

# Sudan | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

MARKET OVERVIEW

December 2023

## 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 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)<sup>1</sup>, (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 second round of the JMMI was collected from **December 3-13, 2023**.

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.

8	Participating partners
35	Assessed localities
623	Key informants
20	Commodities assessed

## KEY INDICATORS

### Cost of MEB

219,566 SDG

368.21 USD<sup>2</sup>

Monthly change since October 2023:

▼ - 11,474 SDG

▼ -5.23%

### Cost of MEB with top-up items<sup>3</sup>

251,529 SDG

421.81 USD<sup>2</sup>

### USD / SDG

601 SDG

Monthly change since October 2023

▲ 0 SDG

▲ + 0%

## Key Findings

- Overall, the highest median cost of the Minimum Expenditure Baskets (MEB) were observed across assessed localities in the Greater Darfur region (South, West, East, and Central Darfur), with **the highest median cost of the MEB recorded in Sharg Aj Jabal locality** in South Darfur State (349,573 SDG) for the MEB with top-up items and in Kas in South Darfur without top-up items (410,618 SDG)
- The high median cost of the MEB observed in the Greater Darfur region may be attributed to the escalation of hostilities in Darfur following the outbreak of conflict in April 2023.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, in December 2023, the Darfur states hosted the highest proportion of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)<sup>4</sup>, underscoring the intersection of elevated prices and vulnerable populations, amplifying humanitarian needs. Conversely, in Gedaref, Al Jazirah, Sennar, and Blue Nile states fewer clashes were recorded in early December 2023, which potentially could explain the lower median MEBs recorded there compared to states in the Darfur region and South Kordofan.<sup>4</sup>
- The median cost of the **food items** in the MEB decreased by 8.83% from October 2023 (87,381 SDG) to December 2023 (80,289 SDG) across the assessed localities. This increase may be attributed to the notable reported price hikes of essential items such as sorghum. The most expensive food component of the MEB was reported in Kadugli in South Kordofan (167,576 SDG) and the lowest in Basundah in Gedaref (64,926 SDG).
- The median cost of the **non-food items** (NFI) in the MEB increased by 8.05% from October 2023 (62,994 SDG) to December 2023 (68,515 SDG) across the assessed localities. This surge may be attributed to the reported price hikes of essential household items such as gas refill, water supply, and hygiene items such as body and laundry soaps, which was also reported as the least available commodities. The most expensive NFI component of the MEB (without top-up items) was reported in Rabak (208,587 SDG) and the lowest in Aj Jabalain (23,413 SDG), both in White Nile.
- Overall, the markets tend to be of lowest functionality in the assessed markets in the Greater Darfur region, where almost all of the assessed markets scored less than 50 out of the maximum total score of 100. The findings from this assessment show that the resilience of the markets and the affordability of items negatively impacted the functionality of the markets. In contrast, for the markets assessed in the Eastern part of the country, almost all of the markets scored 70 or above.

<sup>1</sup> In December these locations included Kadugli, Ed Damazine and Rabak. The mean prices of food items monitored by WFP has been used to calculate the median cost of the MEB at state and national level.

The figures used can be found in [WFP Market Monitor for December 2023](#).

<sup>2</sup> Exchange rate used is the average exchange rate of [December 2023](#).

<sup>3</sup> Top-up items in December included water container and gas cylinder.

<sup>4</sup> [OCHA | Sudan Humanitarian Update \(21 December 2023\)](#).

## Market Functionality Score (MFS)

The Market Functionality Score (MFS) is a method used to classify markets based on their level of functionality. The MFS can be used to supporting 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.

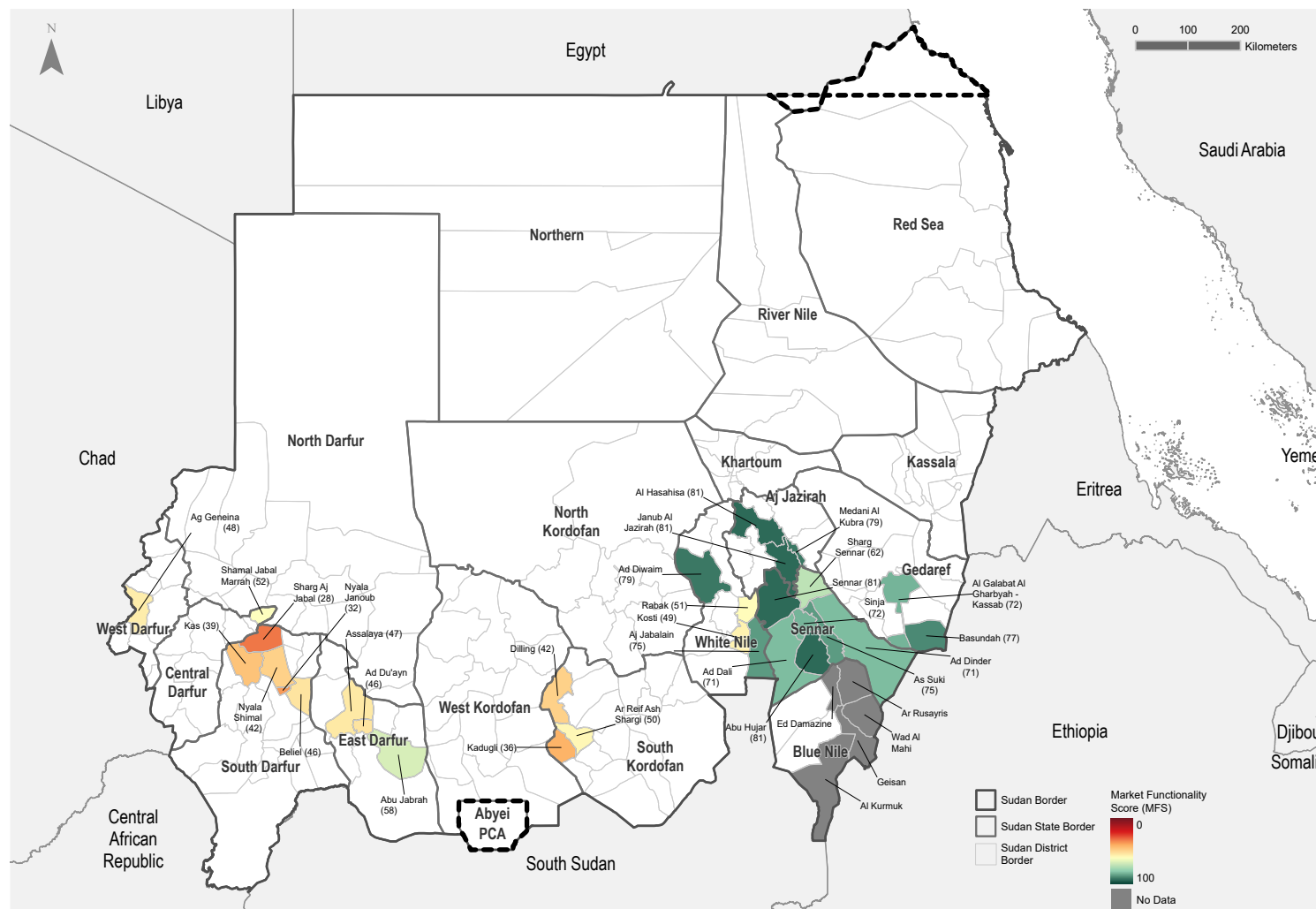
- **Accessibility (25%):** physical and social access to markets
- **Availability (30%):** ability of markets to consistently supply core commodities
- **Affordability (15%):** financial access to markets and price volatility
- **Resilience (20%):** vulnerability of supply chains and ease of restocking

## December 2023 MFS key findings

Across all markets assessed, the functionality of the markets varied greatly. In assessed markets in the Greater Darfur region, the estimated market functionality score ranged from 25 - 49 (8 localities) to 50 - 58 (3 localities) out of the maximum total score of 100. Conversely, markets in the Eastern part of the country (Gedaref, Sennar, and White Nile) showed relatively better results, scoring from 51 to 81 (16 localities) of the maximum total score. In the two localities in White Nile (Rabak and Kosti) that have a MFS score of respectively 51 and 49, low market infrastructure seemed to have impacted the scores negatively.

These findings indicate that **markets in Darfur states may have lower functionality, which may impact on effective delivery of goods through cash-based interventions.** Conducting thorough market assessments before implementing cash interventions may be useful for these areas. However, it should be noted that the findings from this assessment should be seen in triangulation with other sources to assess whether cash-based interventions are recommended in any given market.

## MARKET FUNCTIONALITY SCORE PER LOCALITY



In the Greater Darfur region, the functionality of assessed markets is adversely affected by high prices of items and low market resilience. Finding from this assessment indicated that low accessibility (physical and safe access to market places) impacted the functionality of the markets assessed in the Greater Darfur region negatively. On the 'accessibility dimension' the assessed markets in the Greater Darfur region scored between 3 and 12 out of a maximum score of 25. In contrast, the assessed markets in Eastern Sudan scored between 19 and 25 on the accessibility, with an exception of the markets assessed in Rabak and Kosti, where a score of 6 was recorded for both. **Despite the relatively low MSF recorded across most of the markets assessed, findings also show that the items in the MEB generally remain available.**

For a detailed overview of the MFS in Sudan, please refer to the Annex on the Market Functionality score on page 14.

## 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 cost of the MEB can be used as a proxy for the financial burdens facing households in different locations. The MEB's contents were defined by the CWG in consultation with relevant sector leads.

### Food items

Product	Unit <sup>5</sup>	Quantity in MEB <sup>6</sup>
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

### Household & hygiene NFIs

Product	Unit <sup>5</sup>	Quantity in MEB <sup>6</sup>
LPG* refill	12.5 liters (L)	12.5 L
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 <sup>3</sup>
Firewood	1 kilogram (kg)	60 kg

\* Liquefied petroleum gas

## 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 a displacement or a loss of household assets.

Product	Unit <sup>4</sup>	Quantity in top-up
LPG* cylinder	12.5 liters (L)	1
Water container	20 liters (L)	1

\* Liquefied petroleum gas

## 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 relied on findings from the Food Security Assessment conducted by WFP.

