

Myanmar | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

4-20 August 2026

INTRODUCTION

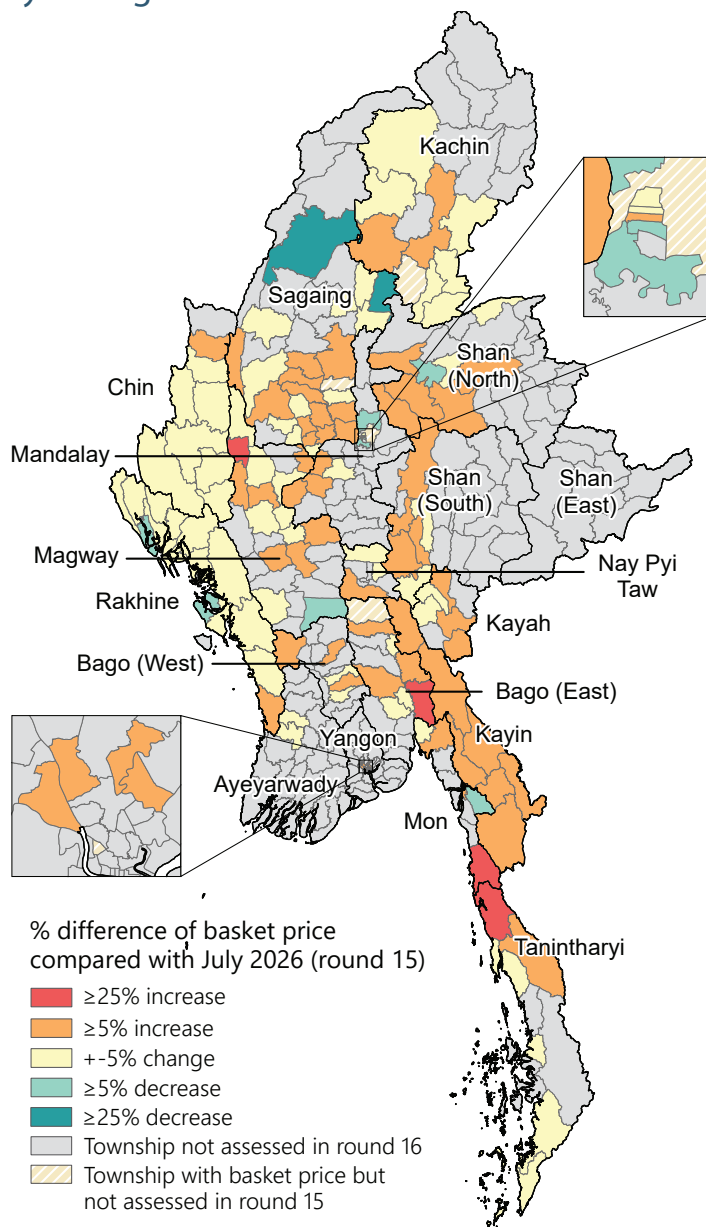
With the aim of informing actors in the cash and markets space in Myanmar, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) tracks markets and prices through monthly data collection using harmonised tools and analysis frameworks.

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 317 interviews in 76 townships.

Data was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) with market vendors across the 17 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 July to August 2026



KEY INDICATORS

Cost of JMMI Basket³

551,292 MMK

▲ 19,903 MMK +4%

Cost of Monitored Food Items

399,487 MMK

▲ 14,783 MMK +4%

Cost of Monitored NFI Items⁴

63,184 MMK

▲ 10,800 MMK +20%

Cost of WASH Items⁵

54,395 MMK

▼ 1,278 MMK 2%

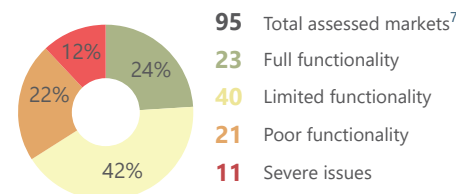
17 States/Regions

145 Townships

878⁶ Key informant interviews (KIIs)

32 Items/Services monitored

MARKET FUNCTIONALITY SCORE



KEY FINDINGS

- A slight increase in the national median JMMI basket price (551,292 MMK) was observed in August, representing a 4% increase compared to July. This increase was primarily driven by higher prices of key food commodities, particularly onions (+40%), dried fish (+12%), and eggs (+8%).
- The national NFI Basket increased by 20%, driven by higher prices of construction materials, medicines, and other NFIs. Construction materials and medicines were reported as limited or unavailable in multiple states and regions due to transportation constraints, flooding, and ongoing supply disruptions.
- National fuel prices increase for the first time since May, with petrol (Octane 92) and diesel jumping by 29% and 12%, respectively. The sharpest increases were observed in Ayeyarwady, where fuel prices nearly tripled due to flood-related supply restrictions and heightened demand. Fuel shortages and limited availability were reported across most assessed areas.
- Affordability remained the primary market constraint nationwide. Of the 95 assessed markets, 40 were classified as having limited functionality, 21 as poor, and 11 as severe, while only 23 markets were fully functional. Ongoing conflict, seasonal disruptions, fuel shortages, and movement restrictions continued to affect market accessibility, supply chains, and market resilience.

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. 310 include the number of interviews conducted by WFP. 537 were conducted by JMMI partners in 95 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 increased by 4% compared to the previous round. This increase was primarily driven by higher prices of key food commodities, including rice, onions, eggs, dried fish, and fish paste. Notable increases in rice prices were recorded in Bago (East) (+31%), Kachin (+15%), and Shan (South) and Nay Pyi Taw (+14%). Onion prices also increased across most assessed states and regions, largely due to seasonal factors and reduced market supply during the cropping season. Egg prices remained exceptionally high across several areas, exceeding 1,000 MMK per egg in many assessed townships in Kachin, Kayah, Chin, Sagaing, and Rakhine. In addition, prices of other commodities, including NFIs and construction materials, continued to rise.

At the state/regional level, significant increases in JMMI Basket prices were observed in Bago (East) (+12%), Kachin (+11%), Kayin (+11%), and Shan (South) (+10%). In Bago (East), price increases were primarily driven by higher prices of key food commodities, particularly rice, onions, and chickpeas, amid seasonal supply constraints and transportation challenges. Vendors reported that rising fuel prices and poor road conditions increased transportation costs, further contributing to higher commodity prices and more difficult restocking of essential goods¹⁰. In Kachin State, higher prices of rice, meat, and fish products drove an 11% increase in the JMMI Basket, with Tanai recording the highest basket cost in the state. Vendors also reported that movement restrictions and financial challenges reduced customer purchasing power and affected market activity¹¹. In Kayin and Shan (South), price increases were driven by rising food and fuel costs. Prices of construction materials, NFIs, and other commodities in these states/regions were further impacted by recent conflict, movement restrictions and checkpoints, and limited fuel availability¹². In contrast, the median JMMI Basket remained relatively stable in Mandalay, Rakhine, and Ayeyarwady. However, notable township-level price increases were still observed in several assessed markets, reflecting the continued impact of accessibility constraints, seasonal disruptions of flooding, and supply chain challenges.

