

South Sudan | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

1-10 July 2026

Market Overview

INTRODUCTION

With the aim of informing cash-based interventions and to better understand market dynamics in South Sudan, the **Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)** was initiated by the South Sudan Cash Working Group (CWG) in August 2019. The initiative is guided by the JMMI Technical Working Group, led by REACH, and supported by the CWG members. The initiative is funded by the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO). Marketplaces across South Sudan are assessed on a monthly basis. In each location, field teams record prices and other market indicators through trader interviews. This factsheet presents an overview of prices for key foods and non-food items (NFIs) in the assessed areas, as well as the costs associated with key elements of the **Multi-Sector Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (MSSMEB)**.

50	Assessed locations	58	Assessed marketplaces
971	Trader key informants surveyed	34	Assessed commodities
44	Partner key informants surveyed	18	Participating agencies ⁵
1,015	Total key informant interviews (KIs)		

KEY FINDINGS

- In June 2026, the MSSMEB increased by 16%, reaching SSP 737,608. Seasonal trends continued into July 2026, with the MSSMEB increasing by a further 6% to SSP 782,787. The food basket experienced an even steeper rise, increasing by 22% in June, followed by an additional 4% increase in July. These continued increases reflect sustained seasonal pressures on the cost of essential food commodities during the lean season.
- In July 2026, the highest Multi-Sector Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (MSSMEB) prices were recorded in Ganyiel (Panyijiar County), Wulu Town (Wulu County), Ayod Town (Ayod County), and Rubkona Town and Bentiu (both in Rubkona County).
- These elevated prices reflect persistent structural constraints that continue to limit market efficiency and hinder meaningful price reductions across South Sudan. According to the July 2026 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), traders identified high taxation (38%), South Sudanese Pound (SSP) depreciation (36%), high fuel prices (27%), poor road conditions (25%), checkpoint costs (20%), lack of capital (20%), limited access to foreign currency (17%), lack of transport (15%), insufficient storage facilities (15%), and insecurity along supply routes (14%) as the main barriers to trade and market restocking.
- The most significant monthly increases in MSSMEB costs were observed in Ganyiel (Panyijiar County) and Wulu Town (Wulu County), where the MSSMEB increased by 53% in both locations. Over the same period, the food basket increased by 65% in Ganyiel and 50% in Wulu Town. In Panthou (Aweil South County), the MSSMEB and food basket rose by 49% and 57%, respectively. Tonj Town (Tonj South County) recorded a 40% increase in both the MSSMEB and the food basket. In Aweil Town (Aweil Centre County), the MSSMEB increased by 28%, while the food basket rose by 17%. Meanwhile, Luonyaker (Gogrial West County) experienced increases of 22% in the MSSMEB and 24% in the food basket.
- Among the 50 locations assessed in July, 24% were classified as having limited functionality (see Market Functionality Score methodology), compared with 25% of the 47 locations assessed in June. These markets faced challenges that limited their ability to provide accessible, affordable, and sufficient MSSMEB items to local populations.

KEY INDICATORS

Median Cost of MSSMEB¹

782,787 SSP

164 USD³

Monthly change since June 2026⁴

▲ 45,179 SSP +6%

▲ 7 USD +5%

Median Cost of Food Basket²

606,761 SSP

127 USD³

Monthly change since June 2026⁴

▲ 21,472 SSP +4%

▲ 3 USD +2%

USD/SSP (Official)³

1 USD = 4,781 SSP

Monthly change since June 2026⁴

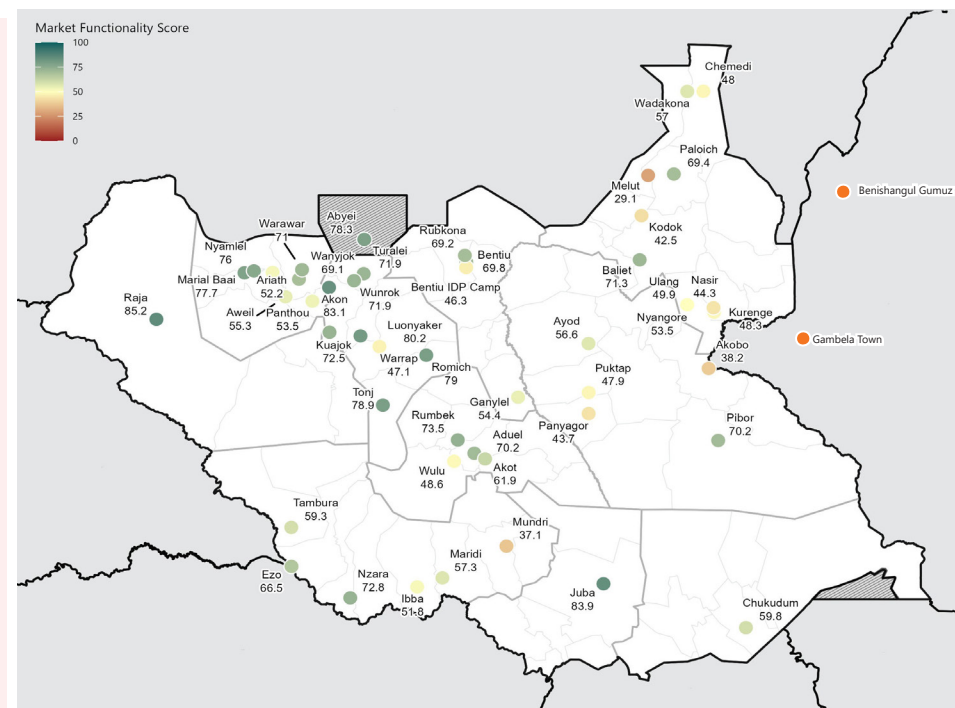
▲ 78 USD +2%

MARKET FUNCTIONALITY SCORE (MFS), BY LOCATION

A The MFS is a method of classifying markets based on their level of functionality. The MFS is divided into five dimensions:

- 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

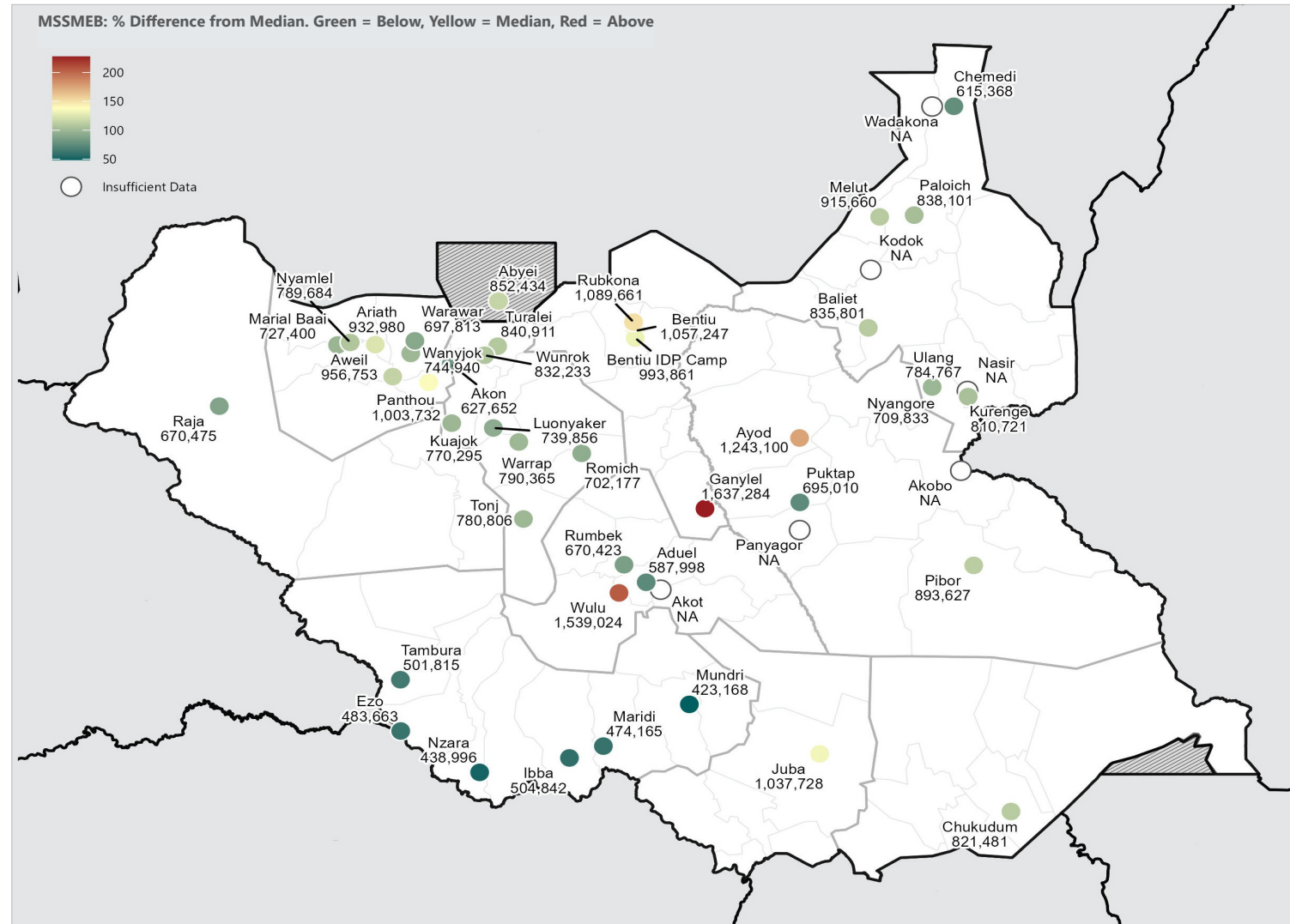
The MFS is scored on a scale from 0 to 100, with 50 as the cutoff point between functional and markets with limited functionality.



