Iraq Market Monitor Report

**Issue No. 30**
April 2020

Highlights

- Mitigation measures such as curfew and lockdown are negatively impacting the employability of daily casual labor as well as low income workers.

- Losing a job or the disruption of livelihood sources are the primary concerns among households.

- After a price hike observed in March, prices mostly remained stable during April.

- Oil-based revenue fell from US $6.2 billion in January to US $1.4 billion in April. If oil prices are not restored, this loss of revenue might impact the implementation of social safety nets.

Vulnerability Analysis & Mapping (VAM) and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Unit

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During April, the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to worsen. The total confirmed cases crossed the three million mark, with 75% diagnosed only during April. Although social distancing and mitigation measures have plateaued the curve over the past few weeks, more than 500,000 cases are still being reported globally every week.

In Iraq the total cases surpassed 2,000 on 30 April, while 92 people have died of the pandemic to date. There was a temporary dip in the weekly confirmed cases during week 16, when 440 cases per week dropped to 163. However, as the government eased the curfew and lockdown measures, the numbers jumped again to 445 new cases during week 18.
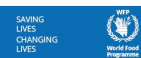
As confirmed by the air pollution map below, the economic activities in the country continue to shrink further amid COVID-19 mitigation measures. The most impacted economic activities are those that rely on daily casual labour. Losing a job or the disruption of livelihood sources are among the primary concerns of the households interviewed though WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) during April.[1]
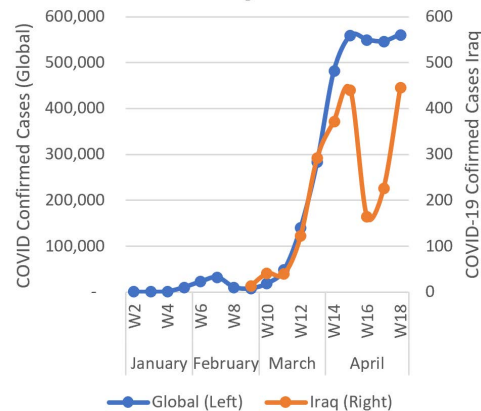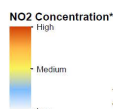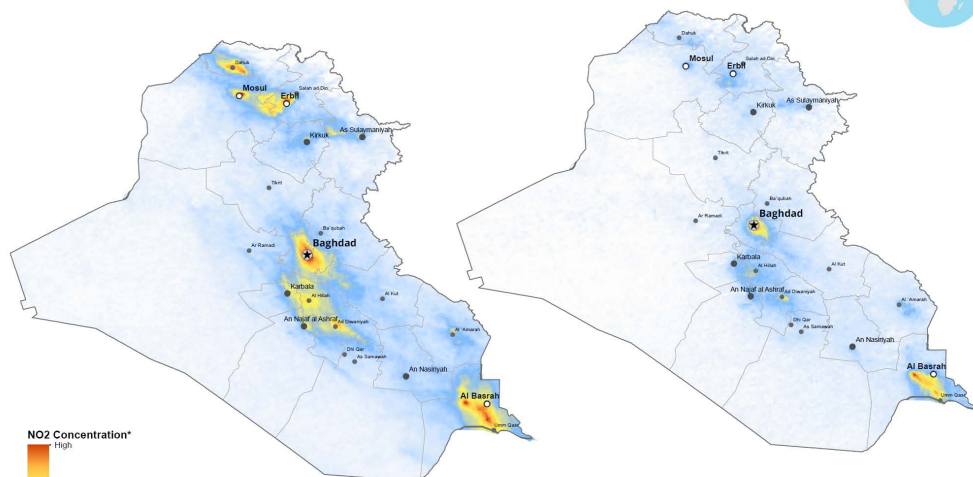

COVID-19 weekly confirmed cases globally

IRAQ: COVID-19 - Concentration of Nitrogen di Oxide (NO2): Mar Vs Apr 2020

* Nitrogen dioxides (NO2) is an important trace gas in the Earth's atmosphere. It is associated with anthropogenic activities (notably fossil fuel combustion and biomass burning for industrial activities). In this analysis it is used as a proxy of human activities impacted because of COVID-19. SentinelSP satellite based total vertical column of NO2 (ratio of the slant column density of NO2 and the total air mass factor) is used and the unit of measurement is Molecules per meter

[1] Other concerns include extended lockdown, shortage of food, increased food prices, disruption of medical services, disruption of educational institution, and more.

Primary concerns of households
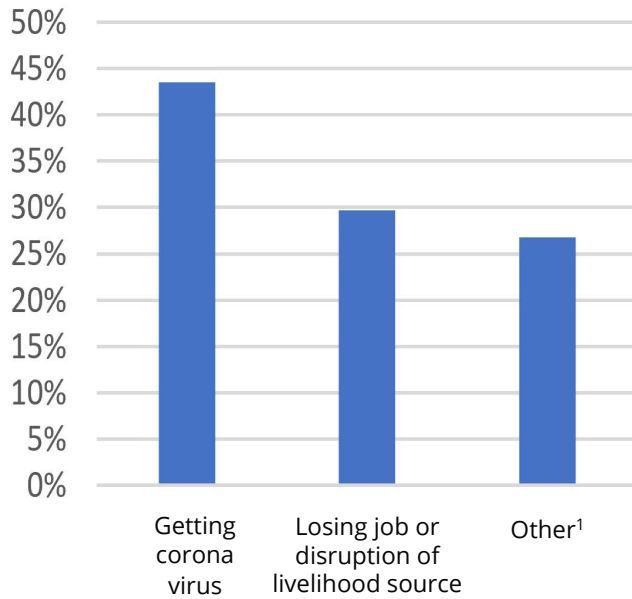
As the pandemic slows down the economic activities in the country, this combined with the reduction in global oil prices risks reversing the economic gains of the previous year. After two consecutive years of contraction, real GDP grew 4.4% in 2019 with a major contribution from the oil sector 4.2% year-on-year (y/y).[2] Corona mitigations globally are negatively impacting upon the oil-based sector of the economy. An estimate shows that the global oil demand dropped by 30 million barrels per day[3] (an estimated 30% decrease).[4]

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC+) agreed to cut global oil production by 9.7 million barrels per day (around 10% of daily global production) during the months of May and June. Iraq is among the top oil producing OPEC+ member countries, and agreed to cut its production by one million barrels per day in the coming months.[5]

Oil revenues accounts for more than 90% of the annual Iraqi budget. Monthly revenue from oil dropped from US$6.2 billion in January[6] to US$1.42 billion in April.[7] Estimates say that the situation might result in a budget deficit of around US$42 billion where the - yet to be approved - budget is estimated at around US$135 billion. If oil prices do not adequately recover,[8] this deficit could double.

