



Sudan Market Monitor – September 2025

Highlights

In August, El Fasher and Kadugli—two state capital markets monitored monthly by WFP—experienced siege-induced acute price escalation due to restricted access, disrupted supply chains, and elevated demand for essentials. The magnitude of the increase (67% from July and 153% From August 2024) significantly skewed the national average, prompting their exclusion from the national average analysis.

As of August 2025, national average prices for most major food items and crops in Sudan continued to show a slight upward trend, reflecting intensifying economic challenges. Sorghum was the only exception, recording a decline:

- ❑ Sorghum: Averaged SDG 1,244/kg — down 2% month-on-month and 14% year-on-year.
- ❑ Wheat Flour: Reached SDG 2,993/kg — a 6% increase from July, but 1% lower than August 2024.
- ❑ Goat (Livestock): Rose to SDG 208,638/head — up 6% monthly and 77% annually.
- ❑ Groundnuts: Priced at SDG 99,731/kantar — a sharp 22% monthly rise and 115% increase year-on-year.
- ❑ WFP Local Food Basket: Now costs SDG 1,974/unit — up 3% from July and 7% compared to last year.
- ❑ Sudanese Pound: Depreciated by 10% on the parallel market, trading at SDG 3,250/USD — a 27% decline year-on-year.

These trends underscore the growing impact of currency depreciation, supply chain disruptions, and rising production costs—factors that continue to erode household purchasing power and threaten food security across Sudan.

Market and Food Security Overview - (August 2025)

In August 2025, prices of most major food items continued their upward increase, lifting the national average cost of the WFP Local Food Basket (LFB) to SDG 19.974 per 1 unit, a 3% increase from July 2025 and a 7% rise compared to last year.

Meanwhile, the Sudanese pound continued to weaken. On the parallel market, it depreciated by 10%, trading around SDG 3,250/USD, while the commercial bank rate remained stable at SDG 2,400/USD. Year-on-year, the currency has lost 27% of its value on the parallel market and 28% in commercial banks.

These economic shifts are compounded by widespread conflict, which continues to drive mass displacement and disrupt the flow of essential goods. The resulting instability is intensifying inflation and deepening Sudan's economic crisis.

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 June 2025 data.

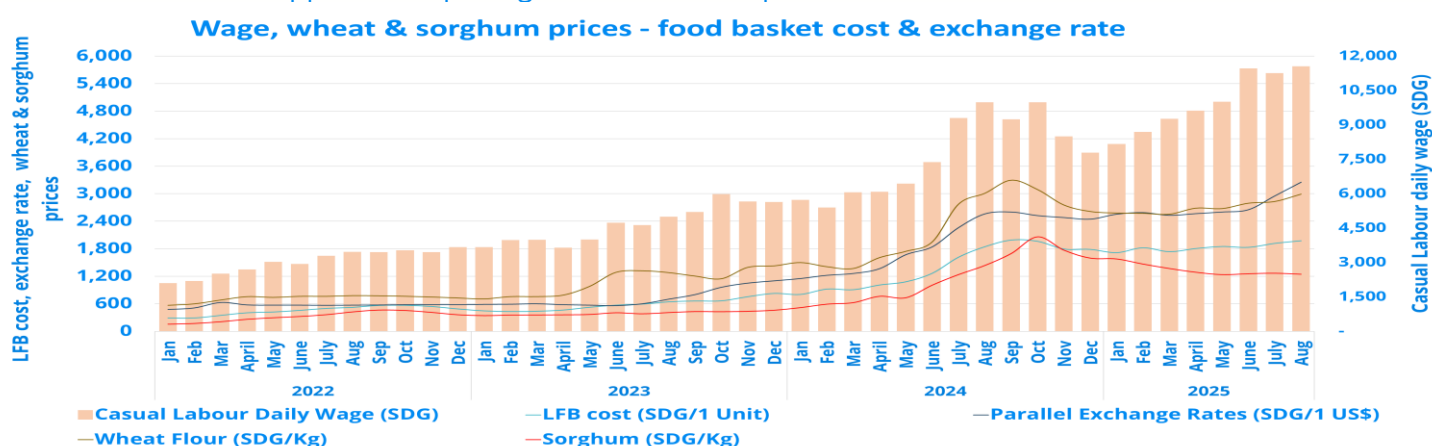
Wage Trends in Relation to Food Basket Prices, Currency Value, and Key Commodities

Sudan's Economic Crisis Deepens – August 2025

Sudan's economic situation continued to deteriorate in August 2025, with average commodity prices rising by 3% to 8%. In contrast, wages for casual labor increased by only 3% month-on-month, failing to keep pace with the escalating cost of living. The rising cost of the local food basket has made it increasingly unaffordable for many households.

