



1st – 30th September 2016

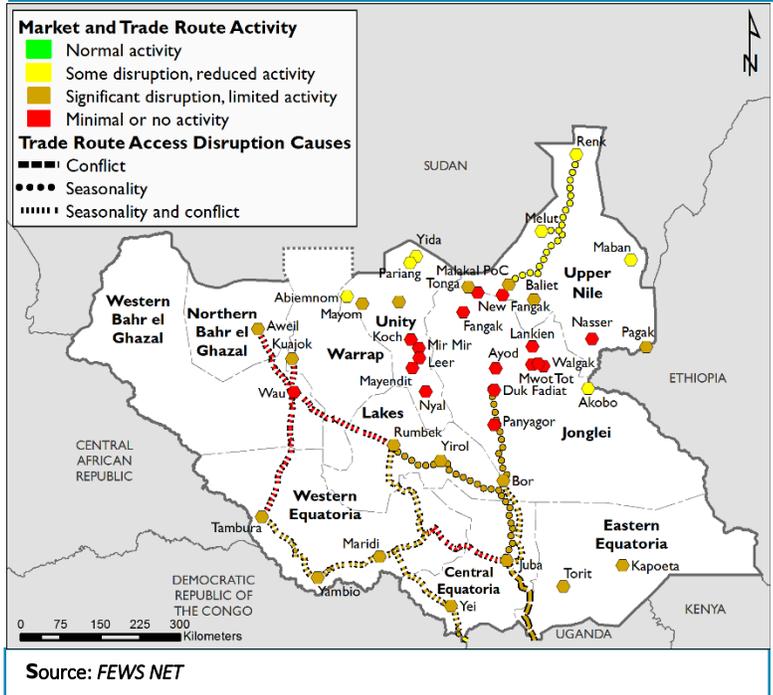
Market Highlights

- *Due to bulk supply of fuel to Juba during the reporting month, prices of petrol diesel in the flourishing black market stabilized in Juba, Kapoeta, Torit, Bor and Minkaman. However, fuel prices went up in the hinterland markets of Yida, Bentiu, Rumbek and more than doubled in Aweil month-on month due to erratic supply and scarcity. Fuel shortages and impassible roads due to rains and insecurity continued to impede domestic trade flows.*
- *Market dependent consumers got a temporary reprieve as prices of staple grains stabilized or decreased month-on-month in many areas on the backdrop of new harvests and intensified food assistance. The September 2016 South Sudan month-on-month headline inflation is expected to stabilize somewhat and the poor will increasing substitute to consumption of cheaper locally produced grains.*
- *The acute shortage of US dollars has resulted in sharp depreciation of the local currency against the US Dollar, continuously impeding flow of commercial food imports. The depreciation of the local currency is reflected by the sharp increases in prices imported food and non-food items.*
- *Reduced cereal prices strengthened the terms of trade (ToT) in favour of casual labourers and livestock keepers. However, due to economic crisis, the gains are not likely to amount into much given limited labour opportunities and declining livestock assets.*
- *The onset of crop harvests in most parts of the country will help in moderating prices of local produce in October-December period. A combination of expected lower crop production and the continuing economic crisis characterized by depreciation in the currency, increasing costs of transportation and reduced imports among other factors will keep the prices of food at higher levels than normal. This will continue to negatively impact on food access by households, especially in food deficit locations that rely highly on markets.*

I. Fuel shortages and impassible roads due to rains and insecurity impeding domestic trade flows

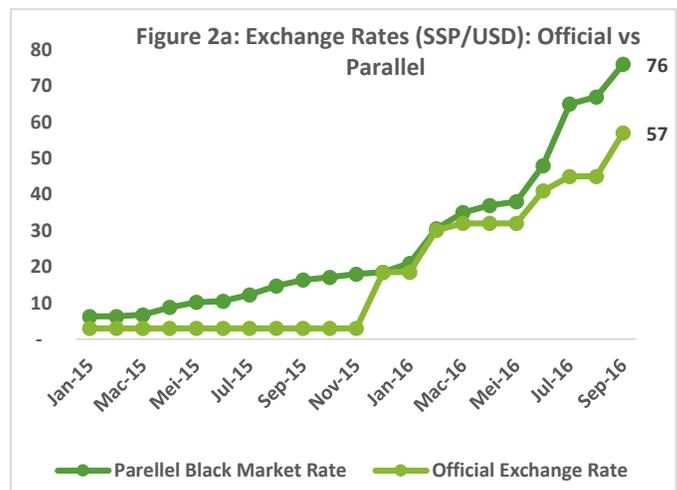
High cost of transportation in addition to insecurity along most trade routes and seasonal rains continued to disrupt trade between states. During the reporting period, fuel prices in the flourishing black market stabilized in Juba, Kapoeta, Torit, Bor and Minkaman due to bulk supply to Juba but went up in the hinterland markets of Yida (14%), Bentiu (25%), Rumbek (67-74%) and more than doubled in Aweil (100-137%) month-on month due to erratic supply and scarcity. The highest diesel/ petrol prices were reported in Rumbek, Wunrok, and Aweil, ranging from SSP 200-300/ltr. Insecurity around Juba and along the roads also continued to restrict trade movements in and out of the capital city. In Yei Town, an estimated 50,000 displaced people are reportedly trapped amid increasing insecurity and road closures. Escalated violence has also been reported in Wau, Bentiu, Kaya and Morobo during the reporting period. The Nimule-Juba road that is the mainstream of commercial imports from Uganda has also come under intermittent attacks and ambushes during the reporting month. Consequently, market functioning is low in many areas- limited trade activities were reported along Tambura-Aweil, Rumbek-Wau, Juba-Yei trade corridors while most markets in lower Unity and northern Jonglei are non-functional (Fig 2). In particular, most of the roads connecting Greater Equatoria - Tambura-Wau, Yambio-Maridi, Juba-Mundri-Wuulu, Juba-Bor, Magwi-Lafon roads - were passible but with significant difficulties while Juba-Awerial, Bor-Pibor, Bor-Mabior-Malakal, Leer-Bentiu-Abiemnom, Baliet-Nasir, Maiuwut-Mathiang and Akobo-Gadiang roads were completely closed¹.