The management of the supply side has begun to yield results and after a month of negative fluctuations in the oil markets, Basra Heavy recorded a 32% increase in the last week of April (from US$18.68 on 28 April to US$24.68 on 1 May).[9]

The non-oil economy of Iraq grew 4.9% during 2019, with agriculture the largest contributor to the growth of the non-oil sector, with an expansion of 39% during 2019. The last cropping season (2018-19) reported a record cereal production of 6.4 million tonnes (MT) witha 60% increase in wheat production. According to United States Department of Agriculture, the wheat production during 2019 was 4.8 MT. Projections for this year also indicate an above-average harvest of around 4.7 MT of cereal crops. In addition to local production, Iraq also imports wheat and rice. The cereal import requirement for 2019-20 is 4.2 MT including 2.7 MT of wheat flour and 1.3 MT of rice. This is 20% lower, when compared to the import requirements of the previous year, because of the strong harvest.

Service sectors, such as trade, transport, financial sector and religious tourism, which constitute almost half of the non-oil economy, will continue to be the hardest hit. Religious tourism in the southern governorates is often reported as the second largest source of revenue after oil. In normal times, income from pilgrims creates jobs for hundreds of thousands of Iraqis and brings in billions of dollars per year. The city of Najaf used to host around 5,000 visitors per day, but now 300 out of 350 hotels are closed.[10]

Oil price trends

Friday May 1, 2020 CST
US:Basrah Heavy:$24.68

[2] http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/446201588465646751/pdf/Iraq-Economic-Monitor-Navigating-the-Perfect-Storm-Redux.pdf

[3] https://www.rferl.org/a/opec-plus-reach-agreement-global-oil-cuts-russia-saudi-arabia/30549845.html

[4] https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/report/global_oil.php

[5] https://www.arabnews.com/node/1670731/business-economy

[6] https://enablingpeace.org/mitigating-the-impact-of-covid-19-in-iraq/

[7] https://www.rudaw.net/english/business/01052020

[8] https://www.rudaw.net/english/business/010420201

[9] https://oilprice.com/oil-price-charts

[10] https://dailytimes.com.pk/566257/virus-strikes-another-blow-at-religious-tourism-in-iraq

Market Functionality

WFP's Market Functionality Index (MFI) supports the "market assessment and risk identification" and "market situation monitoring" processes of cash-based assistance operations.

On a scale of 0 to 10, the full package analyses nine different dimensions of a market, to help make informed transfer modality decisions and detect changes in market functionality over time. The MFI reduced version for assessment over the phone analyses four of these dimensions (skipping the observational dimensions). The analysis of WFP's mVAM data on Market Functionality Index (MFI) – Beta,[11] revealed that during April, markets selling food items were generally functional across the country. The availability and resilience pillars of MFI demonstrated higher scores (8 and 10 respectively), when compared to multisector assortment (3) and prices (4). Maysan, Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk markets recorded a lower average MFI score.
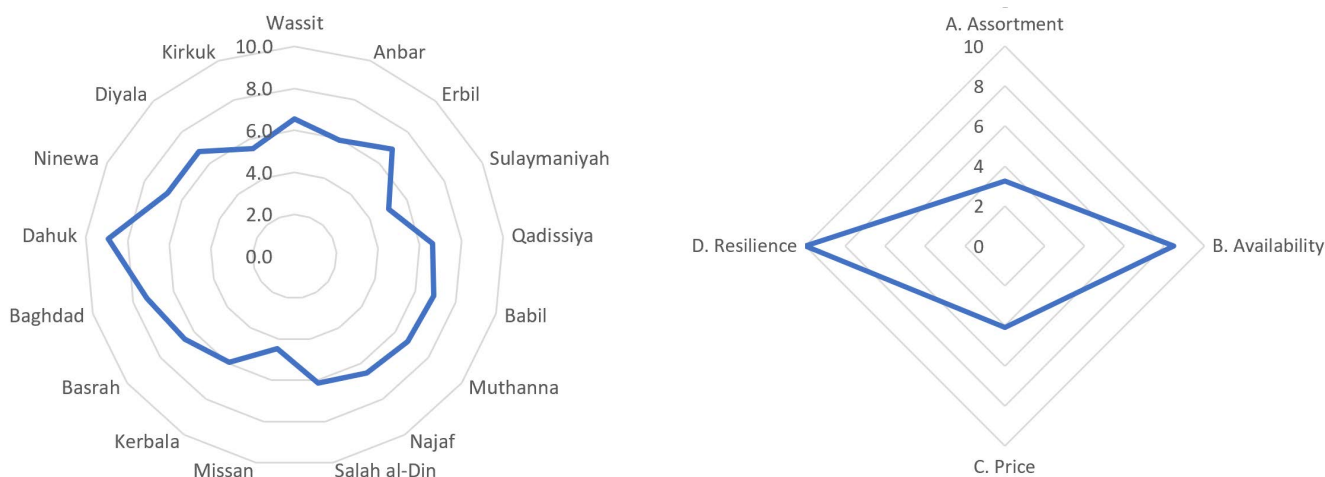
Multisectoral Assortments: The assortment of essential goods dimension refers to essential goods that households require, to ensure minimum living standards without resorting to negative coping mechanisms or compromising health, dignity or crucial livelihood assets. These include food, shelter, basic household items, safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) or healthcare. Since only essential businesses (e.g. food, pharmacy) were open during lockdown, the assortment of cereals and other food items were good in the markets across the country, however the assortment for non-food items reported low scores. The lowest assortment score was observed in Qadissiya market.

Availability: The availability pillar refers to the physical presence of goods in the market in sufficient quantities. It assesses whether certain products are scarce, or likely to get scarcer in the short run. Out of a maximum of 10, the average availability score at the national level is 8.5. Maysan (5), Kerbala (5) and Sulaymaniyah (5.8) recorded lower availability scores.

Prices: The price dimension of the MFI measures two basic features of prices, i.e. trend or level, and volatility or stability. The first is associated with affordability (how the prices changed as compared to the previous month) and the second with stability and predictability (if the retailers can predict prices of the items they sell, for the next week). Both rising prices and excessive volatility show that the market is not functioning well.

Markets in Erbil, Babil, Muthanna, Najaf, Salah al-Din, Kerbala, Ninewa and Diyala governorates reported high price changes over the past month, with good predictability in prices.

However, the trend seems to be the opposite in the markets in Baghdad, Qadissiya, Thi-Qar, Basra and Wassit, where month-on-month (m/m) prices did not change significantly, but the traders feel they cannot meaningfully predict the prices of items they are selling in the following week, indicating some volatility. Duhok reported a good score for the price dimension, with no significant prices changes over the past month, and good predictability. Anbar, Sulaymaniyah, Maysan and Kirkuk reported the lowest score for both dimensions.

