MARKET OVERVIEW

Sudan | Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

February 2025

KEY INDICATORS

Cost of MEB	Cost of MEB with top-up items	USD / SDG
411,599 SDG	470,724 SDG	1,990 SDG
207 USD	237 USD	
Change since January 2025:	Change since January 2025:	Change since January 2025:
▼ - 2,679 SDG	▲ + 2,821 SDG	▲ + 3 SDG
▼ - 1%	▲ + 1%	▲ + 0.2%

Key Findings

- Overall, the highest median prices for the Minimum Expenditure Baskets (MEB) were observed in White Nile, South Darfur and South Kordofan. The **most expensive MEBs both with and without top-up items were recorded in Al Fasher locality** in North Darfur state (665,891 SDG and 606,891 SDG respectively). Other localities with high MEBs with top-up items included**:** Kadugli (598,708 SDG) and Dilling (550,387 SDG) in South Kordofan, and Abu Jabrah in East Darfur (591,772 SDG)
- The **median cost of the non-food items (NFIs) without top-up in the MEB increased by 15% from January (106,254 SDG) to February 2025 (121,707 SDG) across the assessed localities.** This can be attributed to an overall increase in the price of all NFIs, particularly sanitary pads (+33%) and water (+21%), between January and February 2025.
- The most expensive NFIs component of the MEB (without top-up items) was reported in Kas, South Darfur (191,850 SDG) and the lowest in Mukjar, Central Darfur (69,925 SDG).
- The **median cost of the food items in the national MEB indicated a decrease of 8% from January (237,262 SDG) to February (219,129 SDG).** The most expensive food components of the MEB were reported in **Al Fasher, North Darfur (419,979 SDG)** while the lowest food prices were reported in East Darfur in the locality of Abu Karinka (143,721 SDG).
- Overall, **markets tended to be the least functional in Central Darfur state** where 3 out of the 5 markets assessed scored less than 50 out of the maximum total score of 100, although **Al Fasher (North Darfur) registered the lowest score (23).** Additionally, findings from this assessment show that most of the markets reported challenges in the supply chain & restocking, followed by financial barriers to access markets, notably liquidity challenges.

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 **10th to 17th February 2025.**

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
26	Assessed localities
722	Key informants (vendors)
19	Commodities assessed*

* During the round of February, prices were collected for an additional food commodity: Ful Masri. This commodity has not been included in the MEB calculation.