* The Abyei Region and Ilemi are shaded to acknowledge their status as disputed territories.

MULTI-SECTOR SURVIVAL MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET COSTS PER LOCATION

The **Multi-Sector Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (MSSMEB)** represents the minimum culturally adjusted group of items required to support a six-person South Sudanese household for one month. The cost of the MSSMEB can be used as a proxy for the financial burden faced by households in different locations. The MSSMEB contents were defined by the CWG in consultation with relevant sector leads. The **MSSMEB is a subset** of the **Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)**, which contains a proportion of each sectoral MEB (Food, NFI, Shelter, WASH, Protection, Education, Health, Energy, Communication, Milling Costs, and Transport Allowance). For more information, see page 6.



Median Cost of MSSMEB¹

782,787 SSP

164 USD³

Monthly change since June 2026⁴

▲ 45,179 SSP +6%

▲ 7 USD +5%

Yearly change since July 2025

▲ 108,216 SSP +16%

MSSMEB Items

Food basket component of the MSSMEB

Cereals	90 kg	Pulses	9 kg
Vegetable Oil	6 Liters	Salt	1 kg

Other components of the MSSMEB

Soap bar (1800g)	3 pcs	Charcoal	50 kg
Education	5%	Milling cost	30 kg

Key Findings

In June 2026, the highest MSSMEB prices were recorded in Ganiel (Panyijiar County), Bentiu (Rubkona County), Wulu Town (Wulu County), and Bor Town (Bor South County). By July 2026, the highest MSSMEB prices were recorded in Ganyiel (Panyijiar County), Wulu Town (Wulu County), Ayod Town (Ayod County), and both Rubkona Town and Bentiu (Rubkona County). The continued presence of Ganyiel, Wulu Town, and Bentiu among the highest-cost markets indicates persistent price pressures in these areas, while Ayod Town emerged as a new high-cost market, replacing Bor Town. These trends reflect ongoing market access constraints, high transportation costs, and seasonal pressures associated with the lean season.

MEDIAN MSSMEB COST PER LOCATION

Table 1: Median MSSMEB cost per location, comparison with average and % change to previous month and the previous year

County	Location	MSSMEB in SSP	% Change since previous month	% Change since previous year*	MSSMEB in USD
Central Equatoria					
Juba	Juba Town	1,037,728	+7%	+64%	217.05
Eastern Equatoria					
Budi	Chukudum	821,481	NA	NA	171.82
Jonglei					
Akobo	Akobo Town	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ayod	Ayod Town	1,243,100	NA	NA	260.01
Duk	Puktap	695,010	-26%	NA	145.37
Pibor	Pibor Town	893,627	NA	+20%	186.91
Twic East	Panyagor	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lakes					
Rumbek Centre	Rumbek Town	670,423	NA	-3%	140.23
Rumbek East	Aduel	587,998	NA	-8%	122.99
Rumbek East	Akot	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wulu	Wulu Town	1,539,024	+53%	+112%	321.90
Northern Bahr el Ghazal					
Aweil Centre	Aweil Town	956,753	+28%	NA	200.12
Aweil East	Majookyiethieu	732,170	NA	NA	153.14
Aweil East	Wanyjok	744,940	-5%	+9%	155.81
Aweil East	Warawar	697,813	-11%	+8%	145.96
Aweil North	Ariath	932,980	+6%	+27%	195.14
Aweil South	Panthou	1,003,732	+49%	+35%	209.94
Aweil West	Marial Baai	727,400	-3%	NA	152.14
Aweil West	Nyamlet Town	789,684	+4%	NA	165.17
Unity					
Panyijiar	Ganyel	1,637,284	+53%	NA	342.46
Rubkona	Bentiu	1,057,247	+1%	+69%	221.14
Rubkona	Bentiu IDP Camp	993,861	+8%	+58%	207.88
Rubkona	Rubkona Town	1,089,661	+10%	+56%	227.91
Upper Nile					
Baliet	Baliet Town	835,801	NA	NA	174.82
Fashoda	Kodok	NA	NA	NA	NA
Luakpiny Nasir	Kurenge	810,721	+11%	NA	169.57
Luakpiny Nasir	Nasir Town	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manyo	Wadakona	NA	NA	NA	NA
Melut	Melut Town	915,660	+18%	+26%	191.52
Melut	Paloich	838,101	-13%	+23%	175.30
Renk	Chemedi	615,368	+27%	NA	128.71
Ulang	Nyangore	709,833	-6%	NA	148.47
Ulang	Ulang Town	784,767	+17%	NA	164.14
Warrap					
Abyei Region	Abyei Town	852,434	-5%	+101%	178.30
Gogrial East	Luonyaker	739,856	+22%	-1%	154.75
Gogrial West	Akon	627,652	-3%	-22%	131.28
Gogrial West	Kuajok	770,295	+10%	+29%	161.12
Tonj East	Romich	702,177	+18%	+4%	146.87
Tonj North	Warrap Town	790,365	+7%	+1%	165.31
Tonj South	Tonj Town	780,806	+40%	+9%	163.31
Twic	Turalei	840,911	+6%	+6%	175.89
Twic	Wunrok	832,233	+11%	+6%	174.07
Western Bahr el Ghazal					
Jur River	Jur River	724,400	NA	NA	151.52
Raja	Raja Town	670,475	+10%	-3%	140.24
Western Equatoria					
Ezo	Ezo Town	483,663	-13%	-27%	101.16
Ibba	Ibba Town	504,842	NA	NA	105.59
Maridi	Maridi Town	474,165	-12%	-21%	99.18
Mundri West	Mundri Town	423,168	-18%	-30%	88.51
Nzara	Nzara Town	438,396	0%	-26%	91.82
Tambura	Tambura Town	501,815	-20%	-20%	104.96
Median		782,786.5	+6%	+16%	163.73

NA: no sufficient price data is available for calculating the cost of the MSSMEB.

*This is a comparison between June 2026 and June 2025

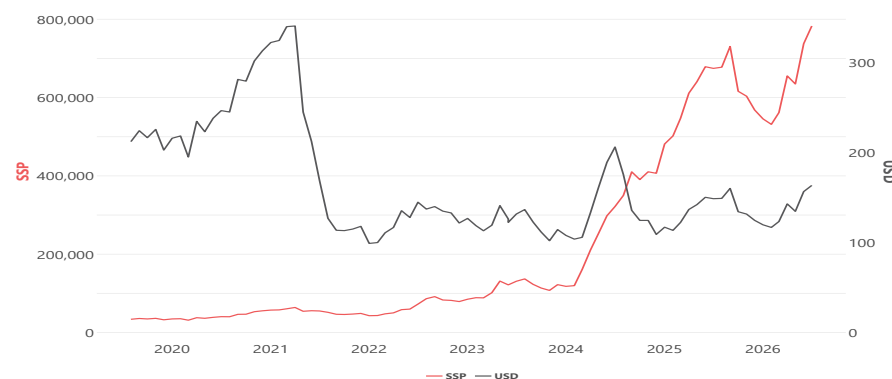
Key Findings

Compared with June 2026, when the highest Minimum Survival Standard Market Expenditure Basket (MSSMEB) costs were recorded in Ganyiel (Panyijiar County), Wulu (Wulu County), Juba (Juba County), Puktap (Duk County), Panyagor (Twic East County), and Abyei (Abyei Administrative Area), the highest MSSMEB costs in July 2026 were observed in Ganyiel (Panyijiar County), Wulu (Wulu County), Ayod (Ayod County), Rubkona and Bentiu (both in Rubkona County), Panthou (Aweil South County), and Juba (Juba County). This indicates a shift in the geographic distribution of areas experiencing the greatest cost pressures.

The increase in MSSMEB costs was largely driven by higher prices of key food commodities, particularly maize grain, sorghum grain, cooking oil, and salt. These price increases were further exacerbated by market constraints reported by traders, including high taxation, depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP), rising fuel prices, poor road conditions, high checkpoint fees, limited access to capital, and constrained availability of foreign currency. Together, these factors increased transportation and transaction costs, disrupted market restocking, and contributed to higher prices of essential commodities across the assessed markets.