Resilience: The supply chain resilience dimension evaluates both responsiveness and vulnerability of SC however, the mobile version reports only the responsiveness. Resilient supply chains underpin the regular supply of a market, which receives and stocks goods despite potential disruptions - essential for a well-functioning market. All markets across Iraq demonstrated a very good resilience score. All reported enough stocks for at least one week, and they were also confident of replenishing their stocks within one week.

[11] https://www.wfp.org/publications/market-functionality-index-mfi

Food Price Trends

Due to the social distancing and stay-at-home mitigations in March, people started hoarding food for the lockdown period. Prices surged towards the end of March, especially in fragile settings and areas less resilient to shocks.

The government price control measures, and Public Distribution System (PDS) rations of essential food items supplied helped stabilize food prices during April. On the other hand, the fall in global oil prices resulted in a significant revenue shortfall for oil-based economies such as Iraq's. If this situation continues, it could make it difficult to sustain social safety nets such the PDS. The Iraqi dinar also dropped in value against the US dollar in April (3% m/m).

The government of Iraq is investing in its non-oil economy to reduce dependency on oil exports. The Ministry of Planning announced a National Food Security Project (2020-2022) to increase Iraq's self-sufficiency, for both crop and animal products. Iraq had a record harvest of cereal last year and is expecting again an above average harvest this year. That said, Iraq is still dependent upon food imports. The import requirements for 2019-20 are estimated at around 4.2 MT of cereal. The EurAsian Economic Union (EAEU) has announced an export limit on certain agriculture products until June. This is due to rising concerns of insufficient food inventory amid the corona virus outbreak. Iraq imports half of its cereal requirements (primarily wheat flour) from Turkey. Turkey, which imports more than 80% of its wheat from EAEU countries, mainly Russia, must now find alternatives.

Wheat prices in the global market already rose considerably. Where it was previously traded at US $170 per ton in early March, it is now US$ 217 per ton in April, in anticipation of the export limits.[12] The average retail price (y/y) of wheat flour is also 21% higher in Iraq.

During April, three out of 23 different food commodities recorded more than a 10% (m/m) increase. Five commodities increased between 5-10% (m/m). The highest m/m increases were in tomato (24%) and bean prices (15%). The highest y/y increase is recorded in the price of eggs (28%).

In comparison to March prices, the WFP's Cash Based Transfer (CBT) Food Basket[13] (2,100kcal per person per month) on average witnessed a 5% m/m increase, while the y/y increase is 20%, mainly because of 21% y/y increase in the price of wheat flour. The market with highest month to month increase was Anbar (25%), while the highest y/y increase was observed in Diyala (38%). The increase in the CBT food basket price is primarily

linked to the increase in the price of wheat flour. It witnessed a 3% (m/m) increase in average price of wheat flour, however the increase from last year was 21% (y/y). The highest m/m price change is recorded at 40% in Sulaymaniyah, while in Anbar it is 25% overall.

Although tomatoes witnessed a 24% (m/m) increase, the price is significantly lower when compared to prices 6 months ago (-16%) or one year ago (-13%). A high m/m increase in tomato prices was observed in Basra (78%) and Muthanna (78%), while Duhok (-24%), Ninewa (-17%) and Kirkuk (-4%) witnessed m/m decreases.

Some commodities such as eggs showed very modest (1%) m/m changes, however a significant increase compared to 6 months ago (36%) or a year ago (28%). The highest m/m increase in egg prices was observed in Kirkuk (21%), while Sulaymaniyah (96%) and Duhok (76%) were among the highest y/y increase.

- SMEB (Food Security + WASH) per household per month
- WFP CBT Food Basket (2100 KCal) per person per month
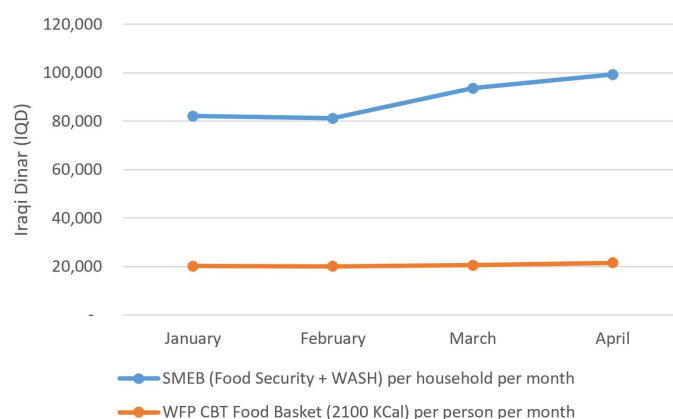
Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB):

The SMEB consists of the most essential commodities agreed among various humanitarian stakeholders, to plan various cash-related interventions. In addition to Food Security, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) items in the table below, the SMEB also includes Rent, Electricity, Water, Communication and Transportation expenses. WFP is only monitoring the SMEB (Food Security and WASH) basket.

Compared with March price data, the cost of SMEB (Food Security + WASH) witnessed a 6% increase during April. The most significant month-on-month increases were observed in Anbar (24%) , Sulaymaniyah (17%), Kirkuk (16%), Muthanna (14%) and Baghdad (12%) governorates. Meanwhile a decreases of 8% observed in Ninewa governorate.

SMEB Basket Composition	Quantity per HH	Unit
Food Security Basket		
Lentils	10	kg
Oil (veg)	4.55	l
Rice	15	kg
Sugar	5	kg
Bulgur	5	kg
Salt	0.75	kg
Wheat Flour	30	kg
WASH Basket		
Laundry detergent	1	Pack
Sanitary pads	4	Pack
Shampoo	1	Piece
Soap	6	Piece
Adult Toothbrush	3	Piece
Child Toothbrush	3	Piece
Toothpaste	1	Piece
Garbage bags	1	Roll

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[12] https://www.tridge.com/stories/the-export-limit-on-russian-wheat-drives-importers-to-look-elsewhere
[13] https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-iraq-market-monitor-report-issue-29-march-2020

Price Trend of Hygiene Items

From the six hygiene items that WFP is currently monitoring, m/m increases in the national average price levels were observed in toothpaste (14%), disinfectant liquid (13%), toothbrushes (9%), soap (8%) and shampoo (7%). The highest m/m increases in hygiene items were observed in Kirkuk, Salah-al-Din, Diyala and Baghdad respectively. The price of soap increased in Wassit (38%), Muthanna (17%), Salah al-Din (17%) and Duhok (8%).

