

November 2024

INTRODUCTION

Given the rapidly changing humanitarian context in Sudan, the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) was established under the guidance of the Sudan Cash Working Group (CWG) to inform cash-based interventions and to gain a deeper understanding of market dynamics in the country. The JMMI aims to inform market-based programming in Sudan through monthly monitoring of prices of selected food and non-food items (NFI) as well as other critical market indicators.

Marketplaces across Sudan are assessed through two different channels: (i) in some state capitals, prices of food items are monitored by the World Food Programme (WFP), (ii) in other locations, prices and other critical market indicators are recorded every month by JMMI partners through interviews with purposively sampled retailers. Data for the latest round of the JMMI was collected from **5th to 12th November**.

The factsheet presents an overview of median prices for food and non-food items (NFIs) in the main markets of the localities assessed, a comprehensive breakdown of the cost of the interim Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), and the Market Functionality Score (MFS) for the markets assessed at locality level.

10	Participating partners
28	Assessed localities
1027	Key informants
26	Commodities assessed

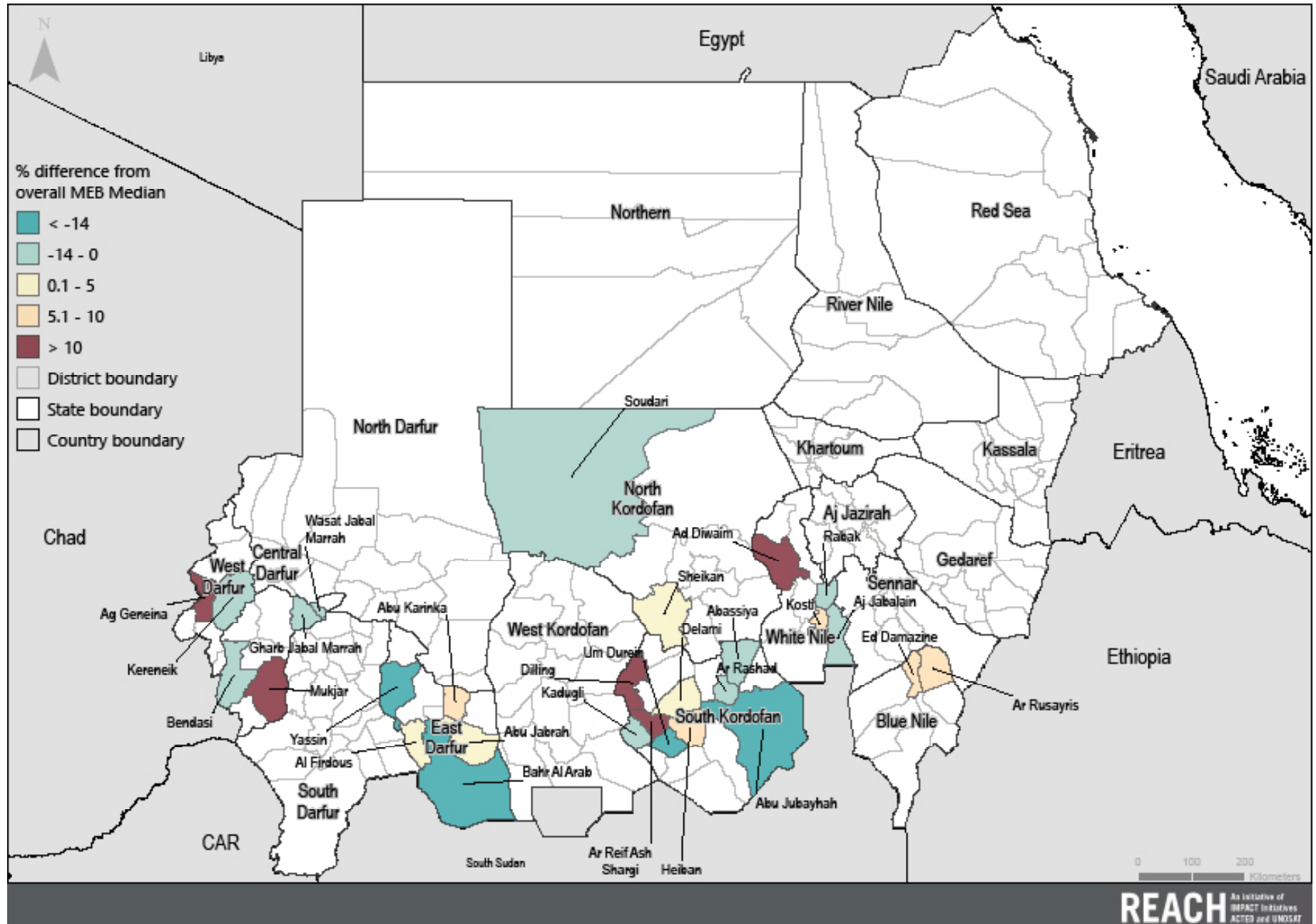
KEY INDICATORS

<p>Cost of MEB</p> <p>448645 SDG</p> <p>226 USD</p> <p>Change since October 2024:</p> <p>▼ 70,930 SDG</p> <p>▼ - 14%</p>	<p>Cost of MEB with top-up items</p> <p>507145.6 SDG</p> <p>255 USD</p> <p>Change since October 2024:</p> <p>▼ -52,055 SDG</p> <p>▼ - 9%</p>	<p>USD / SDG</p> <p>1,987 SDG</p> <p>Change since October 2024:</p> <p>0 SDG</p> <p>0%</p>
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Key Findings

