



Sudan Market Monitor – March 2025

Highlights

In February 2025, the prices of essential food items, cash crops, and livestock experienced notable fluctuations:

- ❑ **Sorghum:** The national average price decreased to SDG 1,497 per kilogram in February 2025, marking an 8% reduction from January 2024. However, this price represents a significant 155% increase compared to February 2024.
- ❑ **Wheat Flour:** The national average price decreased to SDG 2,754 per kilogram, reflecting a 5% reduction from January 2024 but a notable 101% increase compared to February 2024.
- ❑ **Goat:** The national average price rose to SDG 139,769 per head, marking an 8% increase from the previous month and a remarkable 180% year-on-year jump compared to February 2024.
- ❑ **Groundnut:** The national average price rose to SDG 53,635 per kantar, reflecting a 2% increase from the previous month and a substantial 77% rise compared to the same period last year.
- ❑ **WFP Local Food Basket:** The cost slightly dropped to SDG 1,881 per unit, a 1% decline from the previous month, but a significant 134% increase compared to the same period last year.
- ❑ **Sudanese Pound:** The currency depreciated by 1% on the parallel market compared to last month, trading at approximately 2,590 SDG per USD, marking a 112% decrease compared to the same time last year.

Market Outlook and Price Developments (February 2025)

In February 2025, the main components of the LFB basket saw a notable decrease in the prices compared to the previous month. As the result the cost of the WFP local food basket slightly decreased by just **1%**, settling at **SDG 1,881** per unit. However, this LFB cost still marks a staggering **134%** increase compared to the same period last year.

The Sudanese pound experienced a slight depreciation of **1%** in the parallel market, while it remained stable in commercial banks. However, the year-on-year depreciation was alarming, with the pound losing **93%** of its value in commercial banks and **112%** in the parallel market.

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has caused widespread displacement, severely impacting crop production across many regions. This has led to a sharp decline in the availability of both crops and livestock, further fueling inflation. The current harvest season offers some temporary relief; however, urgent interventions are critical to address the widespread food insecurity. Without prompt action, the already dire food security situation is likely to worsen significantly, especially during the upcoming lean season beginning in

Methodology

Market prices are collected by WFP staff from the capitals of each state on monthly basis. The data is analysed at the state-level and national average indicators are derived from this state-level information. In addition, the CO gathers macro-economic data and indicators, including crops supply, inflation, and exchange rates, from official reports issued by government and UN agencies.

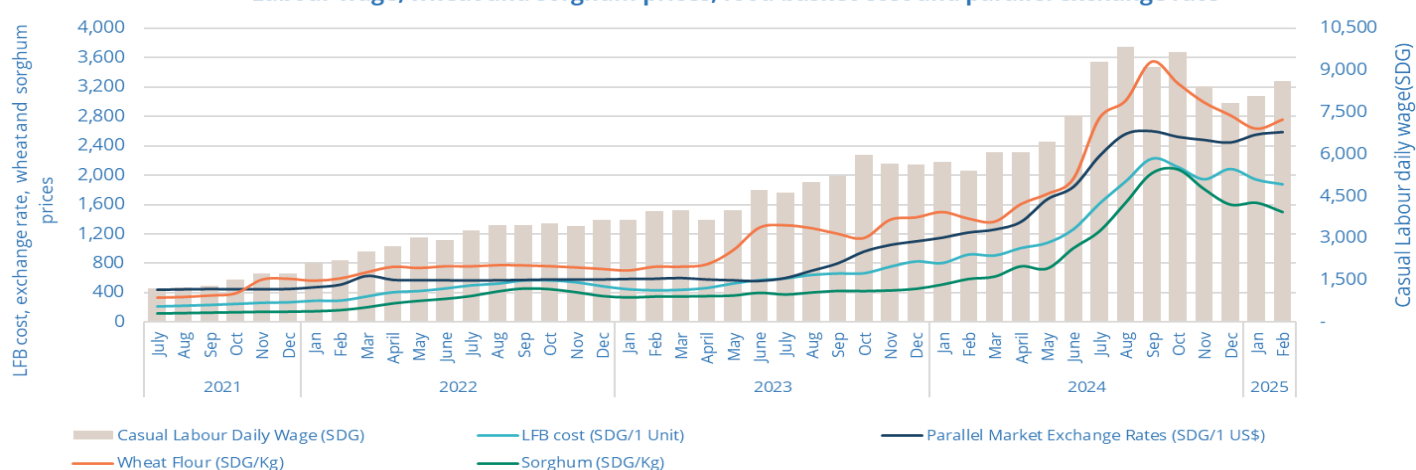
Note: This report issued based on December 2024 data.

Wages versus Food Basket Cost, Exchange Rate, Sorghum and Wheat Prices

In February 2025, the market experienced mixed trends in commodity prices and labor wages, with some showing slight improvements compared to last month. Sorghum prices saw a small decrease compared to the previous month, offering some relief, while wheat flour prices rose significantly, continuing the upward trend in food prices. While certain basic items like vegetable oil and sugar decreased in price, overall food prices remain high compared to the previous year, exacerbating the ongoing food insecurity crisis. Casual labor wages, which had declined in late 2024, increased modestly by 3% in January and 8% in February 2025. However, these increases are still insufficient to keep pace with the rising cost of living.

The cost of the local food basket slightly decreased compared to January 2025, but it remains prohibitively high, making it difficult for many households to afford basic food needs. The parallel exchange rate also depreciated in February 2025, further driving up the cost of imported goods and straining purchasing power. Despite some reductions in certain food prices and improvements in wages and supply chains, the overall high cost of living, coupled with ongoing conflict, has made it difficult for households to access sufficient food.