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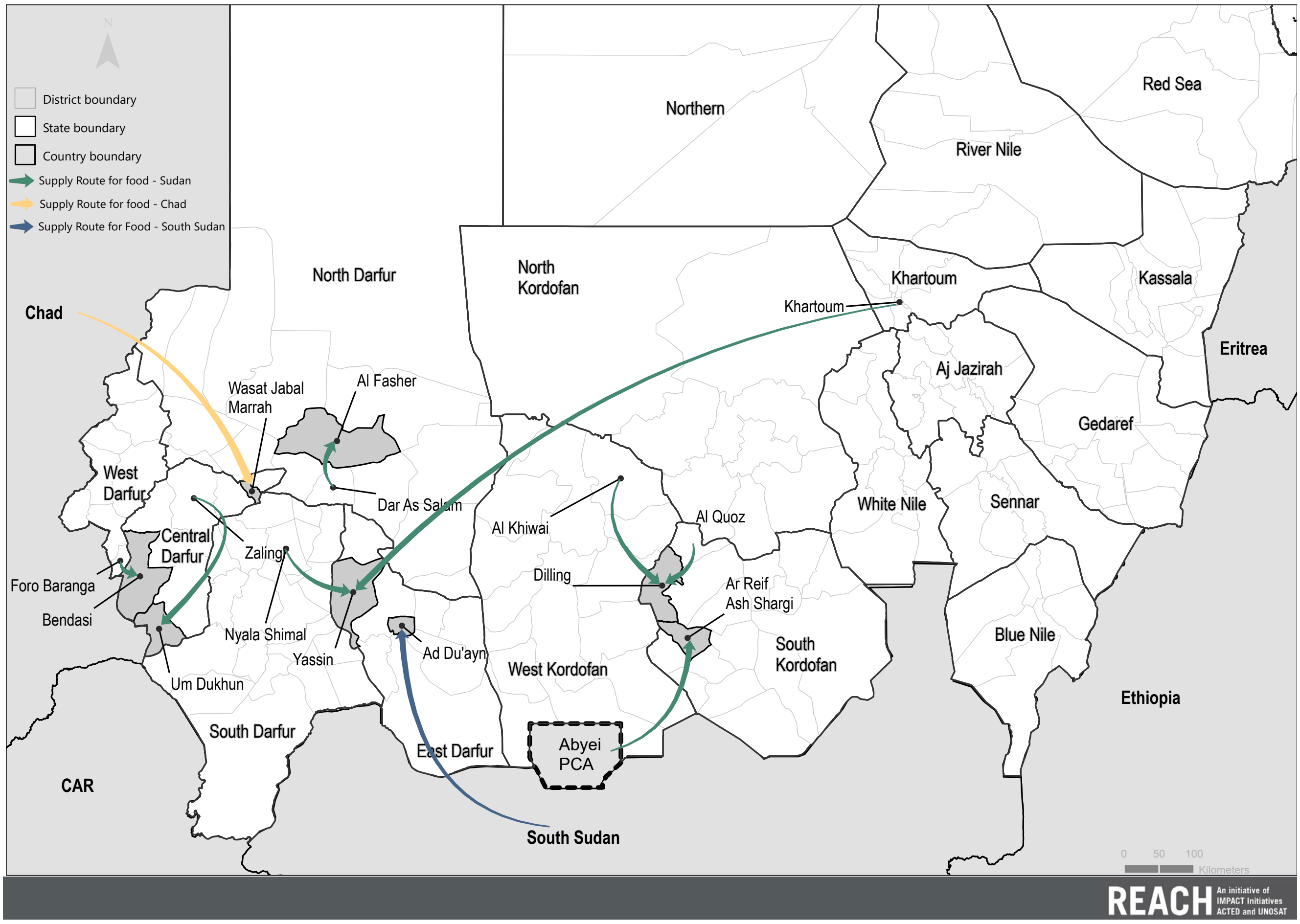
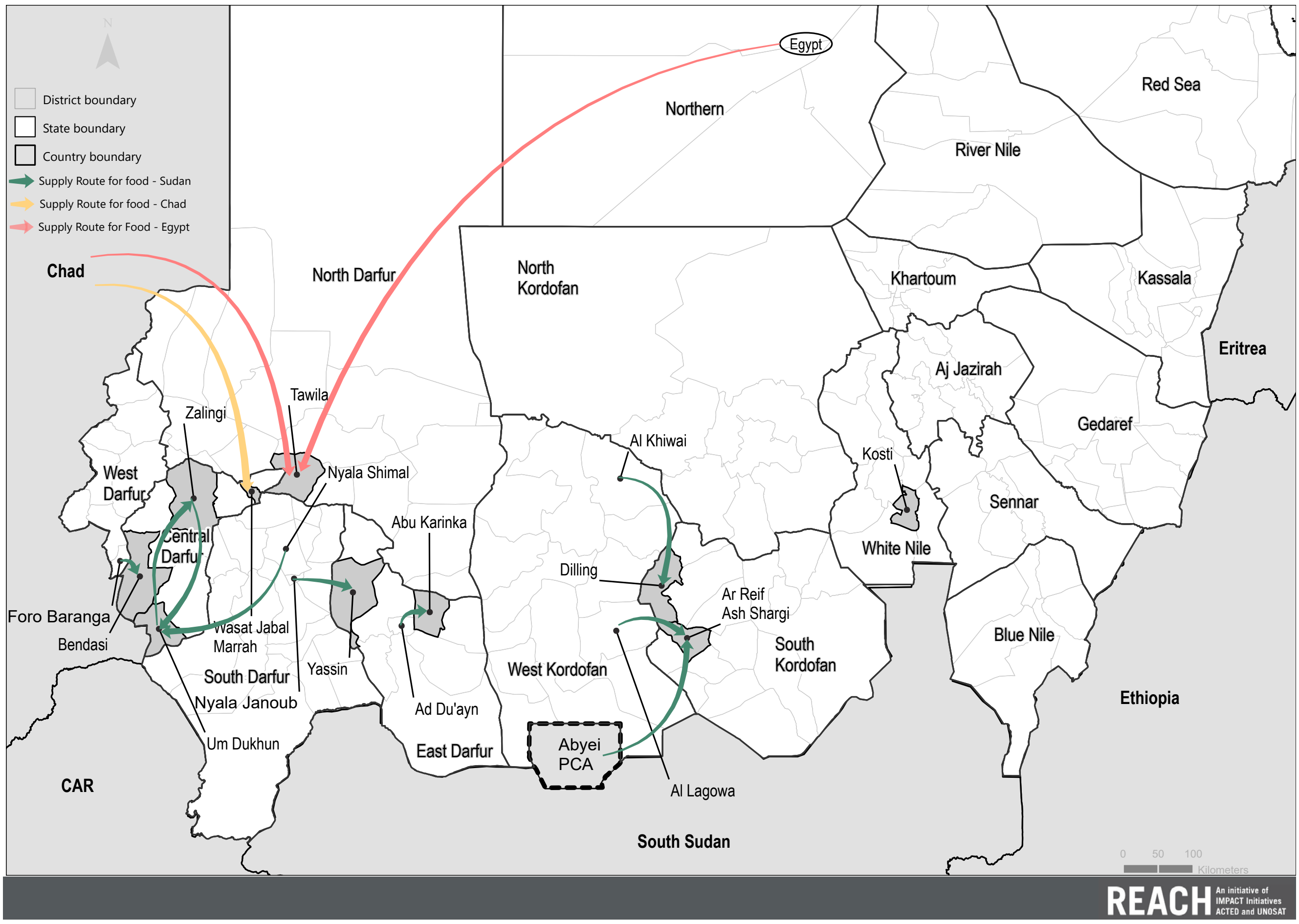
Main supply routes for food items (from supplier to vendor)



Main supply routes for NFIs (from supplier to vendor)



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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
Dried tomatoes	1 kilogram (kg)	4.5 kg
Sugar	1 kilogram (kg)	7.2 kg

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 mililiters (ml)	1 tube
Toothbrush	1 piece (pc)	1 piece
Laundry soap	200 grams (g)	6 bars
Liquid dish soap	600 mililiters (ml)	1 bottle
Sanitary pads	8 pieces/1package	3 packages

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 kg
Water container	20 liters (L)	1 L

* Liquefied petroleum gas

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

[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.

