



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Sudan Market Monitor – February 2025

Highlights

In January 2025, there were fluctuations in the prices of essential food items, cash crops, and livestock:

- ❑ **Sorghum:** The national average price decreased slightly to SDG 1,537 per kilogram, representing a 4% decline from December 2024 but a significant 198% increase compared to January 2024.
- ❑ **Wheat Flour:** The national average price fell to SDG 2,774 per kilogram, marking a 1% decline from the previous month and a substantial 101% year-on-year increase.
- ❑ **Goat:** The national average price increased to SDG 132,604 per head, reflecting a 6% rise from the previous month and a considerable 178% increase compared to January 2024.
- ❑ **Groundnut:** The national average price surged to SDG 55,744 per kantar, a 17% increase from the preceding month, and remains 91% higher than the same period last year.
- ❑ **WFP Local Food Basket:** The cost decreased to SDG 1,945 per unit, a 7% decline from the previous month, yet still a significant 142% year-on-year increase.
- ❑ **Sudanese Pound:** The currency depreciated slightly by 4% on the parallel market, trading at approximately 2,555 SDG per USD, and is 122% weaker compared to the same period last year.

Market Outlook and Price Developments

In January 2025, prices of food commodities showed some decline compared to the previous month. Notably, the cost of the WFP local food basket decreased by **7%**, settling at SDG 1,945 per unit, although this still represents a **142%** increase from the same time last year.

The Sudanese pound saw a slight depreciation of **4%** in the parallel market while remaining stable in commercial bank during January 2025. However, year-on-year depreciation rates were alarmingly high, reaching **127%** in the commercial bank and **122%** in parallel market.

The ongoing conflict in Sudan that caused widespread displacement had detrimental impacts on crop production in many regions, resulting in a sharp decline in the availability of both crops and livestock. These factors have intensified inflation. While the current harvest season offers limited prospects for recovery, immediate interventions are critical to stabilize the economy and mitigate food insecurity. Without urgent measures, the already dire food security situation, is poised to worsen further.

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.

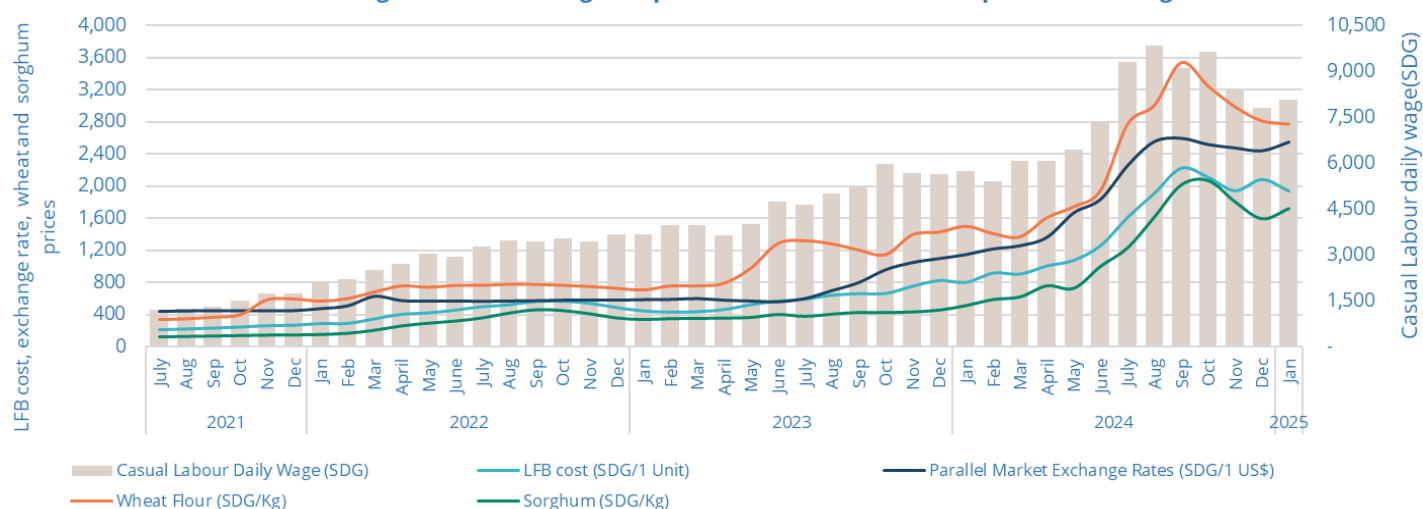
Note: This report issued based on December 2024 data.

Wages versus Food Basket Cost, Exchange Rate, Sorghum and Wheat Prices

In January 2025, cereal prices displayed a slight downward trend compared to the previous month. However, casual labor daily wages, which had fluctuated in recent months, saw a modest increase of **3%** in January 2025 compared to December. While most basic food prices showed a slight decline or remained stable, they are still exceptionally high relative to the previous year, contributing to the ongoing food insecurity crisis that now impacts more than half of the population. Compared to December 2024, the cost of the local food basket (LFB) decreased slightly, and the parallel exchange rate also showed a minor depreciation in January 2025.

The reduction in certain basic food prices, alongside improved casual labor wages and some enhancements in supply chains, has marginally improved household access to essential food items during the ongoing harvest period. Nevertheless, with the overall high cost of living and limited purchasing power due to the conflict, many households are facing increasingly difficult circumstances accessing food.

