



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Sudan Market Monitor – September 2024

Highlights

In **August 2024**, Sudan faced severe economic challenges, as evidenced by the significant increases in the prices of essential commodities. Here's a summary of the notable price changes:

- ❑ **Sorghum:** The price surged to **SDG 1,622/kg**, a staggering **31%** increase from **July 2024** and **298%** higher than **August 2023**.
- ❑ **Wheat Flour:** Prices rose to **SDG 2,846/kg**, up **3%** from the previous month and **122%** compared to the same period last year.
- ❑ **Goat:** The average price reached **SDG 115,840/head**, reflecting a **6%** rise from July and a dramatic **219%** increase from **August 2023**.
- ❑ **Groundnuts:** Prices climbed to **SDG 53,453/kantar**, a **1%** increase from **July** and **114%** from the previous year.
- ❑ **WFP Local Food Basket:** The cost increased to **SDG 1,919**, showing a **19%** rise from the previous month and a **198%** increase compared to **August 2023**.

Additionally, the Sudanese pound depreciated significantly in the parallel market, falling by **13%** to approximately **2,560 SDG/USD**, marking a **327%** decline in value since **August 2023**. This situation highlights the ongoing inflation and currency challenges the country is facing, making it increasingly difficult for households to afford basic necessities.

Market Outlook and Price Developments

In **August 2024**, Sudan faced a severe economic crisis characterized by sharp increases in the prices of essential commodities and a significant depreciation of its currency. The cost of the World Food Programme (WFP) local food basket surged by **19%** compared to last month to **SDG 1,919**, marking a staggering **198%** rise from the previous year. Concurrently, the Sudanese pound depreciated by **13%** from last month in the parallel market to approximately **2,560 SDG/USD**, reflecting a **327%** decline since **August 2023**.

Key factors driving this crisis include unfavorable agricultural conditions and supply chain disruptions due to the ongoing conflicts, exacerbating inflation and reducing purchasing power. With the upcoming harvest season in October-November, there is hope for recovery, but urgent interventions are needed to stabilize the economy and address food insecurity. Without timely action, the situation is expected to worsen, threatening the well-being of millions.

Methodology

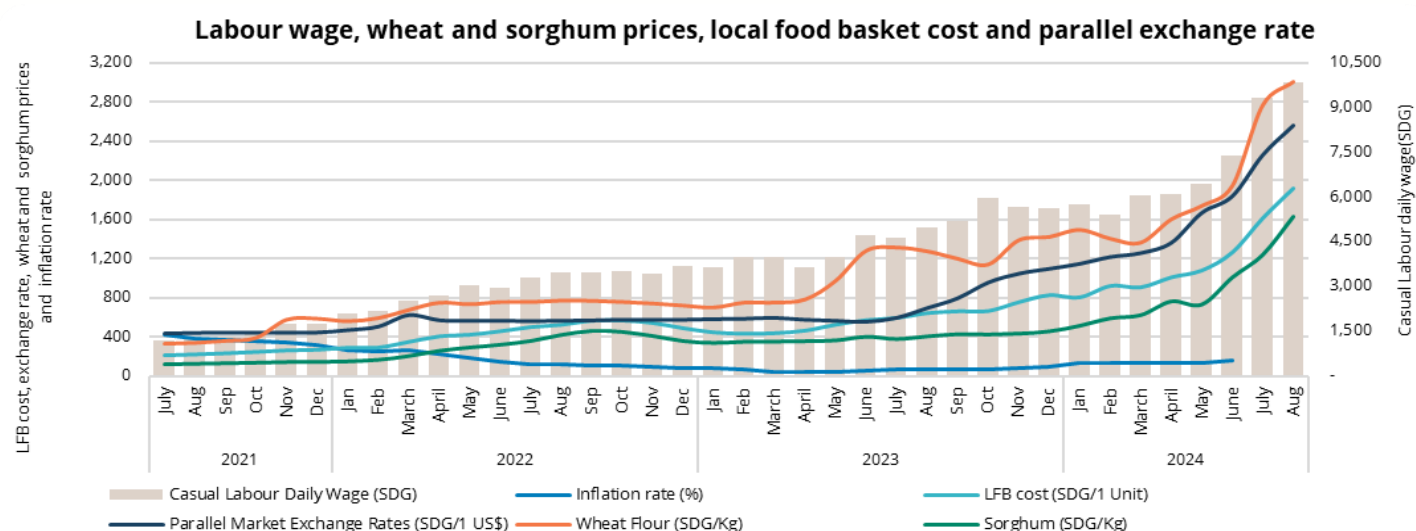
Market prices are collected by WFP staff from the capitals of each state on monthly basis. The data is analysed at the state-level and national average indicators are derived from this state-level information. In addition, the CO gathers macro-economic data and indicators, including crops supply, inflation,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

Note: This report issued based on July 2024 data.

WFP Local Food Basket Cost versus Casual-Labour Wages, Exchange Rate, Inflation, and Wheat Prices

Since the onset of the conflict in **April 2023**, Sudan experienced a continuous upward trend in economic indicators, particularly since **January 2024**, when sharp increases became evident. This surge has worsened the already critical food insecurity situation and is now affecting over half of the population.