- Overall, the highest median prices for the Minimum Expenditure Baskets (MEB) were observed in West Darfur, White Nile and Blue Nile. The **most expensive MEBs both with and without top-up items were recorded in Ar Reif Ash Shargi locality** in South Kordofan State (720,167 SDG and 662,667 respectively). Other localities with highest MEB with top-up items included: Ag Geneina (West Darfur, 634,447 SDG), Mukjar (Central Darfur; 632,816 SDG) and Ad Diwaim (White Nile; 630,371 SDG).
- The median cost of the food items in the MEB indicated a decrease of 21% from October (330,138 SDG) to November 2024 (262,270 SDG). This can be attributed to agricultural cycles during the harvest season (November-January for sorghum and millets). The JMMI data indicates an **average decrease of 38% on the median cost of sorghum between October and November 2024**. The most expensive food components of the MEB were reported in **Ar Reif Ash Shargi in South Kordofan**, (398,314 SDG) while the lowest food prices, were also reported in South Kordofan in the locality of **Um Durein** (178,746 SDG).
- The **median cost of the non-food items (NFI) in the MEB decreased** from October 2024 (82,166 SDG) to November 2024 (78,666 SDG) across the assessed localities. The most expensive NFI component of the MEB (without top-up items) was reported in Mukjar, Central Darfur (183,666 SDG) and the lowest in Ar Rashad, South Kordofan (40,866 SDG).
- Overall, **markets tended to be the least functional in South Kordofan state** where 4 out of the 9 assessed markets scored less than 50 out of the maximum total score of 100. Additionally, The findings from this assessment show that the high prices of items, low affordability, low market accessibility, resilience gaps, and poor infrastructure negatively impacted the functionality of these markets.

% DIFFERENCE OF LOCALITY-LEVEL MEDIAN MEB FROM NATIONAL MEDIAN MEB



Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

The MEB represents the minimum culturally-adjusted set of items required to support a six-person Sudanese household for one month. The MEB's contents were defined by the Cash Working Group (CWG) in consultation with relevant sector leads.

Food items

Product	Unit ¹	Quantity in MEB ²
Sorghum	1 kilogram (kg)	81 kg
Onions	1 kilogram (kg)	9 kg
Veg oil	1 liter (L)	4.5 L
Milk	1 liter (L)	4.5 L
Cow meat	1 kilogram (kg)	0.9 kg
Goat meat	1 kilogram (kg)	0.9 kg
Tomato paste	1 kilogram (kg)	4.5 kg
Sugar	1 kilogram (kg)	7.2

Household & hygiene NFIs

Product	Unit ¹	Quantity in MEB ²
LPG* refill	12.5 KG	12.5 KG**
Water refill	20 liters (L)	20L
Body soap	125 grams (g)	12 bars
Tooth paste	100 milliliters (mL)	1 tube
Toothbrush	1 piece (pc)	1 piece
Laundry soap	200 grams (g)	6 bars
Liquid dish soap	600 milliliters (mL)	1 bottle
Sanitary pads	8 pieces/package	3 packages
Additional Items		
Charcoal	1 kilogram (kg)	60 kg
Firewood	1 kilogram (kg)	60 kg

* Liquefied petroleum gas

** LPG refill (12.5 KG) represents a quarterly expense which is equivalent to approximately 4.2 KGs per month.

Top-up items

Although not considered components of the MEB, as they constitute one-time purchases for households, prices of water containers and gas cylinders are being monitored monthly, with the aim of assessing costs associated with displacement or a loss of household assets.

Product	Unit ¹	Quantity in top-up
LPG* cylinder	12.5 KG	1
Water container	20 liters (L)	1

Fixed costs

While not monitored monthly, the calculation of the MEB also encompasses fixed costs, accounting for essential household expenditures. The determination of the fixed costs relies on findings from the [Food Security Assessment](#) conducted by WFP.

Medical expenses	16,489 SDG
Education	15,503 SDG
Clothes	6,620 SDG
Transportation	9,547 SDG
Communication	3,603 SDG
Energy for lighting	19,000 SDG

November 2024 MEB key findings

The cost of the median MEB without top-up items across the assessed localities revealed a **decrease compared to October 2024**, reaching a total cost of **448,646 SDG (226 USD)**.

The decrease can be attributed to the average 21% decrease in the food basket, which accounts for approximately 58% of the median MEB (without top-up items).

MEB November 2024- by locality

Location	Median MEB cost (SDG)	Change since October 2024	Median MEB with top-up (SDG)	Median MEB with top-up (USD)
Blue Nile				
Ed Damazine	492,329	▲ + 4%	535,829	270
Ar Rusayris	476,810	▼ - 2%	540,311	272
Central Darfur				
Bendasi	387,009	▼ - 17%	454,509	229
Gharb Jabal	437,514	▲ + 3%	500,014	252
Mukjar	576,317	▲ + 4%	632,817	318
Wasat Jabal	421,507	▲ +10%	481,757	242
East Darfur				
Abu Jabrah	456,866	▼ -19%	520,616	262
Abu Karinka	473,713	▼ -5%	531,213	267
Bahr Al Arab	381,684	▼ -23%	434,384	219
Yassin	365,424	▼ -1%	430,925	217
Al Firdous	458,771	▲ +9%	521,272	262
North Kordofan				
Sheikan	454,134	▼ -7%	510,634	257
Soudari	427,311	- na	484,811	244
South Kordofan				
Abassiya	439,378	- na	494,933	249
Abu Jubayhah	369,590	▼ -30%	425,590	214
Ar Rashad	404,333	▼ -23%	460,249	232
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	662,668	- na	720,168	362
Delami	465,837	▼ -23%	523,337	263
Dilling	563,453	▼ -14%	619,953	312
Heiban	483,542	▼ -11%	541,042	272
Kadugli	430,913	- na	487,413	245
Um Durein	373,825	▼ -12%	431,325	217
West Darfur				
Ag Geneina	576,948	▲ +29%	576,948	319
Kereneik	409,484	- na	409,484	238
White Nile				
Ad Diwaim	575,371	▼ -20%	575,372	317
Aj Jabalain	399,463	▼ -19%	399,464	230
Kosti	486,978	▼ -11%	486,978	274
Rabak	445,256	▼ -9%	445,256	253
Overall	448,646		507,146	226

3 ¹ Measurements taken using local units, then converted into kilograms/liters for each product considered.

² Quantity designed to reflect the minimum needs of a six-person household in Sudan for one month.