Labour wage, wheat and sorghum prices, food basket cost and parallel exchange rate



Prices of Basic Commodities and WFP Local Food Basket Cost¹

In February 2025, the prices of groundnuts, goats, and wheat flour experienced significant increases compared to January 2025, while the prices of sorghum and the local food basket (LFB) showed slight declines. Despite these, ongoing economic instability and conflict continue to result in high levels of food insecurity in the country, leaving a substantial number of households with limited financial and physical access to food. This dire situation underscores the urgent need for targeted interventions to support the population and address the challenges of food insecurity. Over the past year, the prices of basic food commodities and the local food basket have surged by 100 to 200%, deepening the crisis.

Table A: Trend of Basic Commodities prices and WFP Local Food Basket (Monthly average prices – Jan 2025)

Commodity	Units	Current	Previous Month		Before Conflict (2023Q1)		Previous Year				
		SDG	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation			
Sorghum	1 Kg	1,497	1,622	▼	-8%	349	▲	329%	588	▲	155%
Wheat flour	1 Kg	2,754	2,631	▲	5%	739	▲	273%	1,369	▲	101%
Goat	1 Head	139,769	128,882	▲	8%	26,368	▲	430%	49,898	▲	180%
Groundnut	1 Sack (45 Kg)	53,635	52,494	▲	2%	16,630	▲	223%	30,232	▲	77%
Local food basket	1 Unit	1,881	1,894	▼	-1%	438	▲	329%	805	▲	134%

WFP Local Food Basket¹

In **February 2025**, prices of **seven** out of the **eleven** components of the local food basket (LFB) increased, while the remaining four items saw a decrease compared to **January 2025**. Notably, the prices of onion, meat, powdered milk, dry tomatoes, fava beans, and wheat flour all rose, while prices of sorghum, vegetable oil, sugar, and iodised salt declined. Year-on-year comparisons reveal that most food prices have surged by around **100%** (Table B). Despite these increases, the overall cost of the LFB showed slight stability, decreasing by **1%** in February 2025 compared to the previous month.

Table B: The Trend of WFP Local Food Basket Components Prices (the prices of second week of December)

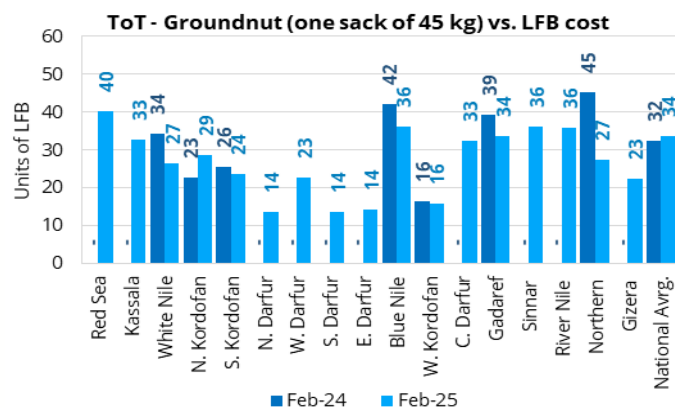
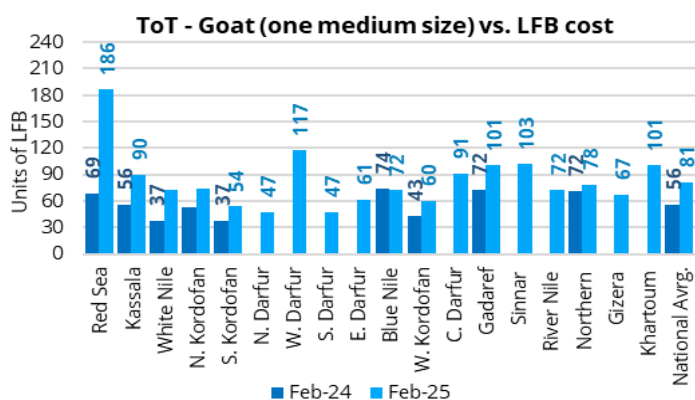
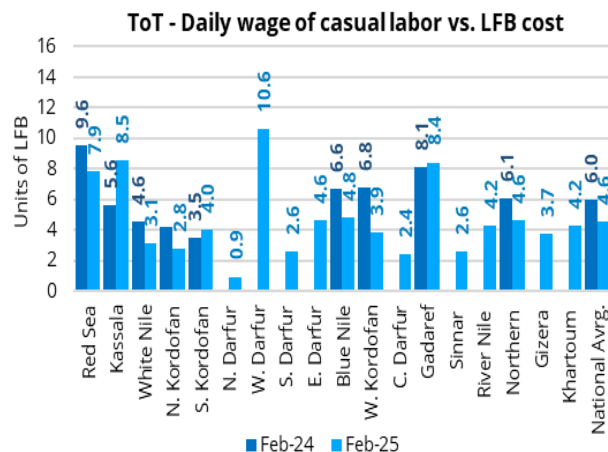
Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Before Conflict (2023Q1)		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,497		1,622	▼ -8%	432	▲ 247%	567	▲ 164%
Onion	Kg	2,458		2,363	▲ 4%	555	▲ 343%	1,662	▲ 48%
Vegetable oil (groundnut)	Liter	5,582		6,047	▼ -8%	3,234	▲ 73%	3,024	▲ 85%
Cow meat	Kg	11,968		11,113	▲ 8%	3,443	▲ 248%	5,726	▲ 109%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	17,236		16,988	▲ 1%	4,834	▲ 257%	7,741	▲ 123%
Powder milk	Kg	19,346		18,913	▲ 2%	8,083	▲ 139%	9,256	▲ 109%
Dry tomatoes	Kg	7,464		5,896	▲ 27%	2,038	▲ 266%	3,831	▲ 95%
Sugar	Kg	3,399		3,479	▼ -2%	1,152	▲ 195%	1,901	▲ 79%
Pulses - fabi beans	Kg	7,266		5,830	▲ 25%	1,769	▲ 311%	2,642	▲ 175%
Iodised salt	Kg	1,899		2,151	▼ -12%	539	▲ 252%	837	▲ 127%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,754		2,631	▲ 5%	1,280	▲ 115%	1,409	▲ 95%