A significant increase was observed at the national level NFI Basket (+20%), particularly in Ayeyarwady, where the basket cost more than doubled (+123%). **Prices of construction materials continued to fluctuate due to transportation constraints associated with flooding and increased demand. Further, even states and regions reported construction materials as being completely unavailable or limited.** Similarly, the

availability of medicines remained constrained in Kachin, Kayah, Chin, Bago (East), Bago (West), Magway, Rakhine, and Sagaing. Limited availability or complete unavailability of petrol and diesel was also reported across most assessed areas nationwide

Following a sustained decline in fuel prices since May, an increase in fuel prices was observed nationwide in August, with petrol (Octane 92) and diesel prices rising by 29% and 12%, respectively, compared to the previous round. **A total of 72 out of 99 assessed townships reported fuel price increases, largely driven by limited fuel availability.** The most significant increases were observed in Ayeyarwady, where fuel prices nearly tripled compared to the previous round, primarily due to heightened demand and supply restrictions associated with recent flooding. Ongoing restrictions on fuel purchases and persistent fuel shortages continued to affect fuel markets, leading many consumers to rely on unofficial fuel outlets where prices were typically higher than those at official fuel stations.

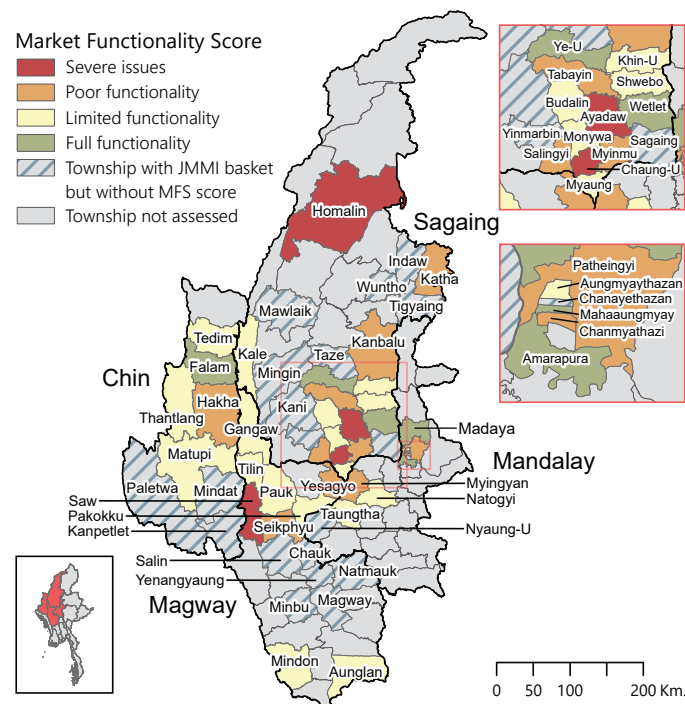
In terms of unskilled labour costs, the national median daily wage for unskilled labour remained relatively stable since January. However, notable increases in labour costs were observed in Kachin, Tanintharyi, Chin, and Kayah, where daily wages increased by around 25%. **The highest labour costs were recorded in Kachin and Tanintharyi, at 25,000 MMK per day, compared to the national median of 15,000 MMK.** Labour wages continued to vary depending on the type of work performed. Vendors in Kachin reported that movement restrictions associated with military recruitment have limited travel and employment opportunities for young people, contributing to financial difficulties for some households and potentially reducing purchasing power¹³.

In terms of market functionality, 40 of the 95 assessed markets were classified as having limited functionality, 21 as having poor market functionality, and 11 as having severe market functionality constraints. These classifications were primarily driven by affordability challenges, including customers' financial constraints, vendors' limited ability to anticipate future price trends, and the impacts of seasonal disruptions and ongoing conflict dynamics. 23 markets were classified as fully functional.

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 95 townships across 17 states/regions.
10. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI.
11. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI.
12. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI.
13. Reported by key informants under the comments section of the JMMI.

Sub-region: Northwest



Chin

- **The state median JMMI Basket remained stable in Chin State compared to July.** At the state level, price fluctuations were observed for tomatoes (+18%), onions (+10%), and rice (+8%). Only Tedim reported an increase in the JMMI Basket price (+6%) primarily due to the higher prices of key food staples, particularly tomatoes (+100%), fish paste (+30%), and rice (+15%).
- **Tantlang remained the most expensive township in Chin State, with a JMMI Basket value of 750,738 MMK.** A pyi of rice continued to be reported as consistently high, specifically at 8,750 MMK as compared to the 5,000 MMK national median.
- **Market functionality slightly improved across all assessed townships compared to the previous round.** Hakha remained classified as having poor market functionality, while markets in Tedim, Matupi, and Thantlang improved from poor to limited functionality. Falam was the only township classified as fully functional in this round. However, Kanpetlet, which was classified as having severe market functionality constraints in the previous round, was not covered in the MFS this round due to accessibility constraints arising from ongoing conflict in Kanpetlet and Mindat townships¹⁵.
- **While supply chains generally improved, Hakha was an exception, which continued to experience market deterioration in the market supply due to transportation constraints and ongoing conflict.** Affordability remained a key factor contributing to lower MFS, driven by customers' financial constraints amid high prices and vendors' limited ability to anticipate future price trends.

Sagaing

- **An increase in the JMMI Basket price was observed in August, with the most notable increases recorded in Taze (+23%), Monywa (+22%), and Budalin and Ayadaw (+18% each).** At the regional level, prices increased for onions (+35%), palm oil (+15%), and rice (+5%).
- **Monywa recorded the highest JMMI Basket value in Sagaing, reaching 718,401 MMK in August.** The high basket cost was largely driven by increases in the prices of key food commodities, particularly split chickpeas (+26%), palm oil (+18%), and rice (+16%), as well as the expansion of the list of items collected.
- **Market functionality remained weak, with 3 out of 16 assessed markets classified as having severe market functionality constraints and 5 classified as having poor market functionality.** These classifications were primarily driven by accessibility constraints, due to ongoing conflict dynamics and transportation challenges, which continued to disrupt market operations and the movement of goods.
- **Around 30% of vendors reported limited availability of food items, particularly in Kanbalu, Monywa, Ayadaw, and Salingyi.** WASH and NFI items, including fuel and

medicines, also continued to face supply constraints across these townships. Vendors further reported challenges in restocking due to rising commodity prices, continuous heavy rainfall, and concerns over natural hazards and ongoing conflict, all of which affected supply chains and market resilience¹⁶.

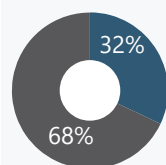
Mandalay

- **The state median JMMI Basket remained stable in Mandalay compared to July.** However, notable price fluctuations were observed in Taungtha and Natogyi (+17% each) and Myingyan (+8%), which were partially offset by decreases in Chanmyathazi (-9%) and Amarapura (-8%). These price increases were largely driven by rising prices of vegetables and condiments.
- **Despite a 8% decline in the JMMI Basket price compared to July, Amarapura recorded the highest basket cost among assessed townships in Mandalay.** The decrease was mainly driven by a decline in rice prices (-16%), although no significant availability or restocking constraints were reported in August.
- **Market functionality slightly deteriorated in Myingyan, Chanmyathazi, and Patheingyi, which were classified as having poor market functionality.** In contrast, a slight improvement in market functionality was observed in Natogyi. Affordability and market resilience were the main factors contributing to lower market functionality scores, with vendors reporting that the flow of goods had slowed due to rising fuel prices.

Magway

- **A slight increase in the state median JMMI Basket was observed in August, with notable increases recorded in Tilin (+32%), Seikphyu (+23%), and Saw (+23%).** Despite the reduction in the number of items collected in Tilin compared to the previous round, significant price increases were observed across key food staples, particularly onions (+100%), dried fish (+61%), and eggs (+43%).
- **Pauk continued to record the highest JMMI Basket value in Magway, reaching 701,669 MMK in August, representing a 5% increase compared to the previous round.** The increase was largely driven by higher prices of key food commodities, particularly split chickpeas (+97%).
- **Market functionality across assessed markets in Magway slightly deteriorated this round.** Saw was classified as having severe market functionality, while Yesagyo and Seikphyu were classified as having poor market functionality, mainly due to accessibility and affordability challenges.
- **Availability remained limited in several markets across Pakokku District,** particularly in Pakokku, Yesagyo, Pauk, and Saw, where key food commodities and NFIs were reported as partially or completely unavailable, continuing to constraint market functionality.

