



CLiMIS

**Crop and Livestock
Market Information System
South Sudan**

Juba Bi-Weekly Price Watch – July 2016, Week 4

Market Highlights

- The prices of most commodities in Juba markets remained high but slightly lower compared to the previous two weeks immediately after the recent conflict. The slight decrease in prices is attributed to the opening of the Nimule border, which resulted in some stocks finding their way into the country. However, there is still a net deficit, which is attributed to fewer traders since many foreign traders have left due to insecurity; traders who lost their stocks are unable to re-stock adequately; and there is continued scarcity of hard currency, which limits the quantities of imports.
- Most traders have raised concerns regarding the deteriorating business environment, which is affecting their ability to restock and meet the demand for food commodities in the market.
- The cost of living, measured by the Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMEB), showed an increase of 64 % in July compared to June 2016 (10,141 and 6,100 SSP respectively) due to an increase in the price of staple commodities. The CMEB is nearly two times its level in June 2015 and more than ten times the level two years ago.
- The high cost of living has affected not only the rural poor but also the urban population that depend on markets, which are currently characterized by low supplies.
- Staple food prices are likely to remain high in the coming weeks as a result of low supplies, fewer traders operating and market disruptions associated with the uncertain security situation.

County/Market	Unit	Week 4, Jul. 16	July 2016 Week 4 price % change from:				
			Previous week	Previous month	3 months ago	Previous year	4-year average
Juba/Custom, Nyakuron and Gudele							
White sorghum (feterita) grain	Malwa (3.5Kg)	252	-3 %	119%	163%	740%	1580%
White maize grain	Malwa (3.5Kg)	250	-7 %	125%	187%	762%	1289%
White wheat flour	1Kg	107	-16 %	168%	155%	723%	1089%
Beans (Janjaro)	1Kg	86	-5 %	79%	83%	244%	473%
Vegetable Oil	1litre	98	-4 %	63%	85%	326%	600%
Rice	1Kg	79	3 %	93%	139%	464%	888%
Sugar	1Kg	78	-30 %	56%	111%	388%	767%
Maize flour	1Kg	103	-16 %	178%	222%	692%	1188%
Sorghum flour	1Kg	104	-17 %	174%	215%	700%	1200%

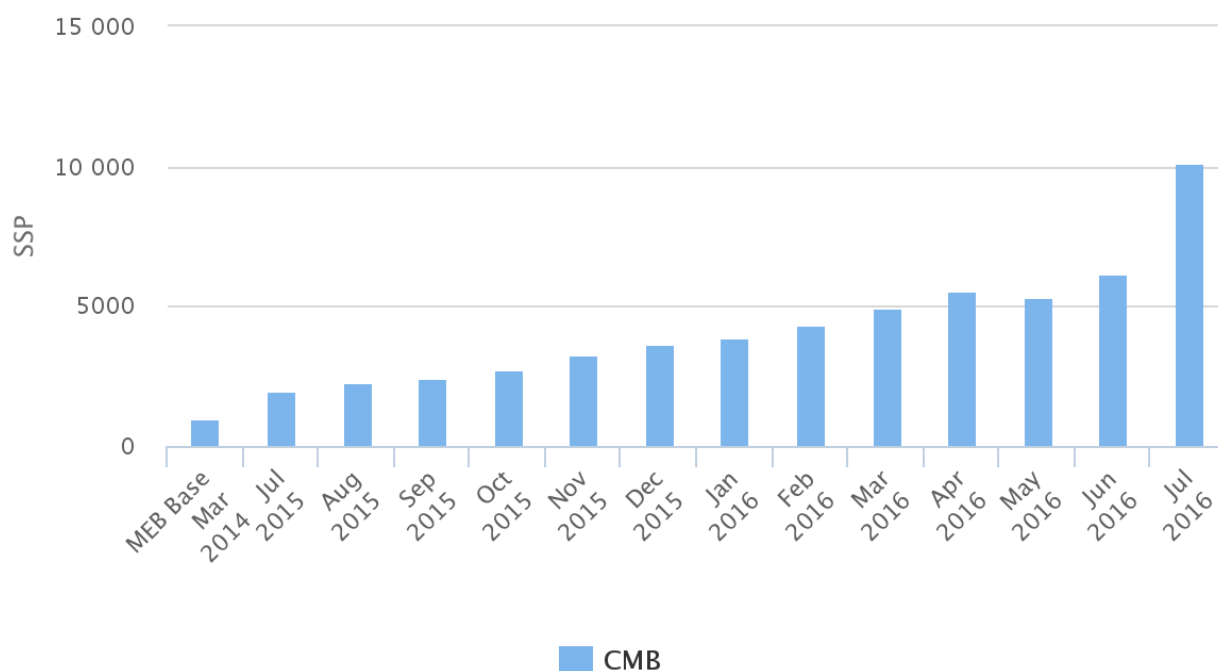
+/-5% stable ↑increase ↓decrease

The Juba Bi-Weekly Price Watch is prepared by the FAO AFIS Programme and WFP VAM Unit from information collected through the Crop and Livestock Market Monitoring System (CLiMIS) with the support of partners including: FEWSNET, NBS, FAO, SP, AECI, NRC, MERCYCORPS, ACTED, NPA, WR, etc. For more information please access the online database: www.climis-southsudan.org or contact Nicholas Kerandi, nicholas.kerandi@fao.org or Kennedy Nanga, kennedy.nanga@wfp.org

The Cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (CMEB)

Cost of Minimum Basket Expenditure

State: Central Equatoria



Highcharts.com

The CMEB outlines the minimum items needed for survival of a household for one month where the staple foods such as sorghum and maize weigh more than other commodities. The CMEB was derived using data from the National Baseline Household Survey (2009) which provides dis-aggregated rural/urban data on household food and non-food consumption. The basket comprises the basic energy food requirements of 2,100 kilocalories per person per day, fuel for cooking and lighting and other non-food items like clothing, housing, water etc.

Weight Distribution of Staple Commodities in the Basket:

Commodity	Amount per Household per Month	Unit of Measurement	% Weight of the total basket
Sorghum	52.0	Kg	28.9 %
Maize	26.0	Kg	14.4 %
Rice	3.3	Kg	1.83 %
Beans	6.5	Kg	3.6 %
Sugar	3.3	Kg	1.83 %
Vegetable Oil	3.3	Litre	1.83 %