Medical expenses	16,489 SDG
Education	15,503 SDG
Clothes	66,620 SDG
Transportation	9,547 SDG
Communication	3,603 SDG
Energy for lighting	19,000 SDG

## December 2023 MEB key findings

The cost of the median MEB without top-up items across the assessed localities revealed an **5.23% decreased compared to October 2023**, reaching a total cost of **219,566 SDG (368 USD)**. The decreased cost of the MEB can be attributed to a decrease in the costs of food items composing the MEB (-9%). The **highest median cost of the MEBs were recorded in East and South Darfur and South Kordofan**.

It is important to highlight that the JMMI data collection for December 2023 occurred before the escalation of conflicts in Wad Madani, which may have implications for the evolution of prices and availability of monitored items in surrounding states<sup>8</sup>.

Location	Median MEB cost (SDG)	Change since Oct. 2023	Median MEB with top-up (SDG)	Median MEB with top-up (USD) <sup>7</sup>
Aj Jazirah				
Al Hasahisa	205,112	▼ - 31%	226,662	380
Janub Al Jazirah	233,224	▼ - 4%	285,974	480
Blue Nile				
Al Kurmuk	232,170	▼ - 30%	283,670	476
Ar Rusayris	251,720	▼ - 55%	294,470	494
Ed Damazine*	312,155	▲ + 24%	357,355	599
Geisan	236,755	▼ - 21%	288,255	483
Wad Al Mahi	189,877	▼ - 63%	241,127	404
Central Darfur				
Shamal Jabal	247,285	n.a	300,535	504
East Darfur				
Abu Jabrah	358,651	▲ + 44%	452,451	759
Ad Du'ayn	325,703	▼ - 95%	429,253	720
Assalaya	328,853	▲ + 7%	431,853	724
Gedaref				
Al Galabat Al Gharbyah - Basundah	193,802	▼ - 17%	246,802	414
Basundah	218,671	▼ - 4%	271,421	455
Sennar				
Abu Hujar	218,238	▲ + 8%	226,188	379
Ad Dali	215,499	▼ - 3%	227,249	381
Ad Dinder	240,718	▲ + 51%	276,968	464
As Suki	233,713	▼ - 53%	243,963	409
Sennar	239,875	▼ - 92%	255,375	428
Sharg Sennar	253,791	▼ - 48%	290,591	487
Sinja	237,339	▼ - 4%	266,589	447
South Darfur				
Beliel	309,348	▼ - 94%	495,098	830
Kas	410,618	▲ + 33%	487,118	817
Nyala Janoub	294,938	▼ - 92%	347,688	583
Nyala Shimal	317,088	▲ + 56%	399,838	671
Sharg Aj Jabal	400,347	▼ - 92%	585,347	982
South Kordofan				
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	267,870	▲ + 10%	320,620	538
Dilling	215,161	▲ + 29%	237,761	399
Kadugli <sup>8</sup>	298,482	▲ + 10%	340,732	571
White Nile				
Ad Diwaim	228,434	▲ + 6%	263,584	442
Aj Jabalain	164,276	▼ - 98%	184,376	309
Kosti	266,258	▼ - 82%	299,008	501
Rabak*	402,370	▲ + 73%	436,870	723
Overall	219,566	▼ - 5.23%	251,529	422

\* Food items monitored by WFP.

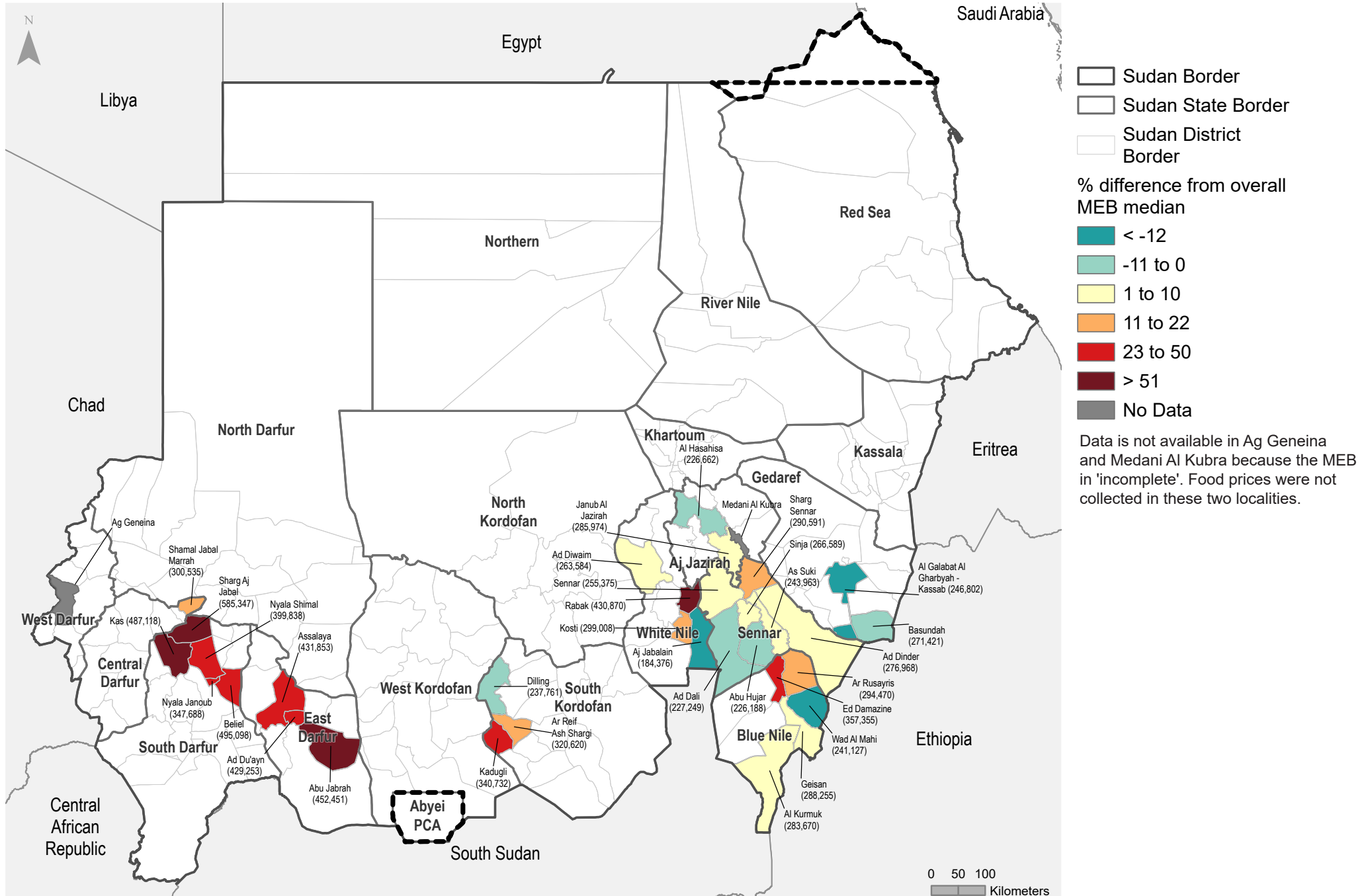
<sup>5</sup> Measurements taken using local units, then converted into kilograms/liters for each product considered.

<sup>6</sup> Quantity designed to reflect the minimum needs of a six-person household in Sudan for one month.

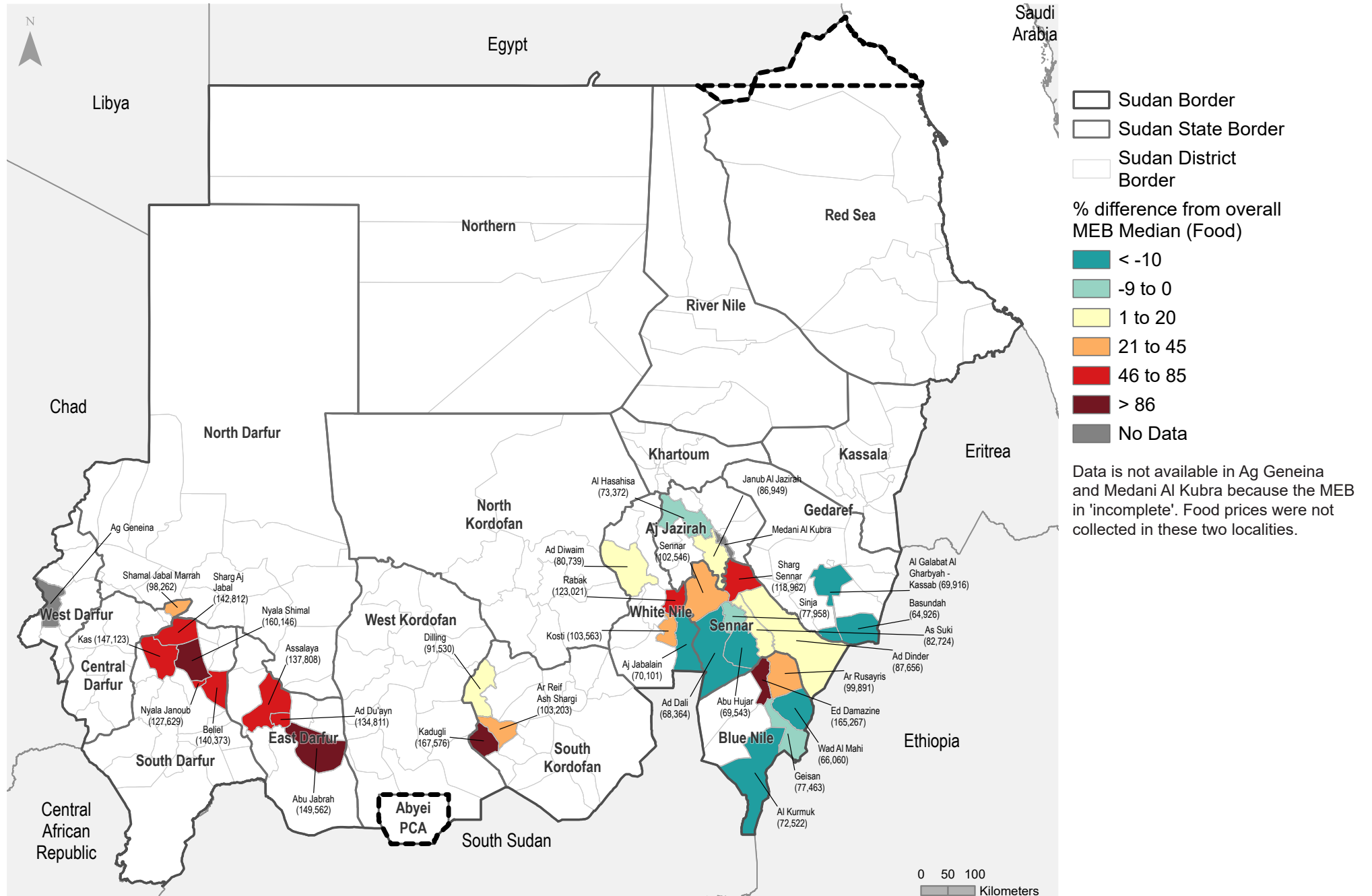
<sup>7</sup> Exchange rate used is the average exchange rate of [December 2023](#).