Market Functionality Score (MFS)

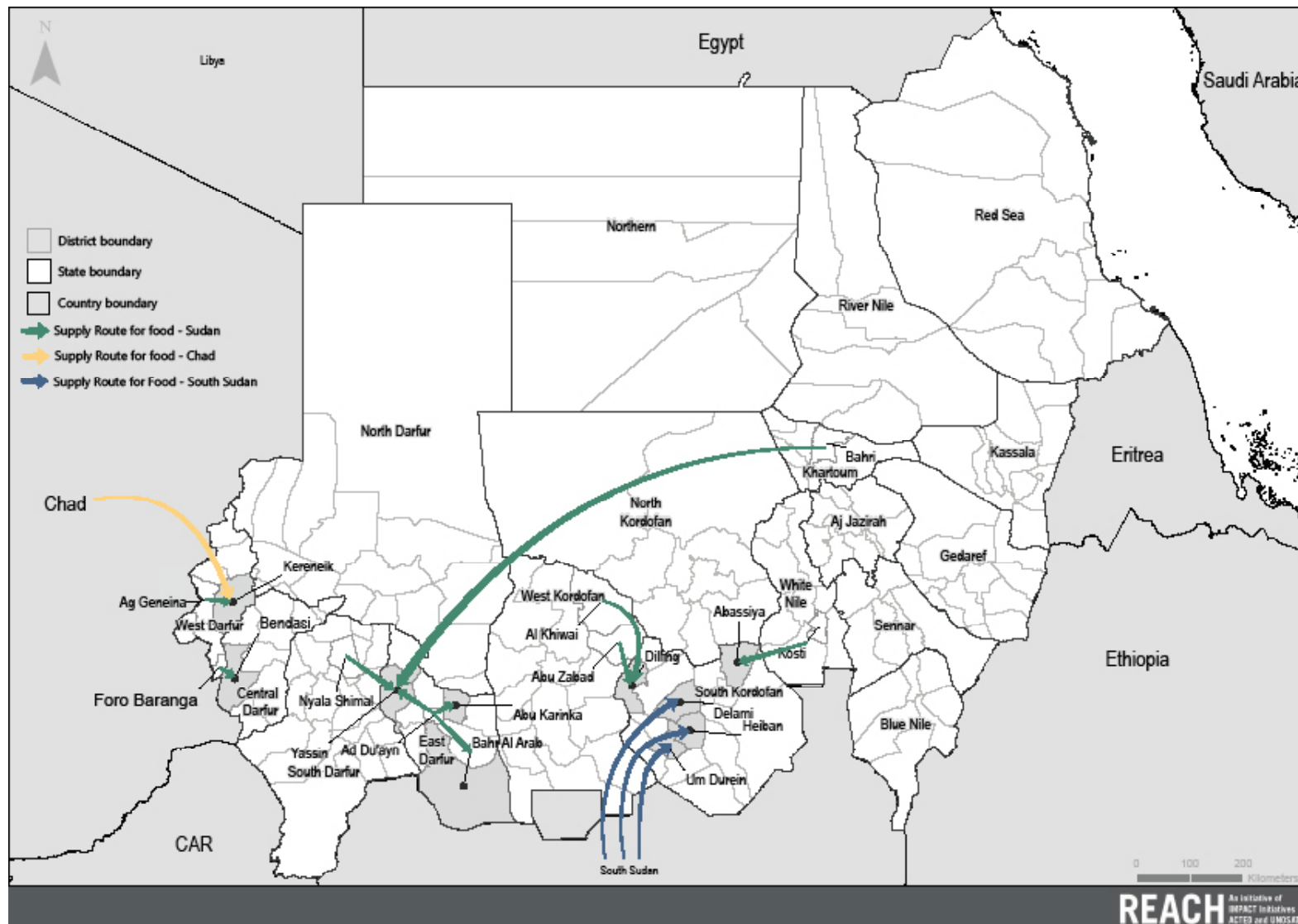
The Market Functionality Score is a method used to classify markets based on their level of functionality. The MFS can be used to support humanitarian actors to design market-based interventions and programming based on the functionality of the markets. The MFS is calculated based on selected indicators across the five dimensions listed below. Each of the dimensions has been assigned different weights in the combined MFS.

- **Accessibility (25%):** physical and social access to markets
- **Availability (30%):** ability of markets to consistently supply core commodities
- **Affordability (15%):** financial access to markets and price volatility
- **Resilience (20%):** vulnerability of supply chains and ease of restocking
- **Infrastructure (10%):** state of markets' physical and financial infrastructure

MFS key findings*

- A total of 8 out of 26 assessed markets reported an MFS of less than 50 indicating poor market functionality
- **Almost all (n=23/26) assessed markets reported the lowest score in the resilience pillar** highlighting the existing vulnerabilities of supply chains and challenges of restocking
- South Kordofan was identified as the state with the least functional markets, with 4 out of 8 scoring below 50.

Main supply routes for food items (from supplier to vendor)



* MFS scores per pillar and locality illustrated in the table in the annex

AVAILABILITY OF FOOD ITEMS

At the time of data collection, **less than half the vendors (44%) reported the availability of all monitored food items** in their markets. Vendors in South Kordofan (51%) highlighted the limited availability of food items, specifically onions and sorghum.

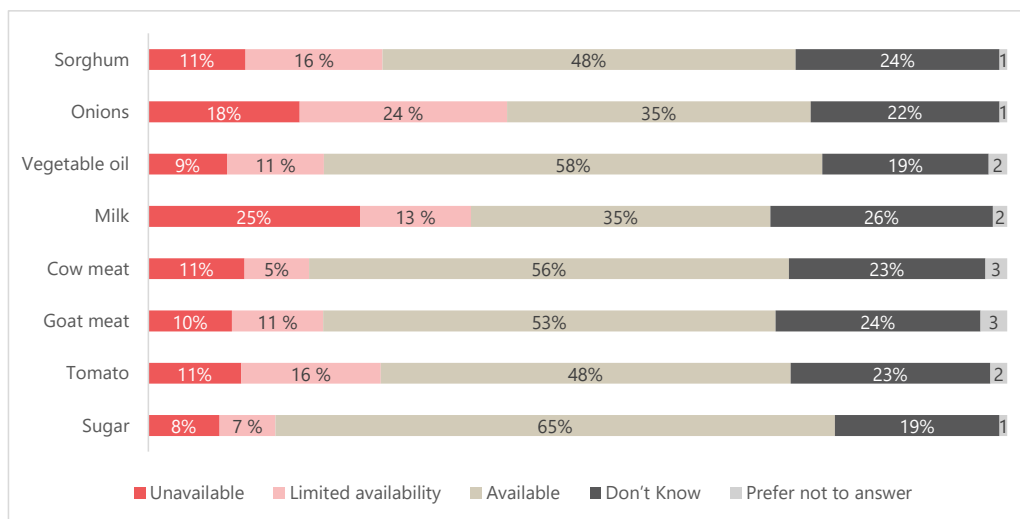
While most food items monitored were generally reportedly available across states, vendors indicated variations among specific products. For instance, the limited supply of sorghum was flagged by over 64% of vendors in East Darfur. While in South Kordofan, 49% reported the limited supply of onions.