[3] Please note that the round of February registered a reduced coverage due the US funding freeze, which impacted on the oparational capacity of the JMMI partners thus forcing the postponement (more or less one week) of the data collection.

February 2025 MEB key findings

- The cost of the median national MEB (without top-up items) across the assessed localities revealed a **decrease of 1% compared to January (414,278 SDG)**, reaching a total cost of **411,599 SDG (207 USD) in February**.
- This can be attributed to a **decrease of the food component of the MEB (-8%)**, due to an overall decrease in the price of sorghum (-25%), goat meat (-19%), onions (-13%) and vegetable oil (-9%) between January and February 2025.

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

MEB by locality[3]

Location	Median MEB cost (SDG)	% change since January*	Median MEB with top-up (SDG)	Median MEB with top-up (USD)
Central Darfur				
Bendasi	386,003	▼ -9	462,503	232
Mukjar	397,667	- na	456,667	229
Um Dukhun	388,796	▲ +14	459,296	231
Wasat Jabal Marrah	453,386	▲ +4	519,886	261
East Darfur				
Abu Jabrah	526,272	▲ +8	591,772	297
Ad Du'ayn	404,495	▼ -16	459,995	231
Abu Karinka	330,183	▲ +5	385,183	194
Yassin	336,068	▼ -22	402,568	202
North Darfur				
Al Fasher	606,891	- na	665,891	335
Kutum	369,958	▼ -2	429,208	216
Tawila	344,856	- na	403,856	203
South Darfur				
Kas	452,371	▲ +23	511,371	257
Nyala Janoub	468,108	▲ +4	533,108	268
South Kordofan				
Abu Jubayhah	385,673	▲ +1	441,173	222
Ar Rashad	395,269	▼ -6	454,269	228
Dilling	491,387	▼ -1	550,387	277
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	432,028	▲ +4	488,528	245
Kadugli	541,652	▲ +15	598,708	301
White Nile				
Ad Diwaim	465,277	▼ -12	545,277	274
Kosti	433,331	▼ -2	493,331	248
Aj Jabalain	438,248	- na	480,748	242
Overall	**411,599**		**468,294**	**235**

* Variation between the MEB (**with top-up items**) of the previous month and the MEB (**with top-up items**) of the current month.

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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 marked-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.

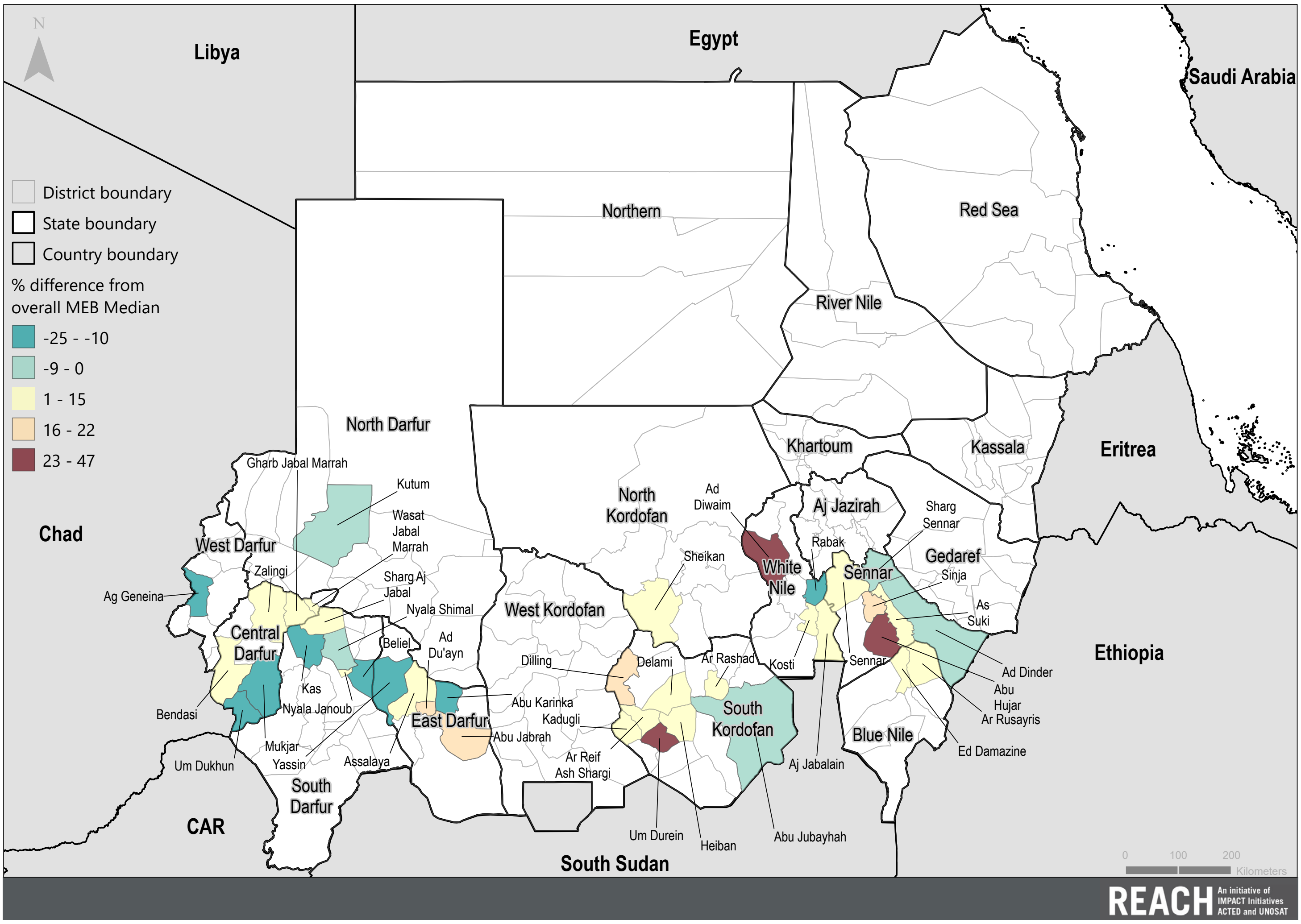
- **Accessibility (25%)**: physical and social access to markets
- **Availability (30%)**: ability of markets to consistently supply core commodities
- **Affordability (15%)**: financial access to markets and price volatility
- **Resilience (20%)**: vulnerability of supply chains and ease of restocking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