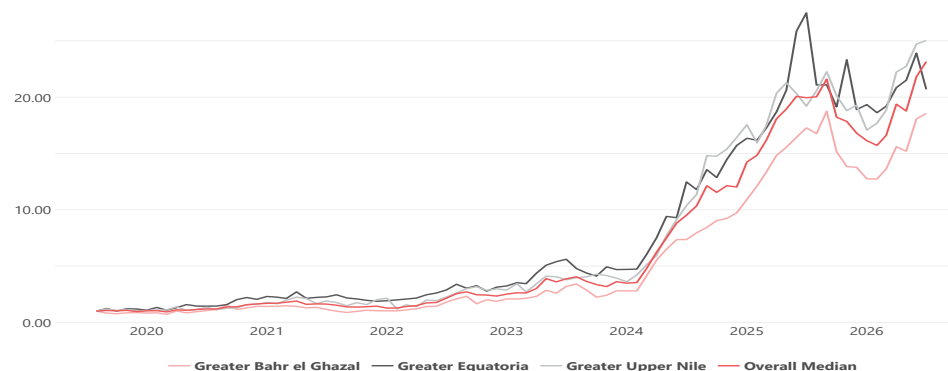
MSSMEB OVER TIME

Aug 2019 - June 2026 in SSP



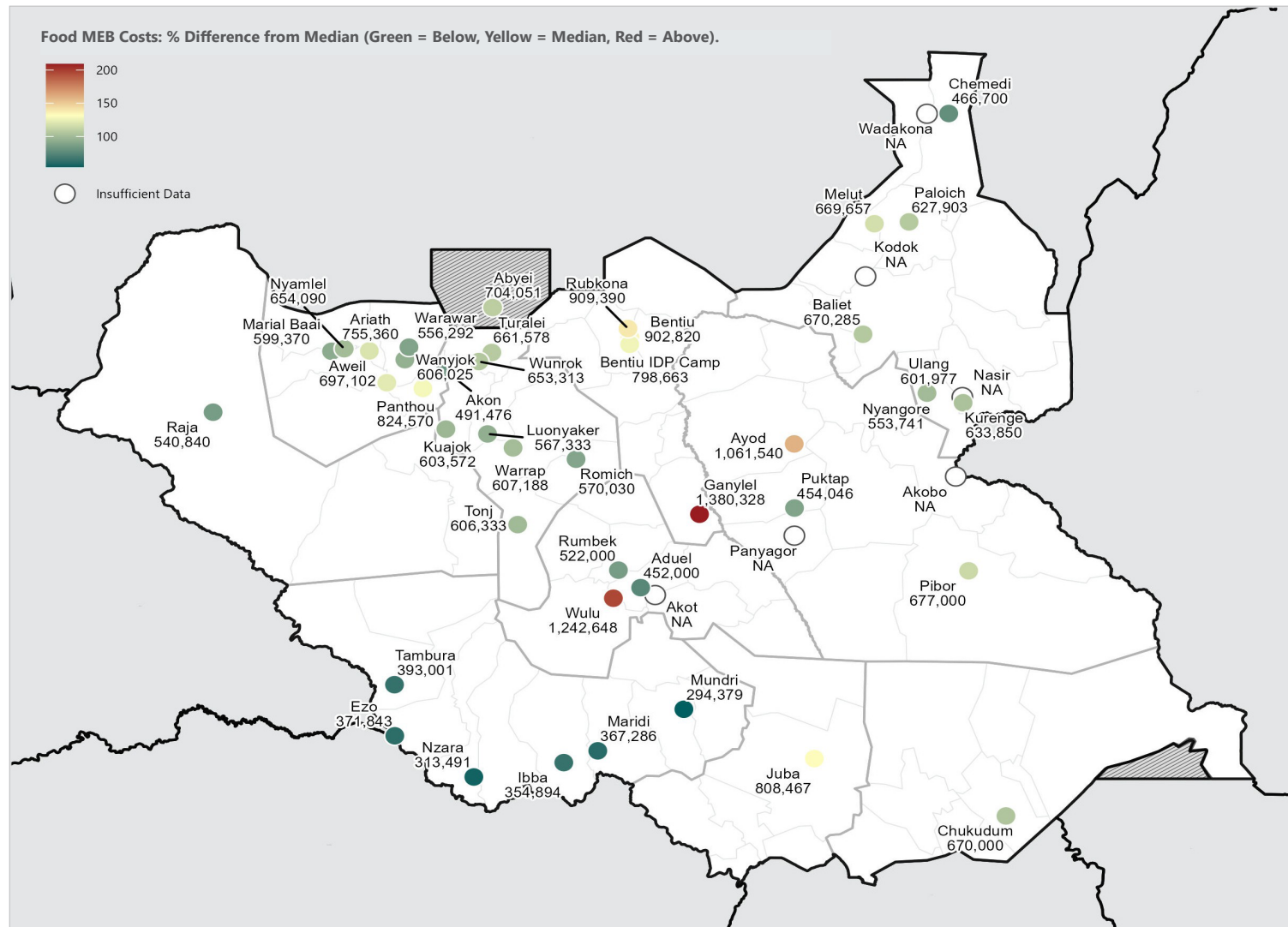
MSSMEB OVER TIME⁶

Indexed to Aug 2019 = 1.00



MEDIAN FOOD MEB COST PER LOCATION

1 The Food Basket components of the **MEB** represents the minimum culturally adjusted group of food items required to support a six-person South Sudanese household for one month. The contents were defined by the CWG in consultation with relevant sector leads.



Median Cost of Food Basket²

606,761 SSP

127 USD³Monthly change since June 2026⁴

▲ 21,472 SSP +4%

▲ 3 USD +2%

Yearly change since July 2025

▲ 57,727 SSP +11%

Food Basket Components

Cereals	90 kg	Pulses	9 kg
Vegetable Oil	6 Liters	Salt	1 kg

Key Findings

Compared with June 2026, when the highest food basket costs were recorded in Bor Town (Bor South County), Panyagor (Twic East County), Wulu (Wulu County), Bentiu (Rubkona County), and Rubkona Town (Rubkona County), the highest food basket costs in July 2026 were observed in Ganyiel (Panyijiar County), Wulu (Wulu County), Ayod (Ayod County), Rubkona and Bentiu (both in Rubkona County), Panthou (Aweil South County), and Juba (Juba County). While Wulu, Bentiu, and the Rubkona area remained among the most expensive markets, Ganyiel, Ayod, Panthou, and Juba emerged as new high-cost markets in July, indicating a shift in the geographic distribution of food price pressures.

The increase in food basket costs was driven by price increases across all commodities included in the basket. Maize grain recorded the largest increase (33%), followed by cooking oil (26%), salt (10%), and sorghum grain (8%), contributing to the overall rise in the cost of the food basket.

MEDIAN FOOD MEB COST PER LOCATION

Table 2: Median Food MEB cost per location, comparison with average and % change to previous month and the previous year

County	Location	MSSMEB food basket in SSP	% Change since previous month	% Change since previous year*	MSSMEB food basket in USD
Central Equatoria					
Juba	Juba Town	808,467	+8%	+77%	169.1
Eastern Equatoria					
Budi	Chukudum	670,000	NA	NA	140.1
Jonglei					
Akobo	Akobo Town	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ayod	Ayod Town	1,061,540	NA	NA	222
Duk	Puktap	454,046	-41%	NA	95
Pibor	Pibor Town	677,000	NA	+10%	141.6
Twic East	Panyagor	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lakes					
Rumbek Centre	Rumbek Town	522,000	NA	-7%	109.2
Rumbek East	Aduel	452,000	NA	-13%	94.5
Rumbek East	Akot	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wulu	Wulu Town	1,242,648	+50%	+120%	259.9
Northern Bahr el Ghazal					
Aweil Centre	Aweil Town	697,102	+17%	NA	145.8
Aweil East	Majookyiethieu	618,013	NA	NA	129.3
Aweil East	Wanyjok	606,025	+3%	+16%	126.8
Aweil East	Warawar	556,292	-5%	+14%	116.4
Aweil North	Ariath	755,360	+3%	+24%	158
Aweil South	Panthou	824,570	+57%	+34%	172.5
Aweil West	Marial Baai	599,370	0%	NA	125.4
Aweil West	Nyamlel Town	654,090	+8%	NA	136.8
Unity					
Panyijiar	Ganyiel	1,380,328	+65%	NA	288.7
Rubkona	Bentiu	902,820	+2%	+86%	188.8
Rubkona	Bentiu IDP Camp	798,663	+10%	+63%	167
Rubkona	Rubkona Town	909,390	+9%	+60%	190.2
Upper Nile					
Baliet	Baliet Town	670,285	NA	NA	140.2
Fashoda	Kodok	NA	NA	NA	NA
Luakpiny Nasir	Kurenge	633,850	+13%	NA	132.6
Luakpiny Nasir	Nasir Town	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manyo	Wadakona	NA	NA	NA	NA
Melut	Melut Town	669,657	+14%	+15%	140.1
Melut	Paloich	627,903	-2%	+14%	131.3
Renk	Chemedi	466,700	+20%	NA	97.6
Ulang	Nyangore	553,741	-9%	NA	115.8
Ulang	Ulang Town	601,977	+18%	NA	125.9
Warrap					
Abyei Region	Abyei Town	704,051	-5%	+125%	147.3
Gogrial East	Luonyaker	567,333	+24%	-9%	118.7
Gogrial West	Akon	491,476	-9%	-24%	102.8
Gogrial West	Kuajok	603,572	+8%	+25%	126.2
Tonj East	Romich	570,030	+21%	+4%	119.2
Tonj North	Warrap Town	607,188	+2%	-5%	127
Tonj South	Tonj Town	606,333	+40%	+2%	126.8
Twic	Turalei	661,578	+7%	0%	138.4
Twic	Wunrok	653,313	+12%	+2%	136.6
Western Bahr el Ghazal					
Jur River	Jur River	592,013	NA	NA	123.8
Raja	Raja Town	540,840	+16%	-4%	113.1
Western Equatoria					
Ezo	Ezo Town	371,843	-15%	-29%	77.8
Ibba	Ibba Town	354,894	NA	NA	74.2
Maridi	Maridi Town	367,286	-14%	-27%	76.8
Mundri West	Mundri Town	294,379	-25%	-40%	61.6
Nzara	Nzara Town	313,491	-10%	-37%	65.6
Tambura	Tambura Town	393,001	-24%	-25%	82.2
Median		606,760	+4%	+11%	126.9

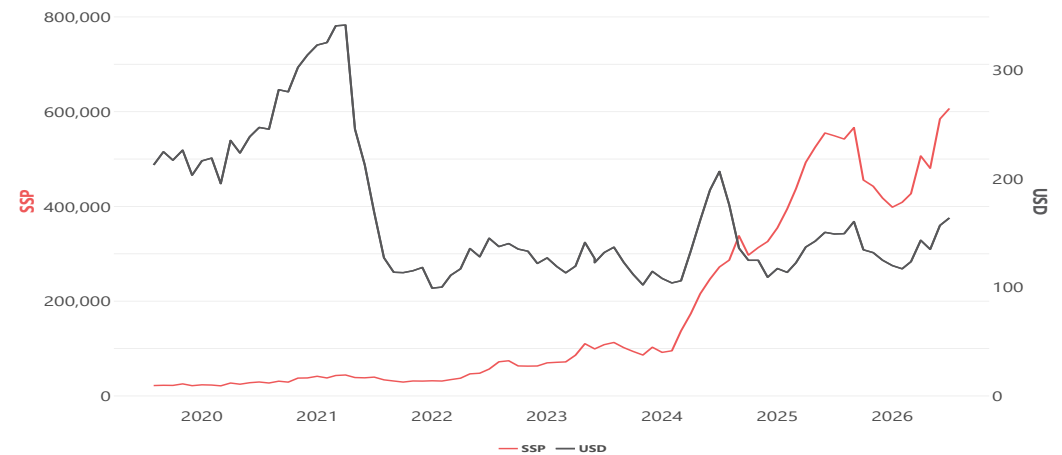
*This is a comparison between June 2026 and June 2025.