EVOLUTION OF FOOD PRICES

At the national level, **the cost of the food component of the MEB decreased by 34 USD (67868 SDG) between October 2024 (330,138 SDG) and November 2024 (262271 SDG).**

Food price evolution varied across states and localities, with the highest increases being observed in Ag Geneina (West Darfur) and Wasat Jabal (Central Darfur). This could be associated with the surge in security incidents reported in both West and Central Darfur in the month of October. The most significant decreases in food prices were recorded in South Kordofan (Abu Jubaynah, Ar Rashad) and East Darfur (Bahr Al Arab).

Reported availability of food items in assessed markets at time of data collection



MEB Food Basket



Location	Median food cost (SDG)	Median food cost (USD)	Change since October 2024	
Blue Nile				
Ed Damazine	298,909	150	▼	-1%
Ar Rusayris	304,637	153	▼	-12%
Central Darfur				
Bendasi	208,781	105	▼	-38%
Gharb Jabal Marrah	269,036	135	▲	+ 6%
Mukjar	273,088	137	▼	-14%
Wasat Jabal Marrah	233,997	118	▲	+13%
East Darfur				
Abu Jabrah	274,538	138	▼	-33%
Abu Karinka	283,935	143	▼	-14%
Bahr Al Arab	197,168	99	▼	-43%
Yassin	179,779	90	▼	-21%
Al Firdous	236,343	119	▲	+ 1%
North Kordofan				
Sheikan	262,560	132	▼	-21%
Soudari	244,029	123	-	na
South Kordofan				
Abassiya	233,627	118	-	na
Abu Jubayhah	212,530	107	▼	-48%
Ar Rashad	251,123	126	▼	-37%
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	398,314	200	-	na
Delami	261,259	131	▼	-42%
Dilling	377,743	190	▼	-26%
Heiban	322,063	162	▼	-24%
Kadugli	236,584	119	-	na
Um Durein	178,746	90	▼	-34%
West Darfur				
Ag Geneina	334,019	168	▲	+33%
Kereneik	250,256	126	-	na
White Nile				
Ad Diwaim	384,943	317	▲	+ 4%
Aj Jabalain	211,269	230	▼	-38%
Kosti	285,416	274	▼	-26%
Rabak	262,560	253	▼	-21%
Overall	262,271	132		

PRICES & AVAILABILITY OF Non Food Items (NFIs)

In November, over half the vendors reported a **widespread availability of all monitored Non-Food Items with the exception of the LPG refill**, which were reported as limited or completely unavailable by over 67% of vendors. A third of the vendors attributed this to the impact of restrictions on domestic supply chains. According to over half of the vendors (53%), firewood and charcoal were widely available while water containers were fairly challenging to acquire. **This indicates difficulties in securing imported and manufactured products compared with local produce.**

Although a majority of districts (21/28 districts across Sudan) reported an increase in the median cost of NFIs between October and November, due to a marked drop in Ad Diwaim (White Nile) by 50%, the national MEB reflected a decrease by 2 USD (3,063 SDG) between October 2024 (118,676 SDG) and November 2024 (115,613 SDG).

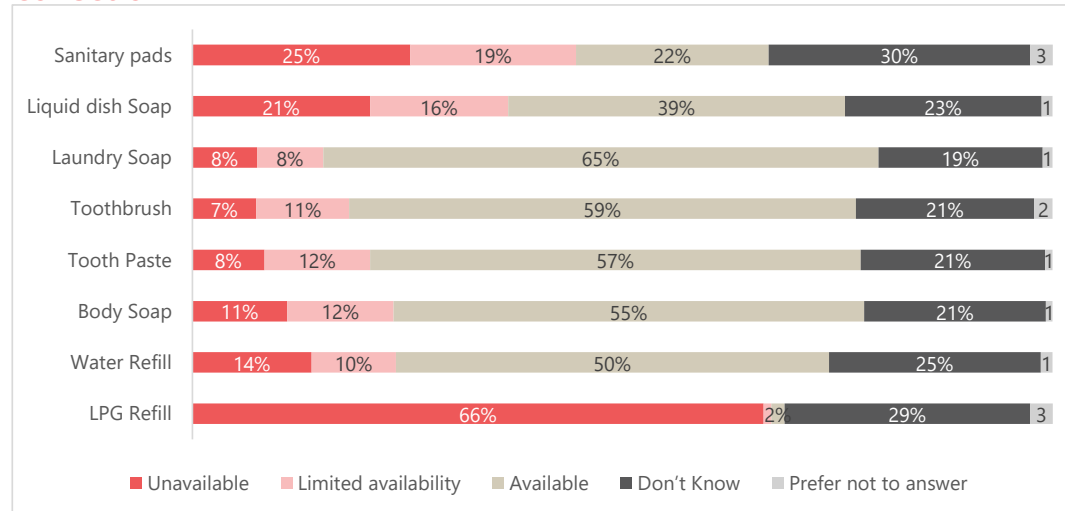
Reported availability of NFIs in assessed markets at the time of data collection

	Food	Hygiene/ Household
		
Stock	5.3 days	12.9 days
Restock	1.6 days	5.1 days

50%

of interviewed vendors (n=206) reported difficulties in procuring and stocking sanitary napkins

