

**RESPONSE OF LIBERIA**  
**TO**  
**GLOBAL FOOD PRICE INCREASES**

**SUMMARY**

Global increases in food prices is threatening food security and undermining economic recovery. Progress in restoring peace and security in Liberia could be undermined if the availability of, access to and proper utilization of food are constrained. A strategic response is required that maintains household's ability to meet requisite food needs and that promotes national production.

A concerted Government response is strongly recommended to complement actions already taken by President Sirleaf. A comprehensive strategy requires action on three fronts:

- To mitigate the impact, as far as possible, of domestic price rises and ensure consistent supply;
- To maintain access to food and improved nutritional well-being for vulnerable populations; through safety nets and
- To promote rapid domestic food production

**BACKGROUND**

Liberia is still a food insecure country. Recent increases in global food prices present both threats and opportunities for Liberia. It is expected that these trends are not a passing phase but that they will continue in the medium term, and hence demand a strategic response from the Government:

- **Opportunities** include the increasing demand for bio-fuels which presents major opportunities in the oil palm sector that could increase revenues under existing and future concession agreements; and benefits that could accrue to the rubber sector from the overall boom in commodity prices.
- **Threats** reflect the dependency of Liberia on imported food especially rice and the vulnerable position of most Liberians to food price rises.

This response focuses on the latter, and sets forth the strategic direction that the Government and people of Liberia will take to mitigate these threats.

## RECENT TRENDS AND PROJECTED ECONOMIC IMPACTS

### Rising International Commodity Price

While Liberia is not well integrated in world food markets, it also is not immune from world trends. The index of world food prices has increased 26 percent over the last three years (to end-2007). Palm oil and wheat prices have increased 55 percent and 53 percent respectively over this period. There are a number of causes including a booming demand in countries like India and China, as well as strong demand for bio-fuels. Production costs are also increasing with the rapid increase in fuels costs in particular (**Figure 1**). High commodity prices are expected to continue into the future (**Table 1**).

### Increasing Domestic Food Prices

Recent increases in world food prices are reflected in domestic prices: the consumer price index (CPI) has increased 14 percent over the period January 2007 – January 2008. The cost of the food basket for a typical household has increased by almost one-quarter over the period. Food remains a major component of household expenditure and these price rises reduce household's real income. Over half of urban incomes are spent on food. Most rural households engage in subsistence food production where prices matter less but they also spend two-thirds of any cash they earn on food. Without commensurate increases in wages and other sources of incomes, even small increases in food prices have a large negative impact on the purchasing power of households in both urban and rural Liberia.

Rice remains the single most important food commodity. Whereas Liberia used to be self-sufficient, it now imports at least 66 percent of estimated national consumption. Food imports are expected to cost over US\$100 million – a major drain to foreign exchange earnings. Rice consumption provides about 28 percent of dietary needs and purchases account for 25 percent of expenditure of urban households and 17 percent for rural households. Imported rice (mainly butter rice variety) is consumed by 85 percent of households. However, imported rice is more important compared to local rice among urban consumers and among less poor households (**Table 2**) and hence measures to reduce prices in imported rice will have important distributional impacts that may not necessarily favor the poorest among Liberia's population. Nevertheless, simulations illustrate the important potential for price rises to retard poverty reduction: it is estimated that a 20 percent increase in rice prices will increase headcount poverty rates from current levels of 63.8 to 67.7 percent – an increase of 4 percent. The February 2008 post-harvest crop assessment highlighted serious production, harvest, and post harvest problems. Subsequently, the deficit of rice for national consumption is estimated at 217,000MT which has to be covered through commercial imports and possibly food assistance.

Other crops of importance are cassava and cassava products and palm oil which account for 23 and 15 percent respectively of dietary needs. Surging demand for palm oil for bio-fuels will continue to put upward pressure on prices to the benefit of Liberia's producers – which include small-holders. Cassava prices are less likely to

rise as significantly since they are less influenced by global factors. For instance, in Ghana fresh cassava prices increased only 2 percent from August 2007 – January 2008 compared to a 14 percent in imported rice prices.