Terms of trade

The **Terms of Trade (TOT)** analysis for the local food basket (LFB) cost data in February 2025 paints a complex picture of the economic situation for households, with varied trends across different regions:

- 1. Daily Wage of Casual Labor:** The TOT for casual labor wages relative to LFB costs worsened in 6 out of 9 states compared to the same period last year. Kassala, Gadarif, and South Kordofan states saw improvements in their TOT while it deteriorated in the other 9 states. Overall, these trends suggest a decline in purchasing power for casual laborers in these states.
- 2. Price of a Goat:** The TOT of goat versus LFB costs improved in 8 out of 9 states, indicating that livestock owners are generally better able to afford the food basket. This suggests that livestock owners have relatively stronger purchasing power compared to other sectors.
- 3. Price of one Kantar of Groundnuts:** Groundnut producers faced a deterioration in their TOT, with 6 out of 7 states showing negative trends. This reflects that groundnut farmers are less able to afford basic foods.

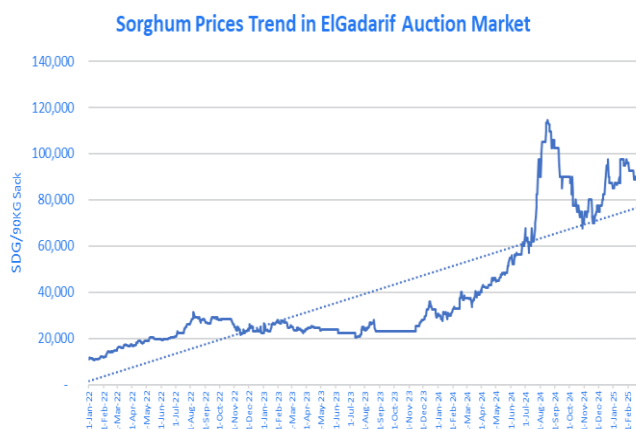
In summary, while livestock owners are experiencing some improvement in their ability to purchase food, casual laborers and groundnut producers are facing a decline, highlighting the unequal impact of the ongoing crisis across different sectors.



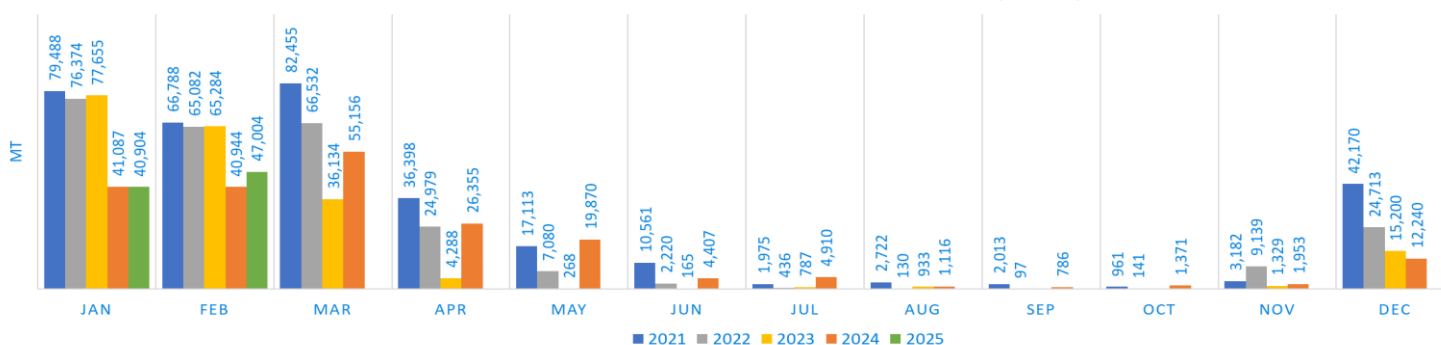
Sorghum Prices and Supplies in Al Gadaref Auction Market

The largest sorghum market in Sudan is in Gadaref state, in the eastern part of the country, where the highest levels of sorghum production occur. The supply of sorghum to this market significantly influences prices not only throughout Sudan but also in neighboring countries. Therefore, monitoring the supply and prices at the Gadaref Auction Market is essential to understanding the availability and prospects for sorghum in the region.

Over the past three years, sorghum prices have consistently risen, reaching their peak in **Q3 of 2024**. This increase is primarily attributed to a below-average supply over the last three seasons, compared to previous years, and significantly below the five-year average. This ongoing price rise continues to strain food affordability and is contributing to the worsening food insecurity across Sudan and the surrounding region.

