

Market Price Report

The MAU tracks market prices in southern Sagaing Region. Data are collected from three vendors per product per market at the end of each month. The data include prices from Monywa (main market), Myaung (Na Bet), Ye-U (Tin Tein Yan), and Yinmarbin (Yin Paung Taing). Data and product specs will be available via the MPR dashboard at **www.themimu.info/market-analysis-unit**.

KEY FINDINGS

- **Essential food prices were stable in October**, although prices for cheaper rice fluctuated slightly;
- **Cooking oil prices fell 2-9% in October**, partly reversing September's increases of 15-30%;
- Eggplant, chili, and onion prices rose 15% or more, while prices for long bean fell;
- Prices for hygiene products rose 6-15% in Yinmarbin, although soap prices were down 11-17% across markets;

Product-Level Price Changes

Essential Foods – Essential food prices were stable or shifting slightly in October. Cooking oil prices fell 2-9% in October, partly reversing September's increases of 15-30%. Prices for higher-quality rice held stable, while prices for cheaper rice rose or fell 15-20% in some markets. Prices for pulses were generally stable in October.

Vegetables – Prices for onion, eggplant, and green chili climbed 15% or more in October, while long bean prices fell. Prices for onion and green chili were up 15-33% in different markets in October, and eggplant prices surged even more. By contrast, prices for long bean fell at least 17% across markets, and garlic prices were stable. Watercress prices varied by market.

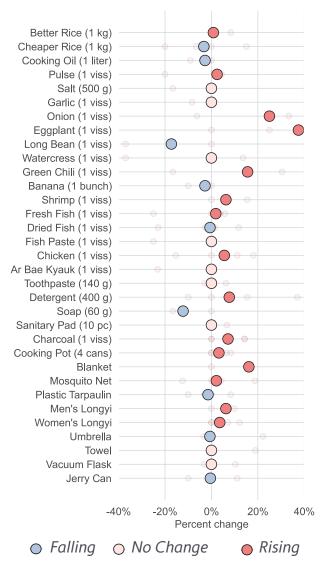
Meat and Fish – Meat and fish prices fell in Ye-U, but elsewhere they were stable or rising for a second straight month. In Ye-U, four-of-five meat/fish products monitored saw prices fall 15-25%. However, in the other three markets monitored prices were stable or rising 6-15%, compounding September's price hikes for meat/fish.

Hygiene Products – Prices for hygiene products were stable or falling in October, except in Yinmarbin where prices rose 6-15%. Prices for soap fell 11-17% in October, while prices for other hygiene products were stable. Yinmarbin was an outlier, with prices for hygiene products climbing 6-15%.

Other NFIs – NFI prices were stable or rising in October, often climbing 4–17%. At least two or three markets saw price increases of 6–12% for longyis, 7–8% for cooking pots, and 14–17% for blankets and charcoal. The picture was more mixed for other NFIs like plastic tarps and jerry cans, which saw prices rise or fall 8–11%. NFI prices increased most widely in Ye–U and Yinmarbin.

- NFI prices were stable or rising, with prices prices for longyis, cooking pots, charcoal, and blankets up 4-17%;
- **Prices in Myaung were stable again in October**, as was the case in September;
- Ye-U saw a second month of significant price hikes in October, and prices rose widely—albeit less sharply—in Yinmarbin as well.

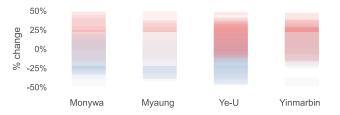
Chart 1. Median Price Change (One Month)



Township-Level Price Changes

Ye-U saw a second month of significant price hikes in October, and prices rose widely—albeit less sharply—in Yinmarbin as well. Half of all products monitored in Ye-U and Yinmarbin increased in October, and one-quarter of all products monitored were up at least 14% and 7% in these markets, respectively; both market saw steep increases for vegetables and NFIs. Prices in Myaung were stable for a second straight month, and in Monywa one quarter of all products monitored fell by at least 5%.

Chart 2. Price Change for All Products, by Township (One Month)



The above chart provides a general impression of the frequency of rising/falling prices in each market. Horizontal bands represent the density of products at a given percent-change. Red indicates rising prices, blue indicates falling prices.

Chart 3. Direction of Price Change, by Township and Product Category (One Month)



The above chart provides a general impression of the direction of price changes in each market by product category. Product categories are labeled as stable (grey), falling (blue), rising (red), or mixed (pink).

Stable Mixed Falling Rising

Prices for October 2023 (MMK)

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Product	Monywa	Myaung	Ye-U	Yinmarbin
Better Rice (1 kg)	3,200	3,000	2,600	3,200
Cheaper Rice (1 kg)	2,150	2,300	1,600	2,500
Cooking Oil (1 liter)	4,800	5,000	6,500	7,000
Pulse (1 viss)	6,300	4,800	7,200	8,850
Salt (500 g)	250	250	-	500
Garlic (1 viss)	15,000	10,000	11,000	10,000
Onion (1 viss)	3,000	3,200	3,500	2,500
Eggplant (1 viss)	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000
Long Bean (1 viss)	1,500	2,500	1,725	2,000
Watercress (1 viss)	600	-	625	800
Green Chili (1 viss)	3,000	2,500	3,550	3,500
Banana (1 bunch)	1,750	2,000	1,800	2,000
Shrimp (1 viss)	12,000	15,000	15,250	12,750
Fresh Fish (1 viss)	8,300	10,000	6,750	9,000
Dried Fish (1 viss)	17,500	19,000	14,250	16,250
Fish Paste (1 viss)	4,000	8,000	4,500	4,000
Chicken (1 viss)	8,500	13,000	11,000	10,000
Ar Bae Kyauk (1 viss)	-	24,000	16,500	25,000
Toothpaste (140 g)	1,650	1,300	-	1,700
Detergent (400 g)	1,080	1,000	2,000	1,500
Soap (60 g)	800	1,000	1,300	800
Sanitary Pad (10 pc)	850	800	1,000	1,600
Charcoal (1 viss)	500	700	800	800
Cooking Pot (4 cans)	6,500	7,800	8,250	7,000
Blanket	8,000	10,000	12,250	9,000
Mosquito Net	7,000	11,000	14,250	12,250
Plastic Tarpaulin	13,500	18,000	16,500	16,250
Men's Longyi	8,500	7,800	14,000	8,500
Women's Longyi	8,500	7,500	9,250	8,000
Umbrella	5,500	9,000	7,650	7,250
Towel	3,500	2,700	5,650	3,000
Vacuum Flask	15,000	6,500	16,000	8,500
Jerry Can	4,500	5,000	7,500	5,500



Market Analysis Unit (MAU)

The Market Analysis Unit is an independent project that provides donors, humanitarian responders, development practitioners and private sector actors in Myanmar with data and analysis to better understand the impacts of market developments, conflict and other crises on:

- Household purchasing power, including coping mechanisms, safety nets and access to basic needs;
- Supply chains, including trade, cross-border dynamics and market functionality (particularly as it relates to food systems);
- Financial services, including financial services providers, household and business access to finance and remittances; and
- Labor markets (formal and informal), with a focus on agricultural labor and low-wage sectors (e.g., construction, food services).

CONTACT

Market Analysis Unit market.analysis.unit@gmail.com