The rising prices and deteriorating terms of trade have severely strained many households' ability to access essential food items. As costs soar and purchasing power declines, the situation for vulnerable families has become increasingly dire, highlighting the urgent need for effective interventions to address food security and stabilize the economy. (note: source of the inflation rate presented here is the Central Bureau of Statistics July 2024)



Prices of Basic Commodities and WFP Local Food Basket¹

Since the conflict began, prices for basic food items and the cost of the local food basket have steadily increased (see Table 1). This persistent rise reflects the broader economic instability and worsening food insecurity affecting the population. As costs escalate, many households find it increasingly difficult to afford essential food, exacerbating the crisis and highlighting the urgent need for targeted interventions to assist those most impacted.

Table 1: Trend of Basic Commodities prices and WFP Local Food Basket

Commodity	Units	Current SDG	Previous Month		Before Conflict (2023Q1)		Previous Year	
			SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	1 Kg	1,622	1,236	▲ 31.2%	349	▲ 365%	408	▲ 298%
Wheat flour	1 Kg	2,846	2,774	▲ 2.6%	739	▲ 285%	1,280	▲ 122%
Goat	1 Head	115,840	109,175	▲ 6.1%	26,368	▲ 339%	36,352	▲ 219%
Groundnut	1 Sack (45 Kg)	53,453	52,991	▲ 0.9%	16,630	▲ 221%	25,013	▲ 114%
Local food basket	1 Unit	1,919	1,614	▲ 18.9%	438	▲ 338%	643	▲ 198%

WFP Local Food Basket¹

In **August 2024**, most basic food prices saw significant increases compared to the previous month, with rises ranging from **7%** to **42%**. In contrast, meat and milk prices remained relatively stable. When compared to the same period last year, all basic food prices have surged by over **200%**, with some items tripling or quadrupling since the conflict began. This dramatic escalation is particularly evident in the rising cost of the local food basket, which has severely eroded the purchasing power of most Sudanese households.

Table 2: The Trend of WFP Local Food Basket Components Prices

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Before Conflict (2023Q1)		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,811		1,374	▲ 32%	432	▲ 319%	336	▲ 439%
Onion	Kg	2,630		1,849	▲ 42%	555	▲ 374%	350	▲ 651%
Vegetable oil (groundnut)	Liter	5,750		5,276	▲ 9%	3,234	▲ 78%	1,577	▲ 265%
Cow meat	Kg	10,505		10,373	▲ 1%	3,443	▲ 205%	2,417	▲ 335%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	13,431		13,391	▲ 0%	4,834	▲ 178%	3,376	▲ 298%
Powder milk	Kg	16,218		15,963	▲ 2%	8,083	▲ 101%	5,386	▲ 201%
Dry tomatoes	Kg	5,901		5,994	▼ -2%	2,038	▲ 190%	1,555	▲ 280%
Sugar	Kg	3,921		3,081	▲ 27%	1,152	▲ 240%	726	▲ 440%
Pulses - fabi beans	Kg	5,188		4,836	▲ 7%	1,769	▲ 193%	1,253	▲ 314%
Iodised salt	Kg	1,665		1,490	▲ 12%	539	▲ 209%	449	▲ 271%
Wheat flour	Kg	3,011		2,774	▲ 9%	1,280	▲ 135%	739	▲ 307%

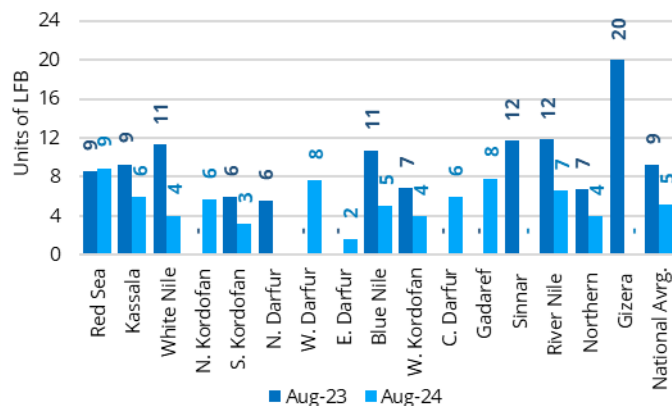
Terms of trade

In **August 2024**, the Terms of Trade (TOT) between the cost of the WFP local food basket (LFB) and various income sources exhibited mixed trends across different states compared to the previous year:

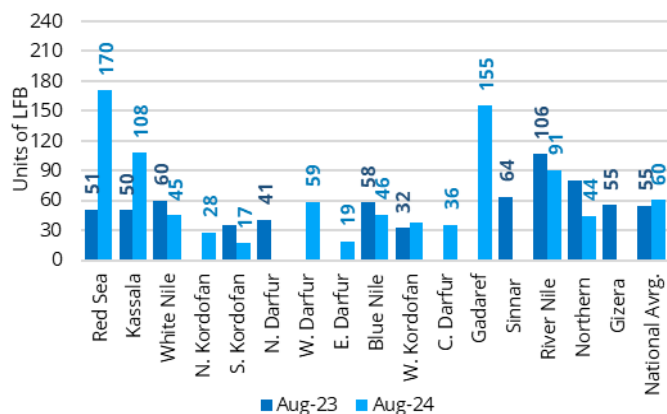
- **Daily Wage of Casual Labor:** The TOT worsened in nearly all states, except for Red Sea, which remained stable. This indicates a sharp decline in the purchasing power of wages across most regions.
- **Price of One Kantar of Groundnut:** The TOT showed varied trends, with improvements noted in only three out of eight states, while the remaining five experienced significant declines, highlighting inconsistent changes across regions.
- **Price of a Goat:** The TOT deteriorated in most surveyed states, reflecting a general decline in the ability to purchase the local food basket relative to the price of goats.