## **KEY ELEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC RESPONSE**

### **Presidential Leadership**

Thanks to the leadership of President Sirleaf, several actions have already been taken by Government:

1. The \$2.10 consumer tax on a 100 pound bag of imported rice has been suspended
2. An ad-hoc commission was established to review causes of commodity prices increases and make appropriate recommendations;
3. Tariffs on agricultural equipment, materials and supplies have been suspended through the end of 2008;
4. US \$750,000 was made available from the rice stabilization fund to purchase and distribute local seed rice to farmers and to buy paddy rice to be milled for sale;
5. A nationwide address by the President called attention to rising food prices and Liberians were urged to return to the soil;
6. Partners were engaged in an effort to tap into resources made available by friendly governments and international organizations to meet the immediate and long-term challenges of the global food prices;
7. An institutional framework has been developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture which aims at monitoring food security and nutrition indicators, including markets and price information over time.
8. National consultations with rice importers and political and business leaders have been held in a bid to solicit input into a national response;
9. Plans have been made for a massive sensitization program; and
10. The fiscal year 2007/2008 budget for the Ministry of Agriculture has been almost doubled to facilitate acceleration of poverty reduction strategy – related food security and agriculture priority interventions.

Given presidential leadership on this issue but mindful of the medium to long term nature of the impacts of global food price increases, the Government now needs to address the following challenges:

- To mitigate the impact of the pass-through from international price rises to domestic prices and ensure constant supply;

- To cushion the negative effects of rising prices on food consumers by finding ways to maintain their purchasing power and/ or ensuring sufficient access to food by vulnerable groups who will be the first and most affected; and
- To promote a rapid supply response from Liberian farmers

The first two interventions are immediate or short term responses while the third is medium and long term. These interventions, whose overarching goal is making food available and affordable, are described in turn.

### **Strategic Priority 1: Mitigating the Impact of Domestic Price Increases and Ensuring Consistent Supply**

While Liberia cannot influence world prices of imported commodities, measures can be taken to reduce prevailing market prices. Measures are also needed to build confidence in continued availability of sufficient import volumes to reduce risk and deter disruptive behavior such as localized hoarding. Such measures would include the following:

- ***Suspension of the import tax on rice imports.*** The current regular monitoring of rice prices indicates an average price increase from US \$ 28 in 2007 to US \$ 45 in May 2008, per 50kg bag of rice in the south east region of Liberia. In general, prices increased by between 40-45% depending on the region. Until a few months ago, Government imposed a tax of US\$2.10 per bag of imported rice. Budget projections for FY2008 anticipated revenues of US\$7.5 million, with current collection of US\$5.6 million. Removing this tax and ensuring complete pass-through to consumer prices has partially off-set the increase in import prices at a cost of about US\$2 million in foregone revenues in the current fiscal year and is expected to be over US\$8.4 million in FY2008/09. Continuing this policy response will only partially off-set rice price rises because the world prices have increased by US\$64 per tonne since the third quarter of 2007 to US\$362 per tonne in January 2008, a rise of about US\$3 per 50kg bag.
- ***Ensuring adequate import volumes.*** Ensuring predictable and adequate availability of rice (and other foods) is essential if local market interruptions are to be avoided. Liberia is typified by fragmented markets, limited competition and the threat of market disruptions – in such a context perceptions of stakeholders matter since some behaviors can be self-fulfilling. Current stocks are estimated at about 83,000 tonnes – sufficient for consumption through August 2008. There are no confirmed shipments beyond this date. Government should seek to improve the regular import of rice perhaps by encouraging competition and widening the number of traders able to access Import Permit Declarations (IPDs). Nevertheless, policy responses of major rice producing countries is squeezing supply and recent efforts by neighboring countries to secure contracts have failed (e.g. Senegal) although there may be merit in adopting a regional approach. Therefore Government should pursue long-term supply agreements with friendly Governments to guarantee at least a minimum quantity of butter rice at a price not to exceed a maximum price as defined in the agreement. Actual transactions

under the agreement would be handled by regular importers of Liberia, thereby obviating the need for special shipping arrangements while simultaneously providing confidence to Liberia's importers in their sources of supply.