Fuel Price Trend

The m/m comparison indicates that fuel prices at the national level are stable, however kerosene prices increased from IQD 340 to IQD 395 when compared with the average price last year for the same month. The highest m/m increases in kerosene prices were observed in Anbar (25%) and Diyala (20%).
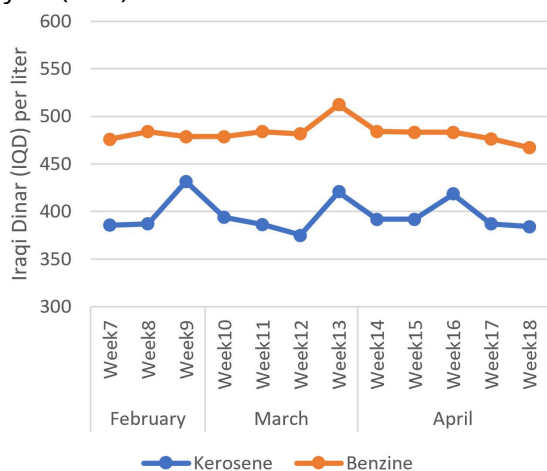
Unskilled Labor & Terms of Trade

Terms of Trade (ToT) is a direct measure of food access. It measures how much of a given commodity (wheat flour in this case) a person's unskilled wage can buy. Temporal trends of ToT can provide a good proxy for deterioration in the purchasing power of vulnerable people.

Along with the prices of essential commodities, WFP continues to monitor the unskilled wage rates in Iraq. COVID-19 mitigation measures such as curfew and lockdown are negatively impacting the employability of daily casual labor as well as low income workers.

Increasing prices hinder the ability of a person to buy enough food for the family at a given wage rate. The graph on the right shows a clear negative trend over the past three months. Where before COVID-19, a daily wage could buy 31kg of wheat flour, this has now dropped to 26kg. The wage rate of unskilled labor decreased significantly in Kirkuk (-75%), Diyala (-14%) and Anbar (-10%). Wage rate increased in Qadissiya,by 25%(m/m).

Amid COVID-19, increasing prices and declining wage rates hinder the ability of a person to earn enough money to buy the food required to feed their family.

Terms of Trade - Wage to Wheat Flour
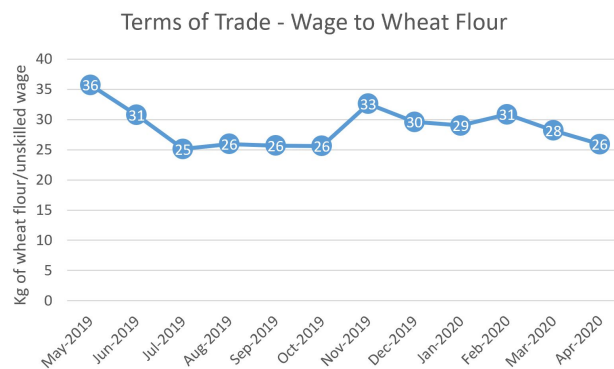
Methodology

Market price information is collected for 33 different items, on a weekly basis from all governorates in Iraq. This includes 23 food commodities, 3 types of fuel, 6 hygiene items and the wage rate of unskilled daily laborers. WFP's field monitor team collects this data from 8 governorates with a WFP presence on the ground, while the other 10 governorates are covered with the help of a third party.

Data is collected through face-to-face interviews with retailers, using a standardized smartphone application connected to a WFP server. With the COVID-19 movement restrictions, price data is now being collected through phone calls to retailers.

To understand the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on food security and market functionality, WFP activated the "mVAM" system of monitoring food security and market functionality indicators through phone calls. Statistically significant data at the governorate level is collected every week on market functionality indicators, including multisector assortment, prices (level and stability), availability (scarcity and runout) and market resilience. The data is collected from retailers from all over the country.

The system is initially in place for three months to monitor the effect of COVID-19 on food security and market functionality, however, subject to funds, this could further expand and form part of a bigger Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS).

WFP's Vulnerability Analysis team ensures the quality of data on a weekly basis, analyzing and producing monthly reports. The data is also accessible through WFP's regional as well as global data platforms:

https://snap.vam.wfp.org

https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org

Annex 1: Market Prices by Governorate and Commodity

Anbar

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,250	13%	13%	13%	13%
Bread (khoboz)	200	0%	0%	0%	33%
Bulgur	1,375	10%	10%	10%	-8%
Cheese	4,500	13%	13%	13%	29%
Chickpeas	2,500	0%	0%	11%	0%
Dates	1,500	50%	50%	100%	100%
Eggs	175	3%	-13%	-4%	17%
Fish (fresh)	5,000	11%	11%	25%	18%
Lentils	1,500	20%	20%	9%	0%
Meat (beef)	10,500	-13%	-16%	-19%	17%
Meat (chicken)	3,750	7%	7%	7%	60%
Meat (lamb)	13,000	-4%	0%	0%	6%
Milk	1,500	0%	0%	0%	0%
Milk (powder)	5,375	8%	8%	8%	30%
Oil (vegetable)	1,438	15%	15%	15%	-18%
Onions	1,375	16%	175%	175%	175%
Potatoes	813	18%	63%	8%	8%
Rice	1,500	50%	50%	33%	-25%
Salt (iodised)	750	50%	50%	50%	-25%
Sugar	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tea	6,250	4%	4%	4%	4%
Tomatoes	875	17%	-5%	0%	-30%
Wheat flour	1,250	25%	25%	25%	213%
Fuel (gas)	7,250	-3%	-7%	-9%	-9%
Fuel (kerosene)	625	25%	25%	25%	56%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wage (Unskilled)	22,500	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%
ToT (Wage/WF)	18	-28%	-28%	-28%	-71%
ToT (Wage/FB)	22	-28%	-28%	-25%	-25%
Food Basket	22,969	25%	26%	20%	20%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	106,078	24%	24%	20%	20%

Baghdad

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,500	25%	25%	0%	0%
Bread (khoboz)	200	0%	10%	14%	14%
Bulgur	1,250	25%	25%	-29%	-29%
Cheese	3,875	-3%	-9%	-3%	-23%
Chickpeas	2,000	0%	0%	-50%	-50%
Dates	1,375	38%	38%	-31%	-8%
Eggs	183	0%	0%	46%	10%
Fish (fresh)	4,875	5%	8%	-30%	22%
Lentils	1,438	15%	15%	-4%	-28%
Meat (beef)	14,000	0%	11%	0%	0%
Meat (chicken)	3,500	0%	0%	0%	-13%
Meat (lamb)	14,750	-2%	-2%	-2%	5%
Milk	1,250	-17%	-17%	-29%	-29%
Milk (powder)	4,375	9%	-3%	-45%	-38%
Oil (vegetable)	1,250	0%	0%	-38%	-38%
Onions	813	-28%	8%	-19%	-19%
Potatoes	813	8%	8%	-19%	-19%
Rice	1,250	25%	25%	25%	25%
Salt (iodised)	500	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sugar	938	-6%	-6%	-25%	-25%
Tea	5,625	-6%	-6%	2%	2%
Tomatoes	813	30%	-19%	-54%	-7%
Wheat flour	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fuel (gas)	5,000	-29%	-38%	-38%	-38%
Fuel (kerosene)	500	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wage (Unskilled)	25,000	0%	0%	0%	0%
ToT (Wage/WF)	25	0%	0%	0%	0%
ToT (Wage/FB)	28	-6%	-7%	1%	6%
Food Basket	19,716	7%	7%	-1%	-6%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	96,350	12%	13%	0%	-4%