<sup>8</sup> [Sudan: Unraveling the Conflict Dynamic in Darfur | ACLED | December 2023](#); [Regional Sudan Response Situation Update | IOM | 12 December 2023](#)

# MEDIAN MEB (WITH TOP UP) COSTS PER LOCALITY AND % DIFFERENCE FROM NATIONAL MEDIAN MEB



## MEDIAN FOOD BASKET COSTS PER LOCALITY AND % DIFFERENCE FROM NATIONAL MEDIAN MEB





## AVAILABILITY OF FOOD ITEMS

At the time of data collection, more than 55% of vendors reported **widespread availability of all monitored food items** in their market, with the exception of onions, which more vendors reported being limited or unavailable.

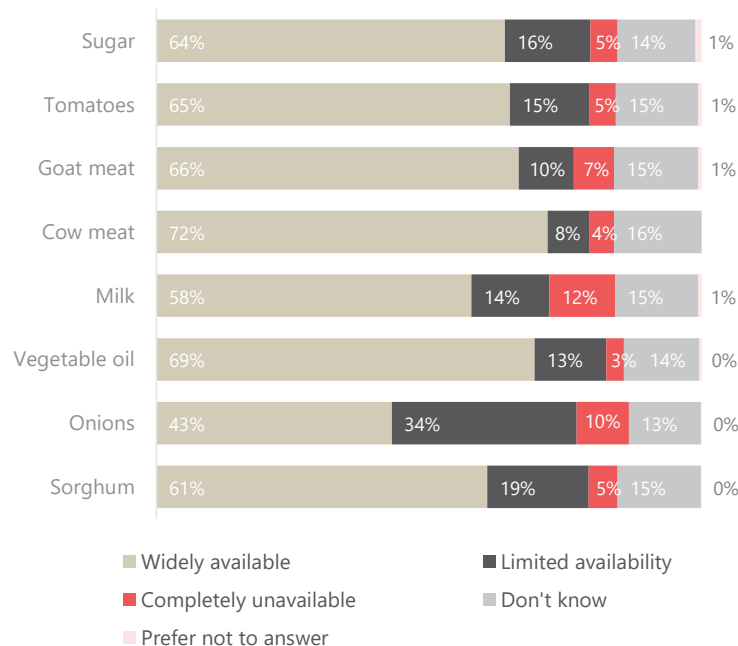
However, results varied depending on the state: **partial and complete unavailability of food items were more frequently reported in the states of the Greater Darfur region and South Kordofan**, areas with a comparatively higher incidence of armed clashes between April and December 2023<sup>10</sup>. For instance, in states like South Darfur, West Darfur, and South Kordofan, only approximately one-third of vendors reported sorghum as widely available in their markets, compared to over 90% in Blue Nile and Gedaref.

## EVOLUTION OF FOOD PRICES

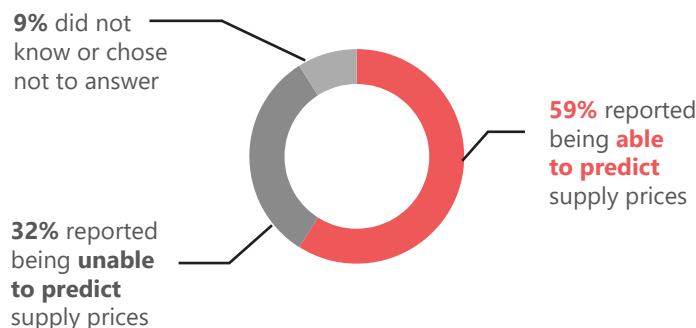
At the national level, a **decrease of 9% of the cost of the food component of the MEB was recorded between October and December 2023**. The decrease in food prices was primarily driven by a decrease in sorghum prices since October 2023. However, notable variations were observed across states and among different markets of the same states: an increase in the cost of the food component was observed in the majority of markets assessed in South Kordofan and East Darfur, whereas the opposite trend was observed in other states.

**The most expensive food components of the MEB were reported in East Darfur, South Darfur and South Kordofan**, despite decreases recorded in some assessed market since October. The high costs of food items in these states could be a consequence of several factors, including the sustained clashes occurring in these states since April 2023 and arrival of goods being limited by the presence of roadblocks along key routes, notably in North Kordofan<sup>11</sup>.

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



## Reported ability of food vendors to predict supply prices one month from data collection<sup>13</sup>



Location	Median food basket cost (SDG)	Median food basket cost (USD <sup>9</sup> )	Change since Oct. 2023
<b>Aj Jazirah</b>			
Al Hasahisa	73,372	122	▼ - 49%
Janub Al Jazirah	86,949	145	▼ - 6%
<b>Blue Nile</b>			
Al Kurmuk	72,522	121	▼ - 59%
Ar Rusayris	99,891	166	▼ - 76%
Ed Damazine*	165,267	275	▲ + 53%
Geisan	77,463	129	▼ - 46%
Wad Al Mahi	66,060	110	▼ - 82%
<b>Central Darfur</b>			
Shamal Jabal	98,262	164	NA <sup>12</sup>
<b>East Darfur</b>			
Abu Jabrah	149,562	249	▲ + 6%
Ad Du'ayn	134,811	224	▲ + 25%
Assalaya	137,808	229	▼ - 8%
<b>Gedaref</b>			
Al Galabat Al Gharbyah - Kassab	69,916	116	▼ - 16%
Basundah	64,926	108	▼ - 15%
<b>Sennar</b>			
Abu Hujar	69,543	116	▼ - 13%
Ad Dali	68,364	114	▲ + 1%
Ad Dinder	87,656	146	▲ + 35%
As Suki	82,724	138	▼ - 76%
Sennar	102,546	171	▼ - 82%
Sharg Sennar	118,962	198	▼ - 69%
Sinja	77,958	130	▼ - 20%
<b>South Darfur</b>			
Beliel	140,373	234	▼ - 7%
Kas	147,123	245	▼ - 21%
Nyala Janoub	127,629	212	▲ + 18%
Nyala Shimal	160,146	266	▲ + 48%
Sharg Aj Jabal	142,812	238	▼ - 24%
<b>South Kordofan</b>			
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	103,203	172	▲ + 16%
Dilling	91,530	152	▲ + 34%
Kadugli*	167,576	279	▲ + 55%
<b>White Nile</b>			
Ad Diwaim	80,739	134	▲ + 10%
Aj Jabalain	70,101	117	▲ + 14%
Kosti	103,563	172	▼ - 30%
Rabak*	123,021	205	▲ + 14%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>80,289</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>▼ - 9%</b>

\* Food items monitored by WFP. Food items monitored included dry milk instead of fresh milk, and are presented as the mean of monitored prices instead of the median.

<sup>9</sup> Exchange rate used is the average exchange rate of [December 2023](#).