The Sudanese Pound experienced a sharp decline on the parallel market, both monthly and annually. This steep depreciation has further driven up the prices of food and essential goods. Combined with ongoing supply chain disruptions and limited income-generating opportunities, food insecurity remains at critical levels—now affecting over half of the population.

The persistently high cost of living, compounded by ongoing conflict, continues to restrict access to adequate and nutritious food. These conditions highlight the urgent need for sustained humanitarian assistance and broader economic support to help mitigate the crisis and protect vulnerable communities.



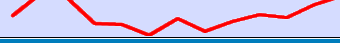
WFP Local Food Basket Cost¹ Basic Food Prices and Food Security

In August 2025, the cost of basic food commodities in Sudan continued to climb, with the Local Food Basket (LFB) increasing by 3% compared to July, even when data for the two besieged state capital is removed from the analysis. This steady rise reflects the worsening impact of prolonged economic instability and conflict, which are driving widespread food insecurity and placing immense pressure on households nationwide.

Access to sufficient food remains a major challenge, constrained by both financial hardship and physical barriers. Over the past year, prices of essential food items and the LFB have more than doubled, while casual labor wages have increased by only 18%. This growing gap between income and the cost of living highlights the deepening severity of Sudan's humanitarian crisis.

Urgent and sustained humanitarian assistance, along with broader economic support, is critical to address the escalating needs and protect vulnerable populations across the country.

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

Commodity	Unit	Current	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
		SDG		SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	1 Kg	1,244		1,266	▼ -2%	1,436	▼ -13%
Wheat Flour	1 Kg	2,993		2,832	▲ 6%	3,012	▼ -1%
Goat/sheep	One Head	208,638		196,219	▲ 6%	117,612	▲ 77%
Groundnut	1 Sack (45kg)	99,731		81,941	▲ 22%	46,367	▲ 115%
LFB	1 Unit	1,974		1,917	▲ 3%	1,851	▲ 7%

Sorghum Market Overview - Gadaref Auction Market

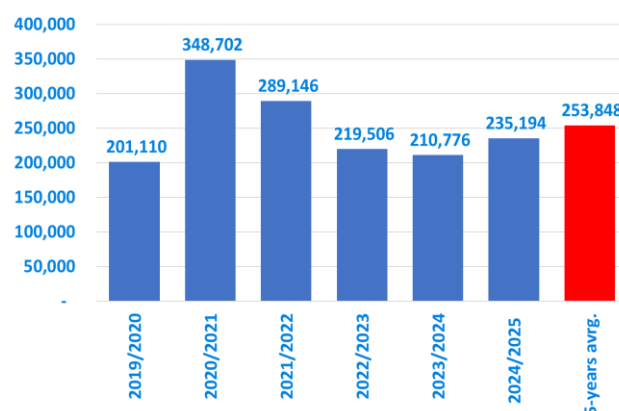
The supply of sorghum to the Gadaref Auction Market is a critical driver of price trends across Sudan, acting as a key indicator of national availability and overall market conditions.

Between 2021 and 2024, sorghum supply experienced a consistent decline, reaching its lowest point in the 2023/2024 season. This drop was largely attributed to rising input costs—particularly fuel—and restricted access to farmland due to ongoing conflict that resulted in decline in production.