MFS key findings*

- Overall the markets assessed indicated an average functionality, with only **5 out of 26 assessed markets reporting an MFS of less than 50, three of which in Central Darfur:** Mukjar (34), Bendasi (39) and Wasat Jabal Marrah (42); one in South Kordofan state, in Kadugli (38); and one in North Darfur state, in Al Fasher (23).
- **A majority (n=17/26) of assessed markets reported a score below average (less than 10) in the resilience pillar,** highlighting the existing vulnerabilities of supply chains and challenges of restocking
- **A considerable number of assessed markets (n=12/26) reported a score below average (less than 13) in the accessibility pillar**, resulting as an additional challenge impacting the overall market functionality.

* MFS scores per pillar and locality illustrated in the table in the Appendix (page 9).

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



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AVAILABILITY OF FOOD ITEMS

Overall, **more than half the vendors reported the availability of all monitored food items** in their markets, **except for milk (reported limited to not availability by 51% of the vendors)**.

Availability of food products varies among states. **In Central Darfur, a majority of vendors reported limited availability of several commodities**, including milk (86%), dried tomatoes (72%), cow meat (54%), vegetable oil (54%) and goat meat (53%). In parallel, **limited to no availability of sorghum has also been reported in Central Darfur (46%) and North Darfur (26%).**

EVOLUTION OF FOOD PRICES

At the national level, the median cost of the food components in the national **MEB decreased by 9 USD (18,132 SDG) from January (237,262 SDG) to February 2025 (219,129 SDG).**

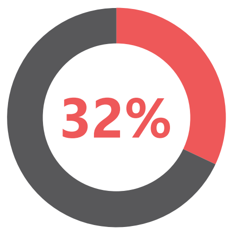
Food price evolution varied across states and localities, with the **highest MEB food costs observed in Al Fasher** (North Darfur), **Kadugli** (South Kordofan) **and Abu Jabrah** (East Darfur). The difference from the national MEB for the food costs was +93%, +68% and +57% in the three mentioned localities respectively.

In fact, **the prices of all food commodities in Al Fasher were more than 50% above the national average**, with onions and sorghum being respectively 308% and 129% above the national average. In line with that, more than half the vendors in Al Fasher reported limited to no availablity of onions (58%) and sorghum (67%), as well as of all other food commodities.

The highest variances in the monthly cost of the food basket between January and February 2025 were reported in Kadugli (South Kordofan, increased by 28%) and Ad Du'ayn (East Darfur, decreased by 41%).

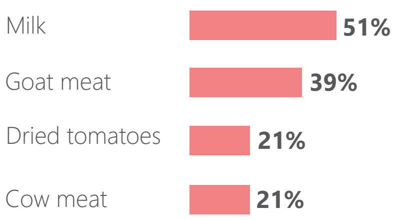
MEB - Food Items

Location	Median food cost (SDG)	Median food cost (USD)		% change since January 2025
Central Darfur				
Bendasi	201,868	101	▼	-19
Mukjar	256,980	129	-	na
Um Dukhun	208,556	105	▲	+17
Wasat Jabal Marrah	269,874	136	▲	+3
East Darfur				
Abu Jabrah	340,760	171	▲	+13
Ad Du'ayn	185,583	93	▼	-41
Abu Karinka	143,721	72	▼	-15
Yassin	156,256	79	▼	-12
North Darfur				
Al Fasher	419,979	211	-	na
Kutum	212,602	107	▲	+4
Tawila	191,989	96	-	na
South Darfur				
Kas	189,759	95	-	0
Nyala Janoub	252,596	127	▼	-7
South Kordofan				
Abu Jubayhah	227,177	114	▼	-2
Ar Rashad	211,266	106	▼	-17
Dilling	312,429	157	▼	-4
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	250,059	126	▲	+2
Kadugli	365,458	184	▲	+28
White Nile				
Ad Diwaim	284,181	143	▼	-7
Kosti	215,081	108	▼	-18
Aj Jabalain	249,583	125	-	na
Overall	**219,129**	**110**		



of interviewed vendors (n=159/500) reported **mostly relying on a single supplier for food items.**