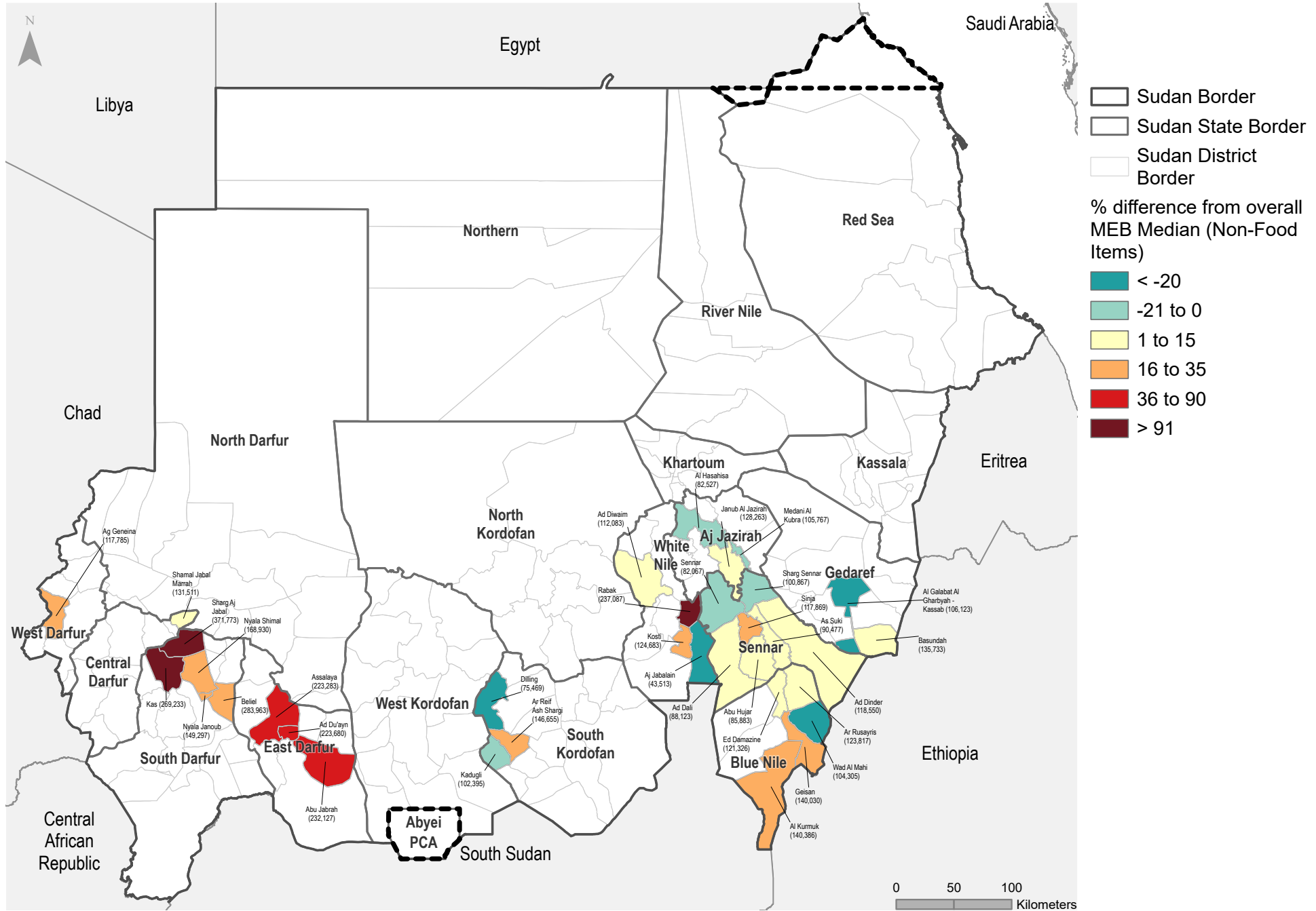
<sup>10</sup> [Displacement tracking matrix, 2023 estimates | DTM Sudan | January 2024](#)

<sup>11</sup> [North Kordofan: pre-crisis and current situation | ACAPS | October 2023](#)

<sup>12</sup> This district was not covered in October 2023, therefore no comparison can be made for December 2023.

<sup>13</sup> Vendors were asked whether they were able to predict the price of their best selling items.

# MEDIAN NFI BASKET (WITH TOP UP) COSTS PER LOCALITY AND % DIFFERENCE FROM NATIONAL MEDIAN MEB

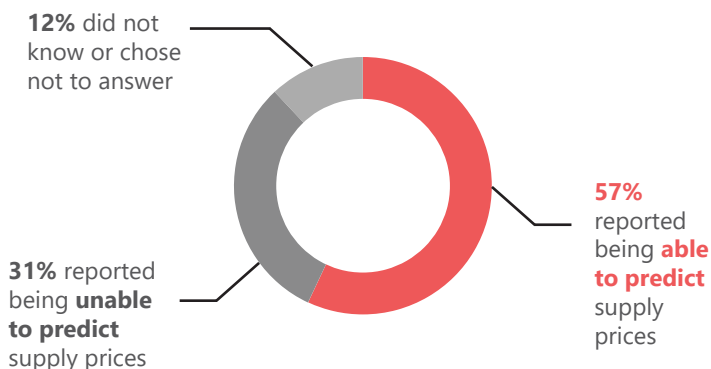


## PRICES & AVAILABILITY OF NFIs

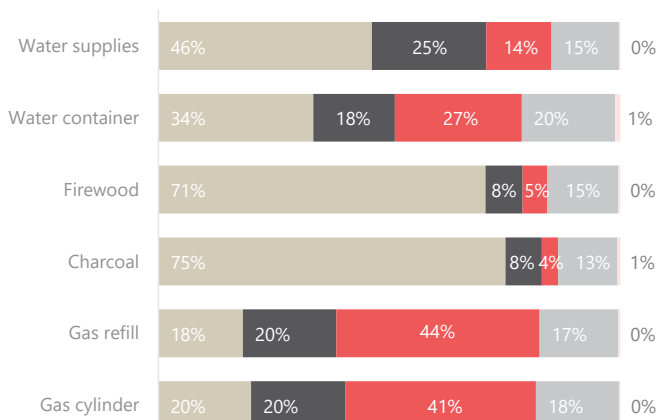
At the time of data collection, more than 50% of the vendors reported **widespread availability of all monitored hygiene items, except for sanitary pads**, which were reported as limited or completely unavailable by 42% of vendors. According to over 70% of the vendors, firewood and charcoal were widely available while water containers and supplies presented more challenges to acquire. **Liquified petroleum gas (LPG) containers and refills were reportedly even more scarce**, with 62% of the vendors reporting these items as limited or completely unavailable.

An **increase of 30% of the cost of the NFI component of the MEB was recorded between October and December 2023**. Similar to the food component, the most expensive NFI components were reported in East and South Darfur, as well as South Kordofan.

## Reported ability of NFI vendors to predict supply prices one month from data collection<sup>14</sup>

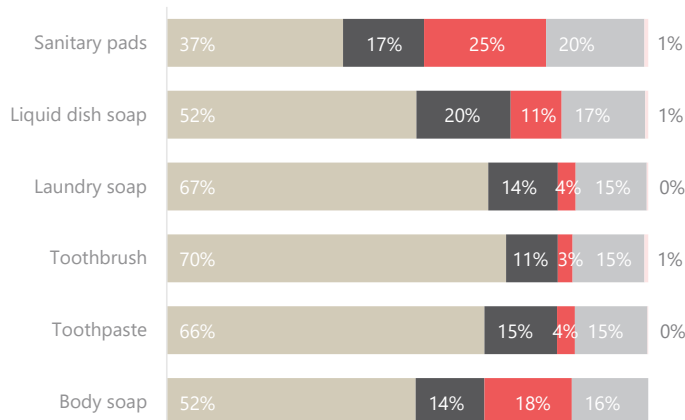


## Reported availability of household items in assessed markets at time of data collection



■ Widely available      ■ Limited availability  
■ Completely unavailable      ■ Don't know  
■ Prefer not to answer

## Reported availability of hygiene items in assessed markets at time of data collection



■ Widely available      ■ Limited availability  
■ Completely unavailable      ■ Don't know  
■ Prefer not to answer

Location	Median NFI basket cost (SDG)	Change since Oct. 2023	Median NFI basket with top-up (SDG)	Median NFI basket with top-up (USD <sup>15</sup> )
<b>Aj Jazirah</b>				
Al Hasahisa	60,977	▼ - 25%	82,527	138
Janub Al Jazirah	75,513	▼ - 7%	128,263	215
Medani Al Kubra	70,517	▼ - 10%	105,767	177
<b>Blue Nile</b>				
Al Kurmuk	88,886	▲ + 7%	140,386	235
Ar Rusayris	81,067	▲ + 8%	123,817	208
Ed Damazine	76,126	▲ + 4%	121,326	203
Geisan	88,530	▲ + 5%	140,030	235
Wad Al Mahi	53,055	▼ - 34%	104,305	175
<b>Central Darfur</b>				
Shamal Jabal	78,261	n.a <sup>16</sup>	131,511	221
<b>East Darfur</b>				
Abu Jabrah	138,327	▲ + 265%	232,127	389
Ad Du'ayn	120,130	▼ - 98%	223,680	375
Assalaya	120,283	▲ + 36%	223,283	374
<b>Gedaref</b>				
Al Galabat Al Gharbyah - Kassab	53,123	▼ - 32%	106,123	178
Basundah	82,983	▲ + 4%	135,733	228
<b>Sennar</b>				
Abu Hujar	77,933	▲ + 54%	85,883	144
Ad Dali	76,373	▼ - 8%	88,123	148
Ad Dinder	82,300	▲ + 247%	118,550	199
As Suki	80,227	▲ + 6%	94,077	152
Sennar	66,567	▼ - 97%	82,067	138
Sharg Sennar	64,067	▲ + 82%	100,867	169
Sinja	88,619	▲ + 12%	117,869	198
<b>South Darfur</b>				
Beliel	98,213	▼ - 98%	283,963	476
Kas	192,733	▲ + 269%	269,233	452
Nyala Janoub	96,547	▼ - 97%	149,297	250
Nyala Shimal	86,180	▲ + 263%	168,930	283
Sharg Aj Jabal	186,773	▼ - 96%	371,773	623
<b>South Kordofan</b>				
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	93,905	▲ + 12%	146,655	246
Dilling	52,869	▲ + 90%	75,469	127
Kadugli	60,145	▲ + 71%	102,395	172
<b>West Darfur</b>				
Ag Geneina	87,785	n.a <sup>14</sup>	117,785	198
<b>White Nile</b>				
Ad Diwaim	76,933	▲ + 9%	112,083	188
Aj Jabalain	23,413	▼ - 100%	43,513	78
Kosti	91,933	▼ - 93%	124,683	209
Rabak	208,587	▲ + 289%	237,087	398
<b>Overall</b>	<b>68,515</b>	<b>▲ + 8%</b>	<b>100,478</b>	<b>167</b>

<sup>14</sup> Vendors were asked whether they were able to predict the price of their best selling items.

<sup>15</sup> Exchange rate used is the average exchange rate of [December 2023](#).

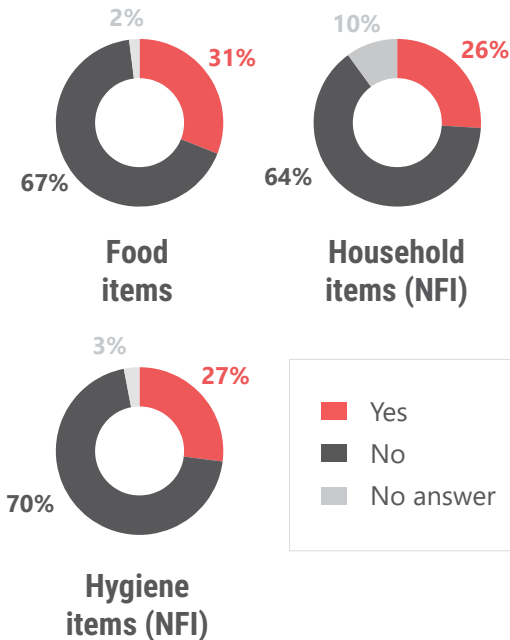
<sup>16</sup> This district was not covered in October 2023, therefore no comparison can be made for December 2023.