Diyala

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,500	3%	25%	3%	25%
Bread (khoboz)	200	0%	0%	0%	33%
Bulgur	1,335	-3%	12%	26%	-11%
Cheese	5,875	-2%	7%	4%	68%
Chickpeas	2,625	8%	31%	8%	5%
Dates	1,875	25%	25%	67%	173%
Eggs	175	-3%	3%	-3%	17%
Fish (fresh)	5,125	5%	17%	11%	46%
Lentils	2,000	33%	33%	33%	33%
Meat (beef)	13,750	6%	6%	-2%	53%
Meat (chicken)	4,313	8%	23%	23%	109%
Meat (lamb)	13,750	6%	10%	-2%	25%
Milk	2,000	0%	0%	0%	33%
Milk (powder)	7,750	1%	3%	7%	121%
Oil (vegetable)	1,625	4%	8%	8%	-7%
Onions	1,563	-4%	56%	56%	150%
Potatoes	1,000	-6%	23%	7%	33%
Rice	2,000	7%	33%	28%	0%
Salt (iodised)	500	0%	0%	0%	-50%
Sugar	1,000	0%	33%	33%	0%
Tea	6,000	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tomatoes	1,000	7%	45%	-20%	-11%
Wheat flour	1,125	-10%	13%	13%	181%
Fuel (gas)	8,000	0%	0%	-6%	14%
Fuel (kerosene)	750	20%	50%	50%	100%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	500	-17%	11%	11%	11%
Wage (Unskilled)	15,000	-14%	-25%	-25%	-40%
ToT (Wage/WF)	13	-5%	-33%	-33%	-79%
ToT (Wage/FB)	13	-17%	-39%	-38%	-56%
Food Basket	25,939	3%	23%	21%	38%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	119,019	4%	24%	24%	34%

Babylon

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,500	25%	25%		25%
Bread (khoboz)	166	0%	0%		33%
Bulgur	1,188	19%	19%		-41%
Cheese	6,000	0%	0%		50%
Chickpeas	2,250	13%	50%		-25%
Dates	1,625	63%	63%		-35%
Eggs	166	0%	-7%		25%
Fish (fresh)	5,500	9%	10%		38%
Lentils	1,250	25%	25%		-38%
Meat (beef)	12,000	0%	0%		0%
Meat (chicken)	2,500	0%	-11%		-44%
Meat (lamb)	12,000	0%	0%		-14%
Milk	1,000	0%	-16%		-33%
Milk (powder)	6,000	0%	0%		0%
Oil (vegetable)	1,250	0%	0%		-17%
Onions	938	-25%	36%		-6%
Potatoes	1,000	21%	43%		0%
Rice	1,188	19%	19%		-21%
Salt (iodised)	1,500	0%	0%		50%
Sugar	1,000	0%	0%		0%
Tea	6,000	0%	0%		0%
Tomatoes	938	56%	15%		-12%
Wheat flour	750	0%	0%		-25%
Fuel (gas)	6,000	0%	0%		-14%
Fuel (kerosene)	150	0%	0%		-25%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%	0%		0%
Wage (Unskilled)	20,000	0%	0%		-20%
ToT (Wage/WF)	27	0%	0%		7%
ToT (Wage/FB)	26	-7%	-6%		7%
Food Basket	17,023	8%	6%		-25%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	78,213	9%	9%		-24%

Basra

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,500	0%	0%		25%
Bread (khoboz)	175	0%	0%		5%
Bulgur	2,000	0%	0%		33%
Cheese	6,000	0%	0%		-14%
Chickpeas	2,125	6%	-6%		-15%
Dates	3,000	0%	9%		50%
Eggs	200	0%	0%		20%
Fish (fresh)	4,625	-8%	-8%		3%
Lentils	1,813	-9%	-9%		21%
Meat (beef)	12,000	0%	0%		0%
Meat (chicken)	3,313	-5%	-5%		-5%
Meat (lamb)	14,000	0%	0%		-7%
Milk	1,500	0%	0%		0%
Milk (powder)	9,500	0%	4%		58%
Oil (vegetable)	1,500	0%	0%		0%
Onions	1,125	-14%	50%		13%
Potatoes	1,000	33%	14%		0%
Rice	2,000	0%	0%		14%
Salt (iodised)	1,000	0%	0%		0%
Sugar	1,000	0%	0%		0%
Tea	10,000	0%	0%		67%
Tomatoes	1,000	78%	45%		-11%
Wheat flour	400	0%	-41%		-60%
Fuel (gas)	7,000	0%	0%		0%
Fuel (kerosene)	400	0%	0%		100%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	460	0%	0%		2%
Wage (Unskilled)	25,000	0%	0%		0%
ToT (Wage/WF)	63	0%	69%		150%
ToT (Wage/FB)	27	1%	10%		11%
Food Basket	20,269	-1%	-9%		-10%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	94,500	-2%	-10%		-4%

Duhok

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,775	1%	11%	21%	7%
Bread (khoboz)	250	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgur	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cheese	6,125	-17%	2%	-2%	7%
Chickpeas	2,963	-1%	4%	2%	-6%
Dates	2,875	-18%	-4%	15%	-4%
Eggs	183	-5%	13%	29%	76%
Fish (fresh)	6,250	11%	16%	19%	22%
Lentils	2,063	11%	38%	20%	5%
Meat (beef)	13,875	9%	14%	11%	6%
Meat (chicken)	3,500	8%	8%	8%	27%
Meat (lamb)	13,000	-5%	-2%	2%	-4%
Milk	1,500	4%	20%	0%	4%
Milk (powder)	5,938	3%	13%	8%	13%
Oil (vegetable)	1,500	4%	20%	20%	20%
Onions	1,188	-3%	58%	46%	12%
Potatoes	938	-6%	25%	-6%	0%
Rice	2,000	0%	0%	0%	7%
Salt (iodised)	500	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sugar	1,000	-5%	0%	0%	0%
Tea	8,125	-13%	8%	4%	0%
Tomatoes	1,000	-24%	0%	-6%	-6%
Wheat flour	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fuel (gas)	8,000	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fuel (kerosene)	600	0%	-4%	-3%	1%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	530	-16%	-16%	-13%	-18%
Wage (Unskilled)					
ToT (Wage/WF)					
ToT (Wage/FB)					
Food Basket	24,338	2%	6%	4%	7%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	110,750	2%	8%	5%	5%

Current month refers to the average price during April. **1M** compares the current month price with the previous month. **3M** compares the current month price to the price three months ago. **6M** compares the current month to the price 6 months ago. **1Y** compares the current month to the same month last year.