Labour wage, wheat and sorghum prices, food basket cost and parallel exchange rate



Prices of Basic Commodities and WFP Local Food Basket¹

In January 2025, the prices of groundnuts and goats experienced a slight increase compared to December 2024, while prices for sorghum, wheat, and the local food basket (LFB) showed some decline. Despite these reductions, ongoing economic instability and conflict have exacerbated food insecurity, leaving many households with restricted financial and physical access to food. This critical situation underscores the urgent need for targeted interventions to support the population and tackle the escalating challenges related to food insecurity. Over the past year, food commodity prices and the cost of the food basket have risen sharply, further deepening the crisis.

Table A: Trend of Basic Commodities prices and WFP Local Food Basket (Monthly average prices – Jan 2025)

Commodity	Units	Current	Previous Month		Before Conflict (2023Q1)		Previous Year				
		SDG	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation			
Sorghum	1 Kg	1,537	1,599	▼	-4%	349	▲	340%	515	▲	198%
Wheat flour	1 Kg	2,774	2,814	▼	-1%	739	▲	275%	1,379	▲	101%
Goat	1 Head	132,604	124,693	▲	6%	26,368	▲	403%	47,781	▲	178%
Groundnut	1 Sack (45 Kg)	55,744	47,673	▲	17%	16,630	▲	235%	29,137	▲	91%
Local food basket	1 Unit	1,945	2,090	▼	-7%	438	▲	344%	805	▲	142%

WFP Local Food Basket¹

In January 2025, prices for **seven of the eleven** components of the local food basket (LFB) decreased, while the remaining four items saw an **increase** compared to **December 2024**. Notably, the prices of sorghum, onion, powdered milk, dried tomatoes, fava beans, iodized salt, and wheat flour all fell. **Year-on-year** comparisons indicate that most food prices have skyrocketed by **over 100%** (refer to Table B). The reduction in prices for essential LFB components contributed to a **7% decrease** in the cost of the local food basket in January 2025 compared to the previous month.

Table B: The Trend of WFP Local Food Basket Components Prices (the prices of second week of December)

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Before Conflict (2023Q1)		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,537		1,599	▼ -4%	432	▲ 256%	515	▲ 198%
Onion	Kg	2,363		3,100	▼ -24%	555	▲ 326%	1,383	▲ 71%
Vegetable oil (groundnut)	Liter	6,047		5,966	▲ 1%	3,234	▲ 87%	2,689	▲ 125%
Cow meat	Kg	11,113		10,289	▲ 8%	3,443	▲ 223%	5,467	▲ 103%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	16,988		14,882	▲ 14%	4,834	▲ 251%	7,473	▲ 127%
Powder milk	Kg	18,913		19,357	▼ -2%	8,083	▲ 134%	8,750	▲ 116%
Dry tomatoes	Kg	5,896		7,383	▼ -20%	2,038	▲ 189%	2,811	▲ 110%
Sugar	Kg	3,479		3,417	▲ 2%	1,152	▲ 202%	1,756	▲ 98%
Pulses - fabi beans	Kg	5,830		6,345	▼ -8%	1,769	▲ 230%	2,397	▲ 143%
Iodised salt	Kg	2,151		2,554	▼ -16%	539	▲ 299%	774	▲ 178%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,774		2,814	▼ -1%	1,280	▲ 117%	1,379	▲ 101%

Terms of trade

The **Terms of Trade (TOT)** analysis for the local food basket (LFB) cost data in **January 2025** reveals a complex economic situation for households, marked by varied trends:

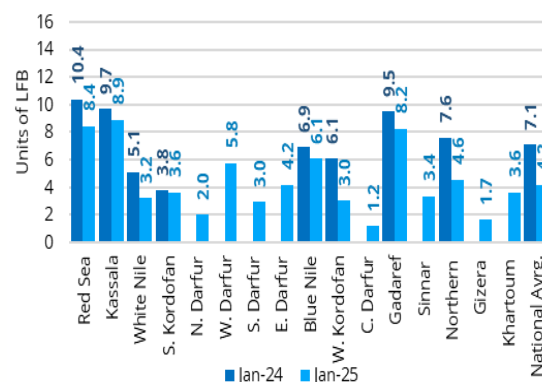
Daily Wage of Casual Labor: The TOT for casual labor wages compared to LFB costs generally worsened across all states when compared to the same period last year. Notably, Northern Kordofan and the Northern State experienced a significant decline in their TOT. Overall, these trends indicate a decrease in purchasing power for casual laborers.

Price of a Goat: The TOT for goat prices versus LFB costs showed an improving trend, with 7 out of 8 states reporting gains. This suggests that livestock owners have a relatively stronger capacity to afford the food basket.