Key market functionality figures



32% 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

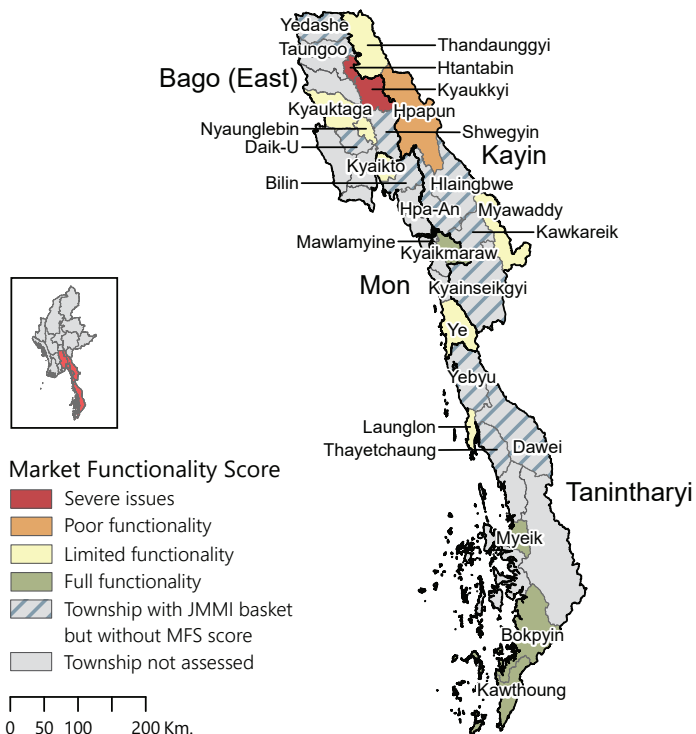
Fear of being injured/airstrikes	24/220
Fear of being recruited by armed groups	21/220
Presence of armed groups	13/220

14. This excludes 'none' reported by 162 vendors.

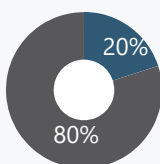
15. According to secondary source.

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

Sub-region: Southeast



Key market functionality figures



20% of vendors reported problems that prevented customers or vendors from physically traveling to, working at, or shopping at an 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 military 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 operations and well-stock, by number of vendors¹⁷

Movement restrictions	15/95
Conflict impacts transportation	11/95
Availability of core goods	8/95

Bago (East)

- The median JMMI Basket price in Bago (East) increased slightly this month, driven by notable increases in Shwegyin (+26%), Taungoo (+11%), Kyauktaga (+9%), and Kyaukkyi (+8%). These increases were primarily driven by rising prices of key food commodities, including rice, onions, and chickpeas.
- Market functionality continued to deteriorate across assessed townships in Bago (East). Htantabin and Kyaukkyi remained classified as having severe market functionality constraints. Affordability continued to be a major challenge, while accessibility and resilience further deteriorated in both townships, reflecting the continued impact of ongoing conflict, seasonal flooding, and transportation constraints.
- Limited availability of key food staples and NFIs, particularly in Kyaukkyi and Htantabin, continued to constrain market activity and make the purchase and sale of goods more challenging. Restocking capacity was also affected by rising fuel prices and fuel shortages. Vendors reported that high fuel costs, fuel scarcity, transportation expenses, checkpoint-related costs, and increasing movement restrictions have made it more difficult to replenish stocks and maintain market operations¹⁸.

Bago (West)

- The median JMMI Basket price in Bago (West) increased slightly this month, driven by notable price increases in Okpho (+13%), Paungde (+12%), and Padaung (+11%). The increase was primarily driven by higher prices of key food staples, particularly onions (+46%), tomatoes (+22%), and chicken and pork (around +20%) at the regional level.
- Market functionality in Minhla continued to deteriorate, primarily due to affordability constraints and supply chain disruptions. Poor road conditions and checkpoints further restricted the movement of goods, affecting market accessibility and the flow of supplies in Minhla.
- Despite rising prices, market functionality improved in Padaung, Paungde, and Okpho, with all three markets classified as fully functional. In contrast, Gyobingauk remained classified as having limited market functionality, primarily due to affordability constraints.

Kayin

- A sharp increase in the JMMI Basket price was observed in Kayin (+11% compared to July). At more granular level, a significant increase was observed in Hlaingbwe (+16%), Kawkareik (+11%), Thandaunggyi (+10%) and more moderate increases in most other townships. This increase was primarily driven by higher prices for key food commodities, particularly in onion (+40%), egg (+17%) and rice (+10%) at the state level.
- Market functionality was classified as limited across most

assessed townships, with the exception of Hpapun, which continued to experience poor market functionality due to persistent accessibility constraints. Market functionality in Myawaddy also remained limited, reflecting ongoing conflicts affecting market operations.

- Vendors reported that rising prices of construction materials and other NFIs were driven by the impacts of recent conflict, increasing movement restrictions and the presence of additional checkpoints and limiting fuel availability¹⁹. Product availability declined significantly in Hpapun, where construction materials were reported as partially limited or completely unavailable.

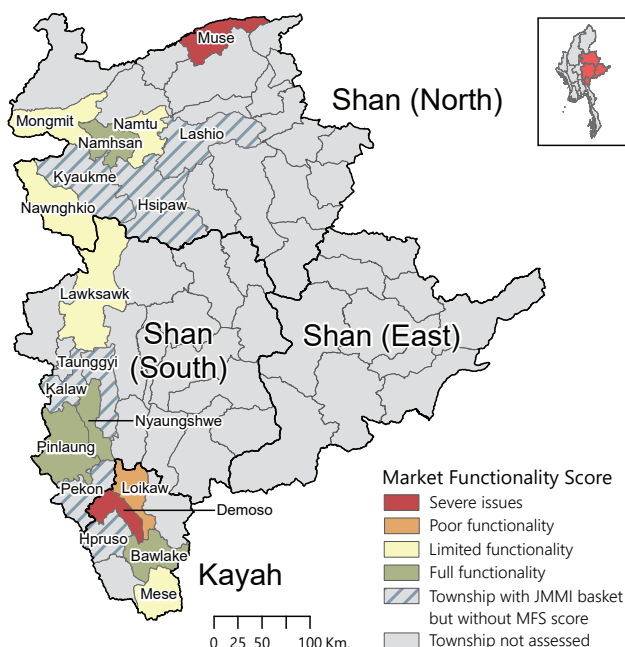
Mon

- The state median JMMI Basket increased in Mon State (+5% compared to July). Notable increases were observed in Ye (+26%) and Bilin (+11%), which were partly offset by a decrease in Kyaikmaraw (-10%). Overall, these changes were primarily driven by increases in key food staples such as fish paste (+25%), Onion (+23%), and rice (+8%) at the state level.
- Market functionality showed a slight deterioration in Ye Township, which shifted from full functional to limited functionality while markets in Kyaikto moved from poor to limited functionality. Market resilience and supply chain disruptions remained the main factors contributing to lower MFS in Ye and Kyaikto. In contrast, market functionality improved in Kyaikmaraw and was classified as fully functional in August.
- Although the overall availability of commodities was not significantly affected, vendors continued to report difficulties in sourcing key commodities and rising supplier prices, which remained the primary factors disrupting supply chains and market operations²⁰.