Figure 2: Market and Trade functioning as of August, 2016.



II. Weakening South Sudanese Pound continue to constrain food imports

The acute shortage of US dollars (USD) has resulted in sharp depreciation of the local currency against the USD (Figure 1), continuously impeding flow of commercial food imports. The depreciation of the local currency is reflected by the sharp increases in prices imported food and non-food items. The USD is increasingly getting scarcer with most commercial banks capping customer withdrawals to as low as \$200 at a time. The current exchange rate (September 2016) in the black market is 76 South Sudanese Pound (SSP) to 1 USD compared to SSP 67/1USD in August 2016 and just about SSP 16/ USD the same month in 2015. The SSP is not expected to gain ground against the dollar in October given the acute shortage of dollars and the worsening economic situation.



¹ South Sudan Access Constraints Map of 23 Sept 2016

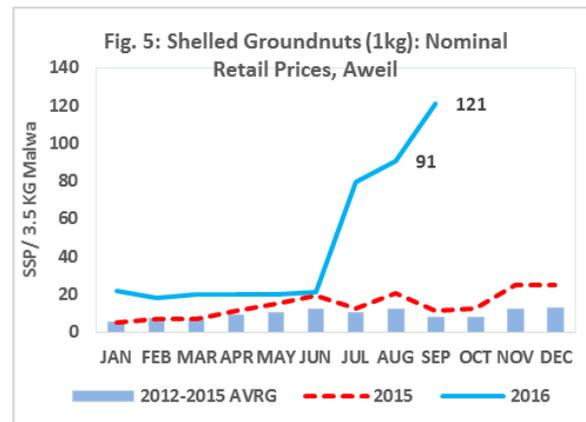
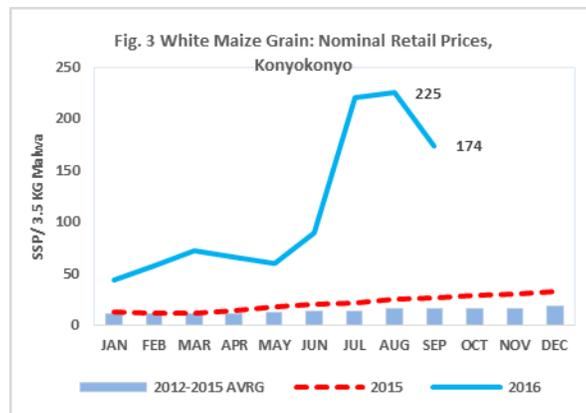
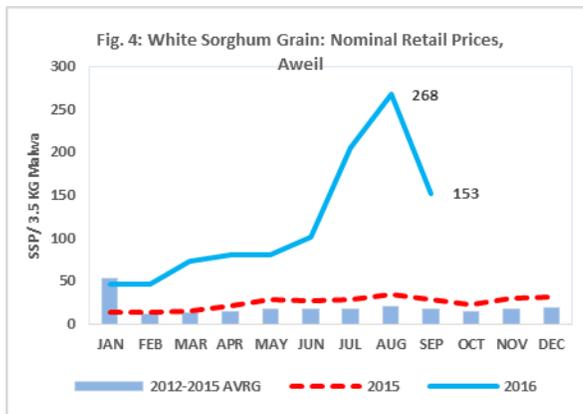
III. Temporary reprieve for consumers as prices of cereals decrease on the backdrop of new harvests and intensified food assistance

Whereas May-August 2016 was characterized by accelerated cereal hikes, the cost of staple grains stabilized or decreased in many markets during September month-on-month primarily due to increased food assistance and entry of green and dry harvests into markets. In particular, markets in the Greater Equatoria benefited from the July– August maize harvests while those in parts of Bahr el Ghazal received supplies from short-term sorghum harvests in September. Accelerated food distribution in Northern Bhar el Gazal where in excess of 165,000 household (over 600 beneficiaries) received cereals and other targeted nutrition products also contributed to significant reduction of sorghum prices. In particular, decline in prices of sorghum compared to the previous month was recorded in Aweil (43%), Wau (28%) and Bentiu (8%) where a malwa costed between SSP 60 in Bentiu and as much as SSP 215 in Wau (Figure 4). The low cost of sorghum in Bentiu is mainly due to humanitarian food assistance. In contrast, an upsurge in sorghum prices was reported in Bor and Yida where a malwa sold at SSP 168 in the former and SSP 48 in the latter reflecting a 18-36% increase from August 2016.