• **Other possible interventions that will be evaluated and/or pursued are as follows:**

- elimination or reduction of tariffs on food imports, particularly rice
- tightening of border controls to minimize leakages
- importation of foods, other than rice, from surplus producers in the region
- access to commodity monetization programs

There are some other interventions, which Government should **not** pursue:

- **The direct control of prices.** While these have the attractive quality of being put in place quickly, they have a number of negative side-effects: they can send trade underground beyond the control of the Government and outside the formal economy (with implications for instance for tax revenues); such measures encourage corruption, and they are difficult to enforce without an extensive regulatory network (lacking in Liberia). More significantly, controlled prices result in trading losses and deter traders who will simply cease to carry the goods to organized markets, resulting in widespread shortages of critical foods.
- **Exports Bans.** The Government believes that it is unnecessary to impose export ban on food items. Liberia is committed to free market, and to increasing trade and integration with the rest of the world through regional bodies like the Mano River Union, ECOWAS, AU etc. Legal transactions will therefore remain unimpeded while the full force of the law is brought to bear on those that are illicit and illegal.

**Strategic Priority 2: Maintaining Access to Food and Improved Nutritional Well-being for Vulnerable Households through Safety Nets**

Soaring food prices will have further impact on the already precarious health and nutrition situation of Liberians. Evidence from recent comprehensive food security and nutrition surveys revealed that one of the coping strategies households employ in response to economic shocks is dietary change. The vulnerable groups who will be first affected are pregnant/lactating women, young children, and the rural and urban poor who don't produce their own food, resulting in thousands of deaths in children and women, tragic lowering of intellectual capacity and enormous losses in economic productivity even in the longer-term. As the food price shock reaches critical levels, families will be forced to pull their children out of school to work.

Vulnerable households unable to produce sufficient food will require assistance to ensure continued food security and maintain their well-being and health and status. This can take the form of additional employment opportunities to supplement existing sources of income and/or targeted food assistance to support education and nutrition

and micronutrient supplementation for vulnerable groups.. Additional employment opportunities could be in cash or in kind, under schemes such as food or cash-for-work or a combination of both. Direct food assistance should seek to maintain the transition away from humanitarian relief and should be integrated with development objectives under targeted feeding programs. Government is seeking to bring together all food assistance programs under a single Government umbrella by 2009. In the interim, however Government is open to support, through the existing mechanisms, the following actions:

- **Food assistance for vulnerable groups.** Liberia is expected to resettle about 30,000 refugees as well as continue to support other vulnerable groups.. Government will continue to pursue opportunities for assistance under *inter alia* the PL 480 Food Program with the United States, the UN's Food for Progress program and the EU Emergency Program.
- **Re-introduction of the school feeding program in urban areas**  
The retention of children in schools is crucial to nurturing the nation's future human capital. In Liberia, households with access to school feeding are more likely to send their children to school as the school meal represents a saving to families' already stretched resources. The re-introduction of the school feeding program in Greater Monrovia is crucial if the recent achievements in school enrollment rates are to be maintained.
- **Supplementary feeding for women and children:** In Liberia, poor nutrition is causing an estimated 4,600 deaths in children under-five and accounting for more than \$40 million in lost economic productivity annually. Incidental reports have been received of increasing nutritional problems in the Monrovia area. While this cannot be directly attributed to the current impact of rising prices, it can be expected that as the urban and rural poor are forced to pay more for food, the level of malnutrition in women and children would rise. The management of acutely malnourished children and provision of dietary and micronutrient supplements for pregnant women are effective strategies for improving maternal and child nutritional status and reducing the risk of death.
- **Food-for-work/cash-for-work.** Identifying potential economic opportunities for unemployed urban youth to work in urban or rural communities will provide social protection as well as contribute to development.