Tanintharyi

- A significant increase in the state median JMMI Basket was recorded in Yebyu (+39%) and Dawei (+12%). The increase was largely driven by rising rice prices, which increased by 138% in Yebyu and 30% in Dawei. Although rice prices increased substantially, no major issues related to rice availability or restocking were reported.
- Despite increasing in market prices, market functionality improved across all assessed markets in Tanintharyi. All of the three assessed markets except in Launglon were classified as fully functionality with no major constraints reported.
- Market functionality in Launglon improved slightly in this round, moving from severe to limited functionality. However, supply chain constraints persisted. Vendors reported that palm oil must be ordered up to seven days in advance, with supplies delivered directly by wholesalers under a quota system. This requirement continued to affect restocking capacity and market resilience²¹.

Sub-region: Shan and Kayah



Shan (North)

- **An 8% increase in the state-level of JMMI Basket was observed compared to the previous round.** These increases were recorded in several townships, particularly Nawngkhio (+16%), Lashio (+15%), and Kyaukme (+12%), primarily driven by rising rice prices. Rice prices increased sharply in Nawngkhio (+30%), followed by Lashio (+14%) due to severe transport disruptions, active local conflict, and restricted market access from primary producing regions²³.
- **Market functionality continued to deteriorate in Muse, which was classified as having severe market functionality.** The deterioration was primarily driven by affordability challenges and ongoing accessibility constraints, including movement restrictions along key transport routes, which contributed to continued price volatility and disruptions to market operations.
- **Market functionality deteriorated in Mongmit, primarily due to conflict-related disruptions along the Mongmit-Manton and Mongmit-Myitsone roads²⁴, which affected market accessibility and supply chains.** In contrast, market functionality improved in Nawngkhio and Namtu, both of which shifted from poor to limited market functionality. The market functionality in Namhsan remained unchanged, with markets continuing to operate at full functionality.

Shan (South)

- **The state-level JMMI Basket recorded an increase of 10% compared to July. At the township level, increases were observed in Lawksawk (+18%), Nyaungshwe (+14%), and Pinlaung (+8%).** This upward trend was primarily driven by increasing of key food commodities, including onion (+55%), tomato (+20%) and rice (+14%) at the state level.
- **The overall increase in the JMMI Basket across Shan (South) was also largely driven by rising fuel prices, with petrol and diesel prices increasing by 66% and 65%, respectively.** Vendors reported fuel supply constraints due to restrictions on fuel sales, which led to increased demand and long queues at fuel stations²⁵. These constraints likely contributed to higher transportation costs and increased market prices across assessed townships.
- **Despite higher basket prices in Nyaungshwe and Pinlaung, market functionality in both townships remained classified as fully functional, with no major constraints reported.** However, markets in Lawksawk 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.

Kayah

- **A slight increase in the state-level JMMI Basket was observed in August, primarily driven by price increases in Loikaw (+11%), Bawlake (+10%), and Mese (+6%) compared to July.** This increase was largely driven by rising prices of key food

staples, particularly dried fish (+36%), onion and banana (+33%) and rice (+6%) at the state level.

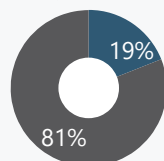
- **Market functionality remained constrained across all assessed markets.** Demoso remained the most severely affected township, facing significant market functionality constraints driven by ongoing conflict, airstrikes, and limited product availability. Loikaw also continued to experience poor market functionality due to accessibility constraints. In contrast, Mese was classified as having limited market functionality, with affordability identified as the primary constraint.

Limited product availability and the widespread unavailability of essential commodities, including key food staples, construction materials, and medicines, contributed to poor market functionality and severe constraints in Demoso and Loikaw amid ongoing conflict and airstrikes. **Vendors reported challenges with restocking, particularly for construction materials and pharmaceuticals. Medicine replenishment take up to 30 days during the rainy season due to transportation difficulties²⁶.**

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY TOWNSHIP

State/Townships	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from July
Shan (South)	351,056	484,457	▲ 10%
Taunggyi	343,356	473,832	▲ 5%
Nyaungshwe	342,223	472,267	▲ 14%
Kalaw	325,925	449,777	▲ 7%
Lawksawk	348,890	481,468	▲ 8%
Pinlaung	379,305	523,440	▲ 18%
Pekon	445,477	614,758	▼ 2%
Shan (North)	496,577	685,276	▲ 8%
Lashio	498,998	688,617	▲ 15%
Muse	546,742	754,504	▲ 2%
Kyaukme	530,105	731,545	▲ 12%
Nawngkhio	482,976	666,506	▲ 16%
Hsipaw	457,957	631,980	▲ 6%
Namtu	470,706	649,574	▲ 3%
Namhsan	405,023	558,932	▼ 6%
Mongmit	395,433	545,697	▲ 9%
Kayah	414,588	572,132	▲ 8%
Loikaw	413,088	570,061	▲ 11%
Demoso	413,139	570,131	▲ 1%
Hpruso	388,842	536,601	▲ 3%
Bawlake	429,454	592,646	▲ 10%
Mese	419,696	579,181	▲ 6%

Key market functionality figures



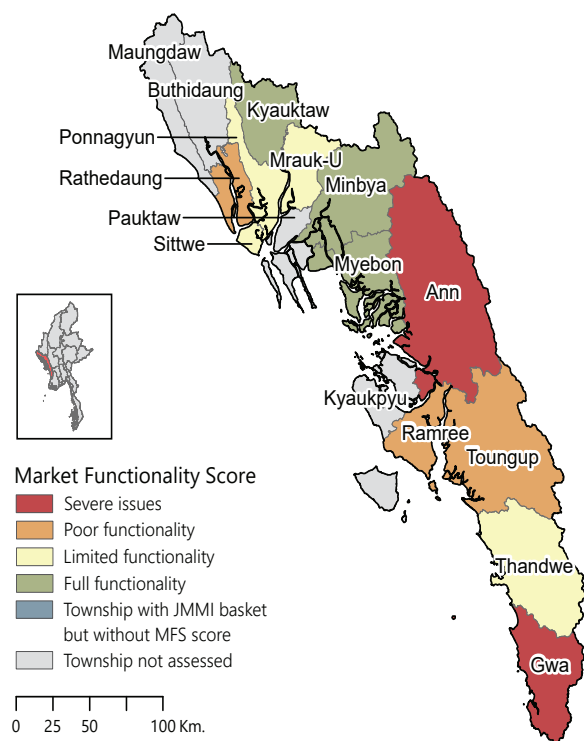
19% of vendors reported **problems that prevented customers or vendors** from physically traveling to, working at, or shopping at assessed marketplace in the 7 days prior to data collection.

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 operation and well-stock, by number of vendors²²

Ongoing active conflict	23/59
Availability of core goods	17/59
Prices charged by suppliers	15/59

Sub-region: Rakhine



State level

- The state-level JMMI Basket remained relatively stable in August, with more notable decreases recorded in Northern and Central Rakhine.** The decline was primarily driven by falling prices of key food commodities, including rice and vegetables. However, egg prices remained significantly above the national median, averaging around 1,000 MMK per egg across the state and reaching up to 1,200 MMK per egg in Southern Rakhine, compared to 650 MMK per egg at the national level.
- Market functionality varied across Rakhine State.** In Central Rakhine, slight improvements in market functionality were observed in Minbya, Myebon, and Kyauktaw with markets reported to be fully functional, despite ongoing transportation restrictions in Sittwe and Mrauk-U.
- In Northern and Southern Rakhine, market conditions continued to deteriorate due to ongoing conflict and movement restrictions, with severe market functionality constraints persisting in Ann and Gwa. Affordability remained as a primary challenge across the state, continuing to limit market functionality in most assessed townships.
- The availability of key food commodities and NFIs, particularly construction materials and hygiene items, remained constrained due to transportation challenges, ongoing conflict, and restrictions imposed by local authorities.** Vendors reported limited availability of construction materials, including cement and bamboo, due to supply constraints and restrictions imposed by local authorities²⁸. In addition, the sale of timber was reported to require official authorization, further constraining access to construction materials²⁹.