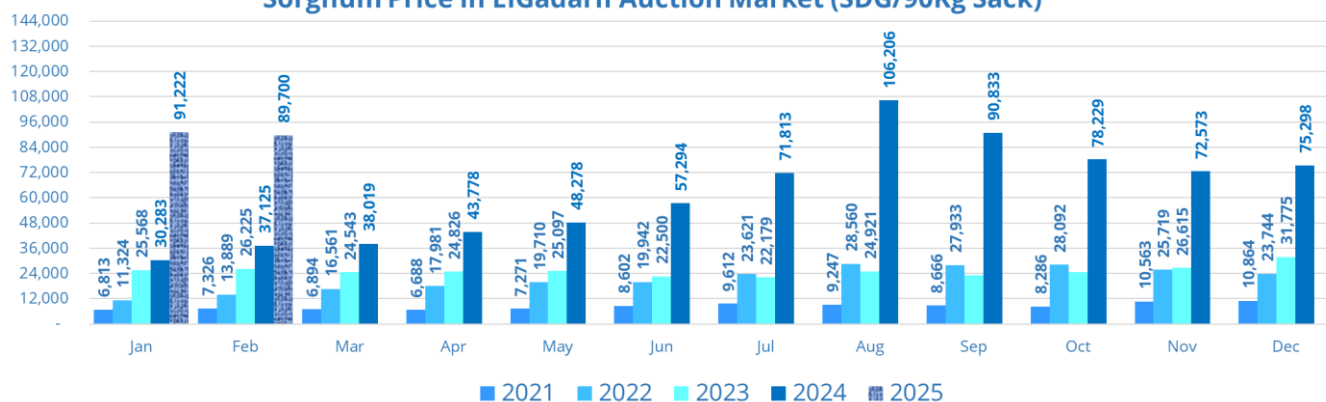


SORGHUM SUPPLIES IN AL-GADARIF AUCTION MARKET (IN MT)



In **February 2025**, the Gadaref Auction Market saw an increase in the total supply of sorghum to **47,004** metric tons, which represented a **15% increase** compared to both the previous month and the same period in the prior season. Despite this increase, the total supply was still 21% below the five-year average for February, signaling a significant decline in the availability of sorghum this season. For the **2023/2024 season**, the supply was **24%** below the five-year average, highlighting a concerning trend in reduced sorghum availability. This decline in supply can be attributed primarily to the ongoing conflict in Sudan.

Sorghum Price in ElGadarif Auction Market (SDG/90Kg Sack)



In **February 2025**, the average wholesale price of sorghum at the Gadaref Auction Market decreased slightly to **SDG 89,700** per 90kg sack, marking a **2%** drop from the **January 2025** price of **SDG 91,222**. However, compared to the same period in the previous season, the price reflects a significant **142%** increase. This recent price surge is largely due to the below-average supply of sorghum for the current season, coupled with the high cost of production. The reduced availability of sorghum, combined with higher production expenses, has led to the sharp price rise over the past year.

Foreign Currency and Exchange Rate

In **February 2025**, the parallel market exchange rate for the Sudanese pound depreciated slightly by **1%** against the US dollar, trading at approximately **2,590 SDG per USD**, up from **2,555 SDG per USD** in January 2025. Despite this slight increase, the rate still reflects a significant **112%** depreciation of the Sudanese pound compared to the same period last year.

Meanwhile, the average exchange rates at commercial banks remained stable compared to the previous month, although they are **91%** lower than in **February 2024**. This trend highlights the ongoing challenges in Sudan's currency market, with the Sudanese pound continuing to face substantial declines in value over the past year. The situation underscores the persistent instability in the country's exchange rates and the broader economic difficulties it faces.

Fuel Prices

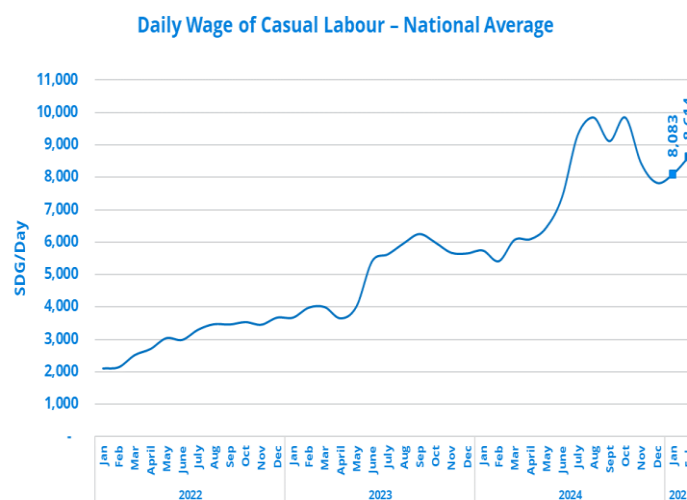
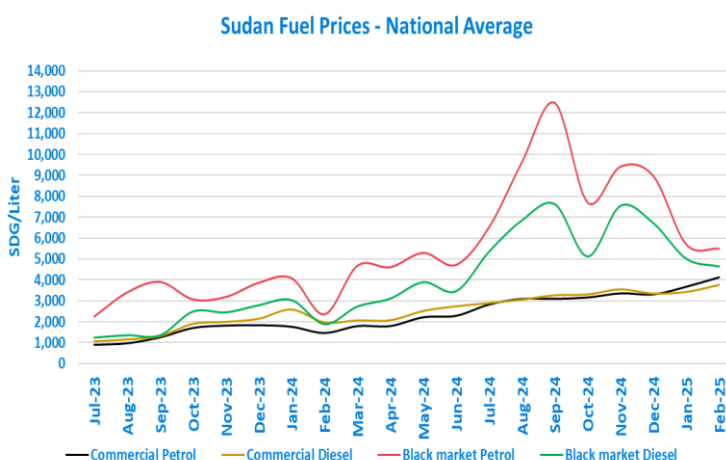
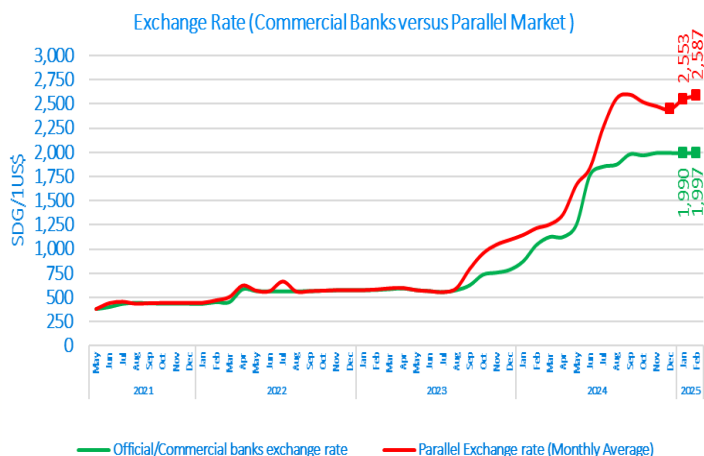
In **February 2025**, average commercial fuel prices saw an overall increase, with petrol prices rising by **12%** and diesel prices increasing by **10%** compared to the previous month. However, prices in the parallel market showed notable drops, with petrol decreasing by **4%** and diesel falling by **7%**.