**The food price index was calculated by adding up the median prices of one unit of each assessed food item. Where the median value is not available, the median price across all locations was used for the calculation of the index.

NA: no sufficient price data is available for calculating the cost of the Food MEB.

FOOD MEB COST OVER TIME

Aug 2019 - June 2026 in SSP



Reported restocking source by staple cereal traders:



75% Wholesalers
25% Local producers

Food traders' expectations for food prices over the next three months



77% Expected increase
23% No change expected

Key Findings

In July, the highest food basket costs were recorded in markets primarily located in Unity State, including Ganyiel, Bentiu, and Rubkona Town, as well as Ayod in Jonglei State. Other high-cost markets included Juba Town, Panthou in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, and Wulu Town in Lakes State. Compared with June, some of these locations remained among the most expensive markets, particularly Bentiu, Rubkona Town, and Wulu Town, indicating persistent cost pressures in these areas.

Median time to restock period reported by the vendors



1 day

Median time to restock locally produced cereals from out of town

CASH WORKING GROUP'S (CWG) SECTORAL MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (SMEB) AND MPC GUIDE⁷

Table 3: Fixed MPC Transfer Value Rate of Reference Month (July 2026) for MPC

County	SMEB Total in SSP	MPC in SSP with 15%	MPCA at 80% (SSP)	MPC in USD with 15%	MPCA at 80% (USD)
Central Equatoria					
Juba	897K	1M	825K	216	173
Eastern Equatoria					
Budi	789K	907K	726K	190	152
Jonglei					
Akobo	826K	950K	760K	199	159
Ayod	1M	1M	966K	253	202
Duk	699K	804K	643K	168	134
Pibor	928K	1M	854K	223	178
Twic East	1M	1M	1M	277	222
Lakes					
Rumbek Centre	903K	1M	831K	217	174
Rumbek East	763K	877K	702K	183	147
Wulu	1M	2M	1M	314	251
Northern Bahr el Ghazal					
Aweil Centre	945K	1M	869K	228	182
Aweil East	706K	811K	649K	170	136
Aweil North	796K	915K	732K	191	153
Aweil South	895K	1M	824K	215	172
Aweil West	762K	877K	701K	183	147
Unity					
Panyijjar	1M	2M	1M	320	256
Rubkona	973K	1M	895K	235	188
Upper Nile					
Baliet	831K	956K	765K	200	160
Fashoda	816K	938K	750K	197	157
Luakpiny Nasir	1M	1M	963K	252	201
Manyo	828K	952K	762K	199	159
Melut	808K	929K	743K	194	155
Renk	713K	820K	656K	171	137
Ulang	964K	1M	887K	232	185
Warrap					
Abyei Region	918K	1M	845K	221	177
Gogrial East	700K	805K	644K	168	134
Gogrial West	684K	787K	630K	164	132
Tonj East	710K	817K	653K	171	137
Tonj North	740K	851K	681K	178	143
Tonj South	714K	821K	657K	171	137
Twic	810K	931K	745K	195	156
Western Bahr el Ghazal					
Jur River	754K	867K	694K	182	145
Raja	656K	755K	604K	158	126
Western Equatoria					
Ezo	768K	883K	707K	185	148
Ibba	608K	699K	560K	146	117
Maridi	617K	710K	568K	148	119
Mundri West	652K	750K	600K	156	125
Nzara	677K	779K	623K	163	131
Tambura	587K	676K	540K	141	113
Median	796K	915K	732K	191	153

Table 4: Shows all calculated Sector MEBs, total of full SMEB, calculated MPC with 15% buffer and value change percentages from the previous and reference month. The buffer was changed, and values are now presented in SSP instead of USD. Note: Values in this table are presented in thousands (K).

County	Food MEB in SSP	NFI MEB in SSP	WASH MEB in SSP	Shelter MEB in SSP	Comm MEB in SSP	Education MEB in SSP	Energy MEB in SSP	Health MEB in SSP	Milling MEB in SSP	Protection & GBV MEB in SSP	Transport MEB in SSP	SMEB Total in SSP	MPC in SSP With 15%	MPC change since previous month	MPC change for Ref Month	MPC in SSP With 80%	MPC in USD With 15%	MPC in USD With 80%
Central Equatoria																		
Juba	404K	78K	9K	125K	29K	43K	40K	19K	7K	95K	48K	897K	1M	+4%	0%	825K	216	173
Eastern Equatoria																		
Budi	335K	75K	14K	131K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	58K	48K	789K	907K	NA	0%	726K	190	152
Jonglei																		
Akobo	330K	75K	13K	142K	29K	43K	37K	19K	7K	83K	48K	826K	950K	+3%	0%	760K	199	159
Ayod	531K	81K	19K	186K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	58K	48K	1M	1M	NA	0%	966K	253	202
Duk	318K	90K	14K	64K	29K	43K	10K	19K	7K	58K	48K	699K	804K	-29%	0%	643K	168	134
Pibor	338K	107K	22K	174K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	110K	48K	928K	1M	NA	0%	854K	223	178
Twic East	432K	61K	11K	271K	29K	43K	23K	19K	7K	208K	48K	1M	1M	+10%	0%	1M	277	222
Lakes																		
Rumbek Centre	261K	92K	12K	252K	29K	43K	45K	19K	7K	96K	48K	903K	1M	+15%	0%	831K	217	174
Rumbek East	268K	87K	14K	141K	29K	43K	24K	19K	7K	83K	48K	763K	877K	+7%	0%	702K	183	146
Wulu	621K	86K	19K	244K	29K	43K	48K	19K	7K	143K	48K	1M	2M	+34%	0%	1M	314	251
Northern Bahr el Ghazal																		
Aweil Centre	349K	121K	14K	137K	29K	43K	46K	19K	7K	133K	48K	945K	1M	+10%	0%	869K	228	182
Aweil East	303K	70K	13K	107K	29K	43K	18K	19K	7K	83K	48K	706K	811K	-18%	0%	649K	170	136
Aweil North	378K	70K	15K	94K	29K	43K	45K	19K	7K	48K	48K	796K	915K	-3%	0%	732K	191	153
Aweil South	412K	75K	16K	134K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	83K	48K	895K	1M	+17%	0%	824K	215	172
Aweil West	313K	72K	16K	99K	29K	43K	20K	19K	7K	97K	48K	762K	877K	-7%	0%	701K	183	146
Unity																		
Panyijjar	690K	82K	15K	131K	29K	43K	83K	19K	7K	183K	48K	1M	2M	+35%	0%	1M	320	256
Rubkona	451K	90K	15K	187K	29K	43K	9K	19K	7K	80K	48K	973K	1M	+4%	0%	895K	235	188
Upper Nile																		
Baliet	335K	74K	17K	129K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	100K	48K	831K	956K	NA	0%	765K	200	160
Fashoda	338K	75K	13K	131K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	83K	48K	816K	938K	NA	0%	750K	197	158
Luakpiny Nasir	566K	75K	15K	131K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	83K	48K	1M	1M	+21%	0%	963K	252	202
Manyo	351K	75K	14K	80K	29K	43K	31K	19K	7K	132K	48K	828K	952K	+10%	0%	762K	199	159
Melut	324K	66K	15K	128K	29K	43K	46K	19K	7K	83K	48K	808K	929K	-8%	0%	743K	194	155
Renk	233K	75K	14K	131K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	83K	48K	713K	820K	-13%	0%	656K	171	137
Ulang	405K	73K	16K	132K	29K	43K	35K	19K	7K	158K	48K	964K	1M	+4%	0%	887K	232	186
Warrap																		
Abyei Region	352K	134K	18K	166K	29K	43K	9K	19K	7K	93K	48K	918K	1M	+1%	0%	845K	221	177
Gogrial East	284K	79K	13K	114K	29K	43K	16K	19K	7K	48K	48K	700K	805K	+11%	0%	644K	168	134
Gogrial West	274K	68K	14K	103K	29K	43K	19K	19K	7K	62K	48K	684K	787K	-1%	0%	630K	164	131
Tonj East	285K	76K	13K	107K	29K	43K	15K	19K	7K	68K	48K	710K	817K	+3%	0%	653K	171	137
Tonj North	304K	70K	14K	116K	29K	43K	18K	19K	7K	73K	48K	740K	851K	0%	0%	681K	178	142
Tonj South	303K	79K	13K	109K	29K	43K	16K	19K	7K	48K	48K	714K	821K	+19%	0%	657K	171	137
Twic	329K	70K	15K	135K	29K	43K	34K	19K	7K	82K	48K	810K	931K	-2%	0%	745K	195	156
Western Bahr el Ghazal																		
Jur River	296K	75K	14K	131K	29K	43K	9K	19K	7K	83K	48K	754K	867K	-4%	0%	694K	182	146
Raja	270K	70K	13K	99K	29K	43K	15K	19K	7K	43K	48K	656K	755K	-1%	0%	604K	158	126
Western Equatoria																		
Ezo	186K	139K	25K	134K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	108K	48K	768K	883K	+5%	0%	707K	185	148
Ibba	177K	75K	15K	67K	29K	43K	46K	19K	7K	83K	48K	608K	699K	NA	0%	560K	146	117
Maridi	184K	88K	9K	131K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	29K	48K	617K	710K	-9%	0%	568K	148	118
Mundri West	147K	57K	12K	140K	29K	43K	69K	19K	7K	80K	48K	652K	750K	-9%	0%	600K	156	125
Nzara	157K	66K	15K	181K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	83K	48K	677K	779K	+4%	0%	623K	163	130
Tambura	196K	69K	16K	75K	29K	43K	5K	19K	7K	80K	48K	587K	676K	-22%	0%	540K	141	113
Median	324K	75K	14K	131K	29K	43K	30K	19K	7K	83K	48K	796K	915K	+3%	0%	732K	191	153

The Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

represents the estimated monthly cost of goods and services required by a typical household to meet its essential needs through the market. It includes critical goods, services, utilities, and commodities identified by humanitarian clusters as necessary for survival and a minimum living standard.

To calculate the **Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)**, only a proportion of each sectoral MEB is included, reflecting the minimum expenditure required for household survival. The current inclusion rates are: Food (50%, except in the Priority 8 counties of Ulang, Nasir, Duk, Fangak, and Canal Pigi where 70% is used), WASH (20%), Shelter (20%), NFI (20%), Protection/GBV (50%), Health (50%), Energy (30%), Education (30%), Communication (100%), Milling Costs (50%), and Transport Allowance (20%). All calculations use the official USD–SSP exchange rate. The resulting sectoral values are combined to derive the SMEB. The MSSMEB is a subset of the SMEB (page 2).

The **Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) transfer value is derived from the SMEB**. An additional 15% buffer is applied for inflation and market volatility, resulting in the MPC value. Regular MPCA transfer values are then set at 80% of the MPC value. Transfer values are based on a CWG-selected reference month and reflected in Table 3. The **reference month** is reviewed and updated periodically based on SMEB trend monitoring to ensure transfer values remain representative of market conditions. For markets not included in **Table 3**, the most recent data in **Table 4** or the neighbouring market should be used.

MPC Trends Since Reference Month

No changes were observed in Multipurpose Cash (MPC) transfer values during the reporting period, as the reference month coincided with the analysis month.

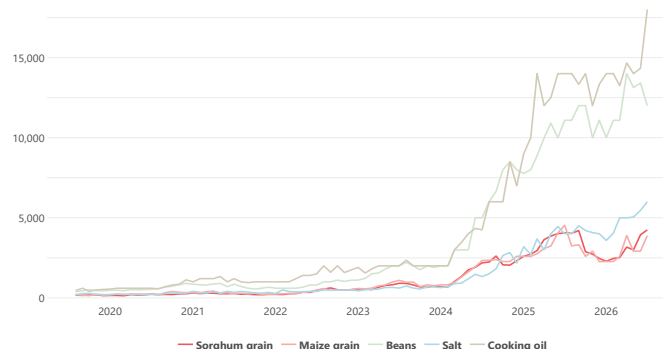
PRICES OF MONITORED ITEMS

Table 5: Median prices of monitored items and % change of prices from previous month and last year

Item	Unit	Median price in SSP	Change since June 2026	Change since July 2025	Median price in USD
Food Items					
Sorghum grain	1 kg	4,241	▲8%	▲5%	0.89
Maize grain	1 kg	3,887	▲33%	▼14%	0.81
Wheat flour	1 kg	333	▲20%	▲85%	2.51
Rice	1 kg	11,000	▲10%	▲29%	2.30
Groundnuts	1 kg	4,161	▼15%	▼13%	0.87
Beans	1 kg	12,000	▼10%	▲9%	2.51
Sugar	1 kg	10,000	►0%	▲14%	2.09
Salt	1 kg	6,000	▲10%	▲50%	1.25
Cooking oil	1 L	18,000	▲26%	▲29%	3.76
Non-Food Items					
Soap	200 g	3,000	▲12%	▲44%	0.63
Jerrycan	1 pc	20,000	▼2%	▲33%	4.18
Mosquito net	1 pc	26,750	▼19%	▼11%	5.60
Exercise book	1 pc	5,000	►0%	▲11%	1.05
Blanket	1 pc	45,000	►0%	▲13%	9.41
Cooking pot	1 pc	52,000	▲2%	▲6%	10.88
Plastic sheet	1 pc	83,000	▼28%	▲25%	17.36
Pole	1 pc	11,000	▼12%	▼19%	2.30
Firewood	1 bun	10,000	▼13%	▲33%	2.09
Charcoal	1 kg	1,282	▼7%	▲10%	0.27
Rubber rope	1 roll	16,500	▼18%	▲94%	3.45
Kanga	1 roll	50,000	▼29%	▲11%	10.46
Solar lamp	1 pc	50,000	▲33%	▲25%	10.46
Plastic bucket	1 pc	25,000	▼4%	▲35%	5.23
Sanitary pads	1 pc	8,000	▼20%	▲60%	1.67
Pen	1 pc	2,000	►0%	▲100%	0.42
Pencil	1 pc	1,000	▼20%	►0%	0.21
Rubber	1 pc	625	▲25%	▲19%	0.13
Sharpener	1 pc	1,000	▲33%	▲33%	0.21
Sleeping mat	1 pc	82,000	▲2%	▲4%	17.15
Bamboo	1 bun	15,000	►0%	►0%	3.14
Underwear	1 pc	15,000	►0%	▲7%	3.14
School bag	1 pc	60,000	▲20%	▲12%	12.55
Bra	1 pc	18,000	▲20%	▲80%	3.76
Grass	1 bun	15,000	►0%	►0%	3.14
Livestock					
Goat	1 goat	250,000	►0%	►0%	52.29
Chicken	1 chicken	33,750	▲13%	▲35%	7.06
Services					
Milling costs	1 kg	1,143	▲19%	▲46%	0.24
Currencies					
US Dollar	1 USD	6,590	▲0%	▲10%	
Sudanese Pound	1 SDG	na	na	na	
Ethiopian Birr	1 ETB	na	na	na	
Ugandan Shilling	1 UGX	na	na	na	
Kenya Shilling	1 KES	na	na	na	