Northern

- A sharp decrease in JMMI Basket prices was observed in Northern Rakhine State, with the most significant decline recorded in Rathedaung (-14%).** This decrease was primarily driven by falling prices of key food commodities, including rice (-27%), bananas (-24%), onions (-23%), and split chickpeas (-20%). The median JMMI Basket remained relatively stable in Maungdaw and Buthidaung.
- Market functionality in Rathedaung continued to deteriorate and was classified as having poor market functionality.** Accessibility and affordability were the main factors contributing to the deterioration, with vendors reporting that ongoing conflict and political instability continued to disrupt market operations and supply chains.

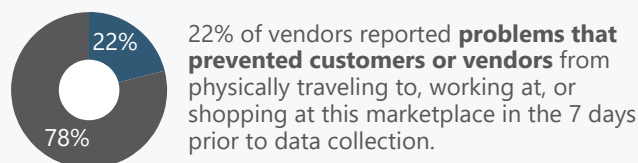
Central

- Major changes in basket prices were recorded in Sittwe (-15%), with the decrease primarily driven by falling prices of onions and tomatoes, both of which declined by more than 50% compared to the previous round.** Despite the decline in the state median JMMI Basket price, Sittwe continued to record the highest JMMI Basket cost among all assessed townships in this round, at 884,546 MMK.
- Reductions in commodity prices contributed to improved market functionality scores across all assessed markets** and were a key factor supporting the full functionality classification observed this month. However, vendors' limited ability to forecast prices persisted, reflecting ongoing price volatility.
- In terms of availability and supply,** 40% of vendors in Sittwe, Kyauktaw, and Mrauk-U reported limited availability of certain food commodities and construction materials due to transport restrictions imposed by local authorities and ongoing conflict dynamics.

Southern

- The median JMMI Basket price in Southern Rakhine remained relatively stable compared to the previous round, although township-level variations were observed.** The largest increase was recorded in Gwa (+7%), followed by Thandwe (+5%), while Kyaukpyu recorded a decrease of (-9%). Price increases across most townships were primarily driven by increasing prices of key food staples particularly rice, split chickpea, banana and egg.
- Market functionality remained weak across Southern Rakhine State, with no significant improvements observed in August.** Market conditions continued to deteriorate, particularly in Ann and Gwa, both of which remained classified as having severe market functionality constraints and also Ramree was classified as poor functionality. These constraints were primarily driven by security-related challenges affecting accessibility and market operations in Ann, Ramree, and Gwa.
- 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 days.** In Ramree, Toungup, and Gwa, several items, including medicines, were reported as limited or unavailable due to reduced supply and transportation challenges associated with ongoing conflict and the monsoon season. Vendors also reported shortages of medical supplies resulting from delays in replenishment, alongside increasing health and nutrition needs among low-income and vulnerable populations³⁰.

Key market functionality figures



When reported, most common difficulties faced by vendors to maintain their business operation and well-stocked, by number of vendors²⁷

Availability of core goods	39/87
Prices charged by suppliers	32/87
Movement restrictions	29/87

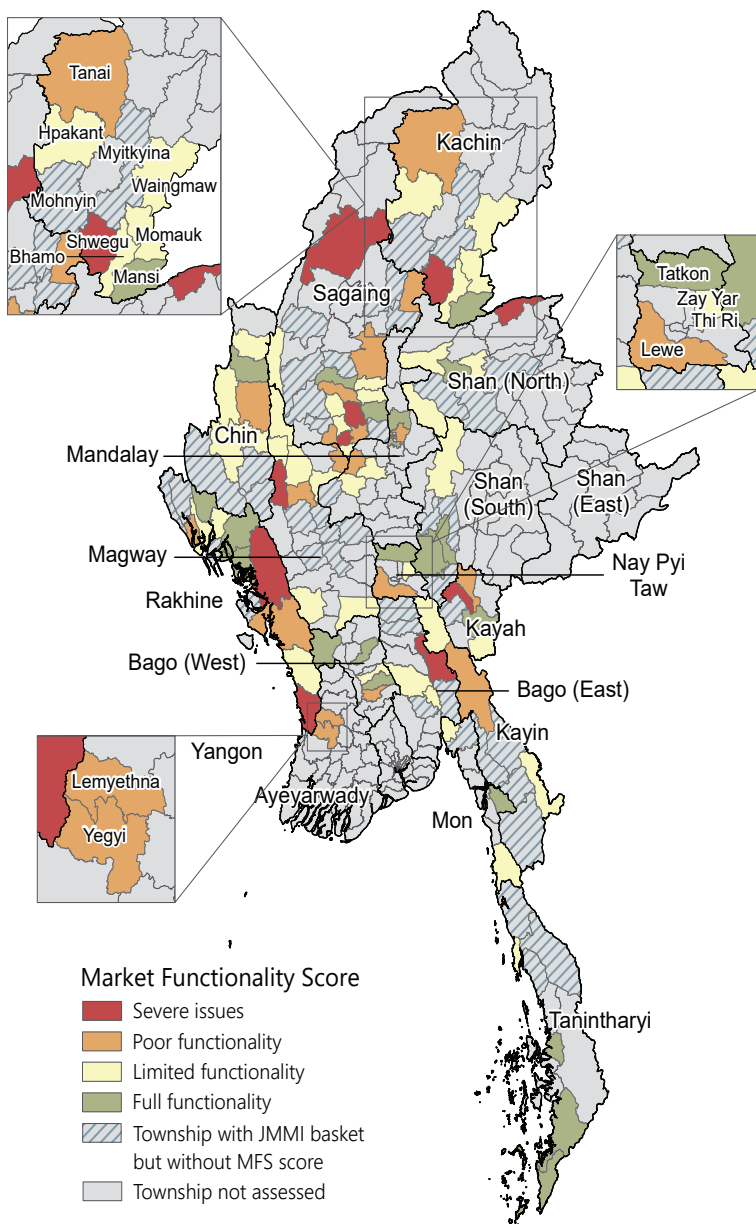
27. This excludes 'none' reported by 38 vendors.

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

29. Reported by key informants under the JMMI feedbacks survey

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

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



Yangon

- A sharp increase in the JMMI Basket price was observed in Yangon (+8% compared to the previous round). Price increases were recorded in North Okkalapa (+15%), Insein (+9%), and Hlaingtharya (+9%). The township level increase was primarily driven by rising prices of key food commodities, including rice, split chickpeas, and onions, as well as the expansion of the food staples collected.
- Sanchaung was the only township assessed for MFS and was classified as fully functional with no major issues reported.