These trends underscore the growing challenge of affording basic food items, as rising prices and declining purchasing power of various income sources continue to strain households.

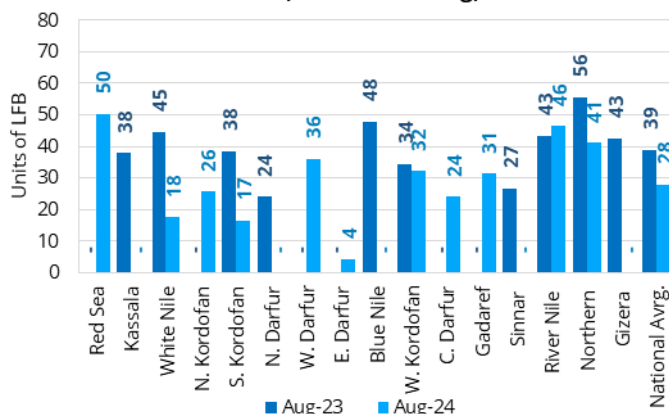
ToT - Daily wage of casual labor vs. LFB cost



ToT - Goat (one medium size) vs. LFB cost



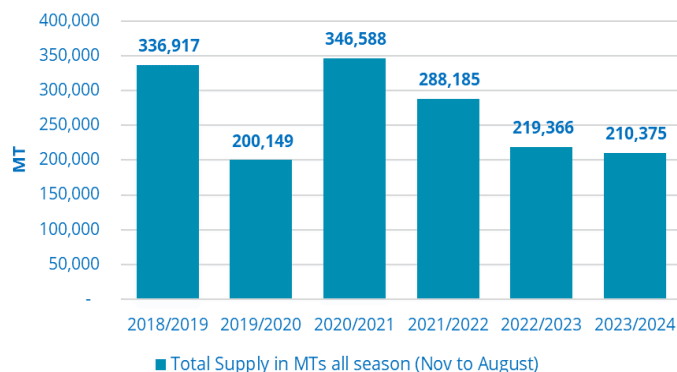
ToT - Groundnut (one sack of 45 kg) vs. LFB cost



Sorghum Prices and Supplies in Al Gadaref Auction Market

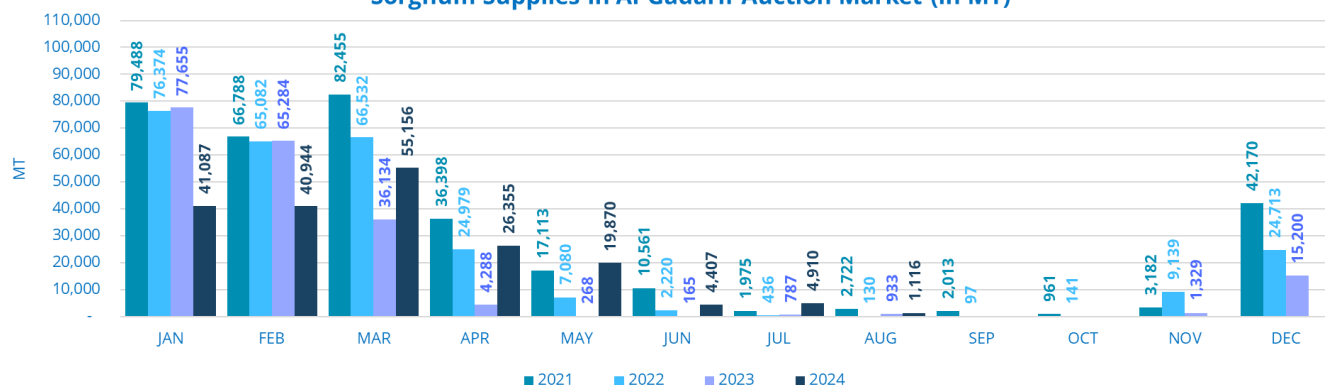
The Gadaref Auction Market is the largest cereal market in Sudan, receiving sorghum from both Gadaref and neighboring states. The supplies and prices in this market significantly influence prices throughout Sudan and even in neighboring countries. In recent years, the supply of sorghum has shown a declining trend; for example, during the current season, supplies dropped by **77%** compared to the same period last year and **15%** compared to the five-year average. This decline is clearly reflected in the sharp increase in sorghum prices observed in August.

Sorghum Supply to Gadaref Auction - (MT)



