had improved the movement of goods and people, contributing to better fuel availability and lower fuel prices across the state⁴⁰. Despite these improvements, fuel purchase restrictions continued to be reported in several areas and appeared to contribute to the expansion of unofficial fuel vendors and persistent supply shortages, particularly in Kayah, Magway, Rakhine, Sagaing, and Bago (East). Furthermore, vendors in Sagaing reported that ongoing insecurity prevented the storage of fuel in large quantities, requiring frequent resupply and contributing to continued supply constraints⁴¹.
- Overall, improvements in market functionality in some areas were likely supported by declining fuel prices and improved fuel availability. However, seasonal disruptions, ongoing conflict, and the effects of elevated fuel prices over recent months continued to constrain market performance. Vendors reported that heavy rainfall, flooding, and landslides increased transportation and production costs, while road insecurity and checkpoint inspections prolonged fuel restocking times and disrupted the movement of goods⁴².

Methodology

The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI) 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 July 2026 round took place between 4th-20th July with a total of 945 KIIs conducted across 149 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 JMIMI, increased coverage by 312 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 JMIMI 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 in June, 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 JMIMI

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.

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

40. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMIMI

41. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMIMI

42. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMIMI

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

Northwest	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from June
National	385,064	531,388	▲ 3%
Chin	476,683	657,822	▼ 5%
Falam	490,143	676,397	▼ 3%
Hakha	509,839	703,578	▼ 12%
Thantlang	560,261	773,161	▲ 22%
Tedim	452,977	625,109	0%
Mindat	484,346	668,398	NA
Matupi	466,711	644,061	0%
Kanpetlet	512,561	707,334	▼ 13%
Paletwa	527,339	727,728	▼ 2%
Sagaing	377,304	520,679	▲ 7%
Sagaing	383,845	529,707	▲ 16%
Myinmu	398,783	550,321	▲ 16%
Myaung	406,125	560,453	▲ 22%
Shwebo	349,732	482,630	▲ 19%
Wetlet	379,011	523,035	▲ 15%
Kanbalu	340,344	469,675	▲ 2%
Ye-U	373,246	515,079	0%
Tabayin	328,597	453,464	▲ 3%
Taze	362,965	500,892	▲ 3%
Monywa	428,218	590,941	▲ 14%
Budalin	384,384	530,450	▲ 15%
Ayadaw	354,514	489,229	▼ 20%
Chaung-U	337,994	466,431	▼ 3%
Yinmarbin	435,428	600,891	▲ 2%
Kani	379,809	524,137	▲ 4%
Salingyi	401,151	553,588	▲ 4%
Pale	331,580	457,580	▲ 4%
Katha	661,798	913,282	▲ 9%
Indaw	404,417	558,095	▲ 11%
Tigyaing	390,414	538,771	▲ 3%
Kawlin	372,647	514,253	▲ 3%
Wuntho	403,862	557,330	▲ 9%
Pinlebu	410,588	566,612	▲ 8%
Kale	369,695	510,180	▲ 3%
Mingin	402,145	554,960	NA
Mawlaik	415,179	572,948	▲ 2%
Paungbyin	562,048	775,627	▲ 10%
Homalin	661,064	912,268	▲ 10%
Lahe	504,950	696,831	▼ 3%
Magway	398,577	550,036	▲ 13%
Magway	401,990	554,747	▲ 7%
Yenangyaung	433,003	597,544	▲ 8%
Chauk	415,540	573,445	▲ 11%

Natmauk	348,349	480,722	▲ 9%
Minbu	402,101	554,899	▲ 7%
Salin	416,495	574,763	▲ 12%
Mindon	409,238	564,749	▲ 1%
Aunglan	430,050	593,470	NA
Pakokku	467,806	645,573	▲ 15%
Yesagyo	347,154	479,073	▲ 2%
Pauk	486,545	671,432	▲ 27%
Seikphyu	327,082	451,374	▼ 3%
Gangaw	365,986	505,061	▲ 3%
Tilin	332,193	458,426	▲ 3%
Saw	383,167	528,771	NA
Mandalay	383,850	529,712	▲ 5%
Aungmyaythazan	418,530	577,572	▲ 11%
Chanayethazan	392,111	541,113	▲ 10%
Mahaangmyay	405,342	559,372	▲ 7%
Chanmyathazi	419,996	579,595	▲ 5%
Amarapura	511,660	706,090	NA
Madaya	348,126	480,413	▲ 7%
Myingyan	356,723	492,278	▲ 9%
Taungtha	313,526	432,666	▲ 1%
Natogyi	367,757	507,505	▲ 7%
Nyaung-U	401,092	553,507	▲ 18%
Yamethin	354,624	489,381	▼ 4%
Southeast			
Kayin	393,715	543,327	▲ 4%
Hpa-An	380,834	525,551	▲ 10%
Hlaingbwe	358,824	495,177	▲ 4%
Hpapun	505,730	697,908	▲ 15%
Thandaunggyi	370,868	511,798	▲ 3%
Myawaddy	384,225	530,230	▲ 1%
Kawkareik	406,653	561,182	▲ 2%
Kyainseikgyi	424,265	585,486	▲ 9%
Tanintharyi	384,519	530,636	0%
Dawei	420,301	580,015	▲ 1%
Launglon	335,694	463,258	▲ 7%
Thayetchaung	417,381	575,985	▲ 2%
Yebyu	377,558	521,031	▼ 11%
Myeik	384,874	531,125	▼ 11%
Kawthoung	380,471	525,049	▲ 4%
Bokpyin	392,894	542,194	▲ 4%
Mon	382,559	527,931	▼ 3%
Mawlamyine	398,369	549,749	▲ 6%
Kyaikmaraw	367,780	507,537	▼ 14%
Ye	364,524	503,044	▼ 12%
Kyaikto	392,388	541,495	▼ 6%