% of vendors reporting limited to no availability of key food items at time of data collection



4.3 days

average time reported by vendors to **stock food items.**

1 day

average time reported by vendors to **restock food items.**

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AVAILABILITY OF NFIs

In February, a majority of vendors reported the **availability of NFI items, with the exception of the LPG refill (reported limited to no availability by 83% of the vendors), water containers (58%) and sanitary pads (43%)**. In addition, many vendors reported **difficulties in purchasing body soap (38%), dish soap (30%), and laundry soap (26%)**. At the state level, vendors in Central Darfur highlithed a significant unavailability of hygiene NFIs.

EVOLUTION OF NFIs PRICES

At the national level, the median cost of the **NFIs MEB with top-up items**, **increased by 11 USD (20,953 SDG) from January (159,879 SDG) to February 2025 (180,832 SDG).** In parallel, the **national NFIs MEB without top-up items** registered an **increase of 8 USD (15,453 SDG) between January (106,254 SDG) and February 2025 (121,707 SDG).**

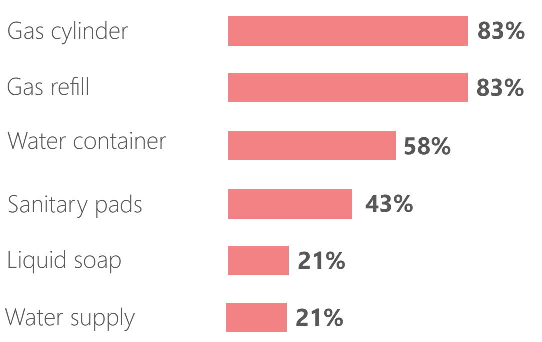
This can be explained by the **overall increase of the prices of all the NFIs**. In particular, the items that registered the highest price increase between January and February 2025 were sanitary pads (+33%), water container (+24%), and water (+21%).

Out of the 18 localities assessed both in January and February 2025, a majority (13) registered an increase in the MEB of NFIs. The highest variations in the NFIs' MEB between January and February were reported in Kas (South Darfur, increased by 61%) and in Ad Diwaim (White Nile, decreased by 22%).

MEB - NFIs

Location	Median MEB cost (SDG)	% change since January 2025*		Median MEB with top-up (SDG)	Median MEB with top-up (USD)
Central Darfur					
Bendasi	113,373	-	0	189,873	95
Mukjar	69,925	-	na	128,925	65
Um Dukhun	109,479	▲	+17	179,979	90
Wasat Jabal Marrah	112,750	▲	+8	179,250	90
East Darfur					
Abu Jabrah	114,750	▲	+1	180,250	91
Ad Du'ayn	148,150	▲	+21	203,650	102
Abu Karinka	115,700	▲	+35	170,700	86
Yassin	109,050	▼	-35	175,550	88
North Darfur					
Al Fasher	116,150	-	na	175,150	88
Kutum	86,594	▼	-10	145,844	73
Tawila	82,105	-	na	141,105	71
South Darfur					
Kas	191,850	▲	+61	250,850	126
Nyala Janoub	144,750	▲	+24	209,750	105
South Kordofan					
Abu Jubayhah	87,734	▲	+8	143,234	72
Ar Rashad	113,241	▲	+9	172,241	87
Dilling	108,196	▲	+6	167,196	84
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	111,207	▲	+10	167,707	84
Kadugli	105,433	▼	-1	162,488	82
White Nile					
Ad Diwaim	110,333	▼	-22	190,333	96
Kosti	147,489	▲	+22	207,489	104
Aj Jabalain	117,903	-	na	160,403	81
Overall	**121,707**			**180,832**	**91**

% of vendors by NFIs reportedly limitedly available and/or completely unavailable at time of data collection



Reported time required by vendors to stock and restock household NFIs and hygiene NFIs at the time of data collection:

	Household NFIs	Hygiene NFIs
Stock	9.5 days	12.7 days
Restock	4.8 days	1.3 days

44% of interviewed vendors (n=91/207) reported **mostly relying on a single supplier for household items.**

31% of interviewed vendors (n=88/283) reported **mostly relying on a single supplier for hygiene items.**

* Variation between the MEB NFIs (**with top-up items**) of the previous month and the MEB NFIs (**with top-up items**) of the current month.

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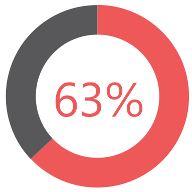
MARKET FUNCTIONALITY

A significant proportion of vendors (78%) reported **limited challenges in accessing markets**. However, results at state level highlight **access contraints in Central Darfur (56%) and North Darfur (33%)**. Vendors in Central Darfur primarily reported the feeling of unsafety (22%) and limited or lack of transportation (20%), while vendors in North Darfur highlighted ongoing conflict (29%) and hazards or damage on roads (15%). **The differences in findings across states highlight the contextual factors that potentially impact access to markets.**

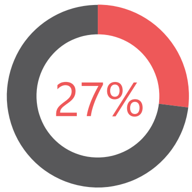
Over half the vendors (63%) cited financial challenges over security issues impacting on customers. **Over a third of these vendors (40%) reported liquidity issues as the main challenge, followed by the unaffordability of goods (34%) and inaccessibility to multiple payment modalities (27%) as the top three financial challenges.**

Additionally, half the vendors (50%) reported difficulties keeping their business operational and well-stocked, mainly due to the prices charged by suppliers (26%), the limited availability of core goods (20%) and liquidity issues (18%).