Reported availability of NFIs in assessed markets at time of data collection



MEB NFI Basket

Location	Median NFI basket (SDG)	Change since October 2024	Median NFI with top-up (SDG)	Median NFI with top-up (USD)
Blue Nile				
Ed Damazine	122,658	▲ +15%	166,158	150
Ar Rusayris	101,411	▲ +20%	164,911	153
Central Darfur				
Bendasi	107,467	▲ +24%	174,967	88
Gharb Jabal Marrah	97,717	▼ -2%	160,217	81
Mukjar	232,467	▲ +32%	288,967	145
Wasat Jabal Marrah	116,748	▲ +9%	176,998	89
East Darfur				
Abu Jabrah	111,567	▲ +7%	175,317	88
Abu Karinka	119,017	▲ +14%	176,517	89
Bahr Al Arab	113,754	▲ +15%	166,454	84
Yassin	114,883	▲ +32%	180,383	91
Al Firdous	151,667	▲ +24%	214,167	108
North Kordofan				
Sheikan	120,813	▲ +20%	177,313	89
Soudari	112,521	- na	170,021	86
South Kordofan				
Abassiya	134,989	- na	190,545	96
Abu Jubayhah	86,298	▲ +11%	142,298	72
Ar Rashad	82,448	▲ +9%	138,364	70
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	193,591	- na	251,091	126
Delami	133,817	▲ +20%	191,317	96
Dilling	114,948	▲ +25%	171,448	86
Heiban	90,717	▲ +31%	148,217	75
Kadugli	123,567	- na	180,067	91
Um Durein	124,317	▲ +22%	181,817	92
West Darfur				
Ag Geneina	172,167	▲ +36%	229,667	116
Kereneik	88,467	- na	150,967	76
White Nile				
Ad Diwaim	119,667	▼ -50%	174,667	88
Aj Jabalain	117,433	▲ +18%	174,933	88
Kosti	130,800	▲ +23%	188,300	95
Rabak	111,935	▲ +14%	169,435	85
Overall	115,613		174,113	88

MARKET ACCESS

Over 75% of vendors reported limited challenges in accessing markets. In South Kordofan particularly, over 10% reported market access being impacted due to active conflict/fighting within the state.

43% of interviewed vendors reported financial barriers related to affordability of items while 15% reported fear of insecurities as a major security concern.

Over half the vendors in East Darfur (n=57/104) reported unaffordability as a financial barrier while more than half of the respondents in Blue Nile (n=12/20) raised concerns of liquidity challenges.

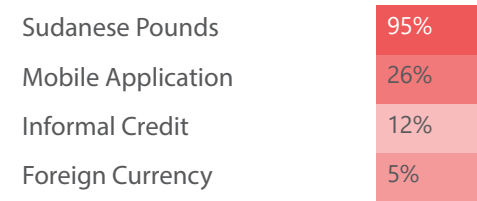
In terms of safety and security, over a third of the vendors (n=57/158) in Central Darfur feared a degree of insecurity as a negative impact on their business.

Market access was reported to be below the threshold in half of the assessed locations (n=9/18), with a score of less than 12.5 (25 being the upper limit).

Across 26 assessed localities, 8 registered a Market Functionality Score below 50, four of which are located in South Kordofan.

Payment modalities

reported by vendors one month prior to data collection [multiple]



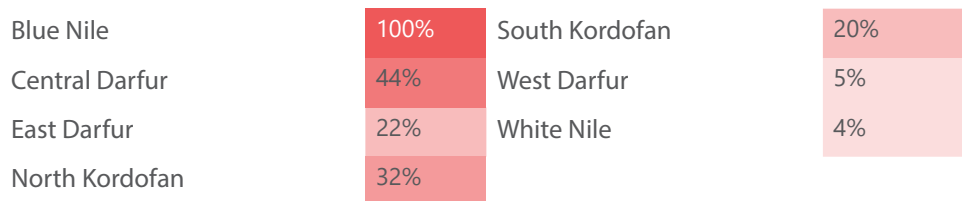
43%

of interviewed vendors reported **financial challenges limiting purchase of goods due to unaffordability**

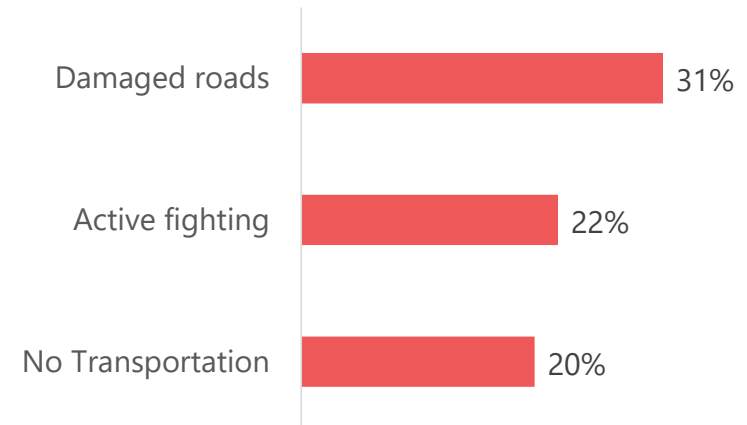
22%

of interviewed vendors reported **security factors having a negative impact on their business, customers, or work** during the month prior to data collection.

% of interviewed vendors reporting a negative impact of security context on their business/customers/work, by state