Bilin	368,948	509,149	▲ 11%
Bago (East)	380,023	524,431	▲ 13%
Nyaunglebin	384,171	530,156	▲ 18%
Kyauktaga	358,986	495,401	▲ 6%
Daik-U	432,121	596,327	▲ 11%
Shwegyin	375,126	517,673	▲ 20%
Taungoo	387,202	534,339	▲ 8%
Kyaukkyi	391,538	540,323	▼ 1%
Htantabin	404,598	558,346	▲ 18%
Bago (West)	359,062	495,506	▲ 10%
Padaung	375,248	517,842	▲ 18%
Paungde	342,295	472,367	▲ 11%
Minhla	359,608	496,259	▲ 10%
Okpho	355,614	490,747	▲ 4%
Gyobingauk	362,469	500,208	▲ 9%
Kayah			
Kayah	383,850	529,713	▼ 5%
Loikaw	372,937	514,654	▼ 9%
Demoso	408,532	563,775	▼ 13%
Hpruso	376,867	520,076	▲ 1%
Bawlake	392,023	540,992	▼ 16%
Mese	395,727	546,103	▼ 1%
Rakhine			
Rakhine	453,171	625,376	▲ 14%
Sittwe	750,194	1,035,268	▲ 42%
Ponnagyun	411,779	568,255	▲ 8%
Mrauk-U	411,947	568,486	▲ 25%
Kyauktaw	383,196	528,811	▲ 16%
Minbya	398,401	549,793	▲ 7%
Myebon	403,778	557,214	▲ 13%
Pauktaw	411,899	568,420	▲ 22%
Rathedaung	491,947	678,887	▲ 15%
Maungdaw	418,003	576,844	▲ 11%
Buthidaung	412,171	568,796	▲ 12%
Kyaukpyu	470,124	648,772	▲ 22%
Ramree	460,838	635,957	▼ 18%
Ann	538,189	742,701	▼ 5%
Thandwe	505,664	697,817	▼ 5%
Toungup	529,472	730,672	▲ 21%
Gwa	511,106	705,326	▼ 11%

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 June
National	6,000	▼ 14%	6,500	▼ 9%
Chin	11,875	▼ 10%	11,500	▼ 19%
Falam	10,500	▼ 21%	11,500	▲ 1%
Hakha	10,000	▼ 23%	12,000	▼ 20%
Thantlang	12,500	▼ 4%	13,500	▲ 2%
Tedim	11,250	▼ 25%	11,250	▼ 31%
Mindat	15,000	NA	NA	NA
Matupi	9,000	▲ 29%	10,000	▲ 25%
Kanpetlet	15,000	0%	16,000	0%
Paletwa	13,000	▼ 7%	10,000	▼ 35%
Sagaing	9,000	0%	7,075	▼ 12%
Sagaing	3,550	▼ 11%	3,350	▼ 19%
Myinmu	7,000	▼ 12%	7,000	▲ 1%
Myaung	7,500	▼ 9%	5,500	▲ 1%
Shwebo	8,500	0%	20,000	▲ 186%
Wetlet	9,000	▼ 5%	7,000	▼ 12%
Kanbalu	9,000	▼ 10%	NA	NA
Ye-U	9,000	▲ 6%	6,500	▼ 7%
Tabayin	7,900	▼ 12%	7,150	▼ 11%
Monywa	11,000	▲ 10%	13,000	▲ 24%
Budalin	9,000	0%	7,000	▼ 12%
Ayadaw	7,000	▼ 18%	6,500	▼ 19%
Chaug-U	7,000	▼ 7%	4,875	▼ 11%
Yinmarbin	8,000	▼ 6%	6,500	▼ 7%
Katha	28,000	▲ 22%	30,000	▲ 25%
Kawlin	10,000	▼ 9%	9,250	▼ 8%
Pinlebu	12,000	▼ 20%	13,000	0%
Kale	11,000	▲ 10%	11,000	▲ 10%
Paungbyin	15,000	0%	15,500	0%
Homalin	15,000	0%	15,750	▼ 2%
Magway	5,000	▼ 17%	5,500	▼ 12%
Magway	3,395	▼ 16%	3,930	▼ 6%
Yenangyaung	3,385	▼ 17%	3,340	▼ 33%
Chauk	3,355	▼ 28%	3,310	▼ 37%
Natmauk	3,395	▼ 15%	4,500	0%
Minbu	3,395	▼ 16%	3,930	▼ 6%
Salin	4,150	▼ 7%	4,200	▼ 12%
Mindon	4,850	▼ 19%	5,400	▼ 35%
Aunglan	5,000	NA	5,500	NA
Pakokku	5,450	▼ 19%	5,680	▼ 23%
Yesagyo	7,750	0%	7,000	▼ 7%
Pauk	7,250	▼ 3%	6,250	0%