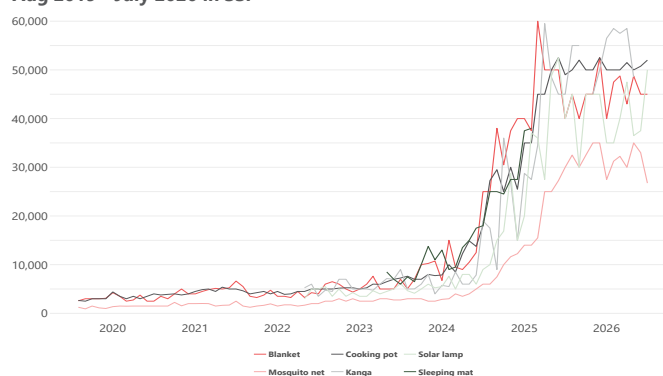
MEDIAN FOOD MEB PRICES OVER TIME

Aug 2019 - July 2026 in SSP



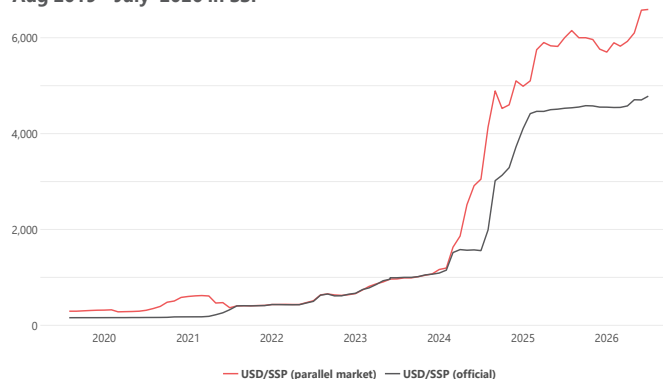
MEDIAN NFI MEB PRICES OVER TIME

Aug 2019 - July 2026 in SSP



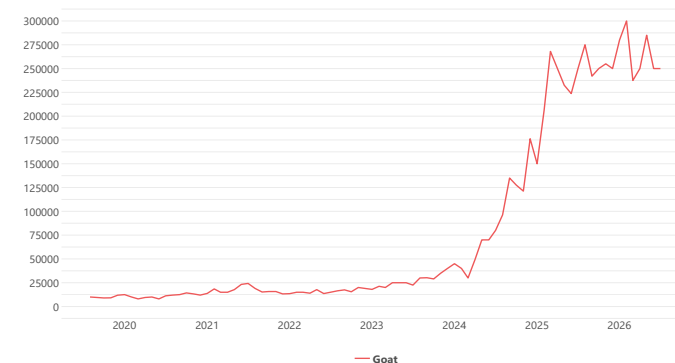
USD EXCHANGE RATE OVER TIME

Aug 2019 - July 2026 in SSP



MEDIAN GOAT PRICES OVER TIME

Aug 2019 - July 2026 in SSP



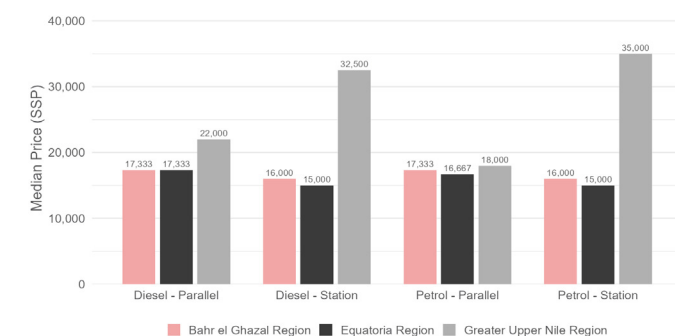
MEDIAN CHICKEN PRICES OVER TIME

Aug 2019 - July 2026 in SSP



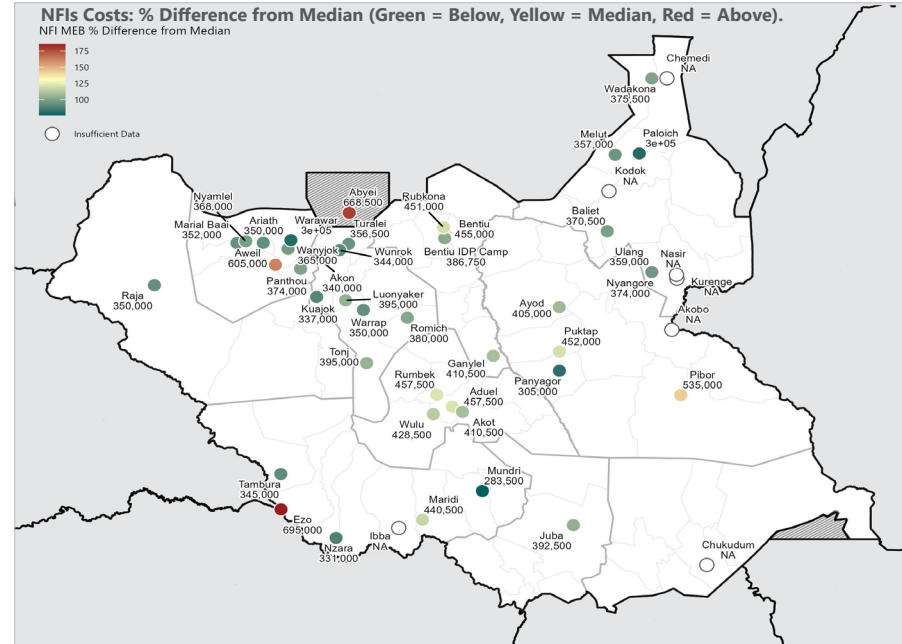
There is a gap in July 2022 because prices for chicken were not collected.

MEDIAN FUEL PRICES PER LITER IN JULY (SSP)



Compared with the previous month, Non-Food Item (NFI) basket costs decreased by 6% in July, following a 3% increase in June. Despite the overall decline in NFI basket costs, some markets continued to record relatively high prices, particularly Abyei (Abyei Administrative Area), Panthou (Aweil South County), and Tambura (Tambura County). This suggests that localized cost pressures for non-food items persisted despite the overall month-on-month decrease.

NFI COMPONENT COST OF THE MEB



NA: no sufficient price data is available for calculating the NFI component cost of the MEB.

Median cost of NFIs & Shelter MEB¹

NFIs MEB	Shelter MEB
374,000 SSP	656,000 SSP
78 USD ³	137 USD ³

Monthly change since June 2026⁴

▼ 22,000 SSP -6%	▼ 64,000 SSP -9%
▼ 6 USD -7%	▼ 16 USD -10%

NFI components of the MEB

Blanket	2 Pcs	Kanga	1 Pc
Mosquito net	2 Pcs	Solar lamp	1 Pc
Cooking pot	1 Pc	Sleeping mat	2 Pcs

Expectations for NFI prices over the next three months

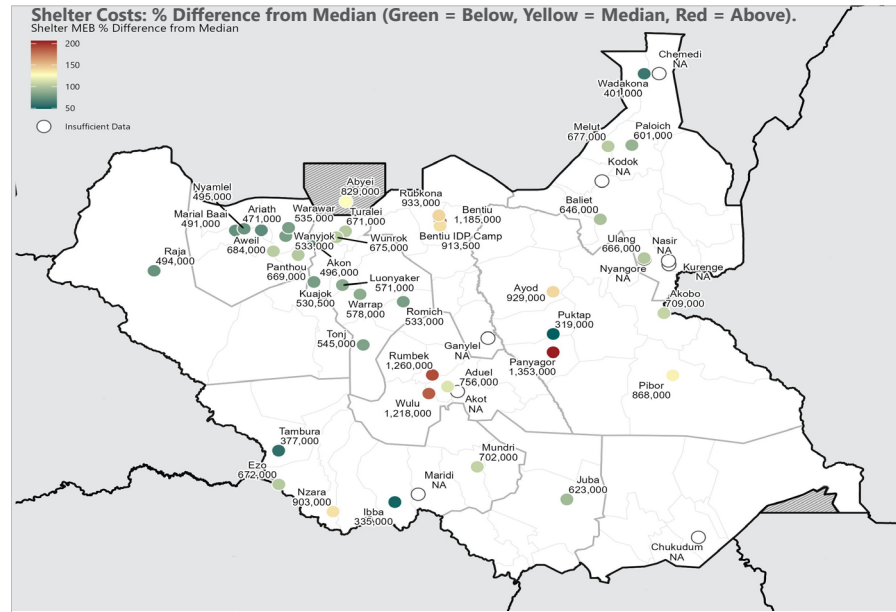


83% Expected increase

16% No change expected

1% Unsure/Don't know

SHELTER COMPONENT COST OF THE MEB



NA: no sufficient price data is available for calculating the Shelter component cost of the MEB.

Shelter components of the MEB

Grass	20 Bundles	Bamboo	2 Bundles
Plastic sheet	2 Pcs	Poles	6 Pcs
Rubber rope	2 Pcs		

Key Findings

The shelter component of the Market Expenditure Basket (MEB) decreased by 9% in July, following a 34% increase in June. Despite the overall decline in shelter costs, some markets continued to record relatively high prices in July, particularly Panyagor, Rumbek, and Wulu, indicating that shelter cost pressures persisted in these locations.



25% Yes

75% No

Median time to restock period reported by the vendors



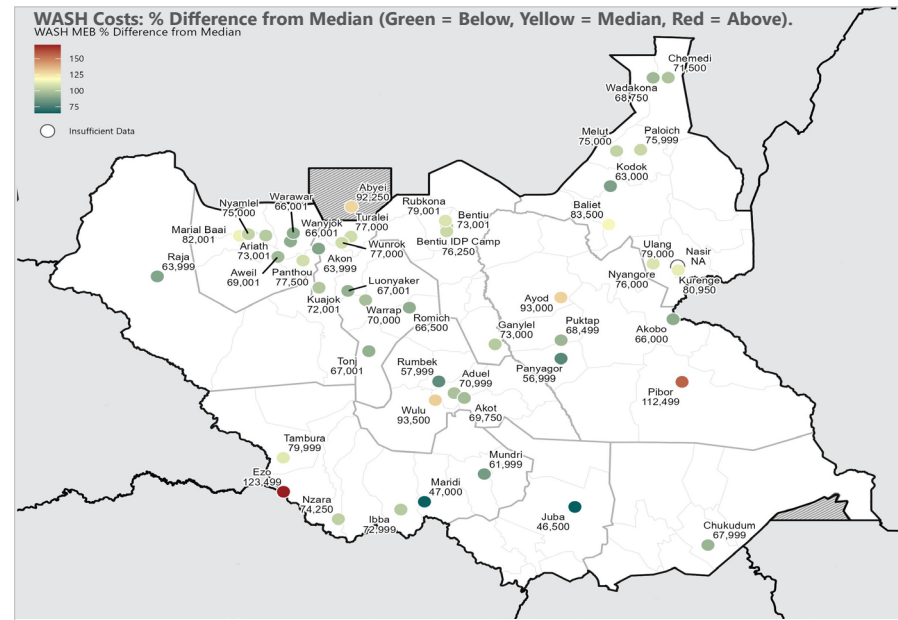
3 days

Median number of days reported by traders to restock NFIs from out of town

Key Findings

Although the WASH component of the Market Expenditure Basket (MEB) decreased in both June and July, several markets continued to record higher-than-average WASH costs in July. These included Ezo (Ezo County), Pibor (Pibor County), Abyei (Abyei Administrative Area), Wulu (Wulu County), and Ayod (Ayod County). By comparison, in June, the highest WASH component costs were reported in Akobo (Akobo County), Gok Machar, and Aweil. This indicates a shift in the geographic distribution of markets experiencing the highest WASH-related cost pressures.