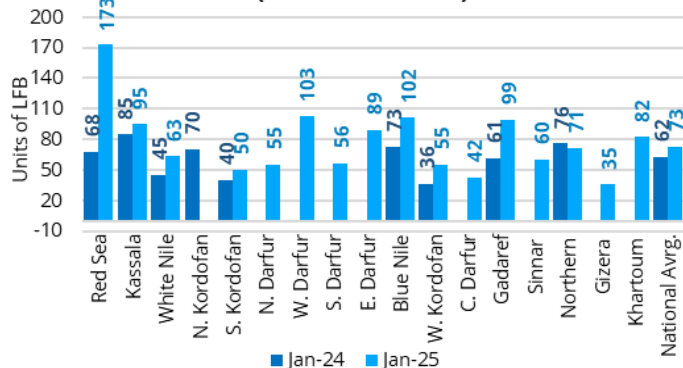
Price of 1 Kantar of Groundnut: Groundnut producers faced a deterioration in their TOT, with 5 out of 6 states reflecting negative trends. This indicates that groundnut farmers are struggling to afford essential food items.

These trends suggest that while livestock owners are experiencing some improvement in their economic conditions, certain groups, particularly casual laborers and groundnut producers are facing economic decline.

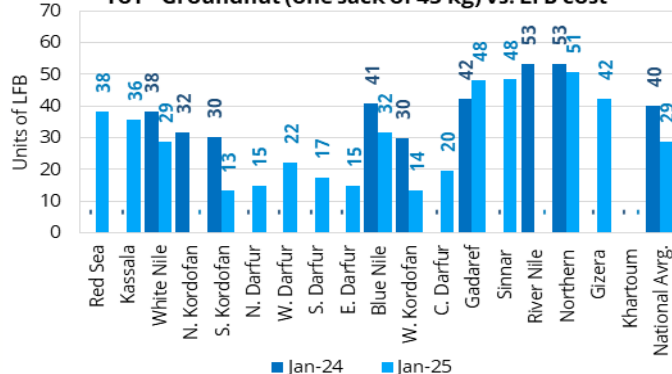
ToT - Daily wage of casual labor vs. LFB cost



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



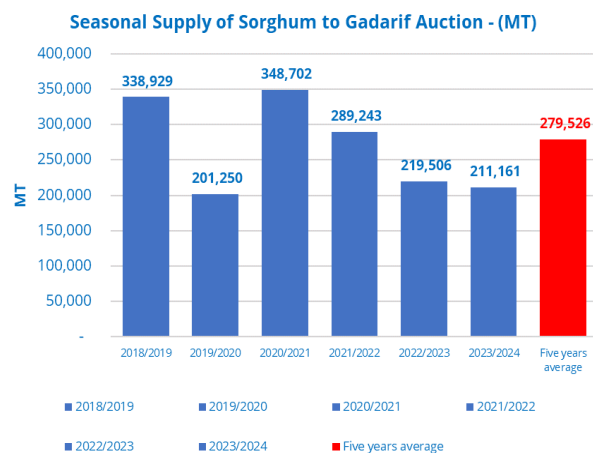
ToT - Groundnut (one sack of 45 kg) vs. LFB cost



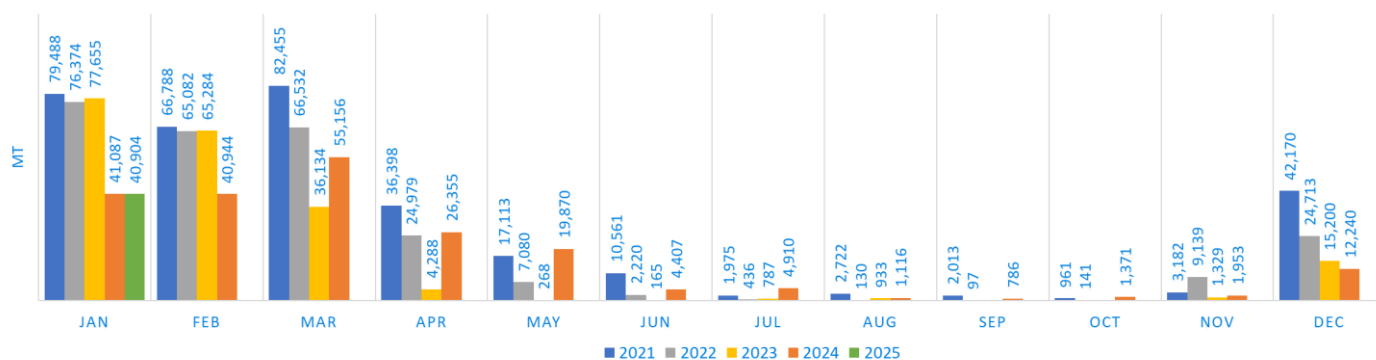
Sorghum Prices and Supplies in Al Gadaref Auction Market

The largest sorghum market is in Gadaref state - eastern Sudan, where the highest levels of sorghum production occurs. The supply of sorghum to this market influences prices throughout Sudan and in neighboring countries. Monitoring the supply and prices at the Gadaref Auction Market is crucial, as it determines the prospects for sorghum supply and availability in Sudan.

Over the past three years, sorghum supply has consistently fallen below average levels, resulting in sharp price increases. The supply for the 2023/2024 season was marginally lower compared to the previous seasons and significantly below the five-year average. The cumulative reduction in supply over recent years is a key factor contributing to the steep rise in sorghum prices. This ongoing trend continues to strain food affordability and exacerbate food insecurity across the region.