September 2016 also witnessed a monthly decrease in maize grain prices, the primary substitute for sorghum, in Juba (18%), Wunrock (47%), Aweil (9%) and Wau (14%). An exception was in Kopoeta, Bor, and Aweil markets where a sharp monthly rise was recorded despite harvests, mainly due to poor roads and insecurity that limited market access. In the rest of the markets in Equatoria and parts of Bahr Ghazal where green harvest was already realized, maize prices remained relatively stable.

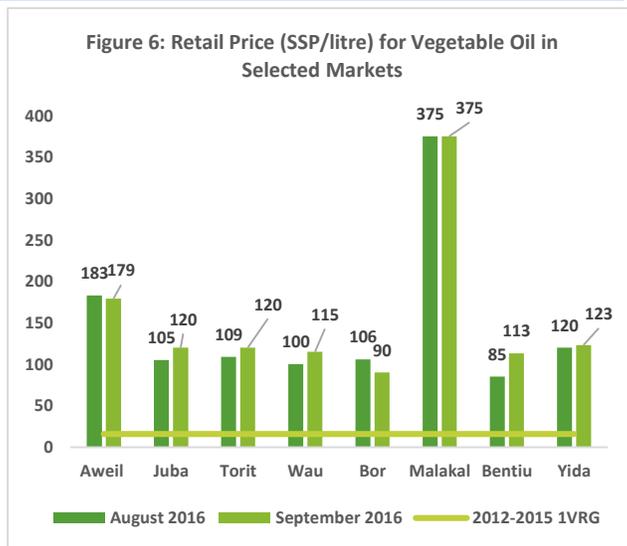
Availability of shelled groundnuts, an important source of proteins for the rural households in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Warrap, and Lakes at this time of the year was still low as harvests starts in September-November. Consequently, there was sharp monthly increase (34-67%) of the price of shelled ground nuts in Aweil and Mingkaman.

Despite the noted monthly localized reduction in staple cereal prices, the cost of food remained significantly higher than the same time in 2015 and the five year averages. Market dependent poor consumers thus still find it extremely difficult to afford food in view of the harsh economic conditions and significantly elevated prices. In line with these trends, the headline national inflation is expected to stabilize and the poor will increasing substitute consumption of cheaper locally produced cereals.

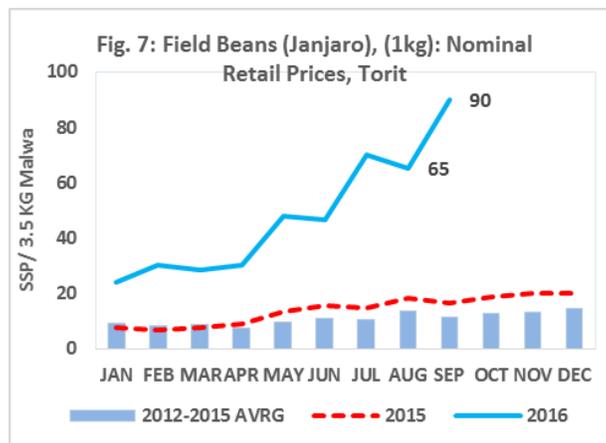


IV. Imported food prices rise further in most areas despite increased substitution to local produce

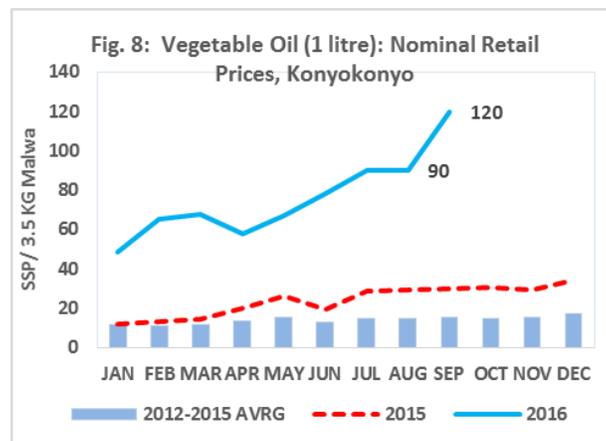
Continued pressure on vegetable oil prices: Prices of vegetable oil, an important ingredient in household’s diet, remained largely high and rising in most markets in September 2016. The highest prices were observed in Aweil and Malakal, where it varied between SSP 179 and SSP 375 per litre (Figure 6). The highest monthly prices increase (10-33%) was reported in Bentiu, Juba and Torit where a liter costed SSP 113- 120. In other markets like Aweil, Malakal and Yida, cooking oil price was relatively stable on month-on-month. However in Bor, vegetable oil price reduced by SSP 16 representing a monthly decline of 15 percent. The rising cost of cooking oil was primarily attributed to upsurges in transaction costs resulting from shortage of US dollars, depreciation of the local currency, insecurity, high transportation costs and poor road conditions. The cost of vegetable oil during the reporting month was significantly elevated when compared to the same month in 2015 and the 5-year average (Figure 6).



Prices of beans (janjaro) show rising trends in many areas: September 2016 retail cost of red beans, an important alternative source of protein, increased in Aweil (75%), Bentiu (56%), Agok (50%), Torit (38%), Juba (32%), Mingkaman (19%) and Yida (14%). On the other hand, bean prices remained relatively stable in Bor, Malakal, Rumbek, Wunrok and Wau, mainly stabilized by minimal local production as well as humanitarian assistance among IDPs and those in PoCs. The highest price of beans (at SSP 320-475/kg) was observed in Agok and Wunrok followed by SSP 223/kg in Aweil. Bean prices remained considerably higher than their levels a year ago as well as the five-year average (Fig. 7) in most markets across the country.