### **Strategic Priority 3: Promoting Increases in Domestic Production**

Increasing domestic food production is consistent with existing Government objectives enshrined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and the draft Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy recently produced by the Ministry of Agriculture – albeit now with increasing urgency in the current climate. The measures proposed below seek to harness existing producers to foster a quick but modest increase in production whilst at the same time support new production modalities that will result in significant improvements in the national food balance.

- **Expanding production amongst existing small-holders.** According to the latest Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) of the 69 percent of Liberians who reside in rural areas, three-quarters are engaged in food crop farming, almost of all of which on their own farms. Therefore, encouraging a supply response among these existing farmers can increase their own production and consumption. To the extent that this adds to the aggregate marketed surplus, this can reduce the food import bill. There are ‘quick wins’ available by concentrating on existing farmers – for instance, improved access to inputs has increased yields and doubled national rice production to 144,000 tonnes over 2005 – 2007. Yields of about 0.8 tonnes per hectare remain far below those possible and more could be done to close this yield gap. It was also estimated that only 2 percent of farmers used fertilizer and that providing key inputs such as quality seed and limited amount of agrochemicals would deliver an immediate productivity boost. This is so because in the case of rice, for instance, only 14 percent of households reported using improved seeds. Similarly 78 percent of farmers reported pests as having a significant impact on yields to the extent that opportunities for improved pest management are critical.
- **Supporting increased marketable surplus with post-harvest interventions.** Farmers suffer significant loss of produce after harvesting. 19 percent post-harvest loss was recorded in the 2007 planting season; this means 42,000MT of paddy rice was lost due to traditional technology and lower efficiencies in primary processing (rice threshing and milling). Access to post-harvest technologies including basic processing technology as well as secure storage facilities is limited. In addition, agricultural marketing is characterized by major inefficiencies associated with high transport costs, market manipulation associated with disproportionate bargaining power and poor information and communication channels. Necessary interventions to strengthen agricultural value chains are ongoing through existing programs and are a major pillar of the Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy, Food Security and Nutrition Strategy and the PRS.
- **Expansion of agricultural land and crop diversification.** There is sufficient land for farmers to expand farm size in many parts of Liberia, and a medium-term objective is to increase the area under cultivation without encroaching on forested areas. Government is cognizant of the potential negative impact of slash and burn agricultural practices in the upland production. Therefore, lowland rice production should be encouraged, for which Liberia has a great potential. However, experience from swamp development projects show that this is difficult and requires significant capital investments and commitments from farmers and as such would be more suitable for commercial farming. Additionally, with agriculture essentially constrained to rain-fed systems, there is scope for dry-season vegetable farming for improving household dietary diversity and providing new sources of income by accessing urban markets.
- **Encouraging large-scale farming through an appropriate policy environment.** Liberia has abundant agricultural land that is amenable to large-

scale commercial operation. Government will encourage private investment in crop production where appropriate. This will require continued improvements in the enabling environment particularly land issues. However, impacts are unlikely in the immediate term. Government will seek innovative synergies for example by engaging public works interventions in land clearance as part of commercial investments and will encourage agricultural, forestry and mining concessions to produce food for their employees.

## **IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES**

Implementing these programs will be a challenge. Government is still facing capacity gaps which will restrict its ability to fully manage all activities proposed in this initiative – state institutions remain fragile despite on-going efforts to restore capacity. For example, current outreach of support services is limited, with only 19 percent of households benefiting from these services according to a recent survey. At the same time, there is an extremely limited network of private agro-input traders, and innovative solutions will be required to ensure increased access to input. Therefore, Government will encourage public-private sector partnerships as much as possible at all levels.

Similarly, the extremely limited purchasing power of farmers combined with the inability to access credit argues strongly for assistance on highly concessional terms. Given that short-term impacts are imperative, there is a strong *prima facie* case for highly subsidized interventions. Priority will be given to cost-effective interventions with the capacity to show an impact in the shortest possible time.