WASH COMPONENT COST OF THE MEB



Median Cost of WASH MEB¹

72,001 SSP

15 USD³Monthly change since June 2026⁴

▼ 4248 SSP -6%

▼ 1 USD -6%

WASH components of the MEB

Soap bar (1800 g)	3 Pcs
Sanitary pads	2 Pcs
Plastic bucket	1 Pc
Jerrycan	1 Pc

MAIN NFI SUPPLY ROUTES



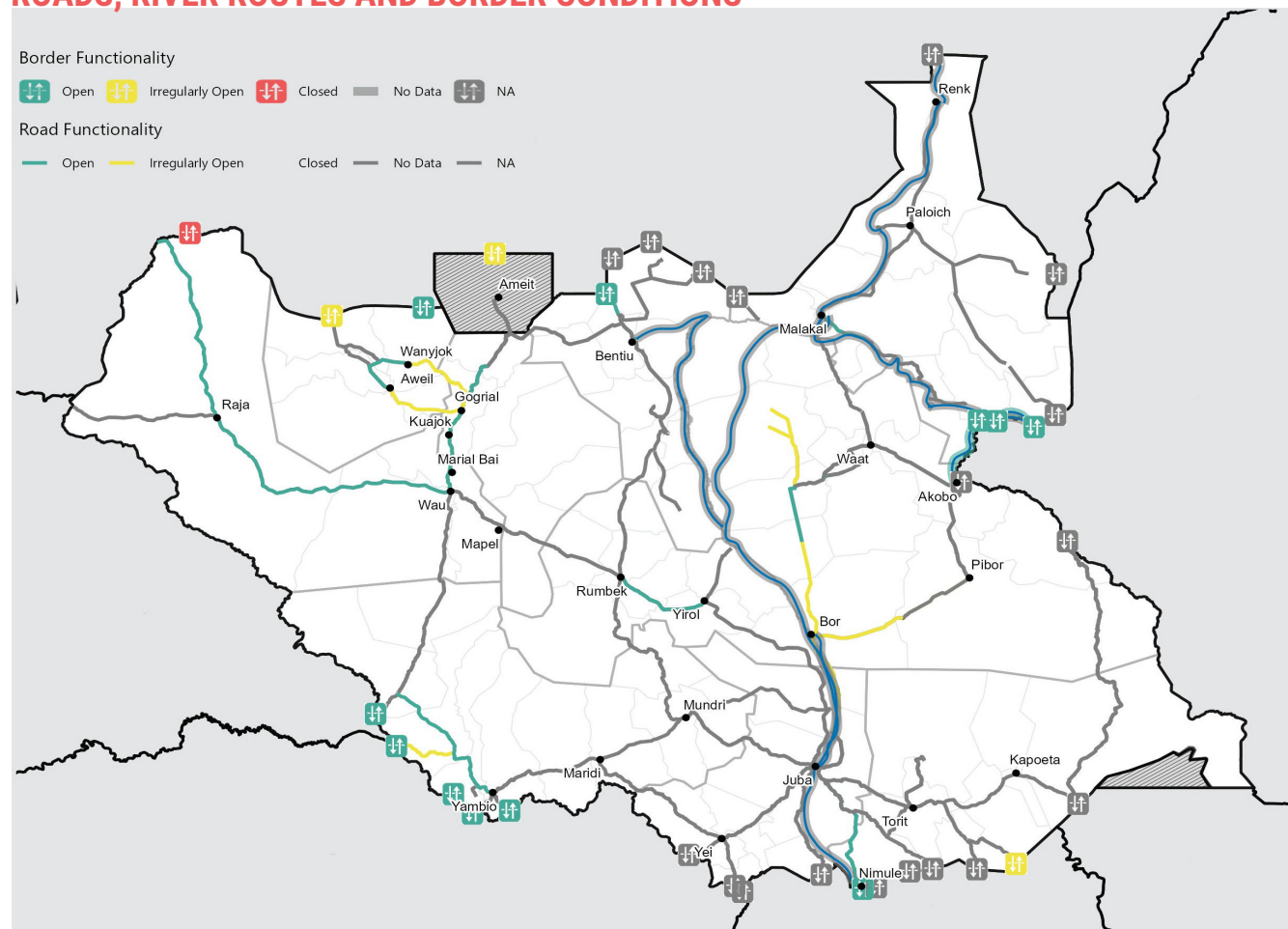
Key Findings

In July 2026, most supply routes remained unchanged compared to June 2026, with the main difference being new routes from Ethiopia to Nyangore, Ulang and Kurenge. These routes were missing in the May 2026 JMMI factsheet due to not having had data collection in those markets.

Primary transportation methods used by traders to restock local cereals

Car	61%	
Boda (Motorcycle)	18%	
Truck	16%	
Boat	2%	
Bicycle	1%	
Canoe	1%	
People (porters)	1%	

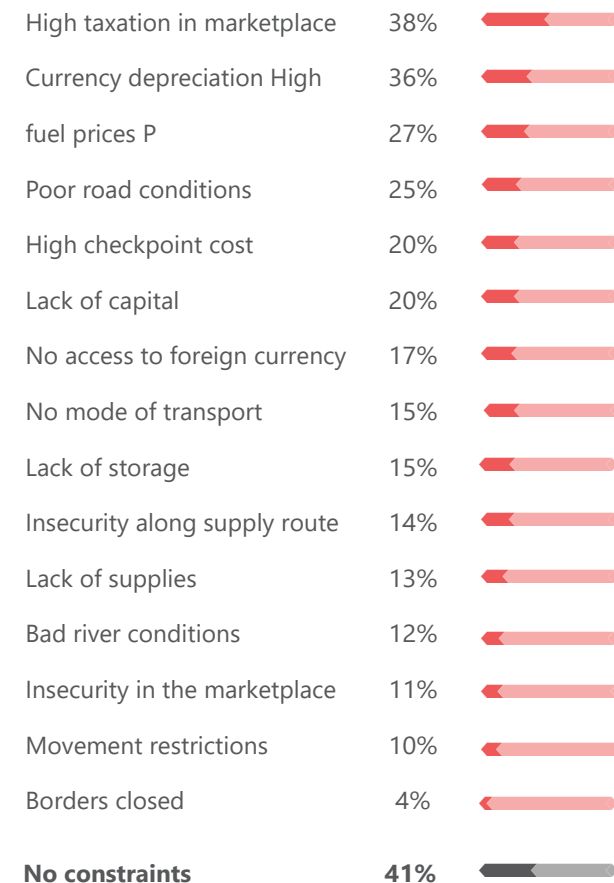
ROADS, RIVER ROUTES AND BORDER CONDITIONS



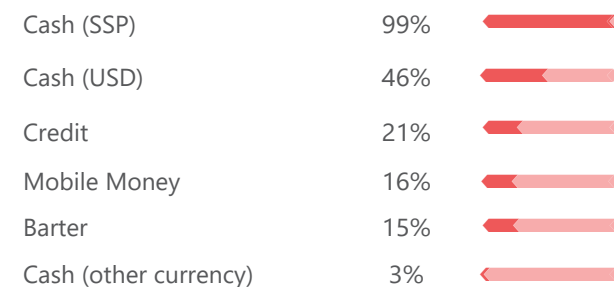
This map illustrates the reported road, river route and border crossing conditions at the time of data collection. The results are indicative of trade activity only.

Seasonal Road Closures Continue to Constrain Market Supply. While no road closures were reported in June 2026, seasonal flooding disrupted key transport routes in July 2026. Traders reported that the Raja border crossing and the South Sudan–Sudan trade corridor via Raja remained closed throughout the reporting period. Additional road closures were reported along the Tonj to Wau, Lankien to Waat, Duk Padiet to Waat, Waat to Akobo, and Pibor to Akobo routes. These disruptions constrained the movement of goods and traders, limiting market accessibility, disrupting supply chains, and contributing to higher transportation costs and continued price pressures in the affected markets.

Restocking constraints reported by traders*



Accepted payment modalities*

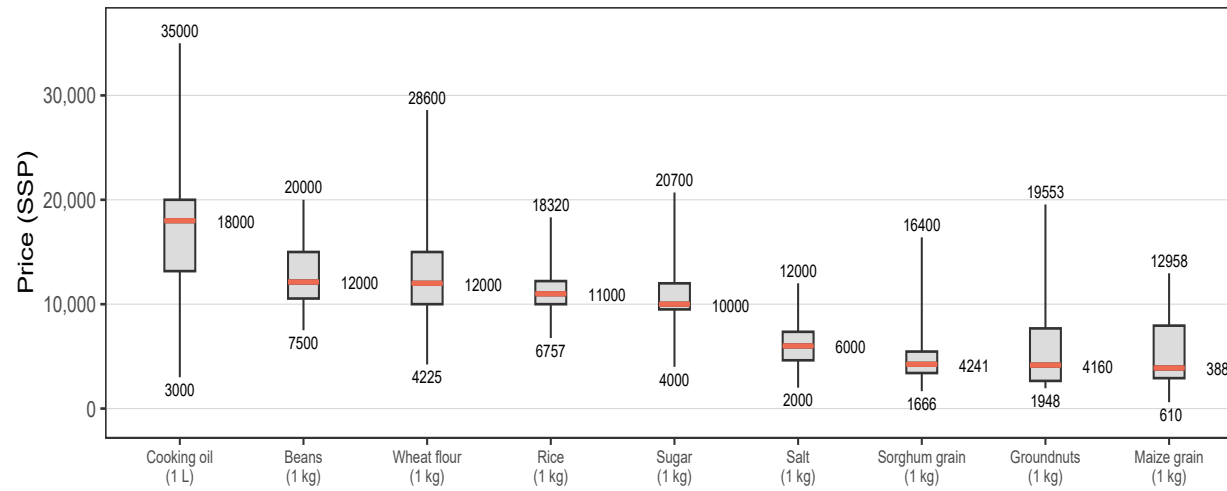


* Values add up to more than 100% as traders were allowed to select multiple options.