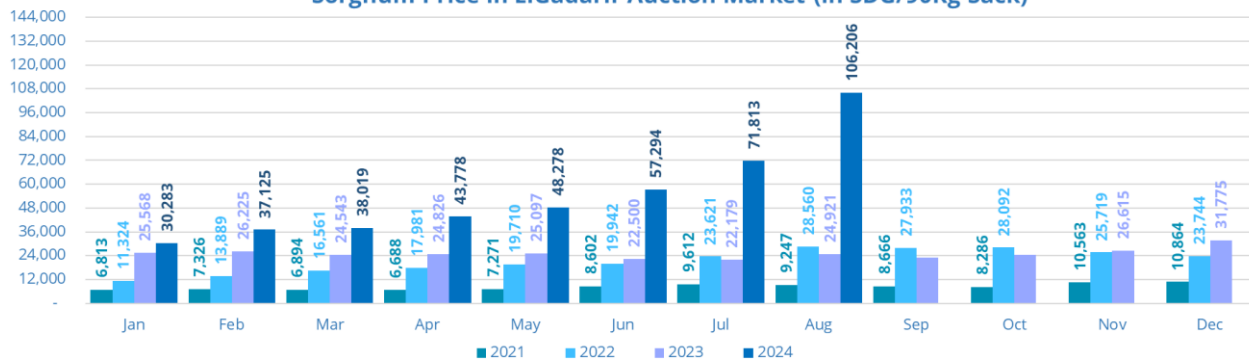
In **August 2024**, the total supply of sorghum at the Al Gadaref Auction Market was **1,116 metric tons**, reflecting a significant **77%** decrease from July 2023's supply of **4,910 metric tons**. Despite this sharp decline month-over-month, the supply was up by **20%** compared to August of the previous year. Additionally, the total supply for the **2023/2024** season showed a **15%** decrease compared to the average supply over the last five years.

Sorghum Supplies in Al-Gadaref Auction Market (in MT)



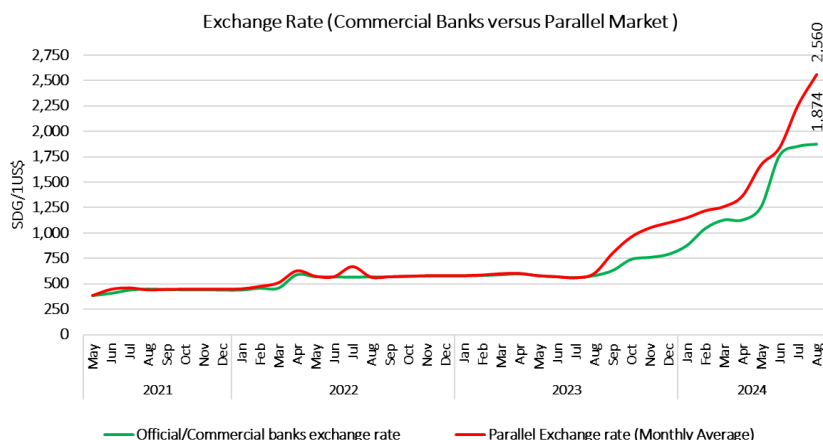
In **August 2024**, the average wholesale price of sorghum at the Al Gadaref Auction market surged to **SDG 106,206 per sack**, a significant increase from **SDG 71,813** in **July 2024**. This reflects a **48%** rise from the previous month and a staggering **326%** increase compared to the same period last year. This sharp rise in price indicates a low supply from the previous season and challenges in the establishment of the current season's crop.

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



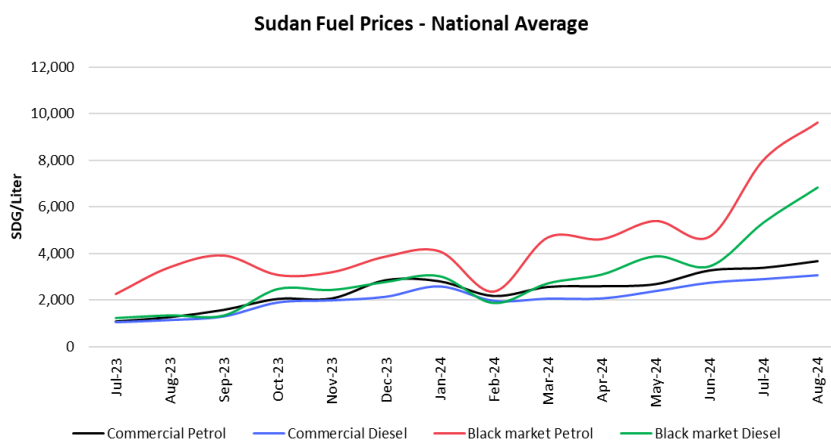
Foreign Currency and Exchange Rate

In **August 2024**, the average foreign exchange rate in the parallel market experienced a sharp depreciation of **13%**, reaching approximately **2,560 SDG/USD**, compared to **2,260 SDG/USD** in **July 2023**. This marks a significant **327%** decline from **August 2023**. Meanwhile, the average exchange rate at commercial banks slightly decreased to **1,874 SDG/USD**, reflecting a **1%** decline from the previous month but a **223%** increase compared to the same period last year.



Fuel Prices

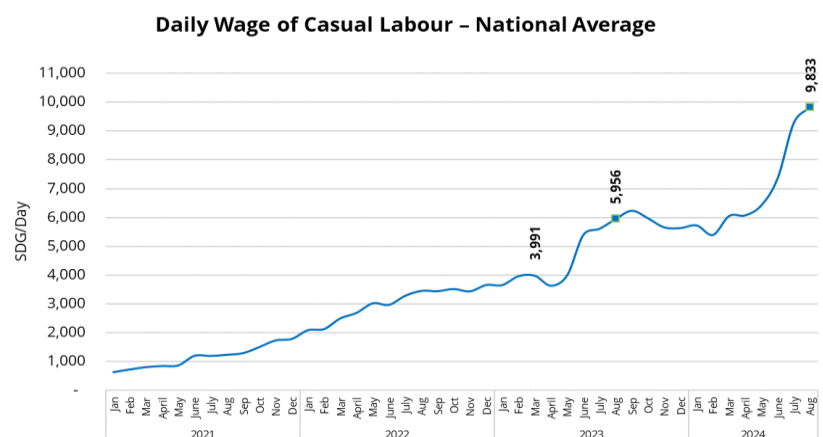
In **August 2024**, the average commercial prices of diesel and petrol rose slightly by **6%** and **8%**, respectively. In contrast, black market prices surged by **28%** for diesel and **20%** for petrol compared to the previous month. This spike in black market prices is primarily attributed to the significant depreciation of the Sudanese pound. Additional contributing factors include supply chain disruptions to remote areas caused by the ongoing rainy season and conflicts. These challenges are likely to increase production and transportation costs, which could further drive-up prices for food and other essential commodities, posing a serious threat to food security across the country.