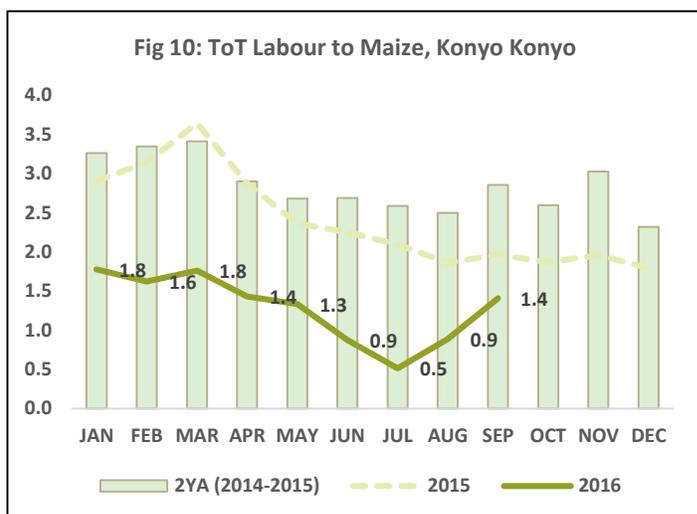
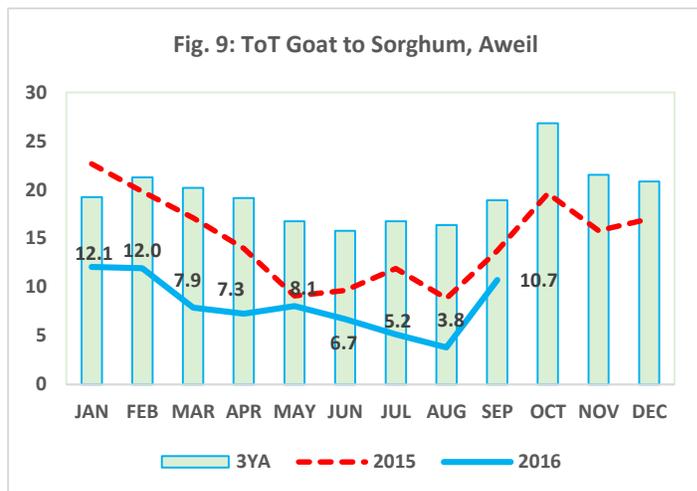
Mixed signals for wheat flour, a common staple for the urban residents: Prices of wheat flour exhibited mixed indications during the reporting period. There were price increases reported in Juba (33%), Yida (35%), Kapoeta (30%), Torit (36%) and Mingkaman (20%); but a decline in Agok and Wau (17-18%) and relative stability in Juba, Wunrok and Bor. In all the markets, prices were significantly higher than the five-year averages and the same month a year ago. Wunrok and Aweil recorded the highest prices of wheat flour, at SSP136 and SSP 128 per kg respectively in September 2016.



V. Reduced cereal prices strengthens terms of trade in favour of casual labourers and livestock keepers

In Aweil, a region highly dependent on livestock, the terms of trade (ToT) for a goat against white sorghum improved from its lowest levels in August 2016, and now stands at 10.7 malwas of sorghum for a medim sized male goat which is nearly 7 malwas more than in the previous month. This represents about 182% increase in one month (Figure 8). This has brought some relief to livestock keepers and improved their capacity to access food commodities in the market. The slight improvement in the purchasing power was mainly attributable to seasonality as cereal price reduced with onset of harvests that started arriving in local markets. Accelerated humanitarian food distribution in targeted areas like Aweil etc. also helped temper cereal prices that had increased to unprecedented levels the previous month. However, the ToT are still but still worse when compared similar period in 2015 and the normal trends. Amidst the modest improvements witnessed in the month of September, the ToT for a goat against white sorghum was 20 percent less the same month last year and half the level in a normal year.

Casual labourers are also experiencing some improvements in their ability to buy sorghum with their daily earnings. The ToT for the daily wage rate against white maize in Juba/Konyokonyo increased by 56% in September 2016 compared to the previous month (Figure 10). However, the ToT for casual labourers remains at least two times lower than it was in September 2015 and 26% lower than in August 2016, reflecting a difficult food security situation this year. An important indication from the market is the acute shortage of casual labour opportunities, mainly attributed to low levels of economic activities in the country. However, for the few who manage to obtain such opportunities, the upward turn is potentially beneficial for increased consumption.



VI. Food Security Outlook

The onset of crop harvests in most parts of the country is contributing to moderating market prices. With the main harvest starting in October, prices of cereals are likely to decrease further. However, the price levels will still be substantially higher than the same period last year and the five-year average prices. A combination of average to below average crop production and the continuing economic crisis in the country characterized by depreciation in currency, increasing costs of transportation and reduced imports among other factors will keep the prices of imported food at higher levels than normal. This will continue to negatively impact on food access by households, especially in food deficit locations that rely on markets.