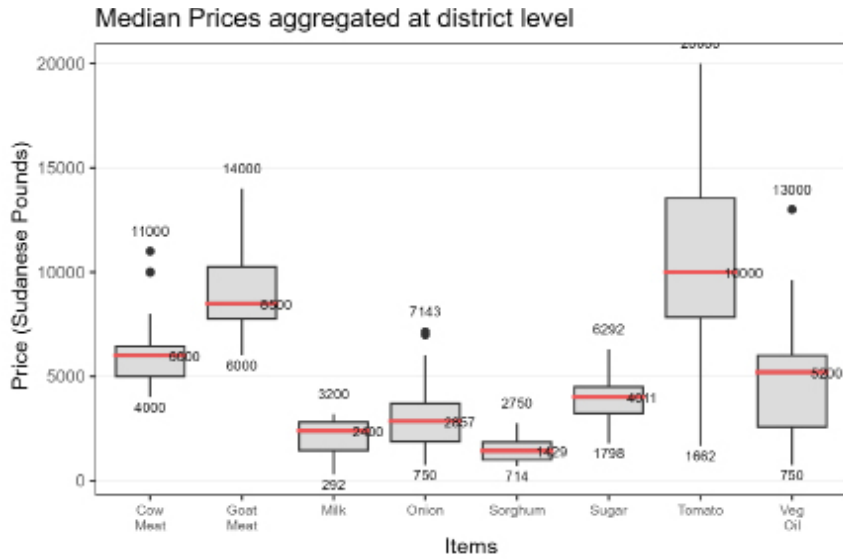


Main issues cited by vendors reporting on problems in marketplace access

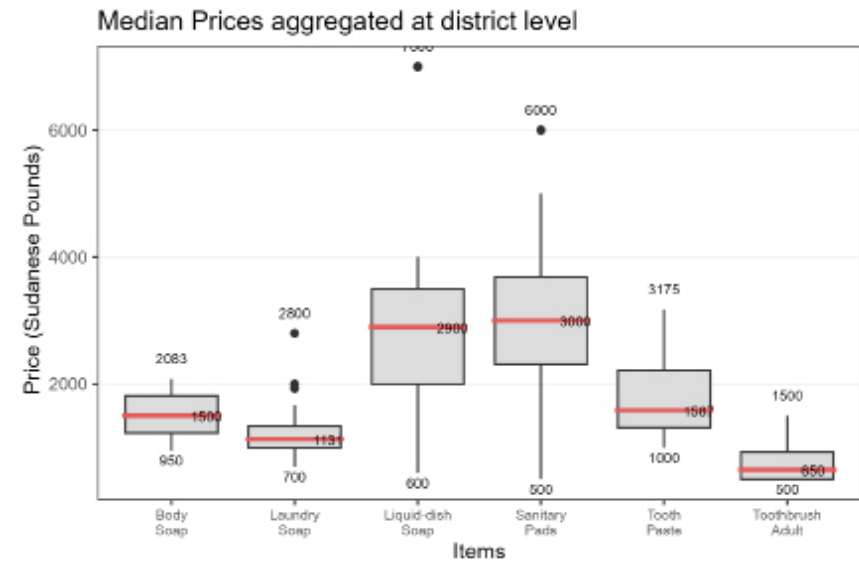


DISRTIBUTION OF PRICES

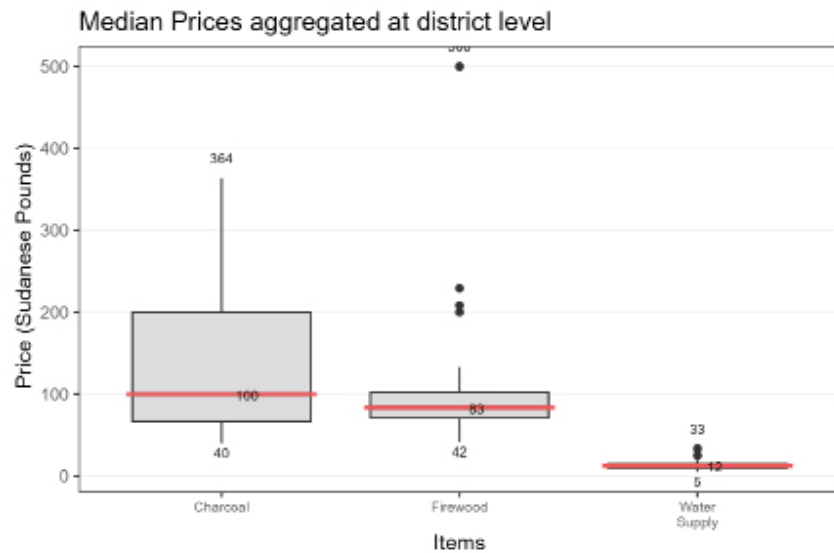
Food Items



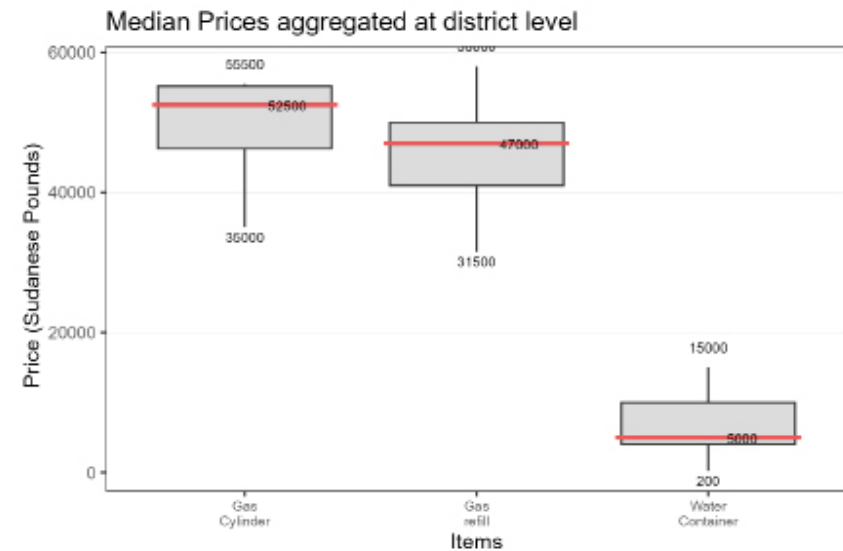
Hygiene Items (NFIs)



Household Items 1 (NFIs)



Household Items 2 (NFIs)