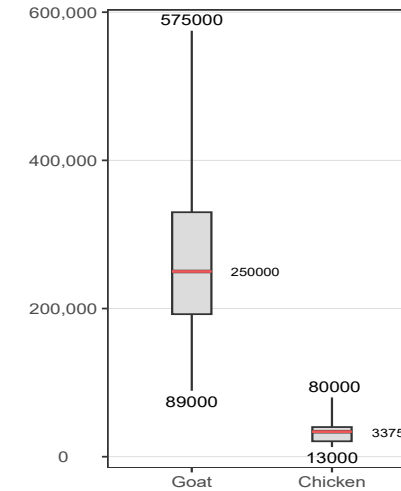
APPENDIX

Distribution of Prices

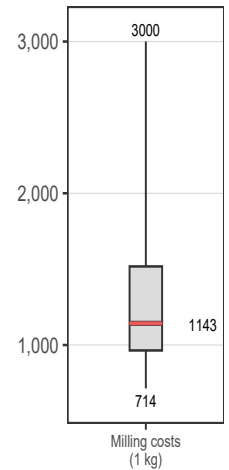
Food Items



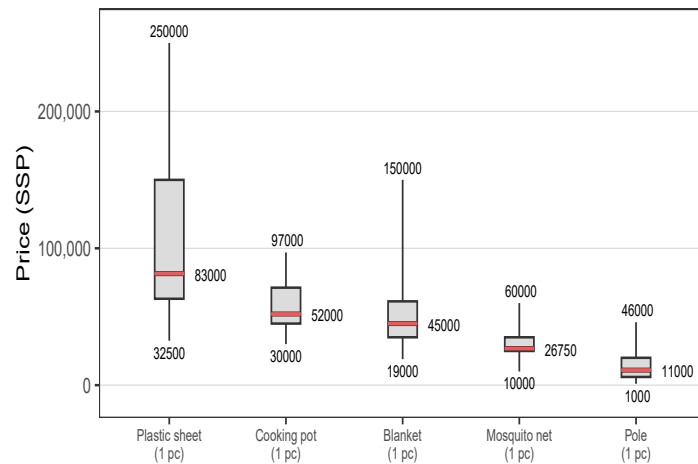
Livestock



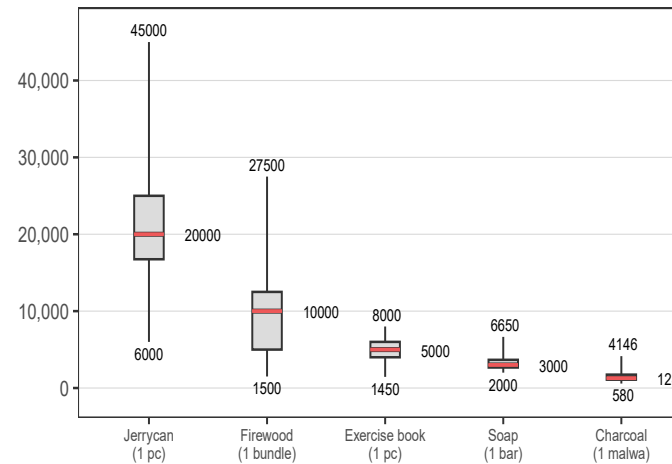
Services



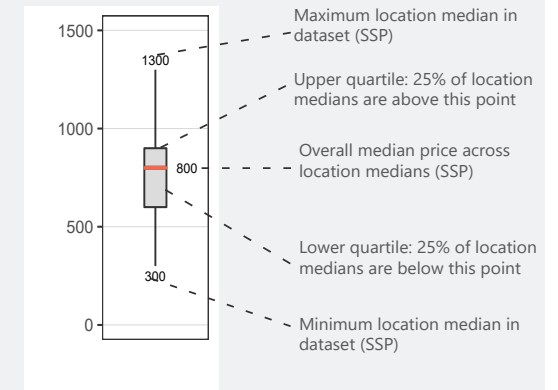
NFIs 1



NFIs 2



How to read a boxplot



Methodology

The JMMI aims to inform market-based programming in South Sudan. Coverage 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 continues to scale up, coverage will likely be expanded in future data collection rounds.

In each assessed location, at least four prices per food, non-food, and livestock items need to be collected from different traders to ensure the quality and consistency of the data. Two prices are collected for both currencies and milling costs. In line with the purpose of the JMMI, only the prices of the cheapest available types are recorded for each item.

Partner field teams identify traders to assess based on the following criteria:

- Traders are retailers selling directly to consumers.
- Traders with weight scales are prioritised when recording prices of dry food items.
- Traders need to be representative of the local price level.
- To the extent possible, the same traders are revisited in every data collection round.

The data is collected by field staff familiar with the local market conditions. They are trained on methodology and tools by REACH. Data collection is conducted through the ODK Collect mobile application. The data collection tool is published alongside the dataset every month and disseminated to the humanitarian community. Following data collection, REACH compiles and cleans all partner data, normalizing prices, cross-checking outliers, and calculating the median cost of an MSSMEB in each assessed location.

The median item prices reported in this factsheet are 'location medians', designed to minimise the effects of outliers and differing amounts of data among assessed locations.

First, the median prices of all assessed items are calculated within each assessed location; then, REACH calculates the median of this list of medians. All MSSMEB and price index calculations are created using this method.

MSSMEB Calculation

- The cost of the MSSMEB is calculated by multiplying the median price of each item in the respective location by the quantity listed in the table on page 3.
- Sorghum grain prices are used for the calculation of the cereal component, and maize grain prices for areas where maize is more commonly consumed. In areas where both cereals are consumed equally, the price of the cheaper item is used.
- Bean prices are used for the pulse component.
- Rather than the prices of vegetable oil, the prices of the cheapest locally available cooking oil is used.
- For airtime, a monthly cost of 1 USD is assumed, based on the rates of local telecom providers.
- All USD amounts are converted to SSP using the official rates of Central Bank of South Sudan.
- If a component of the MSSMEB is unavailable in a location, the overall median price is used for the calculation of the index.

In addition to data collected from traders, partners are required to complete a feedback form on market conditions, which is used to triangulate the trader data.

More details on the methodology can be found in the JMMI terms of reference (ToR).

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 unit sizes of dry food items is inherently difficult in South Sudan, as many traders sell commodities by volume rather than weight. This may create a measurement error.
- With current coverage, data is mostly collected from main markets, which may not be representative of rural areas.
- As the JMMI continues to expand and is extended to additional locations, the reported changes in the overall median prices may be driven by shifts in coverage rather than actual price changes.

Participating agencies in June⁵

- ACTED
- ADRA
- ALO
- Concern WorldWide
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- GOAL
- ICPDO
- IOM
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- Nile Hope (NH)
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)
- ROOT OF GENERATIONS
- Save the Children
- spedp
- Star Trust Organization (STO)
- VSF-SUISI
- Youth Affairs Centre for Africa (YACA)

We would love your feedback!

Please take a moment to fill out our short feedback form by scanning the QR code below. Your input helps us improve the quality and relevance of our reports. Thank you!



Endnotes

¹ The MSSMEB is calculated in each assessed location as described in the methodology box on the left and only includes key items. The overall MSSMEB is the median across all assessed locations.

² The food basket is composed of only the food items in the MSSMEB. The overall cost of the food basket is the median across all assessed locations.

³ Source: Central Bank of South Sudan (2020, November 1). Retrieved from <https://www.boss.gov.ss>. The rates from 6th June 2026 were used for the calculation of the monthly change and conversion to USD.

⁴ Reported changes are month-over-month and may be impacted by changes in coverage.

⁵ The number of participating agencies indicates the total number of partner organisations that collected data in July 2026.

⁶ The prices were normalised by setting August 2019 as the baseline and dividing each month's price by the price in August 2019.

⁷ The Multipurpose Cash (MPC) is a cash transfer guide that has been designed to address multiple needs, with the transfer value calculated accordingly in the assessed locations.

⁸ The SMEB and MPC calculate that 70% of the food basket is to be covered in the priority counties while 50% will be covered in other counties. The list of priority counties was recommended by the FSL Cluster, in agreement with the CWG, in January 2026. The priorities were revised from Aweil East, Duk, Nyirol, Pibor, and Rubkona to Ulang, Nasir, Duk, Fangak, and Canal Pigi.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES



Star Trust Organization
Hands Together For Development



JMMI OUTPUTS 2026

Datasets	Factsheets
January	January
February	February
March	March
April	April
May	May
June	June
July	

2025

Datasets	Factsheets
January	January
February	February
March	March
April	April
May	May
June	June
July	July
August	August
September	September
October	October
November	November
December	December

JMMI factsheets & datasets can be accessed through the [Dashboard](#)

About REACH

REACH is a leading humanitarian initiative that collects primary data and produces in-depth analysis to help aid actors make evidence-based decisions in support of crisis-affected people. With this in mind, our flagship research programmes aim to inform the prioritisation of aid according to levels of need - both crisis-level planning and targeted rapid response - as well as decisions around appropriate modalities of aid.

Through our team of assessment, data, geospatial, and thematic specialists, we promote the design of people-centred research and set standards for collecting and analysing rigorous, high quality data in complex environments. Visit us at www.reach-initiative.org

About the CWG

Established in 2019, the South Sudan Cash Working Group (CWG) is a community of humanitarian actors that support and coordinate cash-based interventions in South Sudan. Currently, CWG is co-led by OCHA, WFP, Save the Children, and CH who provide technical support and leadership to the CWG hosted by IOM.