Annex: Main driving factors for food prices

Cross-cutting issues at the national level

- Economic crisis
- Hyperinflation
- Dollar shortages
- Fuel crisis
- Poor roads conditions
- Seasonality
- Multiple taxation regimes
- High transport costs
- Reduced cross-border trade flows
- Imported exogenous shocks due to high dependence on imports
- Humanitarian assistance
- Uncertain and fluid geo-political situation

Equatorias (Central, Eastern & Western)

- Low trade volumes in shops
- Localized conflicts particularly in Yei, Lainya, Kajokeji, Magwi and around Juba that disrupted farming and trade
- Insecurity along Nimule- Juba road
- High dependence on markets especially around Juba
- Local harvests
- Proximity, close local trade ties and ease of border crossing into Uganda
- Crop production in Uganda

Greater Bahr el Gazal

- Fighting/ Insecurity in Wau and Raga
- Sudan border closure/ restricted commodity movement
- Low cereals flows from Sudan
- Local green harvests
- Low volume of imported food
- High dependence on markets
- Poor roads between Juba-Rumbek
- Insecurity along the western trade corridor
- Expected low production Wau due to insecurity induced livelihood disruptions

Greater Upper Nile (Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile)

- Localized insecurity in Bentiu, parts of Lower Unity (Leer) and Nassir
- Poor road conditions
- Low volume of imported food
- Poor road conditions
- Low market functionality
- Lack of market access by farmers
- Reduced number of foreign traders
- Restricted commodity flows from Ethiopia and Sudan
- Localized floods in Jonglei and Upper Nile that destroyed crops and displaced people