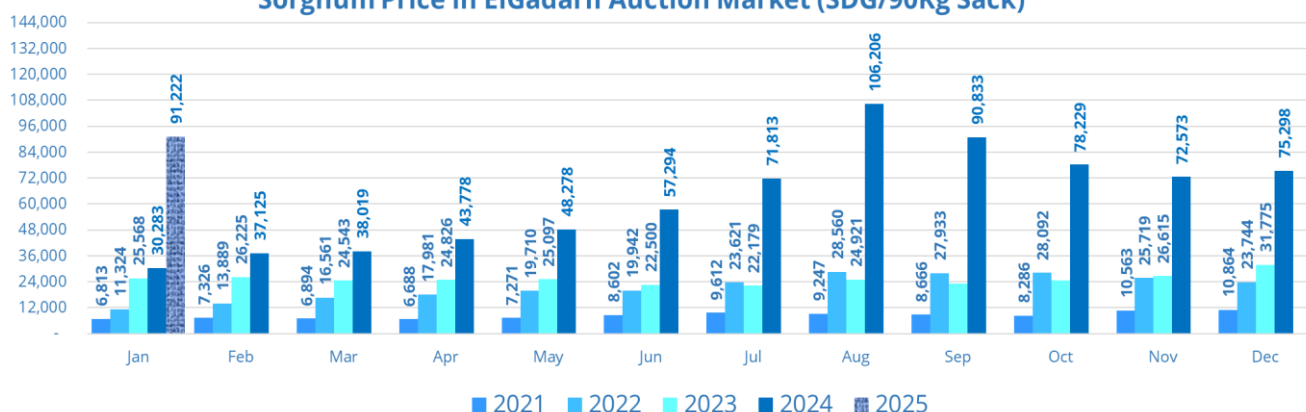


SORGHUM SUPPLIES IN AL-GADARIF AUCTION MARKET (IN MT)



In **January 2025**, the total supply of sorghum at the Gadaref Auction Market reached 40,904 metric tons, marking an impressive increase of over 234% compared to the previous month and matching the volume from the same month in the prior season. However, the total supply for the 2023/2024 season is approximately 24% below the five-year average, indicating a significant decline in sorghum availability. This decrease can largely be attributed to the reduced area under cultivation, a direct result of the ongoing conflict.

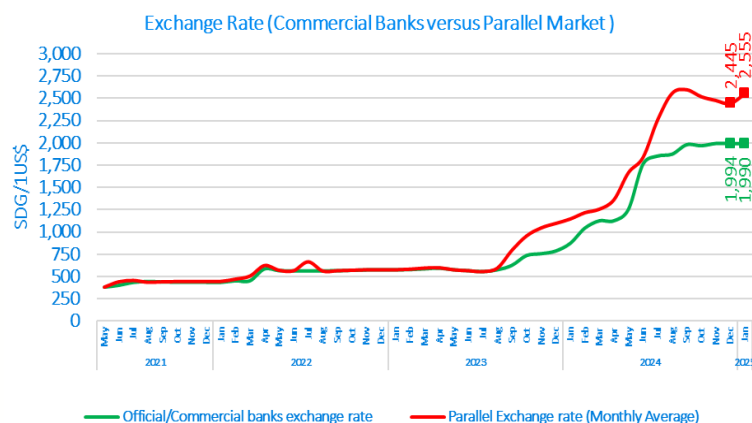
Sorghum Price in ElGadaref Auction Market (SDG/90Kg Sack)



In **January 2025**, the average wholesale price of sorghum at the Gadaref Auction Market rose to SDG 91,222 per 90kg sack, reflecting a 21% increase from the December 2024 price of SDG 75,298. This rise also represents a substantial 201% increase compared to the same period last year. The recent price surge can be primarily attributed to the below-average supply from current season production.

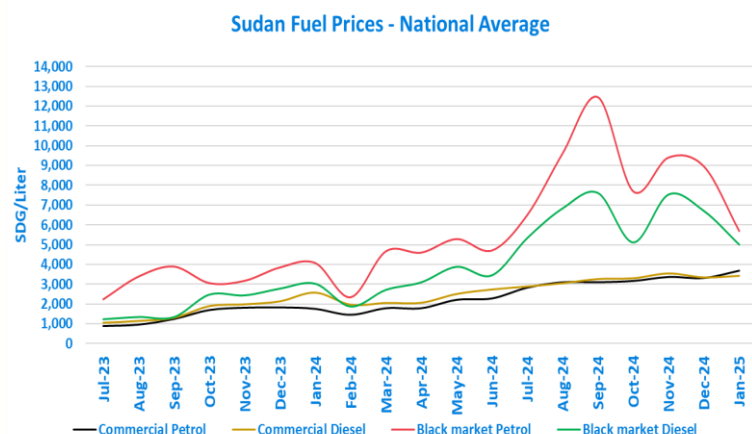
Foreign Currency and Exchange Rate

In **January 2025**, the parallel market exchange rate for the Sudanese pound depreciated slightly by **4%** against the US dollar, trading at approximately **2,555 SDG per USD**, up from **2,445 SDG per USD** in December 2024. This still reflects a significant **122%** depreciation of the Sudanese pound compared to the same period last year. Meanwhile, the average exchange rates at commercial banks remained stable compared to the previous month, although they are **127%** lower than in **January 2024**. This trend underscores the ongoing currency challenges in Sudan, with both market segments experiencing substantial declines in the value of the pound over the past year.