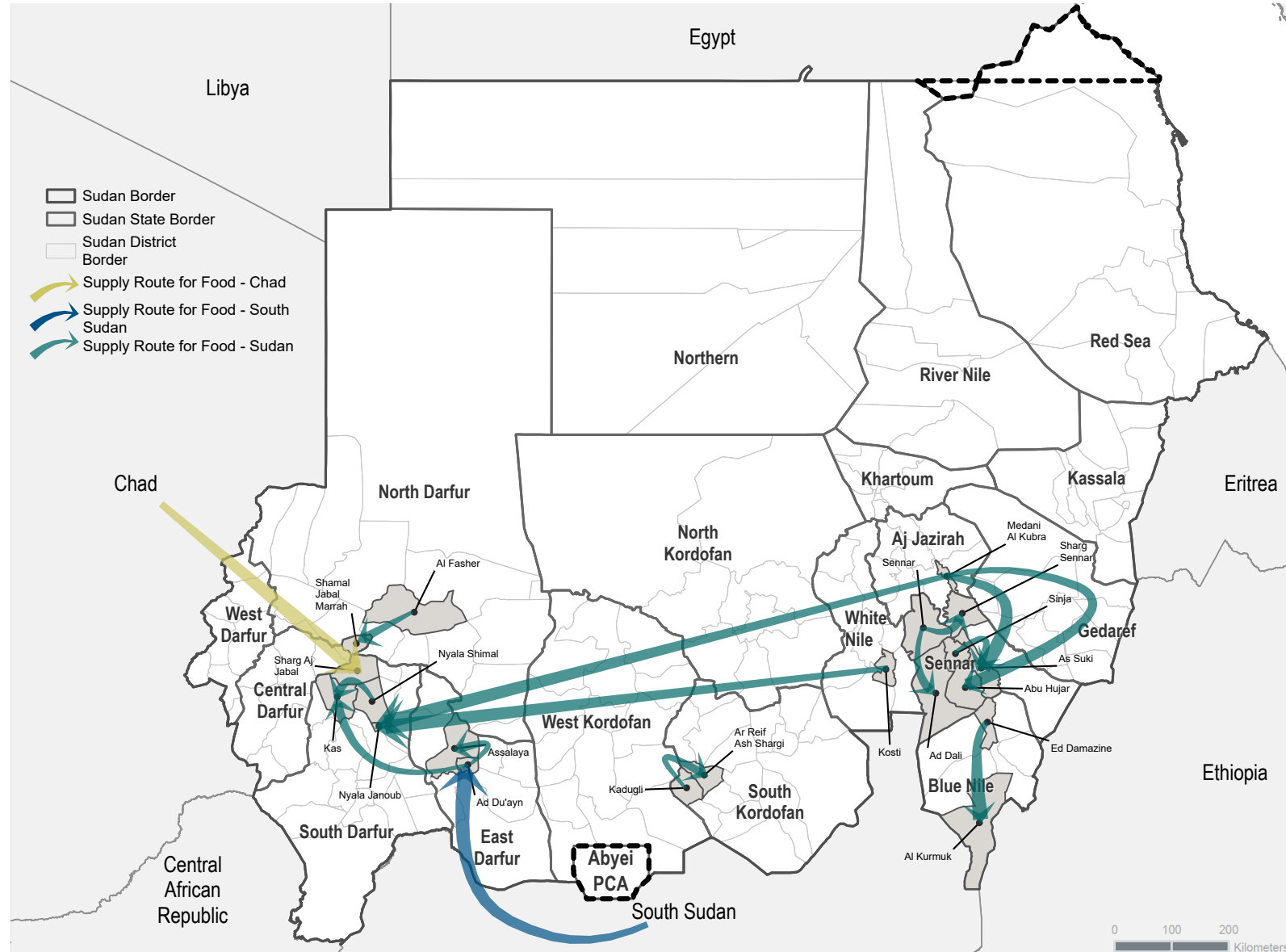
## ORIGIN OF SUPPLIERS

Overall, 33% of interviewed vendors indicated reliance on a single supplier to restock their shops. Among assessed food vendors, the majority reported sourcing their goods primarily from Ad Du'ayn and Medani Al Kubra within Sudan, with additional supplies coming from South Sudan. Similarly, NFI vendors predominantly sourced their goods from Ad Du'ayn and South Sudan. However, a notable difference was observed in the sourcing of NFI goods, with a higher proportion of vendors reporting their supplies originating from outside Sudan, particularly from Chad or Egypt, compared to food items.

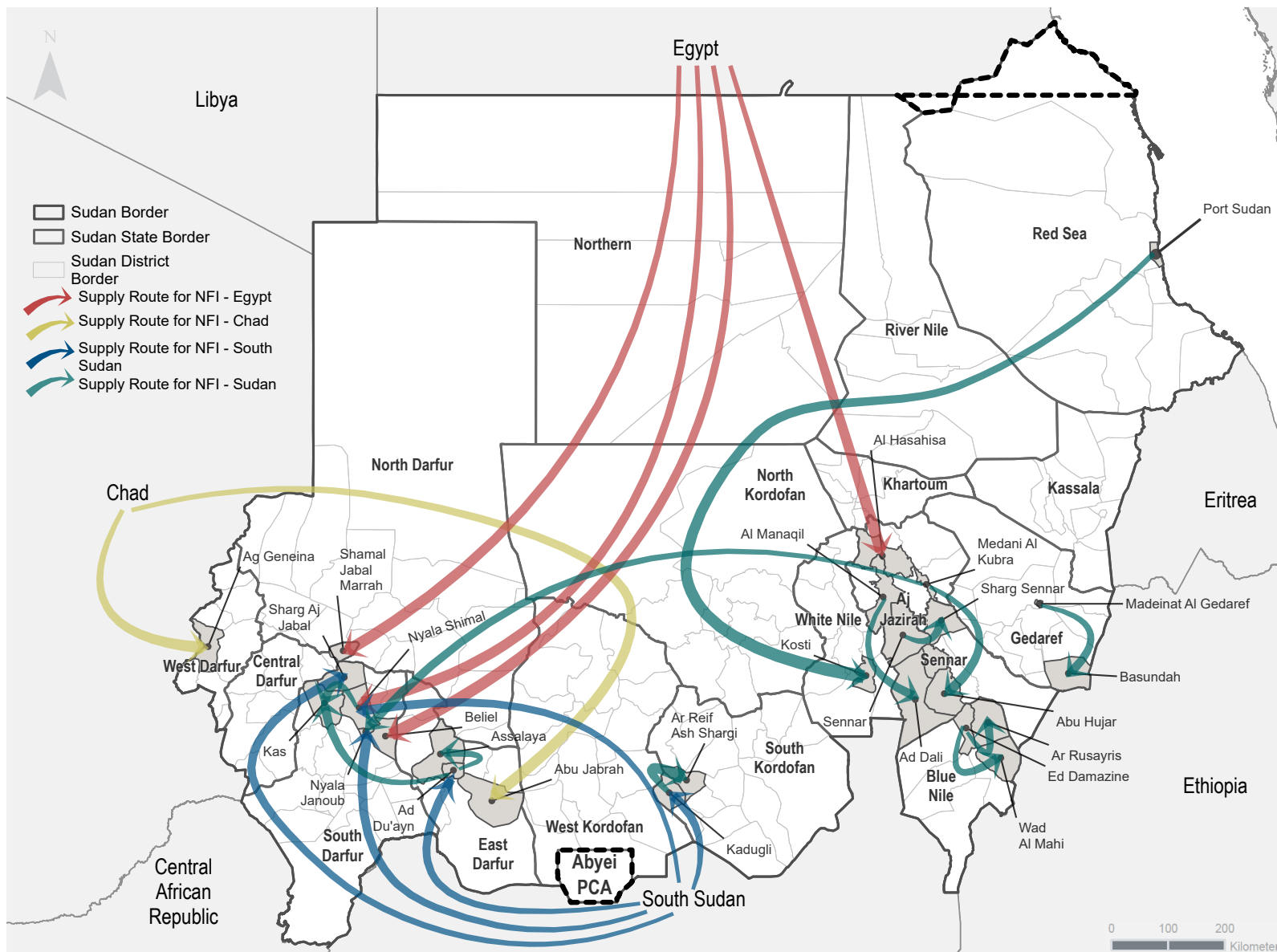
### % of vendors reporting relying mostly on a single supplier at time of data collection



## MAIN SUPPLY ROUTES FOR FOOD ITEMS (FROM SUPPLIER TO VENDOR)



## MAIN SUPPLY ROUTES FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS) (FROM SUPPLIER TO VENDOR)

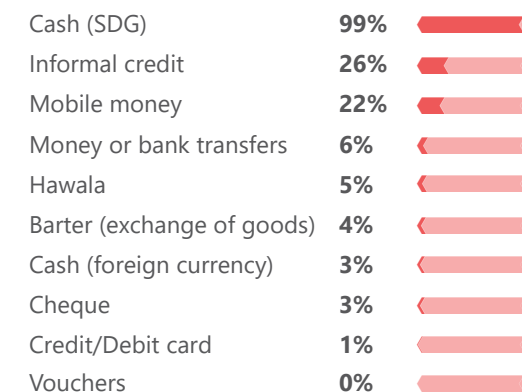


## PAYMENT MODALITIES

In December, **cash (SDG) remained the predominant payment modality** in assessed markets. A total of 55% of interviewed vendors reported only accepting cash from their customers over the month preceding data collection. These results align with findings from October, although there appears to have been a slight decrease in the proportion of interviewed vendors accepting payments through informal credits or mobile money<sup>17</sup>.

