

Market Price Report

The MAU tracks market prices in in Southeast Myanmar. Data are collected from three vendors per product per market in the last week of each month. The data include prices from Hpapun (Kamamaung market), Hsiseng (main), Kawkareik (main), Loikaw (Thiri Mingalar) and Taungoo (Nat Htet). Data will soon be available online at **www.themimu.info/market-analysis-unit**.

KEY FINDINGS

- Most prices were stable or slightly rising in June, although Hsiseng and Taungoo saw several price cuts;
- **Rice prices fell 15-30% in Loikaw and Taungoo**, yet prices remained significantly elevated in other markets in the region;
- Price changes in Loikaw and Taungoo largely reversed those in May, but stable prices in other markets locked in place earlier icreases for many products;

Product-Level Price Changes

Essential Foods – Rice prices fell in Taungoo and Loikaw in June, but essential food prices were otherwise stable. Rice prices fell 15-30% in Taungoo and Loikaw—reversing May's increases—but in other markets prices remained high. Prices for palm oil and pulses were fairly stable in June, except in Taungoo where they rose and fell, respectively.

Vegetables – Vegetable prices were fairly stable in June. Prices for common vegetables like long bean, watercress, and green chili were very stable in June, and prices for onion and eggplant increased in only a few markets. Loikaw saw the most vegetable price increases in June, although these were not extreme.

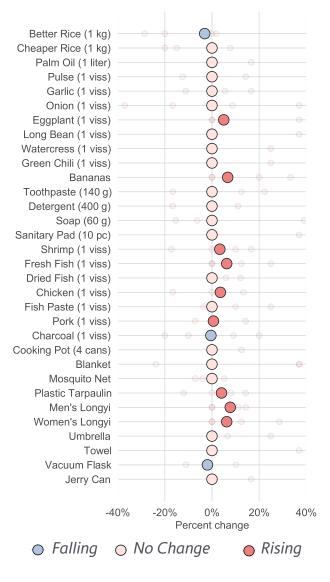
Hygiene Products – Prices for hygiene products climbed in Loikaw and fell in Taungoo in June. Prices for hygiene products rose 11% or more in Loikaw in June, while they were fairly stable in other markets. Taungoo was the exception, with prices for hygiene products down 6-17% in June.

Meat and Fish – Meat/fish prices were stable or rising in June. Loikaw and Taungoo saw rising prices for meat/fish in June, which reversed May's price reductions. Only Hsiseng saw falling prices for some meat/fish products, and otherwise prices were stable or rising at least 4% in June.

Other NFIs – Hsiseng, Loikaw and Taungoo saw NFI price increases in June, while prices were stable elsewhere. NFI prices varied more by market than by product in June. Prices for longyis rose 8% or more in several markets, but there were otherwise few trends. NFI prices rose 7-11% in Hsiseng, 8-50% in Loikaw, and 5-17% in Taungoo. Only Hsiseng saw notable price reductions for NFIs in June, with charcoal, blankets and mosquito nets 7-24% lower.

- Hpapun and Kawkareik saw very stable prices in June, although some meat/fish prices increased;
- Recent food price increases widened the gap with prices at this time last year, while NFI price increases largely tracked with last year;
- Elevated rice prices remain a cause for concern, particularly in Hpapun where there have been few price reductions of late.

Chart 1. Median Price Change (One Month)



Township-Level Price Changes

Many prices increased in Loikaw and Taungoo in June, while stable prices in Hpapun and Kawkareik locked in last month's large price increases. Half of all products monitored increased 8% or more in Loikaw in June, and one-quarter of all products increased 14% or more in Loikaw and Taungoo. Prices for some products fell in Taungoo and Hsiseng in June, while in Hpapun and Kawkareik prices were fairly stable. Rising prices in Loikaw reversed May's price cuts there, but in other markets last month's steep price increases remained in place or even grew.

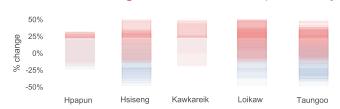


Chart 2. Price Change for All Products, by Township

Chart 3. Direction of Price Change, by Category



The above chart provides a general impression of the frequency of rising/falling prices in The above chart provides a general impression of the direction of price changes in each each market. Horizontal bands represent the density of products at a given percent-change. market by product category. Product categories are labeled as stable (grey), falling (blue), rising (red), or mixed (pink).

Twelve-Month Price Changes¹

Essential Foods – Despite increased stability in June, recent increases pushed rice prices further from 2022 levels. Prices remained much higher than last year for better rice (+68%), cheaper rice (+88%), and pulses (+44%). Prices for palm oil (+2%) remained on par with June 2022.

Vegetables – Vegetable prices increased slightly faster than last year in June, holding prices at least 20% higher. Prices were higher than last year for garlic (+72%), onion (+41%), eggplant (+36%), and watercress (+56%). Prices were up less dramatically for long bean (+9%) and green chili (+22%).

Hygiene Products – Prices for hygiene products large-Iy tracked with June 2022 levels in June. Price changes for hygiene products tracked with last year, holding prices 30-80% higher for toothpaste (+32%), soap (+79%), detergent (+50%), and sanitary pads (+30%).