Ayeyarwady

- The state median JMMI Basket remained relatively stable in this round. Despite the overall stability of the basket, substantial price increases were observed for several food items, particularly onions (+155%), tomatoes (+70%), and eggs (+41%). These increases were primarily driven by severe flooding and transportation restrictions, which disrupted supply chains and hindered the movement of commodities across the state.
- Market functionality continued to deteriorate in Lemyethna and Yegyi townships, with both classified as having poor market functionality. The decline was mainly driven by accessibility constraints, including movement restrictions due to high fuel prices and flooding in Lemyethna Township, which disrupted transportation and market access. Vendors reported that flooding damaged agricultural land, affecting livelihoods, while fuel shortages linked to increased boat use and supply restrictions further constrained market access and the movement of goods³¹.

Naypyitaw

- A sharp increase in the JMMI Basket price was observed, primarily driven by rising prices in Lewe township (+17%). This increase was largely driven by higher prices of key food commodities, including eggs (+44%), split chickpeas (+25%), and rice (+14%), as well as increases in NFI prices.
- A slight deterioration in market functionality was observed in Lewe Township, which was classified as having poor market functionality. Vendors in Lewe reported that rapid price increases made it difficult to accurately anticipate price trends, requiring them to regularly consult wholesale suppliers to monitor changes in commodity prices. However, market functionality improved in Tatkon Township, which moved from limited to fully functional³².

Kachin

- Kachin State recorded an 11% increase in the median JMMI Basket price compared to the previous round. The largest increases were observed in Tanai (+25%) and Myitkyina (+14%). Increases were primarily driven by rising prices of key food commodities, particularly rice, meat and fish products.

Tanai recorded the highest JMMI Basket price among all assessed townships in Kachin State. Rice prices reached 8,000 MMK per pyi, significantly higher than the national median of 5,000 MMK per pyi. Prices of meat and fish products were also substantially higher than in the previous round (+81%) in fish paste, contributing to the exceptionally high basket cost in the township.

Market functionality continued to deteriorate across Kachin State. Shwegu was classified as having severe market functionality due to weak performance across the affordability, resilience, and accessibility dimensions.

Market functionality in Tanai also deteriorated, declining from limited to poor functionality. Affordability remained the primary constraint across all assessed townships, with the exception of Mansi, which was still classified as fully functional. Vendors reported that movement restrictions associated with military recruitment have limited travel opportunities for young people. In addition, financial constraints have reduced purchasing power, resulting in fewer customers visiting shops³³.

JMMI BASKET COSTS BY TOWNSHIP

State/Townships	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from July
Kachin	488,542	674,188	▲ 11%
Myitkyina	508,105	701,186	▲ 14%
Waingmaw	511,476	705,837	▲ 4%
Tanai	608,754	840,080	▲ 25%
Mohnyin	494,482	682,386	▲ 7%
Hpakant	599,722	827,616	▲ 2%
Bhamo	431,229	595,096	▼ 5%
Shwegu	483,018	666,565	NA
Momauk	405,927	560,179	▲ 1%
Mansi	408,402	563,595	▼ 1%
Yangon	411,415	567,753	▲ 8%
Insein	394,664	544,636	▲ 9%
North Okkalapa	441,221	608,885	▲ 15%
Dagon Myothit	412,092	568,687	▲ 7%
Sanchaung	510,586	704,609	NA
Hlaingtharya	408,449	563,660	▲ 9%
Ayeyarwady	369,416	509,794	▲ 2%
Yegyi	363,840	502,099	▲ 3%
Lemyethna	374,992	517,488	▲ 1%
Nay Pyi Taw	343,830	474,486	▲ 4%
Zay Yar Thi Ri	355,839	491,058	▲ 5%
Tatkon	331,940	458,077	▲ 4%
Lewe	350,384	483,530	▲ 17%

Fuel Key Findings

- **Following a decline in fuel prices over the last three months, national median fuel prices increased again in August. Petrol (Octane 92) prices rose by 29%, from 6,000 MMK to 7,750 MMK per litre, while diesel prices increased by 12%, from 6,500 MMK to 7,250 MMK per litre.** A total of 72 out of 99 assessed townships reported fuel price increases, largely driven by limited fuel availability. The most significant fuel price increases were observed in Ayeyarwady, where prices nearly tripled compared to the previous round, as well as in Shan (South), Mandalay, Mon, and Magway. In Ayeyarwady, the increase was primarily driven by heightened demand and supply restrictions associated with recent flooding. More broadly, fuel price increases across most assessed states and regions were driven by transportation disruptions caused by heavy rainfall and flooding, as well as ongoing government restrictions on fuel purchases. Vendors reported that landslides and damage to roads and bridges restricted vehicle movement, disrupted fuel transportation and distribution, and contributed to reduced fuel availability and higher fuel prices³⁴.
- Fuel availability remained limited across most assessed states and regions. **Restrictions on fuel purchases continued to be reported in several areas and appeared to contribute to the expansion of unofficial fuel vendors and persistent supply shortages, particularly in Ayeyarwady, Kayah, Magway, Rakhine, Sagaing, and Bago (East).** Vendors also reported irregular fuel availability across many assessed townships, with supplies arriving inconsistently and stocks frequently running out³⁵. Due to rapid fuel price fluctuations, vendors were often reluctant to maintain large fuel inventories, further contributing to supply uncertainty³⁶. However, relatively better availability was reported in Tanintharyi and Rakhine, where vendors indicated that fuel could be procured through cross-border supply channels. In Rakhine, vendors reported that imports from India remained an important source of fuel supply, helping to maintain market availability in Rakhine³⁶. Despite this, vendors expressed concerns that ongoing conflicts and movement restrictions could continue to place upward pressure on fuel prices.
- Rising fuel prices continued to affect market conditions across several assessed areas. Seasonal disruptions, ongoing conflict, and government restrictions on fuel imports contributed to fuel supply constraints and elevated fuel prices, which in turn affected transportation costs, market accessibility, and overall market functionality. Government restrictions on fuel imports may further reduce fuel availability and contribute to additional price increases in the coming months³⁷.

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 August 2026 round took place between 4th-20th August with a total of 878 KIIs conducted across 145 townships in 17 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 317 interviews in 76 townships. 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. In addition, data collection was constrained in some areas by adverse weather conditions, flooding, and limited physical access.

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 Chauk 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.

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

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

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

37. According to secondary source

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

Northwest	Food Basket	JMMI Basket	Change from July
National	399,487	551,292	▲ 4%
Chin	483,770	667,603	▲ 1%
Falam	500,623	690,860	▲ 2%
Hakha	513,603	708,772	▲ 1%
Thantlang	544,013	750,738	▼ 3%
Tedim	480,744	663,427	▲ 6%
Mindat	469,332	647,678	▼ 3%
Matupi	466,711	644,061	0%
Kanpetlet	500,344	690,475	▼ 2%
Paletwa	520,461	718,236	▼ 1%
Sagaing	398,325	549,688	▲ 6%
Sagaing	427,924	590,535	▲ 11%
Myinmu	450,229	621,315	▲ 13%
Myaung	426,988	589,243	▲ 5%
Shwebo	367,551	507,220	▲ 5%
Khin-U	377,120	520,425	NA
Wetlet	412,464	569,201	▲ 9%
Kanbalu	361,398	498,729	▲ 6%
Ye-U	394,725	544,720	▲ 6%
Tabayin	384,614	530,767	▲ 17%
Taze	445,321	614,544	▲ 23%
Monywa	520,580	718,401	▲ 22%
Budalin	383,322	528,984	0%
Ayadaw	417,385	575,991	▲ 18%
Chaug-U	398,288	549,637	▲ 18%
Yinmarbin	449,367	620,126	▲ 3%
Kani	425,640	587,383	▲ 12%
Salingyi	412,277	568,943	▲ 3%
Katha	404,091	557,645	▼ 29%
Indaw	401,077	553,486	▼ 1%
Tigyaing	398,623	550,099	▲ 2%
Wuntho	420,874	580,806	▲ 4%
Kale	402,414	555,332	▲ 9%
Mingin	415,635	573,577	▲ 3%
Mawlaik	419,849	579,392	▲ 1%
Homalin	475,204	655,781	▼ 28%
Magway	421,763	582,032	▲ 6%
Magway	430,763	594,453	▲ 7%
Yenangyaung	449,483	620,286	▲ 4%
Chauk	424,976	586,467	▲ 2%
Natmauk	372,661	514,273	▲ 7%
Minbu	428,753	591,680	▲ 7%
Salin	430,635	594,277	▲ 3%
Mindon	423,280	584,127	▲ 3%