To give more visibility and urgency, it is proposed that these interventions be undertaken as a Presidential Special Initiative. The institutional arrangements as proposed in the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy – including a cross-sectoral Technical Committee led by the Minister of Agriculture – will be adopted to ensure successful coordination and implementation of these inter-sectoral actions. Government is in the process of institutionalizing a Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring system that will provide timely information for decision-making on the impact of prices increases and other potential shocks on food production, dietary changes and nutrition status. It will also closely monitor relevant macro-economic indicators such as food imports, food stocks and national production to ensure a stable food supply.

## **SEQUENCING OF ONGOING AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS**

The Government, with the Ministry of Agriculture as the lead agency, is already implementing a number of programs with objectives consistent with this strategy. In an attempt to immediately address this situation, a key strategy is to accelerate the PRS Food and Agriculture priority interventions. This is important because global price increases present additional urgency for results, and argue strongly for considerable scaling up of those with immediate potential.

In addition to mitigating domestic price increases and ensuring consistent supply through the development of appropriate macroeconomic policy responses, seeking exemption from export bans, seeking increased food assistance and negotiating commodity monetization programs, there are other immediate, medium and long term interventions geared towards increasing local production. Promoting increases in domestic production, especially for Liberia's staple, is certainly the most sustainable approach in achieving the nation's food security objective. This objective will first focus on strengthening existing smallholders and attracting commercial investment.

This response coincides with the commencement of the planting season for most of the food crops. By ensuring access to planting materials and other farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers and agrochemicals) as an immediate intervention, Government, together with its partners want farmers to receive basic crop protection services to correct for crop losses before harvest. With post harvest losses constituting 19 percent, provision of post harvest processing and storage equipment to farming communities is critical to the success of the planting season. As part of the medium to long term intervention, the Central Agricultural Research Institute will be capacitated to produce certified seeds for onward production in areas throughout the country.

Assessment of inland valleys and swamps will immediately commence as a means of increasing food production through the expansion of cultivate land. Looking at the nature of Liberia's lowland potentials, increased rehabilitation schemes for dams and lowlands will be prioritized in the short to medium term with emphasis on small scale mechanization. It is however worth noting that this new approach will utilize lessons learned from past experiences on the failure of large scale capital intensive projects.

Lead smallholder food crops producers will be immediately identified and encouraged as a way of supporting commercial investment in food crops production. As part of its medium term approach, Government will develop guidelines on commercial investment in food crops production and establish a clear policy on commercial investment in food crops.

As part of its medium to long term approach, Government will promote gradual transformation mechanized farming, rehabilitate farm-to-market roads and encourage private sector involvement in service delivery in harvesting, storage, processing, as well as crop protection and extension services.

Finally, assessment of the Ministry of Agriculture's capacity to deliver these basic support services to farmers has been conducted. Recruitment of staff is ongoing with the intention to provide, immediately, hands on training in extension, coordination, monitoring and evaluation. Medium and long term training of subject matter specialists will be pursued in this context.

These ongoing and proposed interventions together with commitments from partners are shown in the matrix that follows. However, there is a serious funding gap that needs to claim the attention of our partners in progress.

These immediate, short and medium responses were built on consensus with partners and as a result on synergies with interventions that would require the coordination of the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture. The overarching evidence of such consensus and synergy is the one between the GOL National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy and Action as well as the Joint UN Food Security program. While strengthening complementarities and achieving greater impacts, synergies will also be built among interventions and programs. For example, food support to the School Feeding Program and others will be done through local purchases, on a gradual basis. This will complement efforts in boosting domestic production.