Percent price decreases beyond the defined threshold (-5%) are highlighted with a **green dot**, while percent price increases beyond the defined threshold (5%) are highlighted with a **red dot**. Changes within 'normal' values (±5%) are represented with a **yellow dot** and represent price stability.

Annex 1: Market Prices by Governorate and Commodity

Erbil

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	1,500	0%		-14%	
Bread (khoboz)	200	0%		60%	
Bulgur	1,000	0%		43%	
Cheese	4,000	0%		-50%	
Chickpeas	1,750	0%		-22%	
Dates	2,000	0%		-20%	
Eggs	200	9%		85%	
Fish (fresh)	5,000	11%		0%	
Lentils	1,250	0%		0%	
Meat (beef)	15,000	2%		25%	
Meat (chicken)	2,375	2%		-14%	
Meat (lamb)	14,000	2%		12%	
Milk	1,250	0%		-58%	
Milk (powder)	3,750	0%		-25%	
Oil (vegetable)	1,500	0%		25%	
Onions	1,313	17%		31%	
Potatoes	750	33%		-8%	
Rice	1,500	9%		0%	
Salt (iodised)	500	0%		0%	
Sugar	1,000	14%		33%	
Tea	7,000	0%		-7%	
Tomatoes	813	44%		0%	
Wheat flour	1,000	0%		67%	
Fuel (gas)	8,000	0%		0%	
Fuel (kerosene)	500	0%		-34%	
Fuel (Super Petrol)	588	-2%		-10%	
Wage (Unskilled)	20,000	0%		0%	
ToT (Wage/WF)	20	14%		-40%	
ToT (Wage/FB)	22	9%		-11%	
Food Basket	19,853	4%		13%	
SMEB (FS+WASH)	92,625	2%		26%	

Kirkuk

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,688	8%		34%	8%
Bread (khoboz)	250	0%		25%	14%
Bulgur	1,063	-6%		6%	6%
Cheese	5,000	11%		25%	36%
Chickpeas	2,625	17%		31%	-9%
Dates	1,625	18%		63%	63%
Eggs	192	21%		65%	28%
Fish (fresh)	4,000	0%		14%	10%
Lentils	1,750	40%		75%	22%
Meat (beef)	14,500	18%		32%	26%
Meat (chicken)	3,313	-12%		10%	13%
Meat (lamb)	15,000	9%		15%	20%
Milk (powder)	5,125	-2%		3%	17%
Milk (powder)	5,125	-2%		3%	17%
Oil (vegetable)	1,563	14%		25%	25%
Onions	813	-42%		63%	-7%
Potatoes	781	-22%		56%	10%
Rice	1,438	15%		44%	-28%
Salt (iodised)	500	20%		50%	0%
Sugar	1,000	14%		33%	7%
Tea	6,000	9%		20%	-2%
Tomatoes	813	-4%		-19%	14%
Wheat flour	1,313	5%		31%	195%
Fuel (gas)	7,125	2%		2%	2%
Fuel (kerosene)	150	0%		0%	-63%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%		0%	0%
Wage (Unskilled)	5,000	-75%		-75%	-80%
ToT (Wage/WF)	8	-52%		-62%	-86%
ToT (Wage/FB)	10	-54%		-63%	-65%
Food Basket	22,740	8%		34%	13%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	106,659	16%		31%	16%

Muthanna

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,875	44%	44%		44%
Bread (khoboz)	126	1%	1%		-24%
Bulgur	1,500	0%	0%		0%
Cheese	5,250	11%	-13%		-9%
Chickpeas	2,875	28%	21%		44%
Dates	2,375	46%	36%		138%
Eggs	166	0%	-9%		0%
Fish (fresh)	5,000	3%	25%		-5%
Lentils	1,875	50%	50%		88%
Meat (beef)	12,000	0%	-2%		0%
Meat (chicken)	4,000	10%	0%		0%
Meat (lamb)	14,000	0%	-2%		6%
Milk	1,875	25%	36%		25%
Milk (powder)	6,000	0%	0%		33%
Oil (vegetable)	1,500	20%	14%		0%
Onions	938	-17%	88%		67%
Potatoes	1,000	45%	100%		33%
Rice	1,688	13%	4%		80%
Salt (iodised)	1,000	0%	0%		-11%
Sugar	1,000	14%	33%		7%
Tea	6,000	0%	0%		-8%
Tomatoes	1,000	78%	100%		14%
Wheat flour	500	0%	0%		-33%
Fuel (gas)	6,000	0%	0%		9%
Fuel (kerosene)	333	0%	-2%		33%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%	0%		0%
Wage (Unskilled)	25,000	0%	5%		18%
ToT (Wage/WF)	50	0%	5%		76%
ToT (Wage/FB)	27	-13%	-4%		-1%
Food Basket	20,172	15%	10%		18%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	89,038	14%	13%		21%

Kerbela

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	3,000	30%	41%		
Bread (khoboz)	166	0%	0%		
Bulgur	1,500	0%	4%		
Cheese	6,000	4%	9%		
Chickpeas	2,500	18%	38%		
Dates	2,375	6%	19%		
Eggs	183	5%	22%		
Fish (fresh)	4,500	0%	16%		
Lentils	2,000	23%	33%		
Meat (beef)	13,000	6%	8%		
Meat (chicken)	3,000	-2%	2%		
Meat (lamb)	15,000	11%	15%		
Milk	2,000	0%	0%		
Milk (powder)	4,500	0%	0%		
Oil (vegetable)	1,500	0%	9%		
Onions	1,125	-10%	64%		
Potatoes	1,000	14%	33%		
Rice	2,000	0%	0%		
Salt (iodised)	750	0%	0%		
Sugar	1,000	0%	0%		
Tea	5,250	5%	5%		
Tomatoes	1,000	33%	60%		
Wheat flour	680	5%	5%		
Fuel (gas)	6,000	0%	0%		
Fuel (kerosene)	375	0%	0%		
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%	0%		
Wage (Unskilled)	25,000	0%	0%		
ToT (Wage/WF)	37	-4%	-4%		
ToT (Wage/FB)	25	-3%	-5%		
Food Basket	21,962	3%	5%		
SMEB (FS+WASH)	98,325	4%	7%		