Aunglan	351,177	484,625	▼ 18%
Pakokku	452,337	624,225	▼ 3%
Yesagyo	374,935	517,410	▲ 8%
Pauk	508,456	701,669	▲ 5%
Seikphyu	400,957	553,320	▲ 23%
Gangaw	372,081	513,471	▲ 2%
Tilin	437,485	603,729	▲ 32%
Saw	471,871	651,182	▲ 23%
Mandalay	392,995	542,334	▲ 2%
Aungmyaythazan	406,463	560,919	▼ 3%
Chanayethazan	398,164	549,467	▲ 2%
Mahaaungmyay	433,159	597,759	▲ 7%
Chanmyathazi	383,875	529,748	▼ 9%
Amarapura	473,118	652,903	▼ 8%
Patheingyi	392,995	542,334	NA
Madaya	328,917	453,905	▼ 6%
Myingyan	386,281	533,068	▲ 8%
Taungtha	367,592	507,277	▲ 17%
Natogyi	375,165	517,728	▲ 2%
Nyaung-U	469,795	648,318	▲ 17%

Southeast

Kayin	436,320	602,122	▲ 11%
Hpa-An	406,800	561,383	▲ 7%
Hlaingbwe	414,900	572,562	▲ 16%
Hpapun	539,979	745,171	▲ 7%
Thandaunggyi	395,423	545,684	▲ 7%
Myawaddy	423,114	583,897	▲ 10%
Kawkareik	451,439	622,986	▲ 11%
Kyainseikgyi	461,058	636,260	▲ 9%
Tanintharyi	405,390	559,438	▲ 5%
Dawei	472,303	651,778	▲ 12%
Launglon	334,846	462,087	0%
Thayetchaung	434,245	599,258	▲ 4%
Yebyu	526,067	725,972	▲ 39%
Myeik	399,256	550,973	▲ 4%
Kawthoung	387,656	534,965	▲ 2%
Bokpyin	400,318	552,439	▲ 2%
Bago (East)	425,764	587,554	▲ 12%
Nyaunglebin	403,228	556,454	▲ 5%
Kyauktaga	392,397	541,508	▲ 9%
Daik-U	434,701	599,887	▲ 1%
Shwegyin	473,610	653,581	▲ 26%
Taungoo	429,290	592,420	▲ 11%
Yedashe	368,111	507,993	NA
Kyaukkyi	421,729	581,986	▲ 8%
Htantabin	423,149	583,945	▲ 5%

Bago (West)	373,414	515,311	▲ 4%
Padaung	415,208	572,987	▲ 11%
Paungde	382,208	527,447	▲ 12%
Minhla	370,907	511,851	▲ 3%
Okpho	400,646	552,891	▲ 13%
Gyobingauk	364,015	502,340	0%
Mon	400,173	552,239	▲ 5%
Mawlamyine	435,338	600,766	▲ 9%
Kyaikmaraw	331,089	456,902	▼ 10%
Ye	458,738	633,058	▲ 26%
Kyaikto	397,735	548,875	▲ 1%
Bilin	408,531	563,773	▲ 11%

Rakhine

Rakhine	446,901	616,723	▼ 1%
Sittwe	640,975	884,546	▼ 15%
Ponnagyun	408,653	563,942	▼ 1%
Mrauk-U	402,390	555,298	▼ 2%
Kyauktaw	401,422	553,962	▲ 5%
Minbya	404,098	557,655	▲ 1%
Myebon	410,828	566,943	▲ 2%
Pauktaw	421,742	582,004	▲ 2%
Rathedaung	421,795	582,077	▼ 14%
Maungdaw	414,316	571,756	▼ 1%
Buthidaung	407,971	563,000	▼ 1%
Kyaukpyu	428,782	591,719	▼ 9%
Ramree	475,248	655,843	▲ 3%
Ann	550,587	759,810	▲ 2%
Thandwe	532,189	734,421	▲ 5%
Toungup	527,623	728,120	0%
Gwa	546,844	754,644	▲ 7%

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

Northwest	Octane 92	Change from May	Diesel	Change from July
National	7,750	▲ 29%	7,250	▲ 12%
Chin	10,750	▼ 9%	12,500	▲ 9%
Falam	10,000	▼ 5%	12,500	▲ 9%
Hakha	10,000	0%	12,000	0%
Thantlang	13,000	▲ 4%	13,000	▼ 4%
Tedim	11,500	▲ 2%	11,000	▼ 2%
Matupi	10,000	▲ 11%	NA	NA
Paletwa	15,000	▲ 15%	13,000	▲ 30%
Sagaing	9,000	▲ 8%	7,250	▲ 2%
Sagaing	3,790	▲ 7%	4,370	▲ 30%
Myinmu	8,900	▲ 27%	9,000	▲ 29%
Myaung	9,500	▲ 27%	6,000	▲ 9%
Shwebo	8,850	▲ 4%	6,950	▼ 65%
Khin-U	10,000	NA	4,500	NA
Wetlet	10,000	▲ 11%	9,000	▲ 29%
Kanbalu	10,000	▲ 11%	NA	NA
Ye-U	10,000	▲ 11%	7,000	▲ 8%
Tabayin	9,500	▲ 20%	6,500	▼ 9%
Monywa	9,500	▼ 14%	9,750	▼ 25%
Budalin	9,500	▲ 6%	8,000	▲ 14%
Ayadaw	9,500	▲ 36%	7,500	▲ 15%
Chaung-U	10,000	▲ 43%	5,700	▲ 17%
Katha	12,000	▼ 57%	NA	NA
Kale	15,000	▲ 36%	15,000	▲ 36%
Homalin	15,000	0%	12,500	▼ 21%
Magway	7,500	▲ 50%	5,235	▼ 5%
Magway	3,810	▲ 12%	4,170	▲ 6%
Yenangyaung	3,785	▲ 12%	4,170	▲ 25%
Chauk	3,890	▲ 16%	4,190	▲ 27%
Natmauk	6,500	▲ 91%	5,170	▲ 15%
Minbu	3,810	▲ 12%	4,170	▲ 6%
Salin	4,300	▲ 4%	5,300	▲ 26%
Mindon	4,100	▼ 15%	4,100	▼ 24%
Aunglan	8,000	▲ 60%	NA	NA
Pakokku	7,500	▲ 38%	6,500	▲ 14%
Yesagyo	10,250	▲ 32%	7,000	0%
Pauk	9,000	▲ 24%	NA	0%
Seikphyu	10,000	▲ 82%	8,000	▲ 45%
Gangaw	13,000	▲ 30%	10,000	▲ 18%
Tilin	16,000	▲ 60%	NA	NA
Saw	12,500	▲ 25%	14,500	▲ 45%