The decline in parallel market fuel prices is primarily due to improved stability in the supply chain across many states, as well as a decrease in demand from the agricultural sector, following the completion of the summer harvesting season in most areas. This reduction in fuel prices in the parallel market could lead to lower transportation costs, which might provide some relief in the prices of food and basic commodities, potentially easing inflationary pressures on everyday goods.

Casual Labour Wage Rate

In **February 2025**, the average daily wage for casual labor increased to **SDG 8,614**, marking a **7%** rise from the previous month and a significant **59%** increase compared to **February 2024**. This wage growth is primarily attributed to slight variations in labor supply and demand across various sectors. The balance between available labor and the demand for it, which fluctuates across different industries and regions, played a key role in driving this increase.

However, there were notable regional disparities in wages. States such as Red Sea, Gadaref, Kassala, and West Darfur reported the highest rates, exceeding **SDG 15,000**, due to stronger demand for labor in these regions. On the other hand, conflict-affected regions experienced much lower wages, ranging from **SDG 3,000 to SDG 7,000**, indicating a diminished demand for casual labor in those areas. These wage variations highlight the stark differences in economic conditions and labor demand across Sudan, reflecting the impact of regional stability and ongoing conflicts.



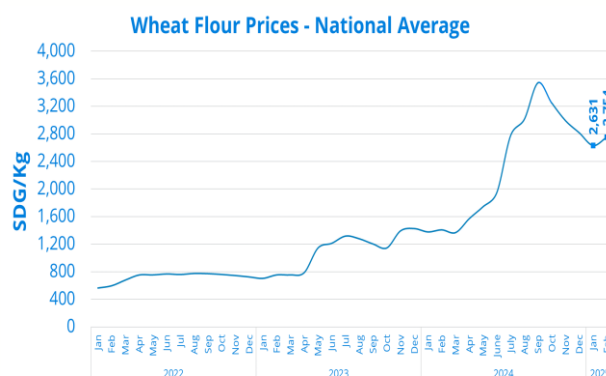
Price Developments of Basic Commodities

Wheat Flour

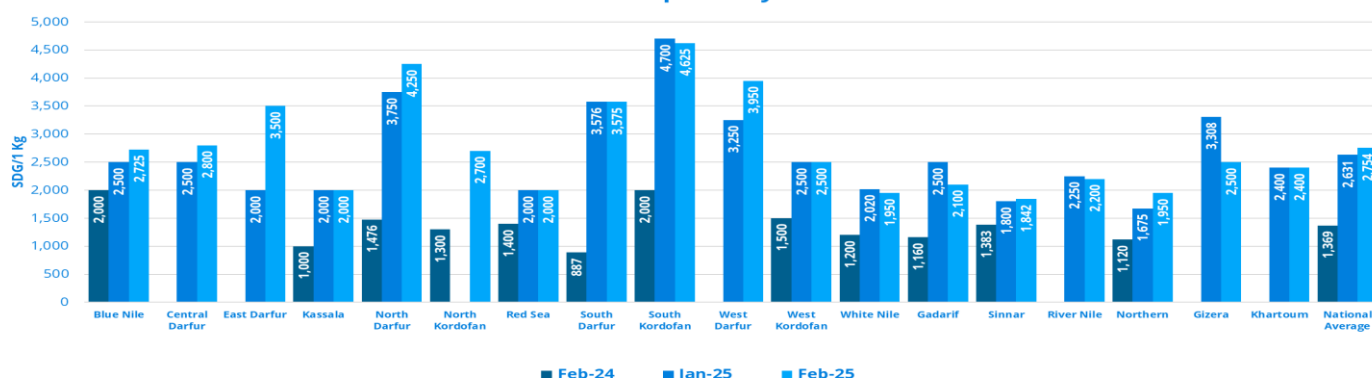
In **February 2025**, the national average price of wheat flour slightly increased to **SDG 2,754 per kilogram**, reflecting a **5%** rise from the previous month. This slight uptick is attributed to the relative stability of the currency and the upcoming wheat harvesting season in Sudan, which is expected to begin in March and continue through April.

Current wheat prices are **101%** higher compared to **February 2024**. This sharp increase is primarily driven by the depreciation of the currency and elevated production costs compared to the same period of the last season.

Regionally, the highest wheat prices were recorded in South Kordofan, followed by North Darfur, while Northern and Eastern States experienced the lowest prices, reflecting variations in regional supply, demand, and economic conditions.