Due to the damage of banking infrastructures and limited functionality of digital financial services, mobile money is frequently viewed as an alternative payment method. However, **only 22% of the interviewed vendors accepted mobile money services**. Several factors contribute to this low adoption rate, including limited self-service functionality, unfamiliarity with mobile money, and challenges related to phone ownership<sup>18</sup>.

## Reported accepted payment modalities during the month prior to data collection, by % of interviewed vendor<sup>19</sup>



<sup>17</sup> This difference can potentially be attributed to the difference in coverage between October and December 2023.

<sup>18</sup> [Mercy Corps | Piloting Mobile Money Cash Assistance in Sudan | November 2023](#)



<sup>19</sup> Values do not add up to 100% as vendors were allowed to select multiple options.

## STOCKS AND SUPPLIES

Similar to findings from October, over a third of vendors reported facing **difficulties in acquiring enough items to meet customers' demands**. The items reported as most difficult to obtain were liquid dish soap, sanitary pads, body soap, onions, sugar, tomato paste and gas; each cited by over half of the vendors. Two-third of vendors also reported **difficulties in keeping their business operational and well-stocked**; reportedly due to high prices charged by suppliers or a lack of availability of core goods.

Challenges regarding supplies and maintaining business operations were notably more frequently reported in areas that are proportionately more affected by conflicts, including the states of the **Greater Darfur region, South Kordofan, and White Nile** states<sup>20</sup>.

## Median duration until exhaustion and time needed for restock monitored items reported by interviewed vendors

	Food	Hygiene/ Household
		
<b>Stock</b> <sup>21</sup>	<b>6 days</b>	<b>10 days</b>
<b>Restock</b> <sup>21</sup>	<b>2 days</b>	<b>2 days</b>

**84%**

of the interviewed vendors reported having **access to a secure and locked storage** on the marketplace.

**39%**

of interviewed vendors reported having faced **difficulties obtaining enough items to meet their customers' demand** during the month prior to data collection.

## Top 4 items reported as most difficult to obtain, by % of interviewed vendor reporting difficulties obtaining items<sup>22</sup>

### Food items (N=139)



### Household items (N=170)



### Hygiene items (N=131)



**67%**

of interviewed vendors reported **difficulties keeping business operational and well-stocked** during the month prior to data collection.

## % of interviewed vendors reporting difficulties keeping their business operational and well-stocked, by state

South Darfur	95%	Blue Nile	49%
East Darfur	93%	White Nile	67%
Central Darfur	89%	Gedaref	28%
West Darfur	93%	Sennar	44%
South Kordofan	97%	Aj Jazirah	50%

## Main issues cited by vendors reporting difficulties keeping business operational and well-stocked (N=416)<sup>22</sup>



<sup>20</sup> [OCHA | Sudan humanitarian update, December 2023](#)

<sup>21</sup> The median reported expected number of days for items to last in vendors' stock under the same conditions as data collection, as well as the duration necessary to fully restock items if an order was placed on the day of data collection, were collected for each item and then aggregated.

<sup>22</sup> Values do not add up to 100% as vendors were allowed to select multiple options.

## MARKET ACCESS

The vast majority of interviewed vendors reported **financial barriers to market access** for customers, while a third of them reported a **negative impact of security factors on their business** and **36% reported problems preventing physical and social market access**. These difficulties were reported by a higher proportion of interviewed vendors in the states of the Greater Darfur region and South Kordofan.

# 38%

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

# 80%

of interviewed vendors reported that many of their customers faced **financial challenges travelling to shops or paying for basic goods**.

### % of interviewed vendors reporting problems preventing physical travel, work or shopping in the marketplace, by state

South Darfur	98%	Blue Nile	n.a
East Darfur	96%	White Nile	35%
Central Darfur	44%	Gedaref	0%
West Darfur	39%	Sennar	3%
South Kordofan	71%	Aj Jazirah	0%

### Main issues cited by vendors reporting on market problems to access their marketplace (N=195)<sup>23</sup>

Active fighting	52%
Curfew or movement restrictions	45%
Market opened at limited times	33%
Damaged roads	24%
Lack of transportation	22%

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

South Darfur	95%	Blue Nile	n.a
East Darfur	93%	White Nile	33%
Central Darfur	28%	Gedaref	0%
West Darfur	46%	Sennar	0%
South Kordofan	70%	Aj Jazirah	3%

### Main issues cited by vendors reporting negative impact of security context on their business (N=266)<sup>23</sup>

Fear of insecurities	53%
Curfew or movement restrictions	36%
Fear of criminality	21%
Fear of discriminations	11%
Fear of harassment/violence	9%

### % of interviewed vendors reporting customers facing financial challenges accessing goods, by state

South Darfur	98%	Blue Nile	74%
East Darfur	96%	White Nile	80%
Central Darfur	94%	Gedaref	94%
West Darfur	96%	Sennar	69%
South Kordofan	98%	Aj Jazirah	28%

### Main issues cited by vendors regarding customers facing financial challenges accessing goods (N=478)<sup>23</sup>

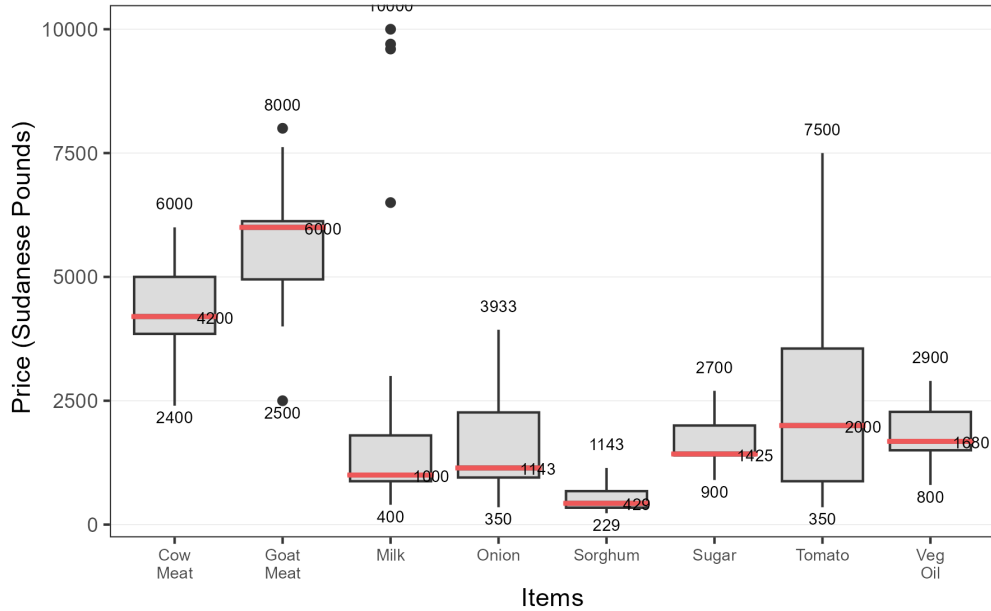
Cannot afford items	74%
Payment method not accepted	58%
Unpaid credit	14%
Cannot afford transport	13%
Cannot afford fuel	11%

<sup>23</sup> Values do not add up to 100% as vendors were allowed to select multiple options.

# DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES

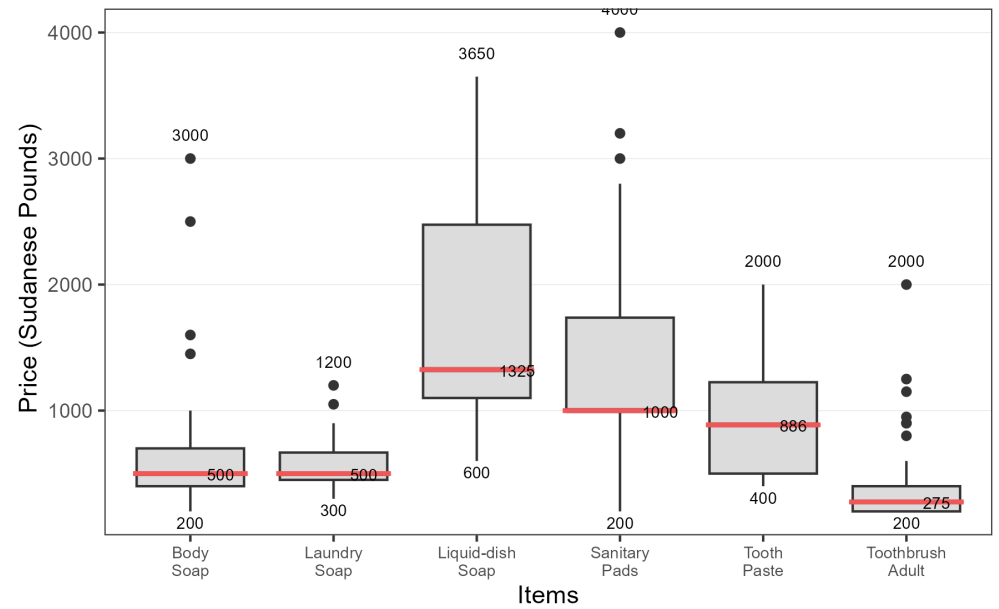
## Food items

Median prices aggregated at district level



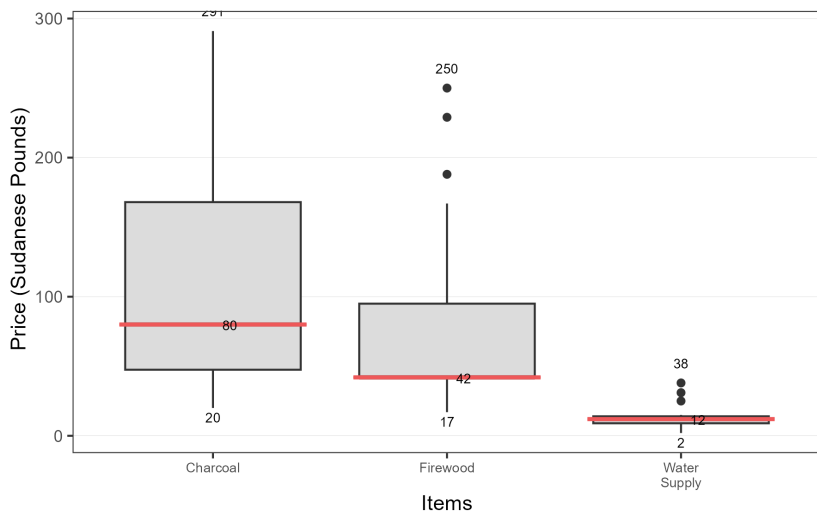
## Hygiene Items (NFIs)