Fuel Prices

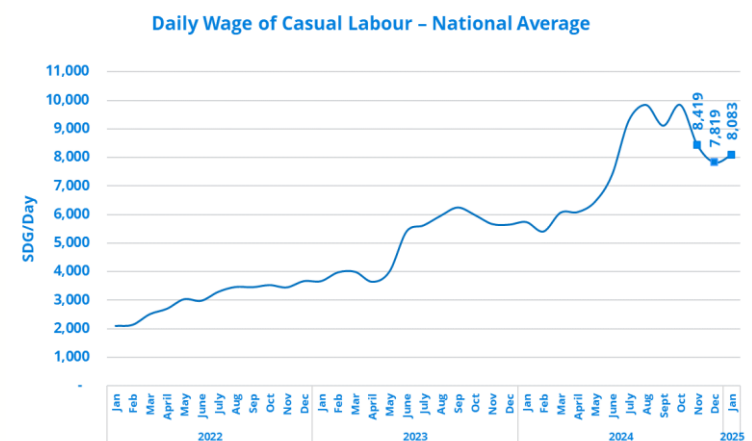
In **January 2025**, average commercial fuel prices experienced an overall increment, with petrol prices rising by **11%** and diesel prices increasing by **2%** compared to the previous month. In contrast, prices in the black market saw significant drops, with petrol decreasing by **36%** and diesel by **25%**. This reduction in black market prices is primarily attributed to improved stability in the supply chain across several states and a decrease in demand from the agricultural sector. The decline in fuel prices could lower transportation costs, potentially providing some relief in the prices of food and essential commodities.



Casual Labour Wage Rate

In **January 2025**, the average daily wage for casual labor rose to **SDG 8,083**, marking a **3%** increase from the previous month and a significant **41% rise** compared to **January 2024**. This increase is primarily driven by a slight uptick in labor demand across all sectors due to the ongoing conflict.

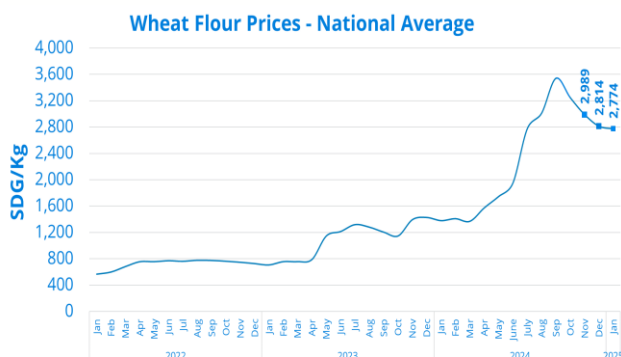
There were notable regional disparities in wages, with Red Sea, Gadaref, and Kassala reporting the highest rates at **SDG 15,000**, reflecting greater demand in these areas. In contrast, conflict-affected regions experienced much lower wages, ranging from **SDG 3,000** to **SDG 5,000**, which indicates a diminished demand for casual labor. These wage variations underscore the differing economic conditions and labor demand across Sudan.



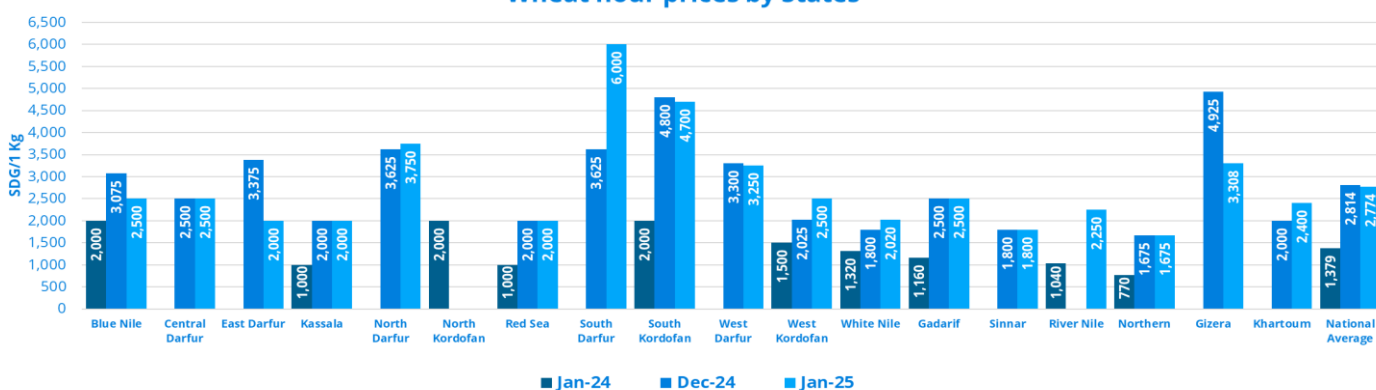
Price Developments of Basic Commodities

Wheat Flour

In **January 2025**, the national average price of wheat flour fell to **SDG 2,277** per kilogram, reflecting a **1%** decrease from the previous month. This slight reduction in price is primarily due to currency stability, the onset of the harvesting season, and some relief in sorghum supply. However, current prices still represent a significant **101%** increase compared to January 2024, driven by sharp currency depreciation and elevated production costs compared to last season. Regionally, the highest wheat flour prices were observed in South Darfur, followed by South Kordofan, while Sinnar and Northern State reported the lowest prices.