Finally, **31% of the vendors reported difficulties obtaining enough items to meet costumers' demand,** primarily due to **reduced production (22%), increased demand (16%), and reduced availability of items on the suppliers' side (15%).**

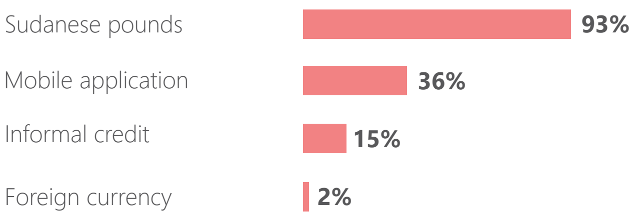


of interviewed vendors reported **financial challenges limiting travelling to their market or buying the goods they sell**, during the month prior to data collection.

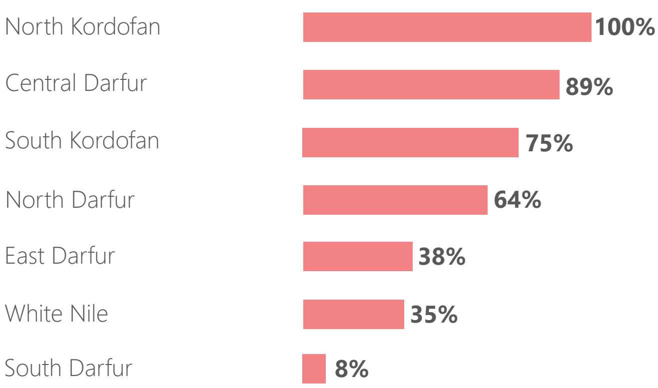


of interviewed vendors reported **security factors having a negative impact on their business, their customers, or them personally while working,** during the month prior to data collection.

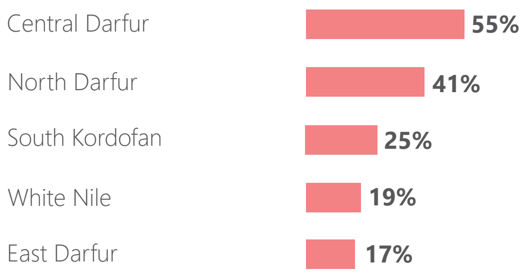
Most reported payment modalities accepted by vendors the month before data collection (multiple selection)



% of interviewed vendors reporting financial challenges limiting travelling to their market or buying the goods they sell, by state



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

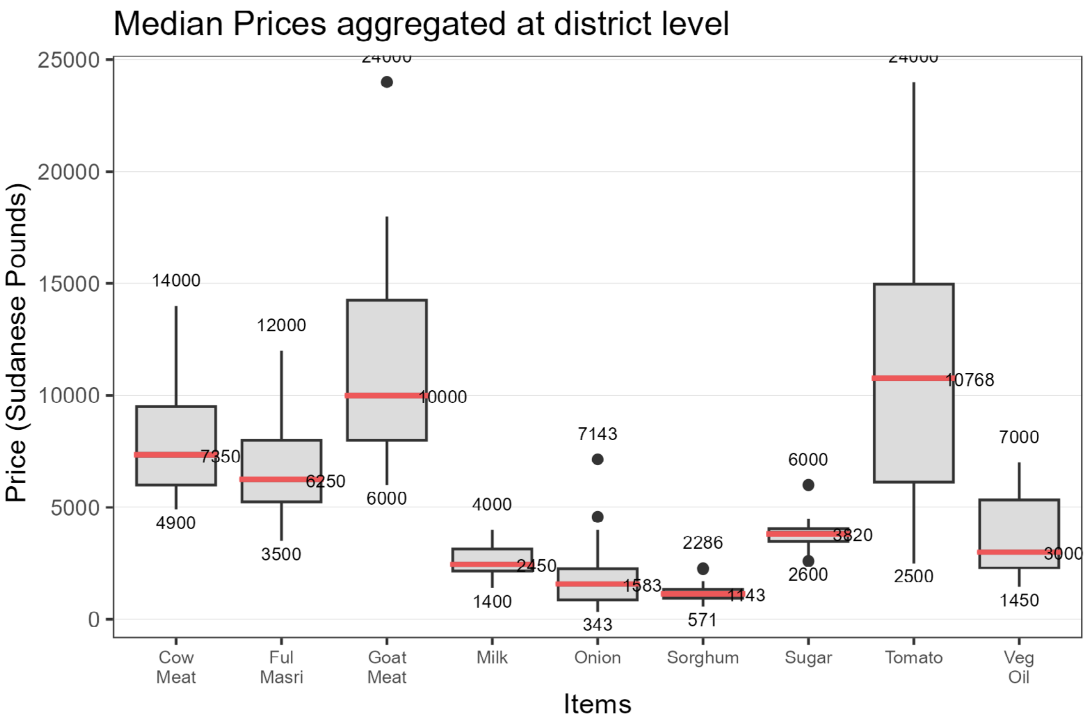


50% of the vendors (n=363/722) reported **facing difficulties keeping their business operational and well-stocked.**