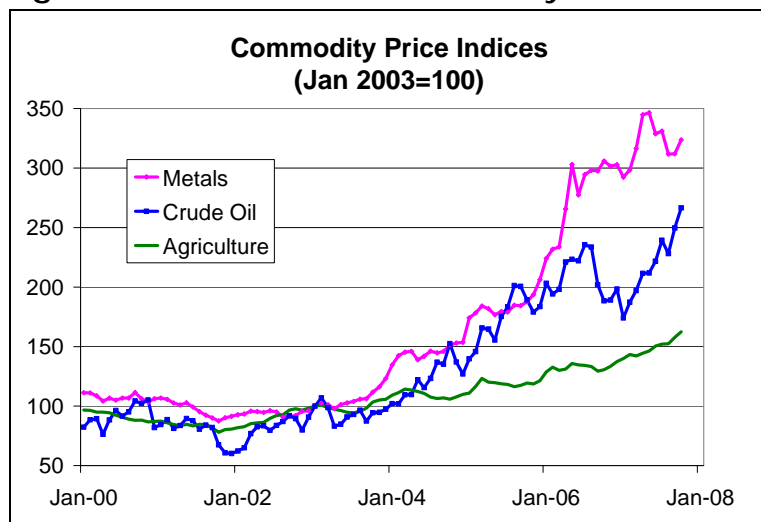
## Priority Emergency and Medium Term Interventions

Strategic Priority	Required Intervention	Ongoing Activities and Current Commitments	Current Funding Gap
<b>-(1) Emergency Response-</b>			
<b>ER/SP.01 – Mitigating Domestic Price Increases and Ensuring Consistent Supply</b>	(ER1.01) Removing the import tax on rice imports, (ER1.02) Ensuring adequate import volumes, (ER1.03) Other possible interventions (ER1.04) Access to monetization programmes	<i>To be advised</i>	<i>To be determined</i>
<b>ER/SP.02 – Maintaining Access to Food and Nutritional Well-being of Vulnerable Households</b>	(ER2.01) Food assistance to the rural and urban poor, (ER2.02) Expansion of school feeding programme, (ER2.03) Support to priority Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) to address acute malnutrition,	- Provision of school meals for 600,000 plus take-home rations for 30,000 girls (WFP); -Management of severe acute malnutrition at facility and community level (UNICEF); Provision of nutritional rations for 30,00 beneficiaries; Current commitment = USD 7.15 million	USD 34.92 million
<b>ER/SP.03 – Promoting Increases in Domestic Production</b>	(E03.01) Expanding production amongst existing small-holders, (E3.02) Supporting increased marketable surplus with post-harvest interventions, (E3.03) Expanding small-holder production into new production, (E3.04) Encouraging large-scale farming through an appropriate policy environment and commercial investment,	- Rice seeds purchase and distribution; - Provision of community-based technology transfer centres' supply of agro-machines and processing equipment; - Multiplication of improved varieties of rice and cassava; (FAO) -Building capacities of Agriculture Coordinators and farmers from the 15 counties is currently taking place to support a National Program for Food Security (FAO) - Construction of community-based technology transfer centres including warehouses (UNDP) - Construction of markets (UNDP) - Construction of farm-to-market roads (UNDP); - Leveraging the economic impact of restored connectivity by strengthening agricultural value chains in areas benefiting from road rehabilitation (WB-funded Agriculture & Infrastructure Development Project AIDP) - Capacity building at MOA for extension services (USAID) Current commitments: - UN agencies = USD 1.50 million	USD 4.79 million