Casual Labour Rate

In **August 2024**, the average daily wage for casual labor rose to **SDG 9,304**, marking a **6%** increase from July and a substantial **65%** increase compared to **August** of the previous year. This growth in wages has been significant since the onset of conflict in **April 2023**, when daily wages were approximately **SDG 3,991**, representing a remarkable increase of **146%**.

Wage disparities across regions were notable, with the highest wages reported in Red Sea and North Kordofan at **SDG 15,000**, while East Darfur saw the lowest at **SDG 4,333**. This variation highlights the differing economic conditions and demand for labor in various parts of the country.

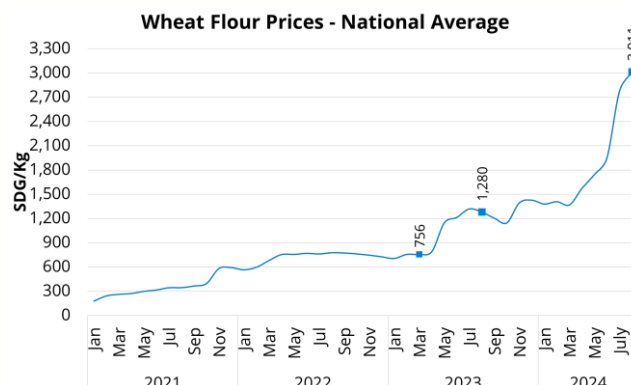


Price Developments of Basic Commodities

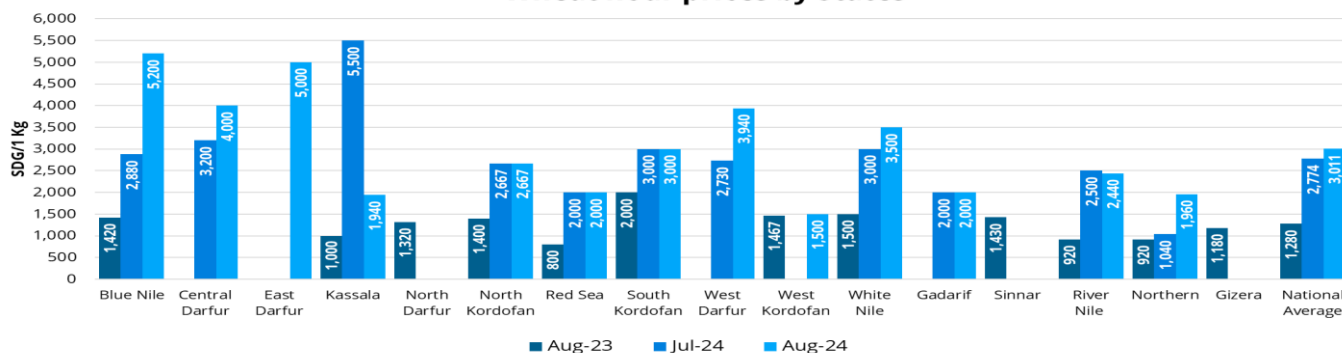
Wheat Flour

In **August 2024**, the national average price of wheat flour soared to **SDG 3,011 per kilogram**, reflecting a 9% increase from July and a staggering **135%** rise compared to the same month last year. The sharp price hike can be attributed to the depreciation of the Sudanese currency and the lean season affecting supply.

Regionally, the highest prices for wheat flour were recorded in Blue Nile, followed by the Darfur states and White Nile. Conversely, the lowest prices were found in West Kordofan, Kassala, and Northern State, highlighting significant regional disparities in wheat flour pricing across Sudan.