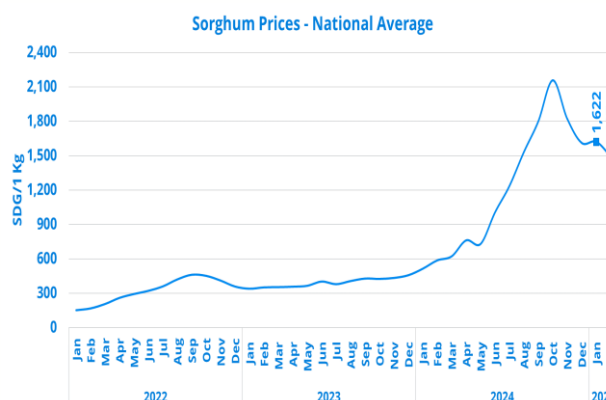
Wheat flour prices by States



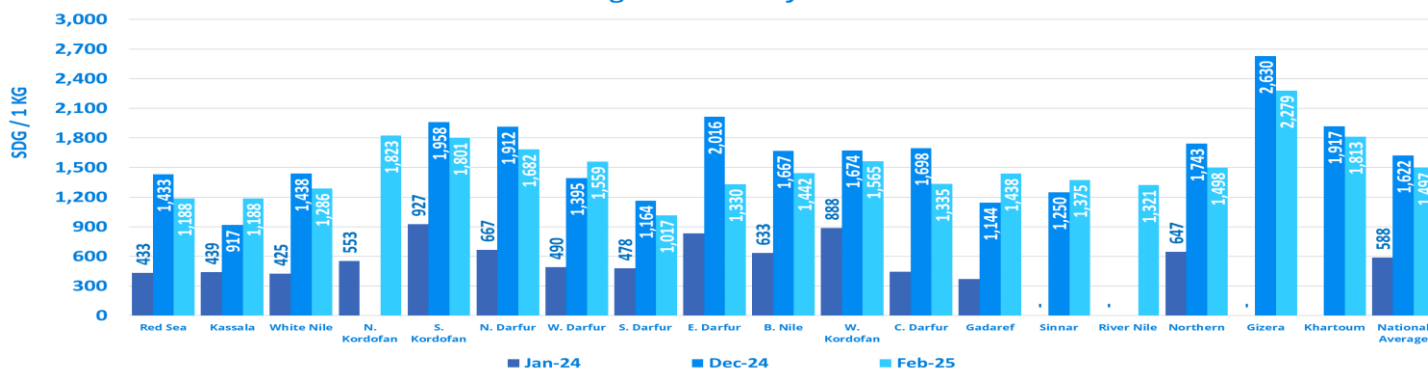
Sorghum

In **February 2025**, the average retail price of sorghum slightly decreased to **SDG 1,497 per kilogram**, reflecting an **8%** drop from the previous month. This decline is mainly due to an increase in supply from the new season's harvest. However, compared to the same period last year, prices have surged by **155%**, driven by high production costs, decline in the currency exchange rate, and limited overall supply.

Regionally, the highest sorghum prices were recorded in all Kordofan states, followed by Gezira, with North and South Kordofan also seeing elevated prices due to the ongoing conflict. On the other hand, Kassala, Red Sea, and South Darfur reported the lowest prices. These regional price variations are influenced by factors such as local production levels, supply chain dynamics, and high transportation costs, which vary across Sudan's regions.



Sorghum Prices By States



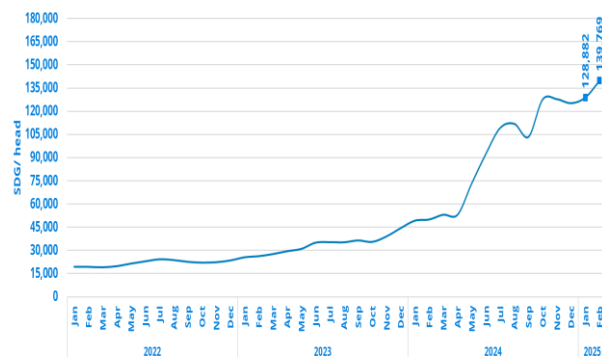
Price Developments of Basic Commodities

Goat

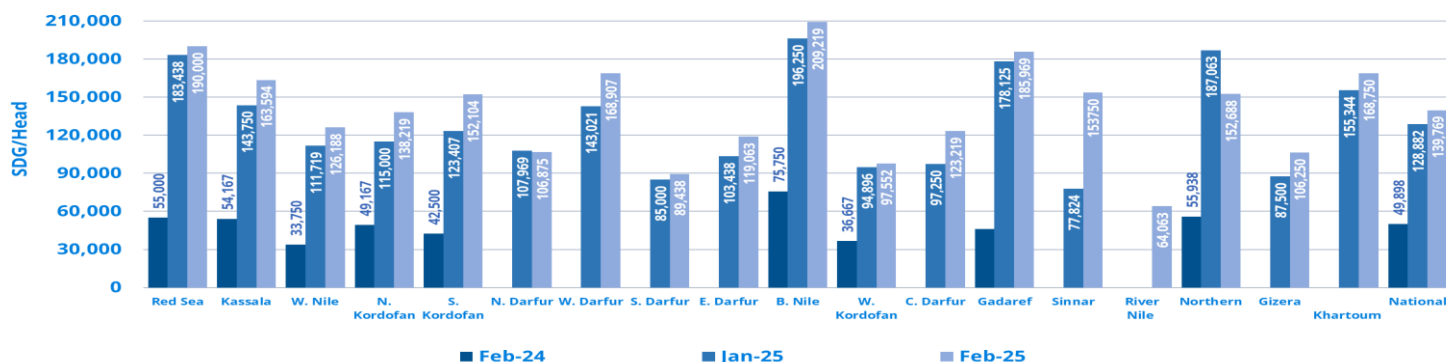
In **February 2025**, goat prices saw a significant increase, reaching **SDG 139,769 per medium-sized head**, reflecting an **8%** rise from the previous month and a remarkable **180%** increase compared to the same period last year. This sharp rise underscores the ongoing volatility in the livestock market.

Regional disparities in prices are evident, with the highest prices recorded in Blue Nile, Red Sea, and Gadaref states, while Kordofan and Darfur states reported the lowest prices. These price variations are largely driven by supply chain disruptions, particularly those affecting the export markets. The challenges within the supply chain reflect broader issues in the livestock sector, highlighting the need to address inefficiencies to stabilize prices and ensure consistent access to markets for livestock owners and traders.