Maysan

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,500	0%	0%		25%
Bread (khoboz)	150	0%	0%		20%
Bulgur	1,500	0%	0%		-25%
Cheese	7,500	0%	0%		150%
Chickpeas	2,500	0%	0%		0%
Dates	1,625	8%	8%		-35%
Eggs	200	0%	0%		50%
Fish (fresh)	4,500	13%	6%		29%
Lentils	2,000	0%	0%		0%
Meat (beef)	10,000	0%	0%		-9%
Meat (chicken)	5,000	0%	11%		25%
Meat (lamb)	12,000	0%	0%		0%
Milk	1,500	0%	0%		0%
Milk (powder)	7,000	0%	0%		17%
Oil (vegetable)	1,500	0%	0%		20%
Onions	1,000	0%	100%		14%
Potatoes	813	-7%	18%		-35%
Rice	2,000	0%	0%		33%
Salt (iodised)	500	0%	0%		-50%
Sugar	1,000	0%	0%		0%
Tea	6,000	0%	29%		9%
Tomatoes	875	40%	56%		-36%
Wheat flour	1,000	0%	0%		0%
Fuel (gas)	7,000	0%	0%		0%
Fuel (kerosene)	200	0%	0%		33%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%	0%		0%
Wage (Unskilled)	25,000	0%	0%		25%
ToT (Wage/WF)	25	0%	0%		25%
ToT (Wage/FB)	22	0%	-2%		10%
Food Basket	25,388	0%	2%		14%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	106,500	0%	0%		5%

Najaf

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,625	17%	17%		139%
Bread (khoboz)	125	0%	0%		-25%
Bulgur	1,125	13%	13%		-63%
Cheese	6,375	6%	6%		6%
Chickpeas	2,000	0%	0%		-20%
Dates	1,000	0%	0%		-60%
Eggs	200	0%	0%		20%
Fish (fresh)	5,000	0%	5%		25%
Lentils	1,625	18%	30%		-19%
Meat (beef)	10,000	0%	0%		-23%
Meat (chicken)	3,000	1%	2%		-25%
Meat (lamb)	15,000	7%	7%		0%
Milk	1,500	0%	0%		0%
Milk (powder)	6,500	0%	0%		8%
Oil (vegetable)	1,250	0%	-5%		-17%
Onions	1,250	25%	67%		25%
Potatoes	1,000	33%	33%		0%
Rice	1,750	0%	0%		17%
Salt (iodised)	1,000	0%	0%		0%
Sugar	750	0%	0%		-25%
Tea	5,500	7%	0%		-21%
Tomatoes	1,000	45%	33%		-11%
Wheat flour	1,000	0%	0%		0%
Fuel (gas)	6,000	0%	0%		-14%
Fuel (kerosene)	150	-5%	0%		-25%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%	0%		0%
Wage (Unskilled)	25,000	0%	0%		0%
ToT (Wage/WF)	50	0%	5%		76%
ToT (Wage/FB)	27	-13%	-4%		-1%
Food Basket	20,172	15%	10%		18%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	89,038	14%	13%		21%

Current month refers to the average price during April. **1M** compares the current month price with the previous month. **3M** compares the current month price to the price three months ago. **6M** compares the current month to the price 6 months ago. **1Y** compares the current month to the same month last year.

Percent price decreases beyond the defined threshold (-5%) are highlighted with a **green dot**, while percent price increases beyond the defined threshold (5%) are highlighted with a **red dot**. Changes within 'normal' values (±5%) are represented with a **yellow dot** and represent price stability.

Annex 1: Market Prices by Governorate and Commodity

Nainawa

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,500	5%	18%		25%
Bread (khoboz)	125	0%	0%		-17%
Bulgur	1,000	-11%	0%		-33%
Cheese	6,000	0%	20%		71%
Chickpeas	2,500	5%	18%		0%
Dates	1,500	9%	50%		85%
Eggs	181	-3%	15%		21%
Fish (fresh)	3,250	30%	73%		-7%
Lentils	1,500	4%	20%		0%
Meat (beef)	10,000	-2%	0%		5%
Meat (chicken)	3,000	-2%	12%		50%
Meat (lamb)	12,000	-2%	0%		0%
Milk	1,375	0%	22%		-8%
Milk (powder)	6,000	0%	0%		60%
Oil (vegetable)	1,250	-20%	-17%		-29%
Onions	1,000	-33%	78%		60%
Potatoes	688	-27%	6%		-8%
Rice	1,750	-13%	-10%		-13%
Salt (iodised)	750	0%	0%		-25%
Sugar	1,000	0%	0%		0%
Tea	6,000	0%	0%		0%
Tomatoes	625	-17%	-29%		-41%
Wheat flour	500	-12%	0%		25%
Fuel (gas)	8,000	0%	3%		14%
Fuel (kerosene)	544	-13%	-16%		36%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	-3%	-3%		0%
Wage (Unskilled)	15,000	0%	0%		0%
ToT (Wage/WF)	30	14%	0%		-20%
ToT (Wage/FB)	18	11%	2%		1%
Food Basket	18,533	-10%	-2%		-1%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	81,900	-8%	0%		-7%

Qadisiya

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,625	20%	33%		45%
Bread (khoboz)	143	7%	3%		-22%
Bulgur	1,375	22%	38%		-8%
Cheese	6,000	17%	20%		19%
Chickpeas	2,563	21%	21%		28%
Dates	3,000	20%	26%		146%
Eggs	183	4%	7%		23%
Fish (fresh)	4,875	8%	13%		11%
Lentils	1,438	10%	28%		15%
Meat (beef)	10,000	-7%	-5%		-22%
Meat (chicken)	2,688	-20%	-12%		-27%
Meat (lamb)	14,000	8%	17%		8%
Milk	1,500	26%	23%		0%
Milk (powder)	5,000	5%	10%		33%
Oil (vegetable)	1,250	-7%	11%		-17%
Onions	875	-26%	17%		75%
Potatoes	1,000	14%	45%		7%
Rice	2,000	8%	14%		45%
Salt (iodised)	750	-25%	-25%		-52%
Sugar	1,000	0%	0%		0%
Tea	6,000	9%	14%		-4%
Tomatoes	938	15%	43%		-9%
Wheat flour	660	-13%	-23%		6%
Fuel (gas)	6,000	0%	0%		19%
Fuel (kerosene)	165	-44%	-29%		-40%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%	0%		0%
Wage (Unskilled)	25,000	25%	25%		25%
ToT (Wage/WF)	38	0%	-2%		42%
ToT (Wage/FB)	27	-2%	-1%		4%
Food Basket	20,506	2%	1%		20%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	109,150	5%	-2%		48%