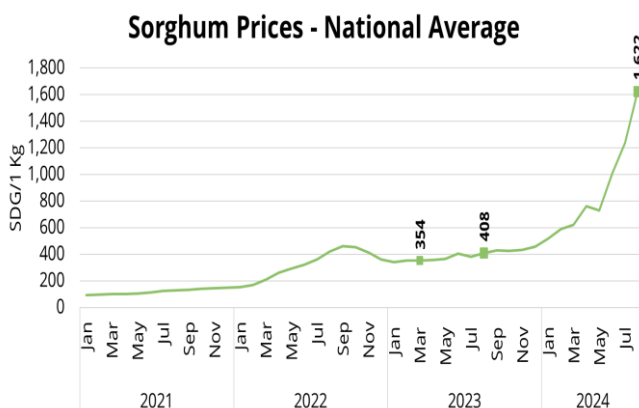
Wheat flour prices by States



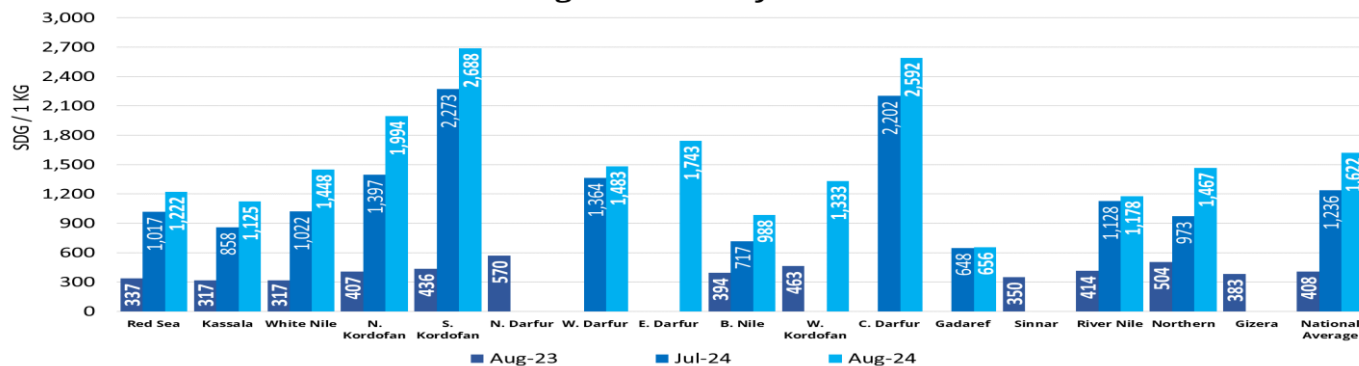
Sorghum

In **August 2024**, the average retail price of sorghum reached **SDG 1,622 per kilogram**, reflecting a sharp **31%** increase from **July**. This rise is largely attributed to a short supply from the previous season and concerns about a poor performance in the current agricultural season.

When compared to August of the previous year, the price increase is even more dramatic, standing at a staggering **298%**. Regionally, the highest sorghum prices were recorded in South Kordofan, followed by North Kordofan and Central Darfur, while Gadaref and Blue Nile reported the lowest prices. This situation underscores the ongoing challenges in food supply and pricing across Sudan.



Sorghum Prices By States



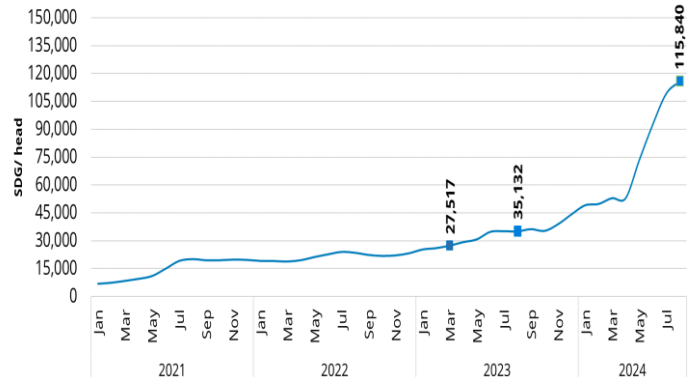
Price Developments of Basic Commodities

Goat

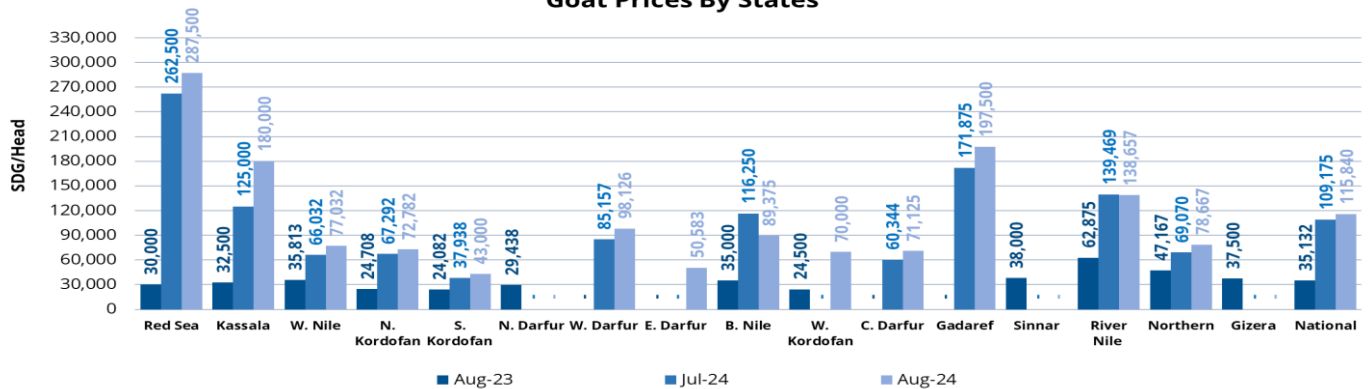
In **August 2024**, the average retail price of a goat increased to **SDG 115,840 per head**, representing a **6%** rise from the previous month. This price surge is even more striking when compared to **August 2023**, with goat prices soaring by **230%**.

Regionally, the highest goat prices were observed in Red Sea, followed by Gadaref, while South Kordofan recorded the lowest prices. This significant price increase highlights ongoing challenges in the livestock market and economic conditions in the country.