Median prices aggregated at district level



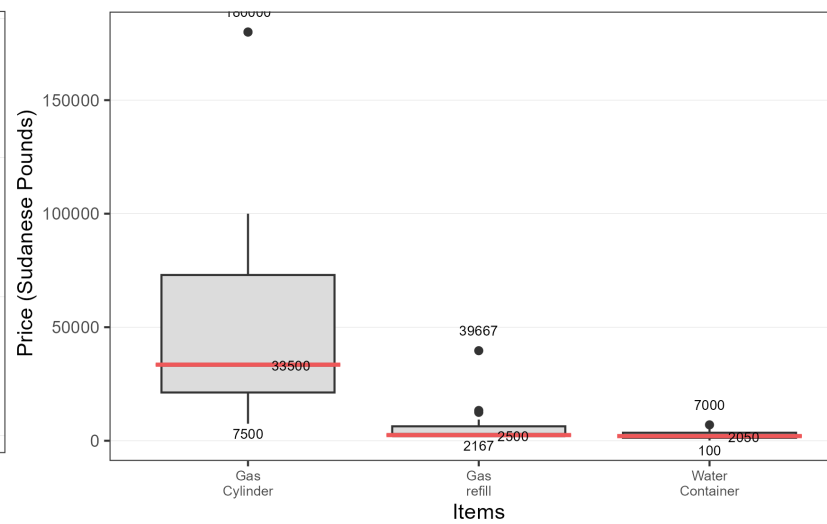
## Household Items 1 (NFIs)

Median prices aggregated at district level

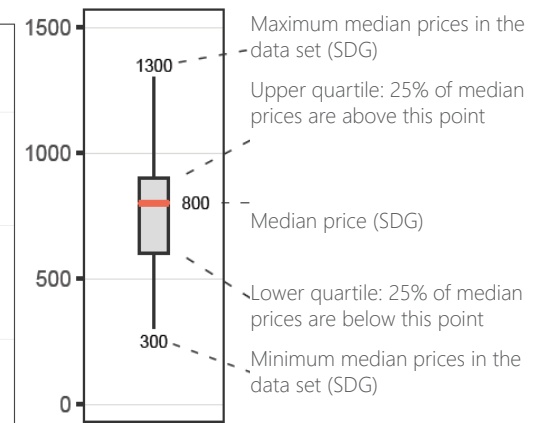


## Household Items 2 (NFIs)

Median prices aggregated at district level



## How to read a boxplot





## 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		
<b>Maximum score</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>South Darfur</b>																				
Kas	3	0	0	2	0	20	39	3	3	0	2	9	9	0	5	1	1	3	39	
Sharg Aj Jabal	4	0	1	2	0	7	14	2	3	0	0	9	9	0	6	0	3	3	28	
Beliel	9	0	4	2	0	19	38	4	4	0	4	7	7	0	7	2	3	2	46	
Nyala Shimal	9	0	4	2	0	20	40	6	4	0	6	6	6	0	2	1	1	0	42	
Nyala Janoub	4	0	1	2	0	17	34	2	4	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	32	
<b>West Darfur</b>																				
Ag Geneina	7	2	3	0	0	26	53	6	5	3	2	5	5	0	4	3	1	0	48	
<b>East Darfur</b>																				
Abu Jabrah	12	2	4	2	0	26	52	5	2	0	6	8	8	3	5	4	1	0	58	
Ad Du'ayn	6	0	2	2	0	24	48	4	2	0	4	9	9	0	4	2	1	1	46	
Assalaya	9	0	4	2	0	20	40	5	3	0	6	8	8	0	6	4	1	1	47	
<b>Central Darfur</b>																				
Shamal Jabal Marrah	9	2	3	0	1	24	48	6	6	0	4	8	8	0	6	4	0	2	52	
<b>South Kordofan</b>																				
Dilling	6	0	4	0	0	20	40	4	7	0	0	7	7	0	6	4	1	1	42	
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	6	0	2	2	0	20	41	7	6	0	6	9	9	0	8	4	1	3	50	
Kadugli	3	0	2	0	0	20	40	3	6	0	0	5	5	0	5	4	1	0	36	
<b>Blue Nile*</b>																				
Ed Damazine	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	30	60	8	7	6	2	5	5	0	n.a	n.a	2	3	n.a	
Al Kurmuk	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	26	51	9	8	9	0	8	8	6	n.a	n.a	2	2	n.a	
Ar Rusayris	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	30	60	7	8	3	2	9	9	0	n.a	n.a	3	1	n.a	
Geisan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	26	51	9	8	6	2	9	9	0	n.a	n.a	3	1	n.a	
Wad Al Mahi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	26	51	10	8	9	0	7	7	0	n.a	n.a	3	1	n.a	
<b>White Nile</b>																				
Ad Diwaim	22	6	4	2	3	29	58	10	9	3	6	9	9	3	6	4	2	0	79	
Rabak	6	0	2	2	0	30	59	6	6	3	2	6	6	0	4	4	0	0	51	
Kosti	6	0	2	2	0	24	47	8	7	6	2	8	8	0	4	4	0	0	49	
Aj Jabalain	25	8	4	2	3	30	60	7	9	0	4	6	6	0	7	4	2	1	75	
<b>Gedaref</b>																				
Basundah	25	8	4	2	3	22	45	8	9	0	6	6	6	6	10	4	3	3	77	
Al Galabat Al Gharbyah	25	8	4	2	3	26	53	7	8	0	4	4	4	0	10	4	3	3	72	
<b>Al Jazirah</b>																				
Medani Al Kubra	25	8	4	2	3	30	59	12	7	9	6	5	5	0	8	4	3	1	79	
Janub Al Jazira	25	8	4	2	3	26	51	12	8	9	4	9	9	6	5	4	1	0	81	
Al Hasahisa	25	8	4	2	3	29	58	13	8	9	6	6	6	0	8	4	3	1	81	
<b>Sennar</b>																				
Abu Hujar	25	8	4	2	3	30	60	9	9	3	4	4	4	6	8	4	3	1	81	
Sennar	25	8	4	2	3	30	60	12	7	9	6	8	8	0	6	4	1	1	81	
Ad Dali	25	8	4	2	3	27	54	5	9	0	0	5	5	3	7	4	1	2	71	
Ad Dinder	25	8	4	2	3	28	57	4	6	0	0	5	5	0	9	4	3	2	71	
As Suki	25	8	4	2	3	28	56	5	8	0	2	9	9	0	8	4	2	2	75	
Sharg Sennar	19	4	4	2	3	28	57	7	7	6	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	1	62	
Sinja	19	6	4	0	3	27	54	8	9	6	0	8	8	3	7	4	2	1	72	

14 \* Data collection in Blue Nile on the physical and partial infrastructure dimensions was not possible.