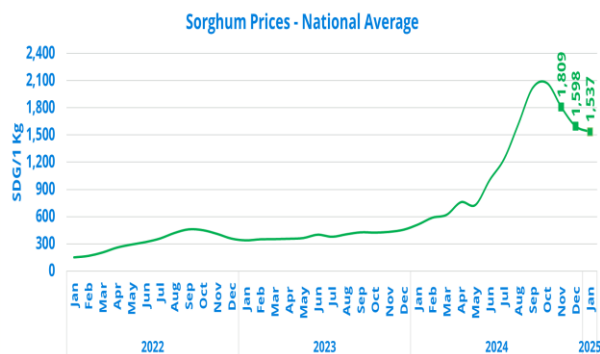
Wheat flour prices by States



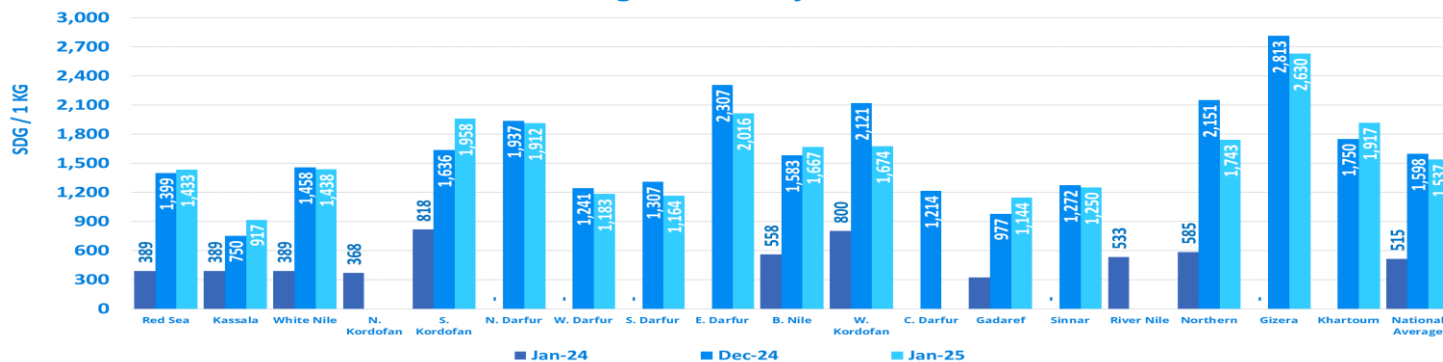
Sorghum

In **January 2025**, the average retail price of sorghum decreased to **SDG 1,537** per kilogram, representing a **4%** drop from the previous month. This decline is primarily attributed to increased supply from the new season's harvest. However, prices have surged by **198%** compared to the same period last year, driven by high production costs and low overall supply.

Regionally, the highest sorghum prices were recorded in all Kordofan states, followed by Gezira, East Darfur, and South Kordofan. Conversely, Gadaref and Kassala, the main sorghum production areas in Sudan, reported the lowest prices. These price variations are influenced by local supply dynamics and transportation costs.



Sorghum Prices By States

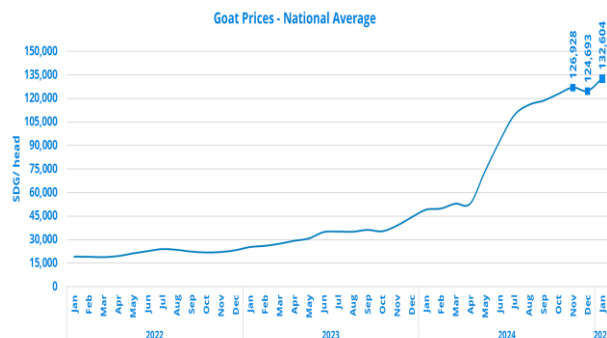


Price Developments of Basic Commodities

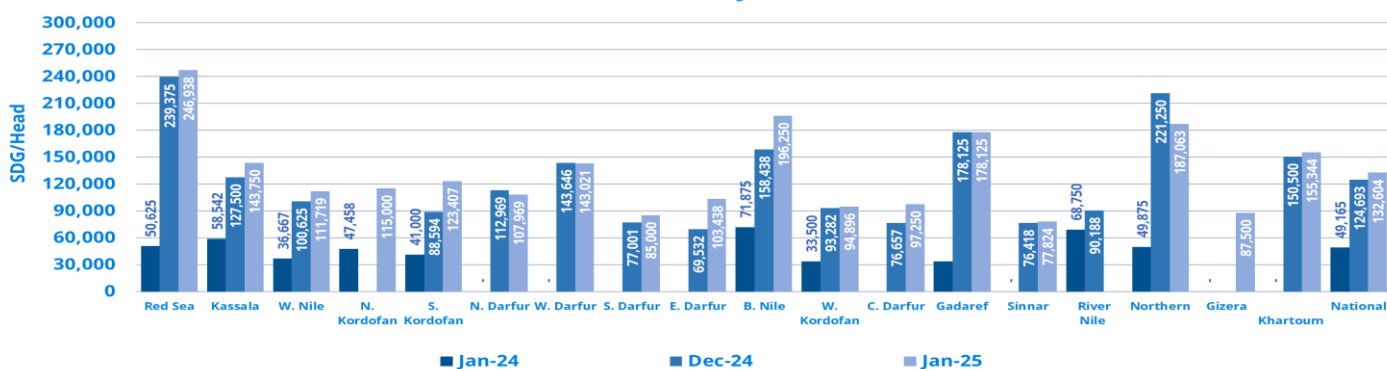
Goat

In **January 2025**, goat prices saw a significant increase, reaching **SDG 132,604** per head, which marks a **6%** rise from the previous month and a **170%** increase compared to the same period last year. This highlights the ongoing volatility in the livestock market.