MARKET FUNCTIONALITY SCORE PER LOCALITY

Localities	Accessibility					Availability		Affordability				Resilience			Infrastructure			Total MFS		
	Main dimension	Physical access	Physical road Access	Social access	Safety and security	Main dimension	Availability	Main dimension	Affordability	Finance	Price volatility	Main dimension	Supply diversity	resilience supply	Main dimension	Facilities	Storage		Payment	
Maximum score	25	8	4	2	3	30	60	15	12	9	6	20	12	9	10	4	3	3	100	
Blue Nile																				
Ar Rusayris	-	-	-	-	-	27	54	3	5	0	0	8	8	0	-	-	3	1	-	
Ed Damazine	-	-	-	-	-	28	55	3	6	0	0	4	4	0	-	-	3	0	-	
Central Darfur																				
Bendasi	3	0	2	0	0	17	34	6	7	3	0	8	8	0	5	4	1	0	38	
Gharb Jabal Marrah	22	8	2	2	3	27	54	4	7	0	0	6	6	0	8	4	1	3	67	
Mukjar	10	2	3	2	0	23	45	10	6	6	6	9	9	0	4	4	0	0	55	
Wasat Jabal Marrah	12	2	4	2	0	23	45	5	6	0	2	6	6	0	5	4	0	1	50	
East Darfur																				
Abu Jabrah	21	8	4	2	0	27	54	3	6	0	0	9	9	0	4	4	0	0	63	
Abu Karinka	24	8	4	2	2	25	50	8	6	9	0	9	9	0	5	4	1	0	70	
Al Firdous	3	0	0	2	0	27	53	5	6	0	2	7	7	0	7	2	3	2	48	
Bahr Al Arab	9	2	1	2	1	23	45	4	8	0	0	10	7	3	5	4	1	0	50	
Yassin	25	8	4	2	3	26	51	4	7	0	0	9	9	0	9	4	3	2	72	
North Kordofan																				
Sheikan	9	0	4	2	0	27	54	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	
Soudari	9	0	4	2	0	27	54	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	40	
South Kordofan																				
Abassiya	7	2	3	0	0	26	52	6	5	3	2	8	8	0	5	4	0	1	52	
Abu Jubayhah	25	8	4	2	3	26	52	6	7	3	2	11	9	3	5	4	1	0	74	
Ar Rashad	25	8	4	2	3	25	50	5	7	3	0	11	9	3	4	4	0	0	71	
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	0	0	0	0	0	27	54	2	4	0	0	7	7	0	7	3	1	3	43	
Delami	4	0	0	2	1	24	47	5	5	0	4	0	0	0	7	4	3	0	40	
Dilling	10	2	3	2	0	14	27	4	4	0	2	8	8	0	7	4	1	2	42	
Heiban	25	8	4	2	3	2	3	7	5	6	2	9	9	0	5	4	1	0	47	
Kadugli	25	8	4	2	3	27	53	3	5	0	0	4	4	0	10	4	3	3	68	
Um Durein	25	8	4	2	3	20	39	9	6	6	4	7	7	0	5	4	1	0	65	
West Darfur																				
Ag Geneina	25	8	4	2	3	16	31	7	7	0	6	5	5	0	4	4	0	0	57	
Kereneik	24	8	4	2	2	23	46	6	8	3	0	9	6	3	5	4	1	0	66	
White Nile																				
Ad Diwaim	25	8	4	2	3	30	59	7	5	6	2	19	8	12	7	4	0	3	88	
Aj Jabalain	21	8	4	2	0	27	54	7	7	0	6	9	9	0	8	4	3	1	71	
Kosti	25	8	4	2	3	30	60	5	6	3	0	9	6	3	5	4	1	0	74	

MEDIAN FOOD ITEM PRICES PER LOCALITY (in SDG)

Localities	Sorghum grain 1kg	Onions 1kg	Vegetable Oil 1L	Milk (fresh) 1L	Cow Meat (fresh) 1kg	Goat Meat (fresh) 1kg	Tomato Paste 1kg	Sugar 1kg
Blue Nile								
Ar Rusayris	1429	3000	6000	3000	7200	12000	15143	5000
Ed Damazine	1500	na	13000	310	8000	12000	10000	4000
Central Darfur								
Bendasi	1000	7000	2083.3	1100	5000	8000	2500	3820
Gharb Jabal Marrah	2000	750	2900	1500	5000	6000	9286	4000
Mukjar	1428.6	6000	3000	3200	6000	8000	7500	4045
Wasat Jabal Marrah	1400	937.5	3333.3	na	4000	6000	10000	4495
East Darfur								
Abu Jabrah	1357	3146	2333	1700	6250	9250	15714	4650
Abu Karinka	1143	3933	2500	na	6000	8000	20000	4350
Al Firdous	1171	3371	2833	na	4450	6850	10000	4500
Bahr Al Arab	714	4494	3333	na	6000	8000	7000	4023
Yassin	1000	2697	1667	2800	5000	7000	2500	4494
North Kordofan								
Sheikan	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Soudari	na	na	4400	2400	na	na	7500	3500
South Kordofan								
Abassiya	857	2857	6900	2000	6000	10000	14000	2921
Abu Jubayhah	886	2286	6400	2400	7000	11000	10000	2697
Ar Rashad	1286	3714	6000	1200	6000	9000	10000	3146
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	2286	7143	6000	1400	5000	10000	14286	5250
Delami	1429	na	9600	na	na	na	1662	6292
Dilling	1929	3714	6000	3000	6000	10000	20000	6000
Heiban	2000	1875	8000	2000	6000	10000	11429	4494
Kadugli	1458	na	2500	292	5760	8000	8800	3920
Um Durein	714	na	6000	2800	5000	8000	1750	5000
West Darfur								
Ag Geneina	2600	1500	750	na	6000	6000	16000	1797.8
Kereneik	1750	750	1700	na	6000	6000	10000	3820.2
White Nile								
Ad Diwaim	2750	2000	7500	3000	11000	14000	12142.9	2750
Aj Jabalain	857.1	2000	6000	2400	10000	14000	10000	2700
Kosti	1857.1	1428.6	6000	2500	10000	14000	10000	2400
Rabak	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

MEDIAN NON FOOD ITEM PRICES PER LOCALITY (in SDG)