Goat Prices - National Average



Goat Prices By States

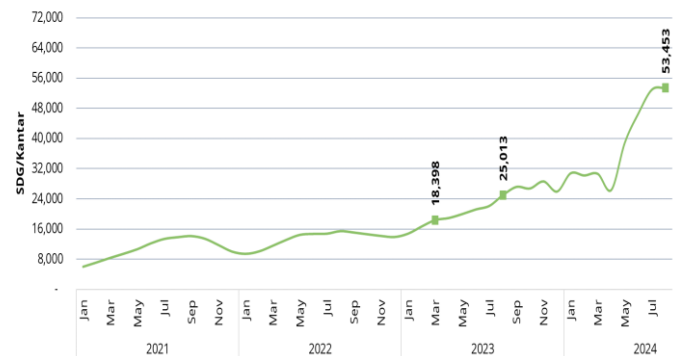


Groundnut

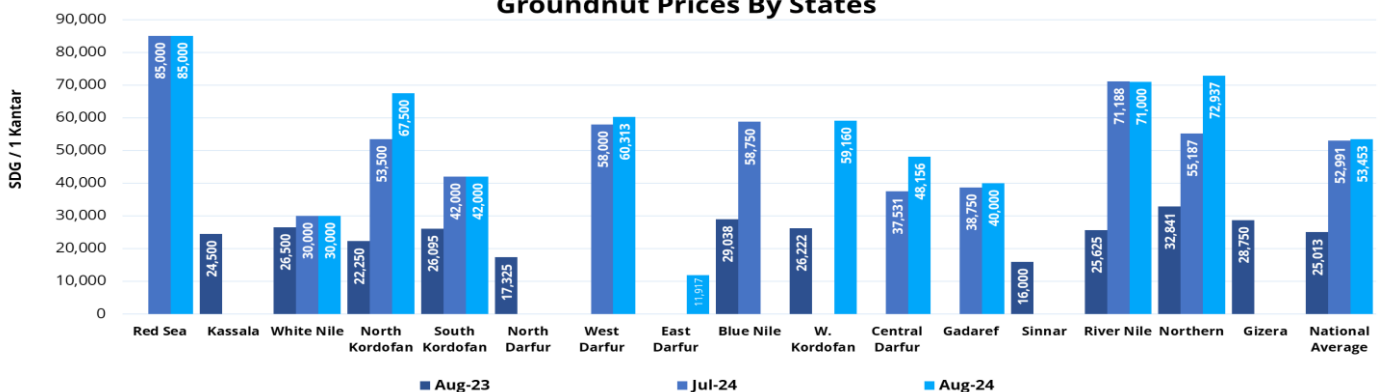
In **August 2024**, the average retail price of groundnuts rose to **SDG 53,453 per kantar**, reflecting a modest **1%** increase from the previous month and a significant **114%** rise compared to **August 2023**. This slight uptick is influenced by the approaching harvesting period, which is set to begin in **October 2024**.

Regionally, the highest prices for groundnuts were recorded in Red Sea, followed by Northern and River Nile states, while East Darfur reported the lowest prices. This situation illustrates the ongoing volatility in agricultural commodity prices in the region.

Groundnuts - National Average








Groundnut Prices By States



Annex 1






Retail prices of Basic Food Items and WFP LFB By States Blue Nile

Table 1: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	988		717	▲ 37.8%	396	▲ 149.5%	318	▲ 210.3%
Wheat flour	Kg	5,200		2,880	▲ 80.6%	1,320	▲ 293.9%	670	▲ 676.1%
Goat/sheep meat	L	89,375		116,250	▼ -23.1%	35,000	▲ 155.4%	32,500	▲ 175.0%
Groundnut	Kg	NA		58,750	NA	NA	NA	16,375	NA
LFB	Kg	1,939		1,474	▲ 31.5%	580	▲ 234.4%	506	▲ 283.2%






Kassala

Table 2: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and WFP LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,125		858	▲ 31.1%	296	▲ 280.3%	301	▲ 274.2%
Wheat flour	Kg	1,940		5,500	▼ -64.7%	1,200	▲ 61.7%	677	▲ 186.7%
Goat/sheep meat	L	180,000		125,000	▲ 44.0%	40,000	▲ 350.0%	30,208	▲ 495.9%
Groundnut	Kg	NA		NA		NA		NA	
LFB	Kg	1,673		1,630	▲ 2.6%	581	▲ 187.8%	417	▲ 301.0%






Gadaref

Table 3: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and WFP LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	656		648	▲ 1.3%	NA	NA	325	▲ 101.9%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,000		2,000	↔ 0.0%	NA	NA	600	▲ 233.3%
Goat/sheep meat	L	197,500		171,875	▲ 14.9%	NA	NA	37,667	▲ 424.3%
Groundnut	Kg	40,000		38,750	▲ 3.2%	NA	NA	19,042	▲ 110.1%
LFB	Kg	1,273		1,264	▲ 0.7%	NA	NA	404	▲ 215.0%

Red Sea






Table 4: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and WFP LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,222		1,017	▲ 20.2%	337	▲ 262.9%	NA	
Wheat flour	Kg	2,000		2,000	↔ 0.0%	800	▲ 150.0%	750	▲ 166.7%
Goat/sheep meat	L	287,500		262,500	▲ 9.5%	30,000	▲ 858.3%	42,125	▲ 582.5%
Groundnut	Kg	85,000		85,000	↔ 0.0%	NA	NA	NA	
LFB	Kg	1,687		1,551	▲ 8.8%	587	▲ 187.4%	413	▲ 308.9%