Regional disparities are evident, with the highest prices reported in the Red Sea, Blue Nile, and Northern states, while Sinnar, Gezira, and South Darfur recorded the lowest prices. These price variations are primarily driven by supply chain disruptions, particularly impacting export markets. These challenges reflect broader issues within the livestock sector, emphasizing the importance of addressing supply chain inefficiencies to stabilize prices and ensure consistent market access for livestock owners and traders.



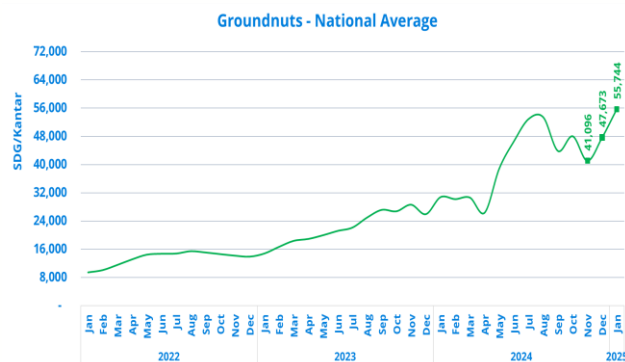
Goat Prices By States



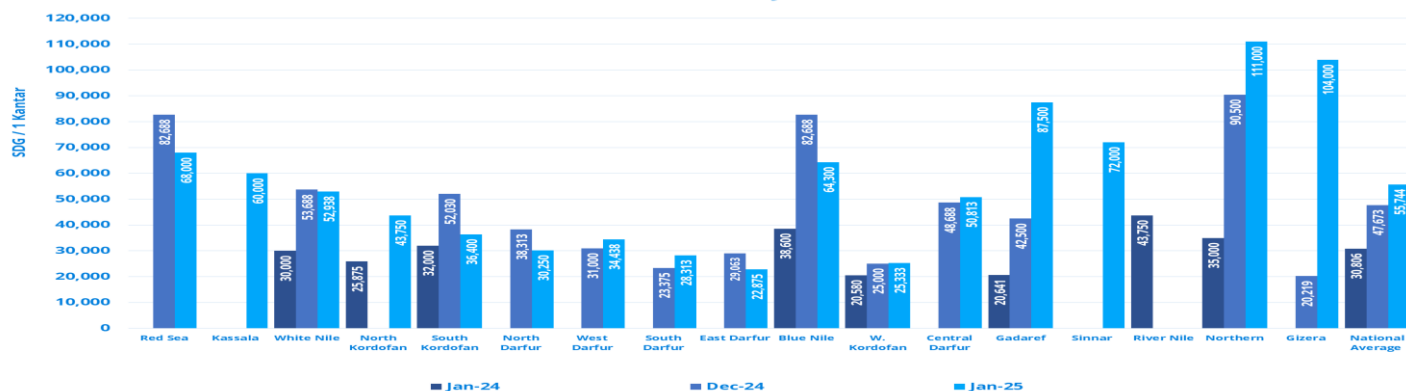
Groundnut

In **January 2025**, the average retail price of groundnuts **rose to SDG 55,744** per kantar, marking a **17%** increase from the previous month. This reflects a substantial **81%** increase compared to the same month last year, driven by low supplies and high production costs. The price surge is likely influenced by the limited supply from the new season's harvest, particularly from key production areas located in conflict zones.

Regionally, the highest groundnut prices were reported in Gezira, Gadaref, and Northern state, while all Darfur and Kordofan states exhibited relatively lower prices. This situation underscores the ongoing volatility in crop prices, which is influenced by supply chain disruptions, shifting demand dynamics, and variations in regional production.



Groundnut Prices By States



Annex 1

Annex 1: Variations in the food prices - January 2025, last month & January 2024

Table 1: Blue Nile

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,667		1,667	↔ 0%	558	▲ 199%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,500		3,075	▼ -19%	2,000	▲ 25%
Goat/sheep meat	L	17,500		18,000	▼ -3%	7,800	▲ 124%
Groundnut oil	Kg	8,750		10,375	▼ -16%	3,160	▲ 177%
LFB cost	Kg	2,026		2,349	▼ -14%	1,013	▲ 100%

Table 2: Kassala

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,117		1,167	▼ -4%	389	▲ 187%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,000		2,000	↔ 0%	1,000	▲ 100%
Goat/sheep meat	L	25,200		24,000	▲ 5%	10,000	▲ 152%
Groundnut oil	Kg	8,100		9,000	▼ -10%	3,160	▲ 156%
LFB cost	Kg	1,689		1,510	▲ 12%	690	▲ 145%