| Annex II: Price Trends | | | | | | | Price Change (%) | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| Market | Commodity | Unit | Sep '15 | Aug '16 | Sept' 16 | 5 year average | 1M | 1Y | 5YA |
| Konyokonyo | Broad Beans | 1 kg | 28.75 | 80 | 103 | 23 | 29% | 258% | 344% |
| | Cassava | One 3,5 Kg Malwa | 26 | 175 | 103 | 14 | -4% | 296% | 644% |
| | Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural) | 1 day | 52.5 | 200 | 244 | 40 | 22% | 365% | 510% |
| | Diesel | 1 Litre | 6 | 70 | 60 | 6 | -14% | 900% | 908% |
| | Field Beans (Janjaro) | 1 kg | 19.25 | 65 | 86 | 13 | 32% | 344% | 584% |
| | Maize Flour | 1 kg | 18.25 | 60 | 55 | 18 | -9% | 199% | 199% |
| | Medium Bull | 1 unit | 3942.5 | 20000 | 17,000 | 2,640 | -15% | 331% | 544% |
| | Medium Male Goat | 1 unit | 1112.5 | 5000 | 3,829 | 491 | -23% | 244% | 679% |
| | Medium Male Sheep | 1 unit | 657.5 | 4500 | 4,209 | 354 | -6% | 540% | 1087% |
| | Petrol | 1 Litre | 6 | 70 | 60 | 6 | -14% | 900% | 908% |
| | Rice | 1 kg | 18.75 | 90 | 62 | 19 | -32% | 228% | 228% |
| | Shelled Groundnut | 1 kg | 21.5 | 170 | 117 | 14 | -31% | 444% | 748% |
| | Vegetable oil | 1 Litre | 30 | 90 | 120 | 15 | 33% | 300% | 700% |
| | Wheat Flour | 1 kg | 18.75 | 60 | 58 | 8 | -4% | 207% | 587% |
| | White Maize(Grain) | One 3,5 Kg Malwa | 26.75 | 225 | 174 | 13 | -23% | 549% | 1230% |
| | White Sorghum | One 3,5 Kg Malwa | 27.5 | 222.5 | 183 | 15 | -18% | 565% | 1120% |
| Kapoeta South | Maize Flour | 1 kg | 11.75 | 50 | 65 | 12 | 30% | 453% | 453% |
| | Casual Labour (Agricultural) | 1 day | 30 | | 150 | 30 | | 400% | 400% |
| | Diesel | 1 Litre | 8 | 45 | 46 | 8 | 2% | 475% | 475% |
| | Field Beans (Janjaro) | 1 kg | 23.75 | 95 | 60 | 24 | -37% | 153% | 153% |
| | Medium Bull | 1 unit | 4950 | 15125 | 15,000 | 4,950 | -1% | 203% | 203% |
| | Medium Male Goat | 1 unit | 462.5 | 1200 | 2,500 | 463 | 108% | 441% | 441% |
| | Medium Male Sheep | 1 unit | 450 | 1725 | 2,700 | 450 | 57% | 500% | 500% |
| | Petrol | 1 Litre | 10 | 46 | 46 | 10 | 0% | 360% | 360% |
| | Rice | 1 kg | 15.5 | 100 | 50 | 16 | -50% | 223% | 223% |
| | Vegetable oil | 1 Litre | 20 | 100 | 95 | 20 | -5% | 375% | 375% |
| | Wheat Flour | 1 kg | 15 | 50 | 65 | 15 | 30% | 333% | 333% |
| | White Maize(Grain) | One 3,5 Kg Malwa | 35 | 82.5 | 175 | 35 | 112% | 400% | 400% |
| | Torit | Maize Flour | 1 kg | 10.375 | 40 | 43 | 10 | 6% | 310% |
| Broad Beans | | 1 kg | 45 | 80 | 80 | 33 | | 78% | 146% |
| Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural) | | 1 day | 50 | 250 | 250 | 40 | 0% | 400% | 525% |
| Field Beans (Janjaro) | | 1 kg | 16.5 | 65 | 90 | 11 | 38% | 445% | 700% |
| Medium Bull | | 1 unit | 4950 | 14500 | 12,000 | 3,755 | -17% | 142% | 220% |
| Medium Male Goat | | 1 unit | 420 | 1450 | 1,425 | 335 | -2% | 239% | 325% |
| Medium Male Sheep | | 1 unit | 402.5 | 1300 | 1,250 | 336 | -4% | 211% | 272% |
| Petrol | | 1 Litre | 8 | 65 | 38 | 8 | -42% | 375% | 407% |
| Rice | | 1 kg | 15 | 65 | 85 | 15 | 31% | 467% | 467% |
| Sesame | | One 3,5 Kg Malwa | 50 | | 510 | 43 | | 920% | 1100% |
| Vegetable oil | | 1 Litre | 20 | 108.75 | 120 | 14 | 10% | 500% | 757% |
| Wheat Flour | | 1 kg | 14.5 | 45 | 61 | 10 | 36% | 322% | 498% |
| White Maize(Grain) | | One 3,5 Kg Malwa | 19.5 | 83.75 | 93 | 11 | 10% | 374% | 722% |
| Bor | | Maize Flour | 1 kg | 15 | 82.5 | 100 | 15 | 21% | 567% |
| | Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural) | 1 day | 30 | 95 | 125 | 24 | 32% | 317% | 426% |
| | Diesel | 1 Litre | 10 | 40 | 40 | 9 | 0% | 300% | 368% |
| | Field Beans (Janjaro) | 1 kg | 25 | 97.5 | 93 | 14 | -5% | 270% | 579% |
| | Medium Bull | 1 unit | 3500 | 11000 | 17,250 | 2,322 | 57% | 393% | 643% |
| | Medium Male Goat | 1 unit | 750 | 2225 | 2,738 | 396 | 23% | 265% | 591% |
| | Medium Male Sheep | 1 unit | 732.5 | 2100 | 2,425 | 353 | 15% | 231% | 587% |
| | Petrol | 1 Litre | 10 | 40 | 40 | 9 | 0% | 300% | 340% |
| | Rice | 1 kg | 24 | 90 | 90 | 24 | 0% | 275% | 275% |
| | Shelled Groundnut | 1 kg | 16.25 | 60 | 45 | 12 | -25% | 177% | 267% |
| | Vegetable oil | 1 Litre | 20 | 107.5 | 90 | 13 | -16% | 350% | 592% |
| | Wheat Flour | 1 kg | 15 | 90 | 93 | 10 | 3% | 517% | 825% |
| | White Maize(Grain) | One 3,5 Kg Malwa | | 126.667 | 155 | 11 | 22% | | 1293% |
| | White Sorghum | One 3,5 Kg Malwa | | 137.5 | 163 | 18 | 18% | | 787% |
| | Minkaman | Maize Flour | 1 kg | 13.7 | 73.75 | 90 | 14 | 22% | 557% |
| Casual Labour (Agricultural) | | 1 day | | 50 | 180 | | 260% | | |
| Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural) | | 1 day | | 70 | 153 | | 119% | | |
| Diesel | | 1 Litre | | 67.5 | 60 | | -11% | | |
| Field Beans (Janjaro) | | 1 kg | 14.5 | 71.25 | 85 | 15 | 19% | 486% | 486% |
| Medium Bull | | 1 unit | | 3500 | 21,000 | | 500% | | |
| Medium Male Goat | | 1 unit | | 2000 | 3,333 | | 67% | | |
| Medium Male Sheep | | 1 unit | | 2225 | 2,567 | | 15% | | |
| Petrol | | 1 Litre | | 70 | 60 | | -14% | | |
| Rice | | 1 kg | 14 | 70 | 90 | 14 | 29% | 543% | 543% |
| Shelled Groundnut | | 1 kg | | 25 | 42 | | 67% | | |
| Vegetable oil | | 1 Litre | 20 | 100 | 120 | 20 | 20% | 500% | 500% |
| Wheat Flour | | 1 kg | 15 | 75 | 90 | 15 | 20% | 500% | 500% |
| Rumbek | Maize Flour | 1 kg | 18.5 | 71.25 | 88 | 19 | 23% | 373% | 373% |
| | Cassava | One 3,5 Kg Malwa | | 35 | 25 | | -29% | | |
| | Casual Labour (Agricultural) | 1 day | 32.5 | 200 | 200 | 24 | 0% | 515% | 721% |
| | Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural) | 1 day | 51.25 | 195 | 200 | 28 | 3% | 290% | 619% |
| | Diesel | 1 Litre | 17 | 115 | 200 | 10 | 74% | 1076% | 1851% |