Goat Prices - National Average



Goat Prices By States

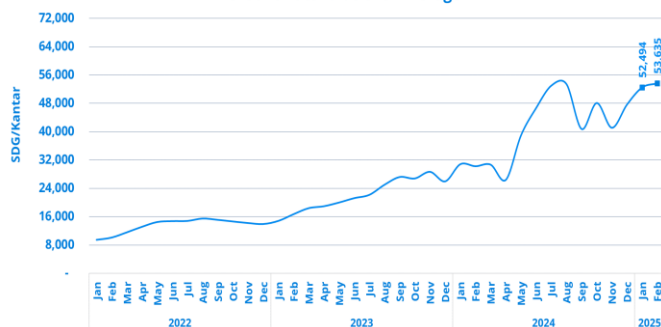


Groundnut

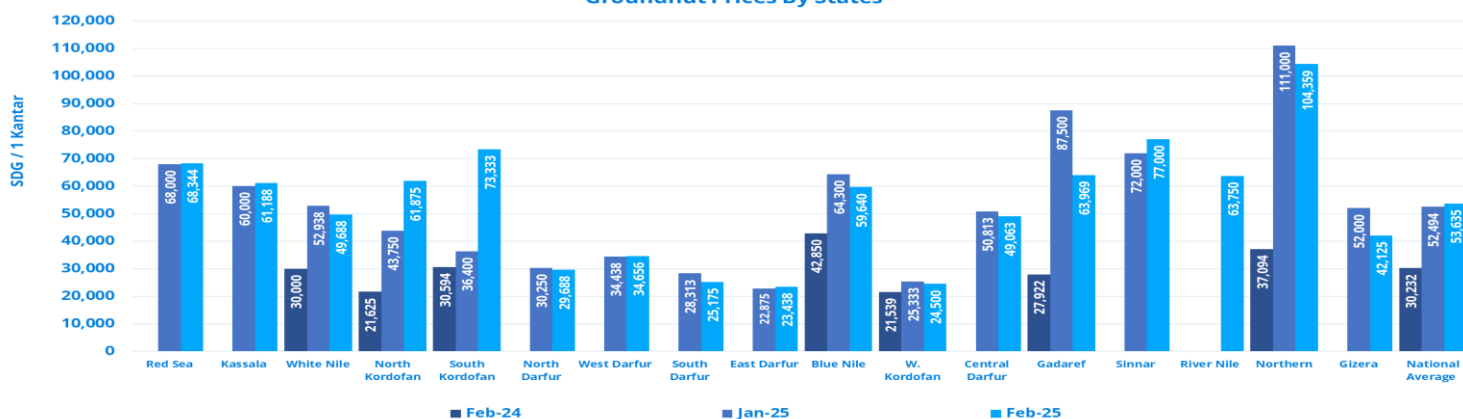
In **February 2025**, the average retail price of groundnuts rose to **SDG 53,635 per kantar**, reflecting a **2%** increase from the previous month. This marks a substantial **77%** rise compared to the same month last year, driven by low supplies and high production costs. The price surge is largely influenced by the limited supply from the new season's harvest, especially from key production areas located in conflict zones.

Regionally, the highest groundnut prices were recorded in Northern, Sinnar, Gezira, and Gadaref states, while all Darfur states and West Kordofan reported relatively lower prices. This regional price variation highlights the ongoing volatility in crop prices, influenced by factors such as supply chain disruptions, shifting demand dynamics, and variations in local production levels.

Groundnuts - National Average



Groundnut Prices By States



Annex 1

Annex 1: Variations in the Prices - February 2025, last month & February 2024

Table 1: Blue Nile

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,275		1,667	▼ -24%	633	▲ 101%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,725		2,500	▲ 9%	2,000	▲ 36%
Goat/sheep meat	L	10,000		17,500	▼ -43%	10,000	↔ 0%
Groundnut oil	Kg	5,000		8,750	▼ -43%	3,200	▲ 56%
LFB cost	Kg	1,643		2,026	▼ -19%	1,053	▲ 56%

Table 2: Kassala

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,162		1,117	▲ 4%	439	▲ 165%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,000		2,000	↔ 0%	1,000	▲ 100%
Goat/sheep meat	L	25,500		25,200	▲ 1%	10,400	▲ 145%
Groundnut oil	Kg	8,750		8,100	▲ 8%	3,200	▲ 173%
LFB cost	Kg	1,865		1,689	▲ 10%	887	▲ 110%

Table 3: Gadaref

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,738		1,175	▲ 48%	370	▲ 370%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,100		2,500	▼ -16%	1,160	▲ 81%
Goat/sheep meat	L	24,025		26,800	▼ -10%	9,600	▲ 150%
Groundnut oil	Kg	5,528		8,000	▼ -31%	2,180	▲ 154%
LFB cost	Kg	1,892		1,821	▲ 4%	742	▲ 155%

Table 4: Red Sea

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,178		1,200	▼ -2%	433	▲ 172%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,000		2,000	↔ 0%	1,400	▲ 43%
Goat/sheep meat	L	28,000		26,000	▲ 8%	10,000	▲ 180%
Groundnut oil	Kg	10,750		11,050	▼ -3%	3,000	▲ 258%
LFB cost	Kg	1,692		1,776	▼ -5%	838	▲ 102%

Table 5: South Kordofan

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,384		2,000	▼ -31%	927	▲ 49%
Wheat flour	Kg	4,625		4,700	▼ -2%	2,000	▲ 131%
Goat/sheep meat	L	13,750		12,800	▲ 7%	5,200	▲ 164%
Groundnut oil	Kg	6,000		2,900	▲ 107%	2,320	▲ 159%
LFB cost	Kg	3,102		2,751	▲ 13%	1,141	▲ 172%