Salah-al-deen

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,688	34%	8%	8%	34%
Bread (khoboz)	200	0%	0%	0%	33%
Bulgur	1,250	25%	0%	0%	-17%
Cheese	4,000	0%	0%	0%	14%
Chickpeas	3,250	63%	-7%	-7%	30%
Dates	1,500	0%	-25%	-25%	140%
Eggs	170	-1%	47%	47%	14%
Fish (fresh)	5,500	10%	10%	10%	52%
Lentils	1,813	-9%	-9%	-9%	21%
Meat (beef)	11,000	-6%	22%	22%	13%
Meat (chicken)	3,000	0%	-3%	-3%	31%
Meat (lamb)	15,000	0%	36%	36%	33%
Milk	1,500	0%	0%	0%	0%
Milk (powder)	4,000	0%	0%	0%	14%
Oil (vegetable)	1,500	20%	0%	0%	-14%
Onions	1,313	-30%	31%	31%	91%
Potatoes	938	-6%	-6%	-6%	25%
Rice	1,500	33%	0%	0%	-25%
Salt (iodised)	1,000	100%	54%	54%	-11%
Sugar	1,000	0%	0%	0%	0%
Tea	6,000	20%	0%	0%	0%
Tomatoes	1,188	46%	19%	-5%	-5%
Wheat flour	1,000	0%	0%	0%	150%
Fuel (gas)	8,000	0%	0%	0%	14%
Fuel (kerosene)	475	0%	0%	0%	19%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wage (Unskilled)	25,000	0%	0%	0%	0%
ToT (Wage/WF)	25	0%	0%	0%	-60%
ToT (Wage/FB)	26	-8%	1%	1%	-11%
Food Basket	21,338	9%	-1%	-1%	12%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	104,725	9%	1%	1%	18%

Sulaimaniya

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,050	3%	3%	3%	-9%
Bread (khoboz)	125	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bulgur	1,113	1%	11%	11%	11%
Cheese	5,188	-6%	-14%	-14%	-17%
Chickpeas	2,550	2%	13%	13%	13%
Dates	2,500	0%	-9%	0%	-33%
Eggs	196	5%	47%	69%	96%
Fish (fresh)	4,375	-3%	-3%	-3%	-10%
Lentils	1,238	18%	24%	24%	24%
Meat (beef)	16,000	0%	0%	0%	0%
Meat (chicken)	3,200	-3%	7%	-2%	-15%
Meat (lamb)	16,000	0%	0%	0%	7%
Milk	1,250	0%	0%	0%	0%
Milk (powder)	4,875	-3%	-3%	-3%	-2%
Oil (vegetable)	1,500	0%	20%	20%	9%
Onions	1,813	53%	142%	142%	96%
Potatoes	1,000	0%	0%	0%	14%
Rice	1,300	3%	4%	4%	4%
Salt (iodised)	500	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sugar	1,025	14%	14%	28%	8%
Tea	7,875	5%	13%	13%	13%
Tomatoes	1,063	6%	6%	6%	0%
Wheat flour	1,275	40%	82%	82%	82%
Fuel (gas)	7,500	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fuel (kerosene)	623	-1%	4%	6%	2%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	670	-1%	7%	3%	7%
Wage (Unskilled)	19,500	8%	8%	-11%	-22%
ToT (Wage/WF)	15	-22%	-41%	-51%	-57%
ToT (Wage/FB)	20	-5%	-14%	-29%	-36%
Food Basket	21,392	14%	27%	26%	21%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	100,275	17%	32%	33%	31%

Thi-Qar

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,875	44%	21%		44%
Bread (khoboz)	125	0%	0%		0%
Bulgur	1,750	0%	-13%		-22%
Cheese	6,000	0%	-11%		140%
Chickpeas	2,750	38%	16%		10%
Dates	3,000	0%	41%		20%
Eggs	200	0%	0%		50%
Fish (fresh)	4,875	-3%	-3%		63%
Lentils	2,000	33%	39%		0%
Meat (beef)	10,000	0%	-9%		-17%
Meat (chicken)	3,125	-2%	-9%		-22%
Meat (lamb)	15,000	0%	5%		25%
Milk	1,500	0%	0%		0%
Milk (powder)	8,000	0%	0%		33%
Oil (vegetable)	1,563	9%	14%		25%
Onions	1,125	-25%	29%		20%
Potatoes	1,000	14%	23%		-11%
Rice	1,813	-6%	-9%		21%
Salt (iodised)	1,000	0%	0%		0%
Sugar	1,000	7%	23%		0%
Tea	6,000	0%	0%		20%
Tomatoes	1,000	45%	33%		-24%
Wheat flour	750	0%	7%		-25%
Fuel (gas)	8,000	0%	0%		33%
Fuel (kerosene)	275	0%	-8%		83%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%	0%		0%
Wage (Unskilled)	25,000	0%	0%		25%
ToT (Wage/WF)	33	0%	-7%		67%
ToT (Wage/FB)	26	-1%	-1%		29%
Food Basket	21,563	1%	1%		-3%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	104,822	5%	5%		2%

Wasit

Commodities	Current Month	1 M	3 M	6 M	1 Yr
Beans (white)	2,500	11%	43%		54%
Bread (khoboz)	138	10%	10%		-31%
Bulgur	1,250	-13%	0%		-38%
Cheese	5,000	18%	25%		25%
Chickpeas	2,000	0%	33%		28%
Dates	2,000	0%	0%		33%
Eggs	175	2%	16%		33%
Fish (fresh)	5,000	14%	25%		33%
Lentils	1,500	-4%	20%		0%
Meat (beef)	12,000	4%	9%		-14%
Meat (chicken)	4,500	20%	50%		34%
Meat (lamb)	14,000	0%	0%		27%
Milk	1,000	14%	7%		-33%
Milk (powder)	5,000	11%	21%		67%
Oil (vegetable)	1,250	-13%	25%		-17%
Onions	938	0%	88%		15%
Potatoes	875	-7%	75%		-22%
Rice	1,500	-11%	0%		-17%
Salt (iodised)	1,250	0%	0%		-33%
Sugar	1,000	0%	0%		0%
Tea	5,000	0%	11%		-17%
Tomatoes	1,000	0%	60%		-11%
Wheat flour	1,000	16%	-6%		100%
Fuel (gas)	6,000	0%	0%		32%
Fuel (kerosene)	300	0%	0%		0%
Fuel (Super Petrol)	450	0%	0%		0%
Wage (Unskilled)	15,000	0%	0%		-25%
ToT (Wage/WF)	15	-14%	6%		-63%
ToT (Wage/FB)	15	-2%	-8%		-32%
Food Basket	21,874	2%	9%		10%
SMEB (FS+WASH)	93,175	-1%	3%		2%

Current month refers to the average price during April. **1M** compares the current month price with the previous month. **3M** compares the current month price to the price three months ago. **6M** compares the current month to the price six months ago. **1Y** compares the current month to the same month last year.

Percent price decreases beyond the defined threshold (-5%) are highlighted with a **green dot**, while percent price increases beyond the defined threshold (5%) are highlighted with a **red dot**. Changes within 'normal' values (±5%) are represented with a **yellow dot** and represent price stability.