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|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| Market | Commodity | Unit | Sep '15 | Aug '16 | Sept' 16 | 5 year average | 1M | 1Y | 5YA |
| | Field Beans (Janjaro) | 1 kg | 25 | 48 | 50 | 15 | 4% | 100% | 233% |
| | Medium Bull | 1 unit | 1712.5 | 1950 | 2,250 | 1,777 | 15% | 31% | 27% |
| | Medium Male Goat | 1 unit | 401.25 | 875 | 1,000 | 265 | 14% | 149% | 278% |
| | Medium Male Sheep | 1 unit | 442.5 | 850 | 975 | 320 | 15% | 120% | 205% |
| | Petrol | 1 Litre | 20 | 90 | 150 | 11 | 67% | 650% | 1264% |
| | Rice | 1 kg | 14.75 | 135 | 150 | 15 | 11% | 917% | 917% |
| | Shelled Groundnut | 1 kg | 10 | 20 | 20 | 7 | 0% | 100% | 196% |
| | Vegetable oil | 1 Litre | 25 | 70 | 100 | 20 | 43% | 300% | 400% |
| | White Maize(Grain) | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | 25.5 | 53.75 | 60 | 19 | 12% | 135% | 211% |
| Aweil Town | Maize Flour | 1 kg | 14 | 108.75 | 120 | 14 | 10% | 757% | 757% |
| | Broad Beans | 1 kg | 20 | 105 | 150 | 12 | 43% | 650% | 1161% |
| | Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural) | 1 day | 40 | 50 | 45 | 33 | -10% | 13% | 35% |
| | Diesel | 1 Litre | 17 | 83.75 | 168 | 12 | 100% | 885% | 1246% |
| | Field Beans (Janjaro) | 1 kg | 20 | 132.5 | 233 | 12 | 75% | 1063% | 1785% |
| | Medium Bull | 1 unit | 1605 | 5547.5 | 6,438 | 1,619 | 16% | 301% | 298% |
| | Medium Male Goat | 1 unit | 402.5 | 1015 | 1,636 | 295 | 61% | 307% | 454% |
| | Medium Male Sheep | 1 unit | 405 | 603.75 | 1,305 | 282 | 116% | 222% | 362% |
| | Millet | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | | 250 | 254 | 17 | 1% | | 1438% |
| | Petrol | 1 Litre | 20.5 | 108.75 | 258 | 16 | 137% | 1156% | 1525% |
| | Rice | 1 kg | 19.75 | 136.25 | 156 | 20 | 15% | 691% | 691% |
| | Sesame | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | 30 | 322.5 | 373 | 19 | 16% | 1142% | 1845% |
| | Shelled Groundnut | 1 kg | 11 | 90.6667 | 121 | 10 | 34% | 1002% | 1071% |
| | Vegetable oil | 1 Litre | 20 | 182.5 | 179 | 12 | -2% | 794% | 1397% |
| | Wheat Flour | 1 kg | 15 | 121.25 | 128 | 29 | 5% | 750% | 343% |
| | White Maize(Grain) | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | 24 | 200 | 183 | 12 | -9% | 660% | 1390% |
| | White Sorghum | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | 29.25 | 267.5 | 153 | 41 | -43% | 421% | 270% |
| Malakal | Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural) | 1 day | 40 | | 110 | 43 | | 175% | 157% |
| | Diesel | 1 Litre | | 128.75 | 130 | 13 | 1% | | 920% |
| | Field Beans (Janjaro) | 1 kg | 20 | 60 | 60 | 18 | 0% | 200% | 241% |
| | Medium Bull | 1 unit | 3462.5 | 12500 | 1,250 | 2,162 | -90% | -64% | -42% |
| | Rice | 1 kg | 21.25 | 210 | 230 | 21 | 10% | 982% | 982% |
| | Vegetable oil | 1 Litre | 25 | 376.25 | 375 | 21 | 0% | 1400% | 1729% |
| Bentiu | Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural) | 1 day | 35 | 65 | 135 | 26 | 108% | 286% | 414% |
| | Field Beans (Janjaro) | 1 kg | 12.5 | 75 | 117 | 11 | 56% | 833% | 937% |
| | Medium Bull | 1 unit | 2175 | 15040 | 13,500 | 1,816 | -10% | 521% | 643% |
| | Medium Male Goat | 1 unit | 450 | 2187.5 | 2,250 | 394 | 3% | 400% | 471% |
| | Medium Male Sheep | 1 unit | 452.5 | 1375 | 1,433 | 363 | 4% | 217% | 295% |
| | Petrol | 1 Litre | 17 | 200 | 250 | 14 | 25% | 1371% | 1662% |
| | Vegetable oil | 1 Litre | 38.75 | 83.3333 | 113 | 20 | 35% | 190% | 458% |
| | White Sorghum | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | 19.5 | 65 | 60 | 60 | -8% | 208% | 0% |
| Yida | Broad Beans | 1 kg | | 121.667 | 80 | 20 | -34% | | 300% |
| | Casual Labour (Agricultural) | 1 day | | 30 | 35 | 10 | 17% | | 250% |
| | Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural) | 1 day | | 30 | 30 | 30 | 0% | | 0% |
| | Diesel | 1 Litre | | 119.333 | 135 | 17 | 13% | | 718% |
| | Field Beans (Janjaro) | 1 kg | | 35 | 40 | 7 | 14% | | 452% |
| | Medium Bull | 1 unit | 2125 | 8933.33 | 14,750 | 2,125 | 65% | 594% | 594% |
| | Medium Male Goat | 1 unit | 343.5 | 850 | 1,825 | 344 | 115% | 431% | 431% |
| | Medium Male Sheep | 1 unit | 340 | 1133.33 | 3,000 | 340 | 165% | 782% | 782% |
| | Millet | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | | 100 | 110 | | 10% | | |
| | Petrol | 1 Litre | | 206.667 | 295 | 25 | 43% | | 1068% |
| | Rice | 1 kg | 20 | 121.333 | 160 | 20 | 32% | 700% | 700% |
| | Vegetable oil | 1 Litre | | 120 | 123 | 20 | 2% | | 520% |
| | Wheat Flour | 1 kg | | 73.3333 | 99 | 10 | 35% | | 888% |
| | White Maize(Grain) | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | | 25 | 36 | | 45% | | |
| | White Sorghum | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | | 35 | 48 | 8 | 36% | | 533% |
| Agok | Broad Beans | 1 kg | | 340 | 567 | | 67% | | |
| | Casual Labour (Agricultural) | 1 day | | 142.5 | 146 | | 3% | | |
| | Diesel | 1 Litre | | 73.25 | 122 | | 67% | | |
| | Field Beans (Janjaro) | 1 kg | | 317.5 | 475 | | 50% | | |
| | Medium Bull | 1 unit | | 6900 | 17,000 | | 146% | | |
| | Medium Male Goat | 1 unit | | 1350 | 2,925 | | 117% | | |
| | Medium Male Sheep | 1 unit | | 952.5 | 2,675 | | 181% | | |
| | Petrol | 1 Litre | | 195 | 187 | | -4% | | |
| | Rice | 1 kg | | 80.25 | 175 | | 118% | | |