Seikphyu	5,500	▼ 15%		
Gangaw	10,000	▼ 5%	8,500	▼ 6%
Tilin	10,000	0%	7,500	0%
Saw	10,000	NA	NA	0%
Mandalay	4,575	▼ 12%	4,525	▼ 16%
Mahaauungmyay	6,500	NA	6,500	NA
Amarapura	4,000	NA	3,650	NA
Madaya	6,500	▼ 13%	6,500	▼ 13%
Myingyan	3,600	▼ 12%	3,725	▼ 12%
Taungtha	4,250	▼ 21%	4,350	▼ 22%
Natogyi	6,750	▼ 16%	7,250	▲ 4%
Nyaung-U	3,975	▼ 3%	4,250	▼ 8%
Yamethin	4,900	▼ 2%	4,700	▼ 10%

Southeast				
Bago (East)	6,000	▲ 27%	7,000	▲ 24%
Nyaunglebin	4,640	▼ 7%	5,063	▼ 12%
Kyauktaga	6,000	0%	7,000	▼ 12%
Shwegyin	6,000	▲ 24%	7,000	▲ 45%
Kyaukkyi	6,500	NA	19,000	NA
Htantabin	9,000	▲ 100%	NA	NA
Bago (West)	5,500	▼ 8%	6,000	0%
Padaung	6,500	▼ 7%	7,800	▲ 4%
Paungde	5,500	0%	6,000	0%
Minhla	5,500	▼ 15%	8,000	▼ 20%
Okpho	3,285	▼ 18%	3,130	▼ 23%
Gyobingauk	5,000	▼ 17%	5,500	▼ 8%
Kayin	7,000	▼ 7%	7,750	▼ 3%
Hpa-An	6,605	▼ 12%	6,600	▼ 8%
Hlaingbwe	7,000	▼ 10%	7,500	▼ 6%
Hpapun	7,500	▲ 7%	8,000	0%
Thandaunggyi	7,000	0%	9,000	0%
Myawaddy	8,000	▼ 18%	NA	
Mon	4,500	▼ 31%	4,275	▼ 43%
Kyaikmaraw	4,500	▼ 36%	5,000	▼ 33%
Ye	3,545	▼ 41%	3,550	NA
Kyaikto	6,000	▼ 8%	NA	NA
Tanintharyi	4,650	▼ 13%	4,950	▼ 21%
Launglon	5,000	▼ 9%	5,500	▼ 12%
Myeik	4,000	▼ 20%	NA	NA
Kawthoung	5,500	▼ 21%	NA	NA
Bokpyin	4,300	▼ 17%	4,400	▼ 23%
Shan/Kayah				
Kayah	6,000	▼ 27%	4,345	▼ 39%
Loikaw	3,830	▼ 11%	4,345	▼ 18%

Bawlake	6,000	▼ 40%	NA	NA
Mese	8,000	▼ 6%	NA	NA
Shan (North)	7,500	▼ 29%	7,800	▼ 26%
Muse	6,900	▼ 22%	6,500	▼ 13%
Nawngkhio	7,500	NA	6,000	NA
Namtu	7,850	▼ 40%	8,050	▼ 33%
Namhsan	8,000	▼ 20%	7,800	▼ 13%
Mongmit	9,000	▼ 25%	14,000	▼ 33%
Shan (South)	3,560	▼ 53%	3,750	▼ 52%
Nyaungshwe	3,545	▼ 27%	3,435	▼ 25%
Lawksawk	3,560	▼ 73%	3,750	▼ 57%
Pinlaung	6,750	▼ 10%	7,750	▲ 3%