Retail prices of Basic Food Items and WFP LFB By States






South Kordofan

Table 5: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and WFP LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	2,688		2,271	▲ 18.3%	436	▲ 516.6%	329	▲ 716.3%
Wheat flour	Kg	3,000		3,000	↔ 0.0%	2,000	▲ 50.0%	933	▲ 221.4%
Goat/sheep meat	L	43,000		37,938	▲ 13.3%	24,082	▲ 78.6%	26,406	▲ 62.8%
Groundnut	Kg	42,000		42,000	↔ 0.0%	26,095	▲ 61.0%	18,521	▲ 126.8%
LFB	Kg	2,529		2,266	▲ 11.6%	679	▲ 272.7%	460	▲ 449.8%



North Kordofan

Table 6: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and WFP LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,994		1,397	▲ 42.7%	407	▲ 389.9%	329	▲ 507.0%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,667		2,667	↔ 0.0%	1,400	▲ 90.5%	694	▲ 284.1%
Goat/sheep meat	L	72,782		67,292	▲ 8.2%	24,708	▲ 194.6%	25,250	▲ 188.2%
Groundnut	Kg	67,500		53,500	▲ 26.2%	22,250	▲ 203.4%	16,099	▲ 319.3%
LFB	Kg	2,636		2,051	▲ 28.5%	672	▲ 292.4%	425	▲ 520.0%






White Nile

Table 7: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and WFP LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,448		1,022	▲ 41.7%	317	▲ 357.3%	289	▲ 401.2%
Wheat flour	Kg	3,500		3,000	▲ 16.7%	1,500	▲ 133.3%	680	▲ 414.7%
Goat/sheep meat	L	77,032		66,032	▲ 16.7%	35,813	▲ 115.1%	19,000	▲ 305.4%
Groundnut	Kg	30,000		30,000	↔ 0.0%	26,500	▲ 13.2%	18,167	▲ 65.1%
LFB	Kg	1,713		1,608	▲ 6.5%	595	▲ 187.7%	401	▲ 326.8%

West Kordofan

Table 8: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and WFP LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,333		NA	NA	463	▲ 188.1%	301	▲ 343.5%
Wheat flour	Kg	1,500		NA	NA	1,467	▲ 2.2%	706	▲ 112.6%
Goat/sheep meat	L	70,000		NA	NA	24,500	▲ 185.7%	21,722	▲ 222.3%
Groundnut	Kg	59,160		NA	NA	26,222	▲ 125.6%	16,380	▲ 261.2%
LFB	Kg	1,840		NA	NA	760	▲ 142.1%	417	▲ 341.7%

Retail prices of Basic Food Items and WFP LFB By States

Central Darfur

Table 9: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and WFP LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	2,592		2,202	▲ 17.7%	NA	NA	354	▲ 631.3%
Wheat flour	Kg	4,000		3,200	▲ 25.0%	NA	NA	800	▲ 400.0%
Goat/sheep meat	L	71,125		60,344	▲ 17.9%	NA	NA	20,418	▲ 248.4%
Groundnut	Kg	48,156		37,531	▲ 28.3%	NA	NA	13,210	▲ 264.6%
LFB	Kg	2,001		1,611	▲ 24.3%	NA	NA	432	▲ 363.4%

West Darfur

Table 10: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and WFP LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,483		1,364	▲ 8.8%	NA	NA	340	▲ 335.8%
Wheat flour	Kg	3,940		2,730	▲ 44.3%	NA	NA	700	▲ 462.9%
Goat/sheep meat	L	98,126		85,157	▲ 15.2%	NA	NA	18,922	▲ 418.6%
Groundnut	Kg	60,313		58,000	▲ 4.0%	NA	NA	13,219	▲ 356.3%
LFB	Kg	1,673		1,467	▲ 14.1%	NA	NA	353	▲ 373.9%

Northern State

Table 11: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and WFP LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,467		973	▲ 50.9%	504	▲ 191.4%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	1,960		1,040	▲ 88.5%	920	▲ 113.0%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	78,667		69,070	▲ 13.9%	47,167	▲ 66.8%	NA	NA
Groundnut	Kg	72,937		55,187	▲ 32.2%	32,841	▲ 122.1%	NA	NA
LFB	Kg	1,775		1,372	▲ 29.4%	591	▲ 200.2%	NA	NA

River Nile

Table 12: Variation in wheat, sorghum, goat, groundnut and WFP LFB from July 2023 to August 2024

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year		Before Conflict (2023, Q1)	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,178		1,128	▲ 4.4%	414	▲ 184.7%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	2,440		2,500	▼ -2.4%	920	▲ 165.2%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	138,657		139,469	▼ -0.6%	62,875	▲ 120.5%	NA	NA
Groundnut	Kg	71,000		71,188	▼ -0.3%	25,625	▲ 177.1%	NA	NA
LFB	Kg	1,528		1,459	▲ 4.7%	591	▲ 158.5%	NA	NA

Annex 2

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

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

Table 12 Components and quantities of the WFP LFP

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

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

Table 13: Components and quantities of the in-kind food basket

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

For more information:

Nigist Abebe Head of VAM: nigist.abebe@wfp.org

Esam Habish Market Specialist: esam.habish@wfp.org