## MEDIAN 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	Gas Container 12.5L	Gas Refill 12.L	Charcoal 1kg	Firewood 1kg	Water Container 20L	Water supply 20L	Body Soap 125g	Tooth paste 100ml	Tooth brush 1piece	Laundry Soap 200g	Liquid Dish Soap 600ml	Sanitary Pads 8pieces
<b>South Darfur</b>																				
Kas	1143	2360	1500	1250	3500	4250	1500	1000	73000	9333	107	167	3500	25	3000	2000	2000	800	3000	3200
Sharg Aj Jabal	643	2286	n.a	n.a	3000	n.a	7500	2000	180000	n.a	291	83	5000	31	700	900	900	n.a	3000	2000
Beliel	714	2571	1500	400	4250	5000	6250	2000	180000	3333	200	42	5750	12	1600	1000	800	775	3650	1700
Nyala Shimal	1043	2357	1500	3000	4000	6000	2000	2250	80000	3000	160	83	n.a	12	n.a	1350	300	1050	3500	1750
Nyala Janoub	571	2257	2000	n.a	4100	5000	4500	2500	n.a	2417	255	92	n.a	12	1450	1650	1150	1200	2650	n.a
<b>West Darfur</b>																				
Ag Geneina	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	25000	8333	218	229	5000	12	306	1000	300	500	2000	3000
<b>East Darfur</b>																				
Abu Jabrah	700	3933	1450	3000	3900	4900	3200	2100	90000	39667	247	117	3800	14	900	1500	950	850	2400	2450
Ad Du'ayn	743	2697	1400	1600	3700	5000	3250	2000	100000	12500	80	133	3550	12	2500	1150	900	750	2500	2700
Assalaya	743	3000	1500	2400	3500	4550	1500	2650	100000	13333	164	83	3000	15	1000	1500	1250	900	2800	2800
<b>Central Darfur</b>																				
Wasat Jabal Marrah	536	350	1200	6500	2500	2500	1348	900	n.a	n.a	83	250	3250	9	500	1000	600	578	1500	4000
<b>South Kordofan</b>																				
Dilling	400	2000	2400	1600	2400	4800	500	2000	21250	7667	50	33	1350	5	700	700	300	667	1800	1600
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	514	2286	2900	900	2800	4400	350	2200	n.a	n.a	33	42	n.a	n.a	1000	1270	300	667	2000	1000
Kadugli*	733	1600	2557	10000	2800	5200	3200	2180	40000	2500	60	42	2250	8	417	1100	400	700	2571	1350
<b>Blue Nile</b>																				
Ed Damazine*	667	1600	1680	9700	5080	7620	3280	2700	45000	2400	n.a	n.a	200	12	511	754	250	435	1100	800
Al Kurmuk	350	1143	1600	n.a	4250	4250	500	1550	n.a	n.a	40	42	1500	n.a	615	873	300	500	2400	n.a
Ar Rusayris	429	1143	2250	600	4000	6500	5000	1400	40000	2500	60	42	n.a	n.a	685	647	200	500	1100	800
Geisan	357	1429	1600	n.a	5000	6000	400	1550	n.a	n.a	40	42	1500	n.a	667	873	250	500	1470	n.a
Wad Al Mahi	343	1143	800	600	4000	6000	500	1450	n.a	n.a	20	17	1250	5	774	794	200	500	2640	n.a
<b>White Nile</b>																				
Ad Diwaim	448	929	1550	1000	4150	7000	1000	1400	35000	2333	27	28	150	62	400	500	200	325	1150	1000
Rabak*	333	1500	2400	9600	6000	7000	1600	1340	26500	2167	180	50	2000	38	500	1000	400	500	1200	1100
Kosti	714	571	1800	1200	4000	4000	2500	1200	30000	2333	260	n.a	n.a	15	500	1000	400	500	1200	800
Aj Jabalain	343	857	1150	1200	4500	6000	1000	1400	20000	2333	73	25	100	2	300	400	200	450	1100	1000
<b>Gedaref</b>																				
Basundah	343	857	1200	800	4000	5000	500	1400	n.a	n.a	40	54	n.a	n.a	400	500	200	400	750	1000
Al Galabat Al	286	857	1200	700	4800	6000	2375	1400	n.a	n.a	40	104	3000	6	450	500	200	500	950	1500
<b>Al Jazirah</b>																				
Medani Al Kubra	343	857	1200	800	4000	5000	500	1400	n.a	n.a	40	54	n.a	n.a	400	500	200	400	750	1000
Janub Al Jazira	286	857	1200	700	4800	6000	2375	1400	n.a	n.a	40	104	3000	6	450	500	200	500	950	1500
Al Hasahisa	257	175	2500	2700	4000	5000	3000	1200	3000	NA	3000	288	3000	12	2000	1400	500	450	1500	1050
<b>Sennar</b>																				
Abu Hujar	300	857	2400	1000	5000	6000	500	1400	7500	2333	40	42	450	n.a	400	500	200	500	1100	1000
Sennar	429	1143	2000	900	5200	8000	5000	1400	8500	2667	100	21	7000	10	400	1500	200	500	1000	1000
Ad Dali	286	857	2400	1000	4750	5000	500	1550	9000	n.a	60	42	n.a	11	450	500	200	400	1100	1000
Ad Dinder	229	1071	1900	1000	6000	7500	5375	1400	33500	2500	100	n.a	n.a	n.a	700	1250	250	450	1200	1000
As Suki	229	1143	2400	800	4800	6000	4375	1400	7500	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	300	500	200	500	994	200
Sharg Sennar	571	1429	2250	900	5500	6000	6250	1000	35000	2667	100	42	1800	10	200	1500	200	300	600	1500
Sinja	286	1143	1750	1000	5000	5750	2750	1400	28750	2417	60	42	500	15	300	500	200	367	1100	1000
<b>Overall median</b>	429	1143	1680	1000	4200	6000	2000	1425	33500	2500	80	42	2050	12	500	886.5	275	500	1325	1000

\*Food items monitored by WFP. Food items monitored included dry milk instead of fresh milk, presented as the mean of prices monitored.

## MEDIAN stock level (days)

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	Gas Container 12.5L	Gas Refill 12.L	Charcoal 1kg	Firewood 1kg	Water Container 20L	Water supply 20L	Body Soap 125g	Tooth paste 100ml	Tooth brush 1piece	Laundry Soap 200g	Liquid Dish Soap 600ml	Sanitary Pads 8pieces
<b>South Darfur</b>																				
Kas	3.5	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	10	20	15.5	10	1	1	10	10	10	14	7	4
Sharg Aj Jabal	4.5	4.5	n.a	n.a	1		4.5	7	13	n.a	7	3	6.5	6.5	4	5.5	14	n.a	6	7
Belief	6.5	7	8	7	2	1	5	7.5	20	5	6	6	6.5	5	5.5	6	6.5	6	6	6
Nyala Shimal	13	6.5	10	3	3	2	3	5	20	4	5	6	n.a	2.5	n.a	15	12	5	10	5.5
Nyala Janoub	3	4	4.5	n.a	3	2	3	4	n.a	7.5	5	4.5	n.a	2	5.5	4	4.5	5	6	n.a
<b>West Darfur</b>																				
Ag Geneina	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	30	30	15	10	3	3	11	15	30	7	24	7
<b>East Darfur</b>																				
Abu Jabrah	4	3	4.5	1	1	1	3	7.5	6.5	10.5	6	5.5	3.5	2	6.5	8	7.5	4.5	5	5.5
Ad Du'ayn	8	7	12	1	1	1	7	12	30	30	15	3	16	1	10	14	10	7	7	8
Assalaya	5	7	5	1	1	1	7	8.5	30	30	15	2	14	1.5	1	15	30	4.5	8.5	7
<b>Central Darfur</b>																				
Wasat Jabal Marrah	6	7	7	7	7	1	7	4	n.a	n.a	5	7	2	1	7	15	20	7	14	14
<b>South Kordofan</b>																				
Dilling	20	1	5	0.5	3	2	7	3.5	0	0	9.5	6	1	1	5	15	15	10	4.5	2.5
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	4	2	7	0	0	0.5	14.5	7	n.a	n.a	15	8.5	n.a	n.a	30	15	15	6.5	7	15
Kadugli*	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1	1	3	2	7	1	22.5	30	30	30	30	30
<b>Blue Nile</b>																				
Ed Damazine*	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	7	7	n.a	n.a	1	1	30	22.5	30	30	30	30
Al Kurmuk	7	0.5	8.5	n.a	7	7	7	10	n.a	n.a	9	0	0	n.a	15	15	15	15	15	n.a
Ar Rusayris	7	4	4	1	2	2	5	4.5	3.5	7	5	7	n.a	n.a	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	15
Geisan	7	3	6.5	1	1	1	8.5	2.5	n.a	n.a	5	15	7	n.a	18	18	18	18	18	n.a
Wad Al Mahi	7	7	7	1	3	3	15	8.5	n.a	n.a	6	3.5	0	0	14	14	14	14	14	n.a
<b>White Nile</b>																				
Ad Diwaim	60	2.5	22.5	1	0.5	0.5	22.5	25	60	30	6	10	1	12.5	30	30	30	30	30	30
Rabak*	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kosti	2	3	11	1.5	2	1	2	3	7	7	2	n.a	n.a	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Aj Jabalain	20	5.5	25	1	1	1.5	25	30	60	20	10.5	6	9	9	12.5	25	30	15	30	25
<b>Gedaref</b>																				
Basundah	20	10	20	1	1	2	20	20	n.a	n.a	17.5	12.5	n.a	n.a	27.5	20	20	22.5	15	21.5
Al Galabat Al	7.5	6	10	1	1	1	15	10	n.a	n.a	6.5	6	2	1	25.5	20.5	25.5	15	4.5	16.5
<b>Al Jazirah</b>																				
Medani Al Kubra	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	8	4.5	4.5	8.5	n.a	6	10	15	30	10	20	20
Janub Al Jazira	9.5	3.5	14.5	1	2	1.5	12	10	n.a	1	5	n.a	n.a	17.5	12	12.5	17.5	8.5	12	17.5
Al Hasahisa	10	2.5	30	1	1.5	1.5	30	14.5	6.5	6	7	n.a	12	8.5	25	30	40	22	30	50
<b>Sennar</b>																				
Abu Hujar	11	3	6	1	1	1	7	3	0	1.5	3	2	6	22.5	15	10	7	7	8.5	10
Sennar	1.5	2	7	0	0	0	10	5	0	2	15	7	15	50	7	15	20	15	10	32.5
Ad Dali	2	3	4	1	2.5	2	4	2.5	0	n.a	2.5	1	n.a	1	12.5	15	25	15	10	12.5
Ad Dinder	5	22.5	22.5	1	7	14	60	10	6.5	3	30	n.a	n.a	22.5	22	75	75	12	30	90
As Suki	90	20	14.5	2	1	1	30	6	22.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	5	20	15	17	13.5	20	
Sharg Sennar	5	7	15	1	1.5	1.5	7	10	0	0	10	6	3	1	15	7	7	7	7	7
Sinja	45	4	11	1	1	1	25	7	25	18.5	10	90	20	7	17	27.5	30	15	15	30

\*Food items monitored by WFP does not include the days of stock for each items.

## 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.

This findings presented in this factsheet are based on the JMMI conducted from 3-13 December 2023. 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)<sup>24</sup>, 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 4 localities (Ed Damazin, Rabak and Kadugli) the prices of the food items were collected by World Food Programme (WFP). Because the prices monitored by WFP were only available as means, these figures were used to calculate the overall median costs of the MEB at state and national level.
- Food prices were not recorded in two localities in December 2023: in Ag Geneina (West Darfur) and Medani Al Kubra (Al Jazirah). The food MEB is noted as not available and the interim MEB as incomplete for those two localities.
- 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.
- Data collection on the accessibility and infrastructure dimensions of the Market

Functionality Score (MFS) was not possible in Blue Nile. Those dimensions for all localities in Blue Nile are noted as not available, and the MFS score as unavailable.

- Under the MFS, RE.1 and RE.2 have been removed to calculate the resilience dimension. It is calculated solely based on RE.3 and RE.4.

## 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

- NRC - Norwegian Refugee Council
- ACTED - Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
- ADRA - Adventist Development Council Agency
- CRS - Catholic Relief Services
- AFRCO - African Relief Committee Organisation
- SI - Solidarité International
- Save the Children
- MC - Mercy Corps

## 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).

<sup>24</sup> Food items monitored included dry milk instead of fresh milk, presented as the mean of prices.