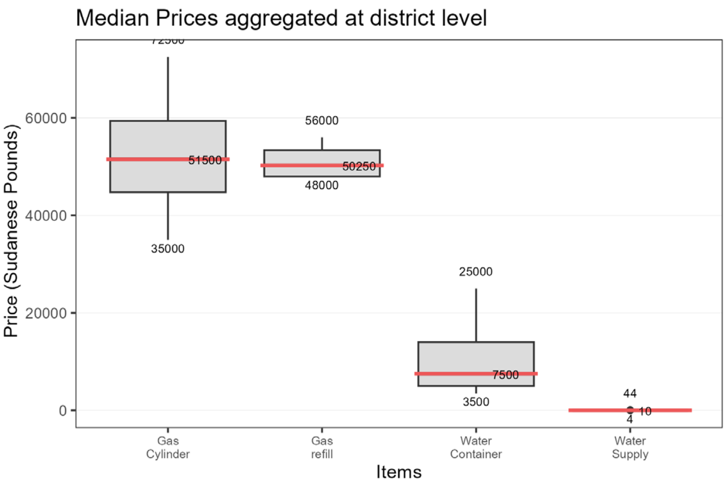
Main security challenges cited by vendors having a negative impact on their business/customers/work (multiple selection)

DISRTIBUTION OF PRICES

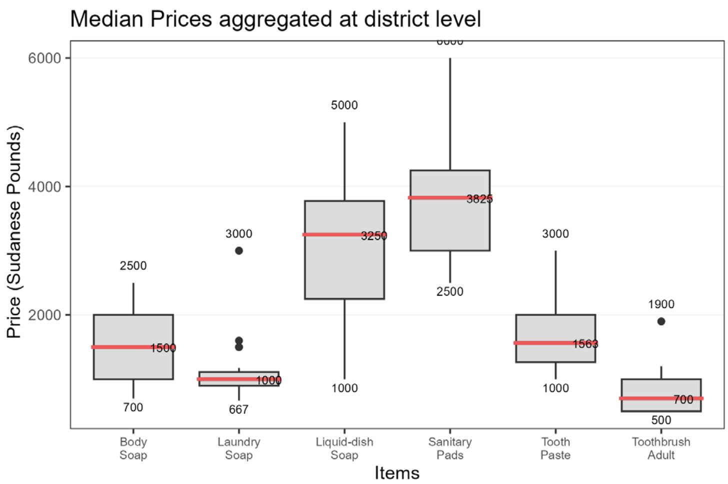
Food Items



Household Items (NFIs)



Hygiene Items (NFIs)



MARKET FUNCTIONALITY SCORE (MSF) PER LOCALITY

Localities	Accessibility	Availability	Affordability	Resilience	Infrastructure	Total MFS
Maximum score	**25**	**30**	**15**	**20**	**10**	**100**
Central Darfur						
Bendasi	3	18	7	6	5	39
Mukjar	6	16	8	0	5	34
Um Dukhun	10	21	6	9	6	51
Zalingi	12	22	5	8	5	51
Wasat Jabal Marrah	12	16	4	6	5	42
East Darfur						
Abu Jabrah	25	25	11	11	6	79
Ad Du'ayn	21	25	12	6	7	70
Abu Karinka	12	23	4	3	10	52
Yassin	12	24	4	9	10	58
North Darfur						
Al Fasher	0	8	4	5	6	23
Kutum	12	23	8	10	6	59
Melit	25	24	8	14	7	78
Kernoi	25	13	12	3	4	56
Tawila	22	19	9	6	6	62
North Kordofan						
Sheikan	25	24	4	1	7	61
South Darfur						
Kas	25	25	11	11	7	79
Nyala Janoub	25	25	12	7	5	74
South Kordofan						
Abu Jubayhah	25	24	9	17	4	79
Ar Rashad	25	23	12	19	8	87
Dilling	21	23	3	11	6	64
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	24	25	8	9	9	75
Kadugli	3	21	3	5	6	38
White Nile						
Ad Diwaim	22	27	7	13	10	79
Rabak	12	28	7	8	8	63
Kosti	12	28	7	9	9	65
Aj Jabalain	22	27	4	12	9	74

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MEDIAN FOOD ITEM PRICES PER LOCALITY (in SDG)