Rakhine				
Rakhine	10,000	0%	8,500	0%
Sittwe	18,500	▼ 3%	8,500	NA
Ponnagyun	11,000	0%	8,250	▼ 4%
Mrauk-U	10,000	0%	8,500	▲ 6%
Kyauktaw	10,500	▲ 5%	8,500	▲ 6%
Minbya	10,000	▼ 9%	8,500	0%
Myebon	11,000	▲ 10%	8,500	▲ 6%
Rathedaung	11,500	▲ 35%	11,500	▲ 28%
Maungdaw	10,000	NA	9,000	NA
Ramree	11,500	0%	9,500	▲ 12%
Ann	9,000	▼ 22%	8,500	▼ 13%
Thandwe	8,500	▼ 3%	8,000	▼ 3%
Toungup	9,000	0%	8,500	▲ 13%
Gwa	9,500	▲ 6%	9,500	0%

Sub regions; Kachin, Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy, Naypyitaw

Kachin	10,000	0%	7,650	▼ 19%
Waingmaw	11,500	NA	9,000	NA
Tanai	10,000	▲ 33%	8,000	▲ 33%
Mohnyin	12,000	▲ 9%	11,500	0%
Hpakant	14,000	0%	NA	NA
Bhamo	9,000	▼ 10%	7,250	▼ 24%
Momauk	8,500	▼ 15%	7,300	▼ 6%
Mansi	8,500	NA	6,651	NA
Ayeyarwaddy	7,000	0%	8,000	▲ 19%
Yegyi	7,500	▲ 7%	9,000	▲ 38%
Lemyethna	6,500	▼ 7%	7,000	0%
Naypyitaw	3,345	▼ 16%	3,185	▼ 22%
Zayyarthiri	3,345	▼ 16%	3,185	▼ 22%
Tatkon	6,000		6,000	▼ 8%
Lewe	3,345	▼ 16%	3,185	▼ 22%

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

Median prices and month-on-month price change of all monitored NFIs⁴³ by state / region

Location	July	June	Change from June
Kayah	81,594	54,497	▲ 50%
Ayeyarwady	77,474	66,498	▲ 17%
Chin	74,550	102,261	▼ 27%
Kachin	70,744	65,609	▲ 8%
Rakhine	64,335	48,840	▲ 32%
Bago (East)	63,880	61,426	▲ 4%
Mon	61,686	60,555	▲ 2%
Shan (South)	52,861	53,096	0%
National	52,834	49,702	▲ 6%
Yangon	52,834	64,163	▼ 18%
Shan (East)	52,834	49,702	▲ 6%
Tanintharyi	52,757	49,702	▲ 6%
Shan (North)	51,419	53,552	▼ 4%
Bago (West)	48,763	47,139	▲ 3%
Mandalay	47,159	43,297	▲ 9%
Nay Pyi Taw	45,957	42,575	▲ 8%
Sagaing	43,738	41,876	▲ 4%
Kayin	41,073	52,919	▼ 22%
Magway	40,570	38,919	▲ 4%

Median prices and month-on-month price change of all monitored WASH Items⁴⁵ by National Level

Items	Unit	July	June	Change from June
Bucket	20 litres	15,500 MMK	15,500 MMK	0%
Sanitary Pad	10 pieces	2,875 MMK	2,900 MMK	▼ 1%
Soap	60gr bar	2,500 MMK	2,500 MMK	0%
Metformin	10 pieces	1,450 MMK	1,900 MMK	▼ 24%
Metronidazole	10 pieces	1,500 MMK	1,475 MMK	▲ 2%
Amoxicillin	10 pieces	2,400 MMK	2,350 MMK	▲ 2%
Paracetamol	10 pieces	1,500 MMK	1,500 MMK	0%

Median prices and month-on-month price change of labor cost⁴⁴ by state/region

Location	July	June	Change from June
Shan (North)	21,250	18,250	▲ 33%
Kachin	20,000	20,000	0%
Tanintharyi	20,000	22,500	▼ 11%
Mon	18,000	15,000	▲ 20%
Chin	17,500	20,000	▼ 13%
National	15,000	15,000	0%
Kayah	15,000	20,000	▼ 25%
Kayin	15,000	15,000	0%
Sagaing	15,000	15,000	0%
Bago (East)	15,000	10,000	▲ 50%
Rakhine	15,000	18,000	▼ 17%
Shan (South)	15,000	17,500	▼ 14%
Nay Pyi Taw	15,000	15,000	0%
Magway	13,000	13,000	0%
Ayeyarwady	12,500	18,000	▼ 31%
Mandalay	12,000	12,250	▼ 2%
Bago (West)	11,000	7,500	▲ 47%
Yangon	NA	10,000	▼ 100%

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

44. 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.

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