| Annex II: Price Trends | | | | | | | Price Change (%) | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| Market | Commodity | Unit | Sep '15 | Aug '16 | Sept' 16 | 5 year average | 1M | 1Y | 5YA |
| | Sesame | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | | 193.333 | 363 | | 88% | | |
| | Vegetable oil | 1 Litre | | 77 | 140 | | 82% | | |
| | Wheat Flour | 1 kg | | 61.3333 | 50 | | -18% | | |
| | White Sorghum | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | | 170 | 90 | | -47% | | |
| Wunrok | Maize Flour | 1 kg | | 100 | 100 | | 0% | | |
| | Casual Labour (Agricultural) | 1 day | | 45 | 40 | | -11% | | |
| | Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural) | 1 day | | 40 | 30 | | -25% | | |
| | Diesel | 1 Litre | | 116.25 | 150 | | 29% | | |
| | Field Beans (Janjaro) | 1 kg | | 355 | 320 | | -10% | | |
| | Medium Bull | 1 unit | | 5750 | 10,000 | | 74% | | |
| | Medium Male Goat | 1 unit | | 637.5 | 850 | | 33% | | |
| | Medium Male Sheep | 1 unit | | 612.5 | 650 | | 6% | | |
| | Petrol | 1 Litre | | 330 | 300 | | -9% | | |
| | Rice | 1 kg | | 110 | 125 | | 14% | | |
| | Sesame | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | | 362.5 | 403 | | 11% | | |
| | Vegetable oil | 1 Litre | | 137.5 | 136 | | -1% | | |
| | Wheat Flour | 1 kg | | 95 | 75 | | -21% | | |
| | White Maize(Grain) | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | | 183.333 | 138 | | -25% | | |
| | White Sorghum | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | | 236.25 | 165 | | -30% | | |
| Wau | Maize Flour | 1 kg | 16.25 | 100 | 100 | 16 | 0% | 515% | 515% |
| | Broad Beans | 1 kg | 30 | 145 | 150 | 21 | 3% | 400% | 628% |
| | Cassava | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | 17 | 173.333 | 170 | 13 | -2% | 900% | 1203% |
| | Casual Labour (Agricultural) | 1 day | 22.5 | 100 | 100 | 15 | 0% | 344% | 549% |
| | Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural) | 1 day | 35 | 100 | 100 | 21 | 0% | 186% | 372% |
| | Diesel | 1 Litre | 15 | 185 | 143 | 12 | -23% | 850% | 1101% |
| | Field Beans (Janjaro) | 1 kg | 20 | 100 | 100 | 12 | 0% | 400% | 733% |
| | Medium Bull | 1 unit | 2195 | 8000 | 9,625 | 2,259 | 20% | 338% | 326% |
| | Medium Male Goat | 1 unit | 370 | 1352.5 | 1,555 | 259 | 15% | 320% | 499% |
| | Medium Male Sheep | 1 unit | 305 | 1455 | 1,613 | 279 | 11% | 429% | 478% |
| | Millet | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | 43.5 | 300 | 300 | 29 | 0% | 590% | 922% |
| | Petrol | 1 Litre | 15 | 205 | 155 | 11 | -25% | 930% | 1269% |
| | Rice | 1 kg | 18 | 117.5 | 135 | 18 | 15% | 650% | 650% |
| | Sesame | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | 38.75 | 330 | 285 | 28 | -14% | 635% | 927% |
| | Shelled Groundnut | 1 kg | 18.25 | | 340 | 15 | | 1763% | 2130% |
| | Vegetable oil | 1 Litre | 30 | 140 | 115 | 14 | -18% | 283% | 744% |
| | Wheat Flour | 1 kg | 17.25 | 102.5 | 85 | 9 | -17% | 393% | 855% |
| | White Maize(Grain) | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | 25 | 250 | 215 | 15 | -14% | 760% | 1353% |
| | White Sorghum | One 3.5 Kg Malwa | 41.25 | 295 | 213 | 22 | -28% | 415% | 867% |

Price Trend Codes



Price stability when: $-10\% \leq \text{price change} \leq 10\%$



Price increase when: $\text{price change} > 10\%$



Price Decrease when: $\text{price change} \leq -10\%$