Localities	Sorghum grain	Onions	Vegetable Oil	Milk (fresh)	Cow Meat (fresh)	Goat meat (fresh)	Dried tomatoes	Sugar
Unit	**1kg**	**1kg**	**1L**	**1L**	**1kg**	**1kg**	**1kg**	**1kg**
Central Darfur								
Bendasi	1,000	1,124	1,500	1,500	6,000	9,000	12,500	3,820
Mukjar	750	2,247	3,750	2,500	6,000	7,750	24,000	3,820
Um Dukhun	1,250	1,500	2,083	3,000	7,000	10,000	6,250	3,820
Zalingi	1,339	1,500	2,042	na	7,000	10,000	na	3,820
Wasat Jabal Marrah	1,000	4,000	4,500	na	5,000	8,000	18,000	4,045
East Darfur								
Abu Jabrah	2,238	2,257	2,625	2,200	5,900	8,000	17,000	3,950
Ad Du'ayn	1,000	343	3,375	230	6,250	11,500	9,000	4,000
Abu Karinka	571	1,798	2,400	4,000	8,000	10,000	2,500	3,473
Yassin	714	2,247	3,000	2,000	7,000	10,000	2,500	4,045
North Darfur								
Al Fasher	2,286	7,143	7,000	na	12,000	15,000	13,500	6,000
Kutum	840	2,000	5,333	na	6,000	6,000	11,250	4,214
Kernoi	na	na	na	na	6,000	7,000	na	na
Tawila	680	2,000	4,667	na	6,000	7,000	10,286	4,045
South Darfur								
Kas	1,143	429	2,750	3,600	8,000	9,500	4,250	4,150
Nyala Janoub	1,214	1,583	2,000	2,400	7,700	9,250	17,000	3,950
South Kordofan								
Abu Jubayhah	971	857	7,000	2,400	10,000	18,000	11,250	3,146
Ar Rashad	929	1,000	6,400	1,400	11,000	16,000	10,000	3,146
Dilling	1,286	3,143	4,800	4,000	8,000	12,000	20,000	4,500
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	1,000	4,571	2,300	1,600	8,000	12,000	14,286	3,900
Kadugli	1,384	na	6,000	290	8,500	13,750	32,000	6,500
White Nile								
Ad Diwaim	1,714	857	6,000	2,500	14,000	24,000	10,000	2,800
Kosti	1,333	643	3,000	2,400	12,000	24,000	5,750	2,600
Aj Jabalain	1,429	714	6,000	2,600	12,000	15,000	10,000	2,700

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MEDIAN NON FOOD ITEM PRICES PER LOCALITY (in SDG)

Localities	Gas cylinder	Gas refill	Water container	Water supply	Body soap	Toothpaste	Toothbrush	Laudry soap	Liquid dish soap	Sanitary pads
Unit	**12.5L**	**4L**	**20L**	**20L**	**125g**	**100ml**	**1piece**	**200g**	**600ml**	**8pieces**
Central Darfur										
Bendasi	na	na	25,000	10	2,000	2,381	500	778	3,200	na
Mukjar	na	na	na	5	700	1,300	600	700	2,000	na
Um Dukhun	na	na	19,000	10	1,464	1,607	650	667	3,500	5,000
Zalingi	na	na	na	10	na	3,000	na	1,600	na	na
Wasat Jabal Marrah	na	na	15,000	13	1,000	1,500	500	1,000	2,500	3,500
East Darfur										
Abu Jabrah	na	na	14,000	na	2,000	1,150	800	1,000	3,650	4,000
Ad Du'ayn	na	na	4,000	18	1,500	2,000	1,200	1,500	4,000	3,000
Abu Karinka	na	na	3,500	13	1,500	1,250	900	800	2,000	3,000
Yassin	na	na	15,000	10	1,500	1,000	700	700	3,000	5,000
North Darfur										
Al Fasher	na	na	na	na	1,500	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,000	6,000
Kutum	na	na	7,750	4	2,000	1,294	1,000	1,000	4,250	3,750
Melit	na	na	7,500	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tawila	na	na	na	4	1,600	1,905	500	1,000	4,750	4,000
North Kordofan										
Sheikan	na	na	6,250	13	1,000	1,000	800	900	3,500	4,000
South Darfur										
Kas	na	na	na	20	2,500	2,500	1,900	3,000	3,900	6,000
Nyala Janoub	na	na	13,500	15	2,500	1,100	700	900	3,500	3,900
South Kordofan										
Abu Jubayhah	na	na	4,000	5	1,848	1,627	700	1,056	3,250	3,900
Ar Rashad	na	na	7,500	10	2,143	1,746	500	1,111	3,214	2,750
Dilling	na	na	na	8	2,000	1,587	1,000	1,177	5,000	5,000
Ar Reif Ash Shargi	na	na	5,000	na	1,800	2,857	1,100	900	3,500	3,200
Kadugli	na	na	5,556	8	1,771	2,308	1,000	1,067	4,250	na
White Nile										
Ad Diwaim	72,500	52,500	na	13	1,000	1,000	500	889	2,000	3,000
Rabak	48,000	48,000	5,000	44	900	1,500	500	1,000	2,500	3,000
Kosti	55,000	48,000	5,000	20	1,000	1,539	500	1,000	1,650	3,000
Aj Jabalain	35,000	56,000	na	14	1,000	1,270	500	1,111	2,000	2,500

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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 10th to 17th February 2025. 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. You can find specific infromation on the coverage of the current round on page 1.

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.

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 calculated 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.
- The round of February 2025 registered a reduced coverage due to the US funding freeze, which impacted the operational capacity of the JMMI partners thus forcing the postponement (more or less one week) of the data collection.

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
- DRC - Danish Refugee Council
- GOAL
- IRC - International Rescue Committee
- MC - Mercy Corps
- NRC - Norwegian Refugee Council
- World Vision

JMMI outputs

Factsheet	Dataset
June	June
July	July
August	August
September	September
NA	October
November	November
December	December
January	January
	February

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).

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