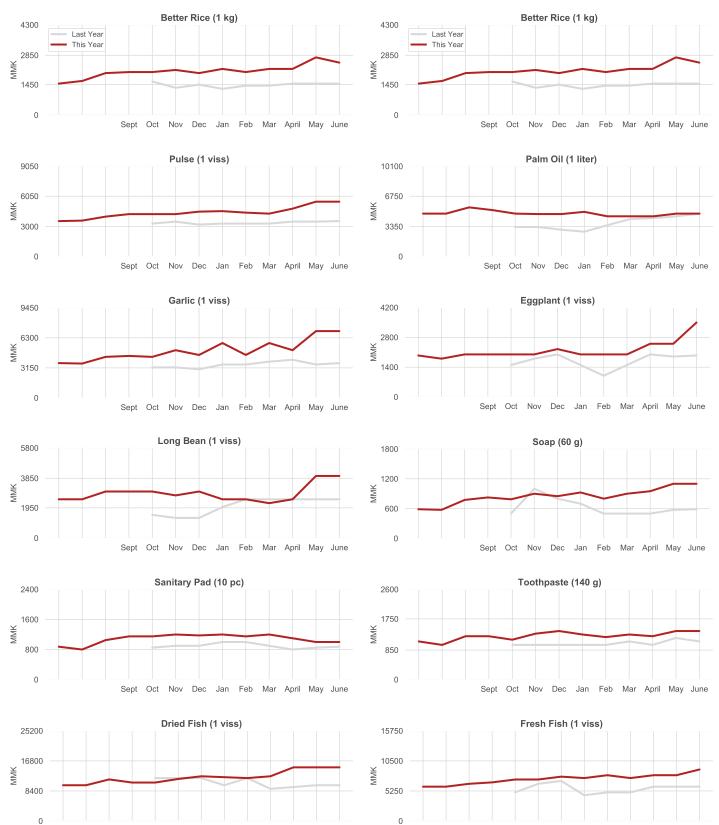
Meat and Fish - Meat/fish prices tracked with June 2022, keeping prices 10-40% above last year. Prices remained much higher than last year for chicken (+42%), pork (+29%), fresh fish (+36%), and dried fish (+39%). Shrimp prices were just 10% higher than June 2022.

Other NFIs – NFI prices rose at a rate similar to last year, and prices remained 20-60% higher. The gap with 2022 remained fairly steady for longyis (+33-41%), umbrellas (+26%), jerry cans (+23%), charcoal (+32%), and plastic tarps (9%); the gap widened for blankets (+44%) and narrowed for vacuum flasks (+47%) and towels (+23%).

What to Watch

- Stable **rice** prices—which locked-in May's large price increases—remain a cause for concern, particularly in markets like **Hpapun**;
- Prices for **NFIs** increased slightly more than food prices in June and should be monitored closely for further increases;
- Rising prices in Loikaw and Taungoo could point to some relief next month, although **Taungoo** has seen several months of sustained increases.

Charts 4-15. Median Township Price, Selected Products (Thirteen Months)



Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar April May June



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Prices for June 2023 (MMK)

Product	Hpapun (Kamamaung)	Hsiseng (Main market)	Kawkareik (Main market)	Loikaw (Thiri Mingalar)	Taungoo (Nat Htet)
Better Rice (1 kg)	2,800	4,700	1,500	2,500	2,000
Cheaper Rice (1 kg)	1,500	3,500	1,200	1,000	1,600
Palm Oil (1 liter)	4,500	6,500	4,800	4,500	7,000
Pulse (1 viss)	5,500	6,000	5,500	4,000	4,200
Garlic (1 viss)	7,000	4,000	7,500	3,500	9,500
Onion (1 viss)	2,500	3,500	2,500	1,000	1,200
Eggplant (1 viss)	4,200	5,000	3,500	2,000	1,000
Long Bean (1 viss)	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,500	2,000
Watercress (1 viss)	4,000	-	3,000	1,000	1,000
Green Chili (1 viss)	6,500	13,000	2,500	7,000	6,000
Bananas	1,600	2,000	3,000	800	1,800
Foothpaste (140 g)	1,400	1,800	1,100	1,200	1,500
Detergent (400 g)	1,500	1,300	2,500	1,000	1,500
Soap (60 g)	1,100	1,100	900	800	1,500
Sanitary Pad (10 pc)	1,300	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,000
Shrimp (1 viss)	11,000	12,000	15,500	6,000	14,000
Fresh Fish (1 viss)	8,500	10,000	10,000	6,000	9,000
Dried Fish (1 viss)	15,000	18,000	16,000	11,500	14,000
Chicken (1 viss)	20,000	18,000	18,000	15,000	16,000
ish Paste (1 viss)	14,500	14,000	13,500	8,500	10,000
Pork (1 viss)	5,500	6,750	13,000	6,000	5,000
Charcoal (1 viss)	15,000	16,000	16,200	13,000	16,000
Cooking Pot (4 cans)	600	10,000	1,200	-	900
Blanket	6,000	9,250	15,000	3,500	18,000
Mosquito Net	10,000	12,000	8,500	7,500	18,000
Plastic Tarpaulin	25,000	26,000	13,000	12,000	20,000
Vlen's Longyi	18,000	20,000	18,000	16,000	22,000
Nomen's Longyi	8,500	10,000	8,000	6,250	8,000
Jmbrella	8,500	-	8,000	6,750	9,000
Towel	7,000	8,000	5,000	6,250	7,000
Vacuum Flask	5,500	3,000	4,000	3,000	1,800
lerry Can	25,500	27,000	18,000	9,500	16,000

*Dashes indicate products that were unavailable at specification.





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).

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