Mandalay	8,000	▲ 75%	8,375	▲ 85%
Mahaangmyay	7,000	▲ 8%	8,000	▲ 23%
Amarapura	8,000	▲ 100%	8,750	▲ 140%
Madaya	8,000	▲ 23%	NA	NA
Myingyan	10,000	▲ 178%	NA	NA
Taungtha	3,795	▼ 11%	4,135	▼ 5%
Natogyi	8,000	▲ 19%	NA	NA
Nyaung-U	8,000	▲ 101%	9,300	▲ 119%
Southeast				
Bago (East)	7,425	▲ 24%	5,300	▼ 24%
Nyaunglebin	5,850	▲ 26%	5,300	▲ 5%
Kyauktaga	3,678	▼ 39%	4,020	▼ 43%
Kyaukkyi	9,000	▲ 38%	16,000	▼ 16%
Htantabin	10,000	▲ 11%	NA	NA
Bago (West)	6,500	▲ 18%	4,250	▼ 29%
Padaung	6,500	0%	NA	NA
Paungde	6,500	▲ 18%	5,000	▼ 17%
Minhla	7,500	▲ 36%	NA	NA
Okpho	6,000	▲ 83%	NA	NA
Gyobingauk	5,500	▲ 10%	3,500	▼ 36%
Kayin	8,500	▲ 18%	8,000	▲ 3%
Hlaingbwe	10,000	▲ 43%	NA	NA
Hpapun	7,500	0%	8,000	0%
Thandaunggyi	9,000	▲ 29%	11,000	▲ 22%
Myawaddy	8,000	0%	8,000	NA
Mon	7,000	▲ 56%	6,063	▲ 42%
Kyaikmaraw	7,000	▲ 56%	7,500	▲ 50%
Ye	3,910	▲ 10%	4,625	▲ 30%
Kyaikto	7,000	▲ 17%	NA	NA
Tanintharyi	4,650	0%	5,400	▲ 9%
Launglon	6,000	▲ 20%	6,500	▲ 18%
Myeik	4,600	▲ 15%	NA	NA
Kawthoung	3,900	▼ 29%	4,800	NA
Bokpyin	4,700	▲ 9%	5,400	▲ 23%
Shan/Kayah				
Kayah	6,500	▲ 8%	4,655	▲ 7%
Loikaw	6,500	▲ 70%	4,655	▲ 7%
Bawlake	6,500	▲ 8%	NA	NA
Mese	8,000	0%	NA	NA
Shan (North)	8,000	▲ 2%	8,500	▲ 9%
Muse	6,800	▼ 1%	6,500	0%
Nawngkhio	11,000	▲ 47%	8,900	▲ 48%
Namtu	8,000	▲ 2%	8,500	▲ 6%

Namhsan	7,500	▼ 6%	7,250	▼ 7%
Mongmit	11,000	▲ 22%	14,000	0%
Shan (South)	5,898	▲ 66%	6,200	▲ 65%
Nyaungshwe	5,898	▲ 66%	5,300	▲ 54%
Lawksawk	5,508	▲ 55%	6,200	▲ 65%
Pinlaung	7,000	▲ 4%	7,750	0%
Rakhine				
Rakhine	10,250	▲ 2%	8,750	▲ 3%
Sittwe	17,000	▼ 8%	9,500	▲ 12%
Ponnagyun	10,000	▼ 9%	8,500	▲ 3%
Mrauk-U	10,000	0%	8,250	▼ 3%
Kyauktaw	10,500	0%	8,500	0%
Minbya	10,000	0%	8,500	0%
Myebon	11,000	0%	8,500	0%
Rathedaung	7,900	▼ 31%	7,200	▼ 37%
Ramree	11,500	0%	10,000	▲ 5%
Ann	12,000	▲ 33%	12,000	▲ 41%
Thandwe	10,000	▲ 18%	9,000	▲ 12%
Toungup	10,000	▲ 11%	9,000	▲ 6%
Gwa	13,000	▲ 37%	15,000	▲ 58%
Sub regions; Kachin, Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy, Naypyitaw				
Kachin	11,500	▲ 15%	8,500	▲ 11%
Waingmaw	11,500	0%	9,000	0%
Tanai	16,000	▲ 60%	15,000	▲ 88%
Hpakant	16,000	▲ 14%	NA	NA
Bhamo	10,000	▲ 11%	7,500	▲ 3%
Shwegu	13,000	NA	9,000	NA
Momauk	10,000	▲ 18%	7,400	▲ 1%
Mansi	9,000	▲ 6%	8,000	▲ 20%
Ayeyarwaddy	15,500	▲ 121%	25,000	▲ 212%
Yegyi	16,000	▲ 113%	30,000	▲ 233%
Lemyethna	15,000	▲ 131%	20,000	▲ 186%
Naypyitaw	4,500	▲ 35%	NA	NA
Zayyarthiri	6,500	▲ 94%	NA	NA
Tatkon	4,500	▼ 25%	NA	NA
Lewe	4,300	▲ 29%	NA	NA

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

Median prices and month-on-month price change of all monitored NFIs³⁸ by state / region

Location	August	July	Change from July
Bago (West)	108,771	48,763	▲ 123%
Ayeyarwady	98,042	77,474	▲ 27%
Kachin	75,961	70,744	▲ 7%
Kayah	68,105	81,594	▼ 17%
Chin	67,075	74,550	▼ 10%
Tanintharyi	63,475	52,757	▲ 20%
National	63,184	52,834	▲ 20%
Yangon	63,184	52,834	▲ 20%
Rakhine	62,429	64,335	▼ 3%
Mon	60,957	61,686	▼ 1%
Nay Pyi Taw	54,957	45,957	▲ 20%
Kayin	54,160	41,073	▲ 32%
Shan (South)	54,107	52,861	▲ 2%
Mandalay	53,211	47,159	▲ 13%
Shan (North)	51,765	51,419	▲ 1%
Bago (East)	47,997	63,880	▼ 25%
Sagaing	46,755	43,738	▲ 7%
Magway	42,259	40,570	▲ 4%

Median prices and month-on-month price change of labor cost³⁹ by state/region

Location	August	July	Change from July
Kachin	25,000	20,000	▲ 25%
Tanintharyi	25,000	20,000	▲ 25%
Chin	22,500	17,500	▲ 29%
Kayah	18,250	15,000	▲ 22%
Bago (East)	17,500	15,000	▲ 17%
Shan (North)	17,500	21,250	▼ 18%
National	15,000	15,000	0%
Kayin	15,000	15,000	0%
Sagaing	15,000	15,000	0%
Bago (West)	15,000	11,000	▲ 36%
Magway	15,000	13,000	▲ 15%
Mandalay	15,000	12,000	▲ 25%
Mon	15,000	18,000	▼ 17%
Rakhine	15,000	15,000	0%
Shan (South)	15,000	15,000	0%
Ayeyarwady	15,000	12,500	▲ 20%
Nay Pyi Taw	15,000	15,000	0%
Yangon	10,000	NA	NA

Median prices and month-on-month price change of all monitored WASH Items⁴⁰ by National Level

Items	Unit	August	July	Change from July
Bucket	20 litres	15,750 MMK	15,500 MMK	▲ 2%
Sanitary Pad	10 pieces	2,900 MMK	2,875 MMK	▲ 1%
Soap	60gr bar	2,425 MMK	2,500 MMK	▼ 3%
Metformin	10 pieces	2,125 MMK	1,450 MMK	▲ 47%
Metronidazole	10 pieces	1,563 MMK	1,500 MMK	▲ 4%
Amoxicillin	10 pieces	2,750 MMK	2,400 MMK	▲ 15%
Paracetamol	10 pieces	1,600 MMK	1,500 MMK	▲ 7%

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

39. 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.

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