Annex1: Variations in the Prices - February 2025, last month & February 2024

Table 6: North Kordofan

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	2,083		0	NA	553	▲ 277%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,700		0	NA	1,300	▲ 108%
Goat/sheep meat	L	16,500		0	NA	6,167	▲ 168%
Groundnut oil	Kg	3,250		0	NA	4,285	▼ -24%
LFB cost	Kg	2,167		0	NA	948	▲ 129%

Table 7 White Nile

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,208		1,333	▼ -9%	425	▲ 184%
Wheat flour	Kg	1,950		2,020	▼ -3%	1,200	▲ 63%
Goat/sheep meat	L	19,500		20,000	▼ -3%	7,000	▲ 179%
Groundnut oil	Kg	5,500		5,400	▲ 2%	3,700	▲ 49%
LFB cost	Kg	1,873		1,835	▲ 2%	877	▲ 114%

Table 8: West Kordofan

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,375		1,750	▼ -21%	888	▲ 55%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,500		2,500	↔ 0%	1,500	▲ 67%
Goat/sheep meat	L	13,000		13,500	▼ -4%	4,000	▲ 225%
Groundnut oil	Kg	2,800		3,050	▼ -8%	1,906	▲ 47%
LFB cost	Kg	1,542		1,875	▼ -18%	938	▲ 64%

Table 9: West Darfur

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,100		1,225	▼ -10%	490	▲ 124%
Wheat flour	Kg	3,950		3,250	▲ 22%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	13,750		9,250	▲ 49%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	4,125		3,500	▲ 18%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	1,524		1,550	▼ -2%	NA	NA

Table 10: Central Darfur

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,100		1,570	▼ -30%	444	▲ 148%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,800		2,500	▲ 12%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	10,000		8,000	▲ 25%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	3,775		3,775	↔ 0%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	1,508		2,583	▼ -42%	NA	NA

Annex1: Variations in the Prices - February 2025, last month & February 2024

Table 11: Northern State


Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	2,125		2,625	▼ -19%	647	▲ 229%
Wheat flour	Kg	1,950		1,675	▲ 16%	1,120	▲ 74%
Goat/sheep meat	L	20,500		24,250	▼ -15%	7,300	▲ 181%
Groundnut oil	Kg	5,875		8,500	▼ -31%	3,422	▲ 72%
LFB cost	Kg	1,903		2,194	▼ -13%	864	▲ 120%

Table 12: River Nile

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,525		1,625	▼ -6%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	2,200		2,250	▼ -2%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	27,500		26,500	▲ 4%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	5,750		5,750	↔ 0%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	1,770		1,832	▼ -3%	NA	NA

Table 13: North Darfur

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,667		1,835	▼ -9%	667	▲ 150%
Wheat flour	Kg	4,250		3,750	▲ 13%	1,476	▲ 188%
Goat/sheep meat	L	11,000		7,000	▲ 57%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	2,500		2,465	▲ 1%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	2,189		2,012	▲ 9%	NA	NA

Table 14: South Darfur











Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,257		1,200	▲ 5%	478	▲ 163%
Wheat flour	Kg	3,575		6,000	▼ -40%	887	▲ 303%
Goat/sheep meat	L	7,225		10,250	▼ -30%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	4,000		4,613	▼ -13%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	1,834		1,638	▲ 12%	NA	NA

Table 15: East Darfur

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,000		1,000	↔ 0%	833	▲ 20%
Wheat flour	Kg	3,500		2,000	▲ 75%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	11,500		7,750	▲ 48%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	3,375		3,575	▼ -6%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	1,658		1,532	▲ 8%	NA	NA

Annex1: Variations in the Prices - February 2025, last month & February 2024

Table 16: Khartoum






Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,625		2,000	▼ -19%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	2,400		2,400	↔ 0%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	20,000		20,000	↔ 0%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	9,000		9,000	↔ 0%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	1,707		2,005	▼ -15%	NA	NA

Table 17: Gizera

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	2,375		2,775	▼ -14%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	2,500		3,308	▼ -24%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	18,000		12,000	▲ 50%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	6,500		7,375	▼ -12%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	1,868		2,469	▼ -24%	NA	NA

Table 18: Sinnar

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,500		1,300	▲ 15%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	1,841		1,800	▲ 2%	1,383	▲ 33%
Goat/sheep meat	L	20,500		22,000	▼ -7%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	8,000		7,000	▲ 14%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	2,130		1,486	▲ 43%	NA	NA

Annex 2

1 Note on the Components of the WFP local Food Basket and In-kind basket

The WFP LFB basket consists of eight food items designed to provide 2,100 kcal per person per day. The cost of the WFP LFB basket is used in CFSA analysis and reports to calculate purchasing power and affordability for beneficiaries, such as determining how many food baskets households can afford.

Table 19: Components and quantities of the WFP LFP

Full ration 2,100 Kcal	Sorghum	Onion	Vegetable oil	Cow meat	Goat meat	Milk powder	Dry tomatoes	Sugar
g/pc/day	450	50	25	5	5	25	25	40

The in-kind food basket includes four food items: Cereal (sorghum), Vegetable Oil (groundnut oil), Pulses (faba beans), and iodized salt. These items are distributed by WFP as in-kind assistance, either as a full or half ration, depending on resources. The cost of these in-kind items is used to calculate the Transfer Value for CBT (Cash-Based Transfers).

Table 20: Components and quantities of the in-kind food basket

Modality In-kind (Full ration)	Cereals	Pulses	Vegetable Oil	Salt
g/pc/day	475	60	30	10

For more information:

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