Table 3: Gadaref

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,175		1,150	▲ 2%	322	▲ 265%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,500		2,500	↔ 0%	1,160	▲ 116%
Goat/sheep meat	L	26,800		26,800	↔ 0%	7,600	▲ 253%
Groundnut oil	Kg	8,000		7,600	▲ 5%	2,240	▲ 257%
LFB cost	Kg	1,821		1,708	▲ 7%	630	▲ 189%

Table 4: Red Sea

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,200		1,166	▲ 3%	389	▲ 208%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,000		2,000	↔ 0%	1,000	▲ 100%
Goat/sheep meat	L	26,000		28,000	▼ -7%	9,000	▲ 189%
Groundnut oil	Kg	11,050		11,050	↔ 0%	3,375	▲ 227%
LFB cost	Kg	1,776		1,906	▼ -7%	772	▲ 130%

Table 5: South Kordofan

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	2,000		2,200	▼ -9%	818	▲ 145%
Wheat flour	Kg	4,700		4,800	▼ -2%	2,000	▲ 135%
Goat/sheep meat	L	12,800		12,000	▲ 7%	5,000	▲ 156%
Groundnut oil	Kg	2,900		5,920	▼ -51%	2,925	▼ -1%
LFB cost	Kg	2,751		2,816	▼ -2%	1,063	▲ 159%

Annex1: Variations in the food prices - January 2025, last month & January 2024

Table 6: North Kordofan


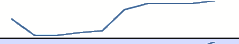



Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	NA		NA	NA	368	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	NA		NA	NA	2,000	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	NA		NA	NA	6,833	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	NA		NA	NA	2,550	NA
LFB cost	Kg	NA		NA	NA	687	NA

Table 7 White Nile






Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,333		1,666	▼ -20%	389	▲ 243%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,020		1,800	▲ 12%	1,320	▲ 53%
Goat/sheep meat	L	20,000		14,000	▲ 43%	7,000	▲ 186%
Groundnut oil	Kg	5,400		6,080	▼ -11%	2,300	▲ 135%
LFB cost	Kg	1,835		2,205	▼ -17%	781	▲ 135%

Table 8: West Kordofan

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,750		1,700	▲ 3%	800	▲ 119%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,500		2,025	▲ 23%	1,500	▲ 67%
Goat/sheep meat	L	13,500		11,000	▲ 23%	5,000	▲ 170%
Groundnut oil	Kg	3,050		2,850	▲ 7%	1,575	▲ 94%
LFB cost	Kg	1,875		1,889	▼ -1%	932	▲ 101%

Table 9: West Darfur








Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,225		1,050	▲ 17%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	3,250		3,300	▼ -2%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	9,250		9,750	▼ -5%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	3,500		3,750	▼ -7%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	1,550		1,463	▲ 6%	NA	NA

Table 10: Central Darfur

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	3,500		3,515	↔ 0%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	2,500		2,500	↔ 0%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	8,000		8,000	↔ 0%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	3,775		1,500	▲ 152%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	2,583		2,578	↔ 0%	NA	NA

Annex1: Variations in the food prices - January 2025, last month & January 2024

Table 11: Northern State

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	2,625		2,888	▼ -9%	585	▲ 349%
Wheat flour	Kg	1,675		1,675	↔ 0%	770	▲ 118%
Goat/sheep meat	L	24,250		22,000	▲ 10%	5,800	▲ 318%
Groundnut oil	Kg	8,500		7,950	▲ 7%	3,000	▲ 183%
LFB cost	Kg	2,194		2,308	▼ -5%	658	▲ 233%

Table 12: River Nile

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,625		NA	0	533	▲ 205%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,250		NA	0	1,040	▲ 116%
Goat/sheep meat	L	26,500		NA	0	10,700	▲ 148%
Groundnut oil	Kg	5,750		NA	0	2,600	▲ 121%
LFB cost	Kg	1,832		NA	0	821	▲ 123%

Table 13: North Darfur






Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,835		1,835	↔ 0%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	3,750		3,625	▲ 3%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	7,000		9,250	▼ -24%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	2,465		2,448	▲ 1%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	2,012		2,061	▼ -2%	NA	NA

Table 14: South Darfur






Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,200		1,458	▼ -18%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	6,000		3,625	▲ 66%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	10,250		6,750	▲ 52%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	4,613		4,000	▲ 15%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	1,638		1,912	▼ -14%	NA	NA

Table 15: East Darfur

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,000		3,000	▼ -67%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	2,000		3,375	▼ -41%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	7,750		7,750	↔ 0%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	3,575		3,550	▲ 1%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	1,532		2,576	▼ -41%	NA	NA

Annex1: Variations in the food prices - January 2025, last month & January 2024

Table 16: Khartoum






Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	2,000		1,700	▲ 18%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	2,400		2,000	▲ 20%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	20,000		12,150	▲ 65%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	9,000		8,000	▲ 13%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	2,005		1,839	▲ 9%	NA	NA

Table 17: Gizera






Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	2,775		2,750	▲ 1%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	3,308		4,925	▼ -33%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	12,000		14,381	▼ -17%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	7,375		6,375	▲ 16%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	2,469		2,522	▼ -2%	NA	NA

Table 18: Sinnar

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum		1,300		1,500	▼ -13%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	1,800		1,800	↔ 0%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	L	22,000		14,274	▲ 54%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	Kg	7,000		5,000	▲ 40%	NA	NA
LFB cost	Kg	1,486		1,622	▼ -8%	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 19: 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 20: 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:

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