Strategic Priority	Required Intervention	Ongoing Activities and Current Commitments	Current Funding Gap
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- World Bank = USD 2.50 million</li> <li>- USAID = USD .....</li> </ul>	
<b>-(2) Medium Term Response under the PRS</b>			
<p><b>PRS/SP 01 (p.76):</b>  <b>Develop more competitive, efficient, and sustainable food and agricultural value chains and linkages to markets.</b></p>	<p>(P1.01) Increase food crop yields by adopting modern improved techniques including strategic farm inputs and pre-harvest loss reduction,</p> <p>(P1.02) Recovery of fishing and livestock sectors,</p> <p>(P1.03) Construct essential market infrastructure at the community level,</p> <p>(P1.04) Encourage investment in agriculture and food, and facilitate provision of credit to smallholders,</p>	<p><i>For the medium to long term strategy, please refer to the Poverty Reduction Strategy</i></p>	
<p><b>PRS/SP 02 (p.76):</b>  <b>Improve food security and nutrition, especially for vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women, children under five and adolescent girls</b></p>	<p>(P2.01) Provide feeding for at least 600,000 school children and take home rations for 30,000 girls using locally produced food,</p> <p>(P2.02) Provide supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women, children under five and adolescent girls,</p> <p>(P2.03) Strengthen social welfare programmes,</p> <p>(P2.04) Scale up hygiene promotion in schools and communities.</p>	<p><i>For the medium to long term strategy, please refer to the Poverty Reduction Strategy</i></p>	
<p><b>PRS/SP.03 (p.76):</b>  <b>Strengthen human and institutional capacities to provide needed services, create a strong enabling environment, and reduce vulnerability</b></p>	<p>(P3.01) Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and CARI to become fully functional as envisaged,</p> <p>(P3.02) Review and reform existing agricultural parastatal institutions,</p> <p>(P3.03) Promote and strengthen 100 farmer-based organizations (FBO); Establish a national FBO forum and develop an FBO focus in value chain development projects.</p>	<p><i>For the medium to long term strategy, please refer to the Poverty Reduction Strategy</i></p>	

## Figures and Tables

Figure 1. Index of World Commodity Prices; January 2000 – January 2008



Source: World Bank DECPG

Table 1. Index of projected real food crop prices, 2004=100.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015
Real Prices					
Maize	135	141	138	134	127
Wheat	147	134	121	117	105
Rice	131	133	129	126	119
Soybeans	109	108	105	103	95
Soybean oil	125	121	118	115	101
Sugar	135	147	152	158	153

Source: World Bank DECPG.

**Table 2: Rice consumption in Liberia for different household groups, 2007**

	% HH consuming rice			Average consumption For all HH			Average consumption for households with positive consumption	
	Locally produced rice	Imported rice	Total	Locally produced rice	Imported Rice	Total	Locally produced rice	Imported Rice
<b>Residence area</b>								
Rural	80.0%	79.2%	99.2%	13201.2	10484.8	23686.0	13312.5	10573.1
Urban	17.1%	97.3%	98.6%	1566.6	18633.0	20199.6	1589.6	18906.9
<b>Region</b>								
Greater Monrovia	7.2%	98.2%	98.4%	227.6	19585.0	19812.5	231.3	19905.7
North Central	87.9%	71.6%	99.0%	15216.9	9118.9	24335.8	15371.0	9211.3
North Western	69.8%	90.9%	99.7%	9516.9	9824.7	19341.6	9545.1	9853.9
South Central	46.3%	90.6%	98.6%	5796.7	15287.3	21084.1	5877.9	15501.4
South Eastern A	83.8%	83.0%	99.4%	16150.2	10553.5	26703.6	16240.5	10612.5
South Eastern B	75.6%	91.9%	99.9%	10910.1	15587.9	26498.0	10919.4	15601.2
<b>Quintile</b>								
Q1 (poorest)	63.4%	71.8%	96.5%	5431.4	6166.7	11598.2	5631.1	6393.5
Q2	70.0%	83.0%	99.3%	9520.0	10483.4	20003.3	9582.7	10552.4
Q3	62.5%	85.7%	99.6%	10149.5	12912.5	23062.0	10187.9	12961.4
Q4	58.5%	87.6%	99.7%	10400.1	14361.1	24761.2	10431.3	14404.2
Q5 (richest)	50.7%	92.3%	99.3%	11104.2	18502.0	29606.2	11178.2	18625.3
Total	60.1%	84.9%	99.0%	9524.0	13060.1	22584.1	9623.1	13195.9

Source: World Bank calculations based on 2007 CWIQ survey.