Localities	Gas Container 12.5L	Gas Refill 4L	Charcoal 1kg	Firewood 1kg	Water Container 20L	Water supply 20L	Body Soap 125g	Toothpaste paste 100ml	Tooth brush brush 1piece	Laundry Soap 200g	Liquid Dish Soap 600 milliliters	Sanitary Pads 8 pieces/
Blue Nile												
Ar Rusayris	55000	na	100	83	8500	9	1659	2186	500	1333	2800	2750
Ed Damazine	35000	31500	200	83	8500	15	1250	2308	500	1667	2000	2250
Central Darfur												
Bendasi	na	na	181.8	200	15000	10	2000	1500	500	700	2200	na
Gharb Jabal Marrah	na	na	53.3	83.3	10000	7.5	2000	1500	500	1000	3250	3000
Mukjar	na	na	100	83.3	4000	33.3	1900	1600	1000	800	600	6000
Wasat Jabal Marrah	na	na	218	208	7750	12.5	1000	2381	700	1000	3500	4500
East Darfur												
Abu Jabrah	na	na	173	54	11250	11	1550	1700	750	1150	3300	2650
Abu Karinka	na	na	100	42	na	na	1500	1250	800	1400	na	na
Al Firdous	na	na	364	133	10000	20	1250	1250	550	900	2500	3500
Bahr Al Arab	na	na	67	83	200	na	1250	1587	500	1000	3000	na
Yassin	55500	58000	67	83	10000	13	1500	1000	500	800	2000	2083
North Kordofan												
Sheikan	na	na	116.7	100	4000	12.5	1500	1587.3	1000	1176.5	4000	3500
Soudari	na	na	na	na	5000	na	1000	1587	600	1111	4000	3000
South Kordofan												
Abassiya	na	na	200	83	3056	17	1175	2381	900	1333	2441	2500
Abu Jubayhah	na	na	67	58	3500	6	1500	2381	500	1333	3500	2250
Ar Rashad	na	na	40	83	3417	5	1688	2381	500	1333	3700	2250
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	na	na	67	42	5000	25	1875	3175	1250	2000	4000	3000
Delami	na	na	100	na	na	na	2000	1350	1000	2800	3000	na
Dilling	na	na	53	42	4000	8	2083	2381	500	1933	7000	5000
Heiban	na	na	140	500	5000	7	1500	2000	1500	1400	3000	2500
Kadugli	na	na	100	83	4000	13	1800	2000	1000	1200	3500	3200
Um Durein	na	na	na	na	na	13	2000	2000	1350	1067	na	na
West Darfur												
Ag Geneina	na	na	na	na	na	25	1000	1000	500	1000	2000	na
Kereneik	na	na	133.3	229.2	10000	10	1000	1500	600	800	2000	500
White Nile												
Ad Diwaim	50000	41000	200	104.2	na	12.5	1666.7	1333.3	500	1111.1	2500	4000
Aj Jabalain	na	na	66.7	na	5000	15	1000	1000	800	1111.1	1200	1500
Kosti	na	50000	200	41.7	na	15	1500	1000	700	888.9	1500	4000
Rabak	na	47000	200	83.3	na	12.5	950	1034.9	750	1222.2	1500	3750

Methodology

The JMMI aims to inform market-based programming in Sudan through monthly monitoring of prices of selected food and NFI items as well as other critical market indicators.

The coverage of the JMMI may vary between months as it depends on the interest of the partner organisations and their field teams' capacities to regularly collect market data. Locations are added once partners willing to cover them are identified, and their field teams are trained. As the initiative is currently being built up, coverage will likely be expanded in future data collection rounds.

Findings presented in this factsheet are based on the JMMI conducted from 5th to 12th November 2024. The factsheet presents an overview of median prices for food and non-food items (NFIs) in the main markets of the localities assessed, a comprehensive breakdown of the cost of the interim Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), and the Market Functionality Score (MFS) for the markets assessed at locality level.

In each assessed location, the aim is to collect at minimum four prices per item from different retailers to ensure quality and consistency of the collected data. In line with the purpose of the JMMI, only the prices of the cheapest available types are recorded for each item.

With the exception of some state capitals, where prices of food items is monitored by the World Food Programme (WFP), JMMI partners record prices and other critical market indicators through interviews with retailers.

Retailers are selected to interview based on the following criteria:

- Vendors are retailers selling directly to consumers.
- Vendors with weight scales are prioritised when recording prices of dry food items.
- Vendors are representative of the local price level (no wholesaler, vendors or upmarket or luxury goods).
- To the extent possible, the same vendors are revisited in every data collection round.

The data is collected by enumerators familiar with the local market conditions, and have all received comprehensive training prior to the data collection.

The median item prices reported in this factsheet are 'locality medians', designed to minimise the effects of outliers and differing amounts of data among assessed locations. The median prices of all assessed items are calculated within each assessed locality. Because items monitored by WFP was only available as means, these figures have been used to calculate the overall medians at state and national level.

All MEB and price index calculations are created using this method.

- The cost of the Interim MEB is calculated by multiplying the median price of each item in the respective locality by the quantity listed in the table on page 3 adding to it the lump sums listed in the same page.
- In localities where items are not available, the national median is used to calculate the MEB per district, state and at national level. This allows to compare the interim MEB from locality to locality.

Challenges and Limitations

- Price data is only indicative for the time frame within which it was collected. Prices may vary between data collection rounds.
- The JMMI data collection tool requests the cheapest available type of each item to be recorded, as availability varies across regions. Therefore, price comparisons across regions may be based on slightly varying products.
- Standardising local unit sizes of dry food and household items is inherently difficult in Sudan, as many traders sell commodities by volume rather than weight, additionally the same units of measurements varies slightly from one locality to another.

- Due to the challenges of converting some of the unit of measurements the prices based on volume should if possible be triangulated with other data sources.
- As the JMMI continues to expand and is extended to additional locations, the reported changes in the overall median prices may be driven in part by shifts in coverage rather than actual price changes.

About the CWG

Created in 2015, the national Sudan Cash Working Group (CWG) serves as the principal coordination forum for all humanitarian cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in Sudan. Composed of over 50 member organizations (UN agencies, local and international NGOs, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, donors, and financial service providers), the CWG provides technical support to and across sectors, advises on issues related to CVA, and provides evidence and knowledge in response option analysis processes.

Participating agencies

- ADRA - Adventist Development Council Agency
- ARC: African Relief Committee
- CARE
- DCA: DanChurch Aid
- GOAL
- IRC - International Rescue Committee
- MC - Mercy Corps
- NRC - Norwegian Refugee Council
- World Vision

JMMI outputs (quarterly) June-August 2024

Factsheet

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Dataset

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About REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).