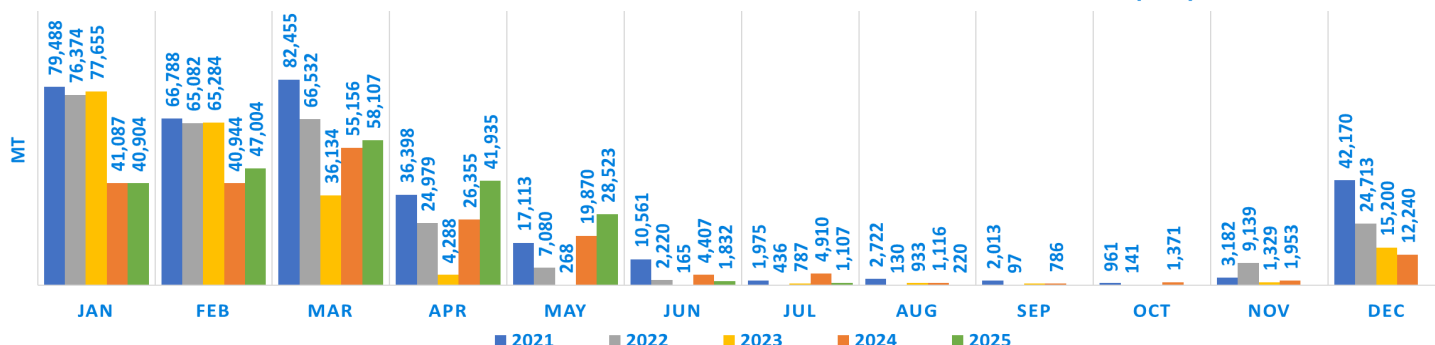
In contrast, the 2024/2025 season showed signs of recovery. Sorghum supply surpassed levels from the previous two seasons, although it remained slightly below the five-year average.

Despite this modest improvement, broader economic challenges persist. The continued devaluation of the Sudanese Pound is fueling inflation, driving up production costs and increasing the prices of locally produced cereals.

Seasonal Supply of Sorghum to Gadarif Auction - (MT)



SORGHUM SUPPLIES IN AL-GADARIF AUCTION MARKET (MT)



In August 2025, sorghum supply to the Gadaref Auction Market dropped to 220 metric tons, an 80% decrease from both the previous month and the same period last year. This also reflects a 78% decline compared to the five-year August average.

While sharp, this drop is typical for the lean season, when supplies naturally fall due to depleted stocks and limited harvests. Overall, sorghum supply for the 2024/2025 season is about 7% below the five-year average, indicating a broader decline in national availability.

SORGHUM PRICE IN ELGADARIF AUCTION MARKET (SDG/90KG SACK)



In August 2025, the average price of sorghum at the Gadaref Auction Market rose to 87,667 SDG per 90kg sack, a 7% increase from July. However, prices were 17% lower than the same period last year.

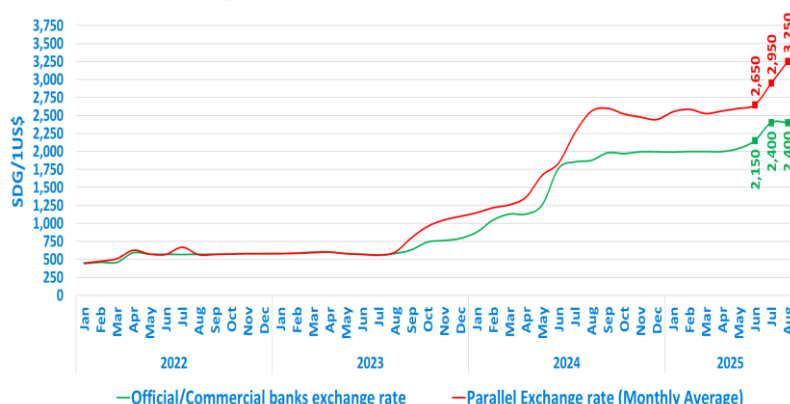
This year-on-year decline is mainly due to improved supply and a slight depreciation of the Sudanese Pound. While the lean season is beginning to push prices upward, expanded cultivation and better farmland access during the 2024/2025 season have helped ease pressure, balancing seasonal and inflationary forces.

Foreign Currency and Exchange Rate

In August 2025, the Sudanese pound continued its downward trend on the parallel market, depreciating by 10% against the US dollar to approximately 3,250 SDG/USD, compared to 2,950 SDG/USD in July. Although the monthly change was relatively moderate, the currency has weakened significantly, 27% year-on-year.

Meanwhile, the average exchange rate at commercial banks remained stable monthly but showed a 28% depreciation compared to August 2024. These developments underscore the ongoing volatility in Sudan's currency market, where the persistent depreciation of the pound is fueling inflationary pressures and exacerbating economic instability.

Exchange Rate (Commercial Banks versus Parallel Market)

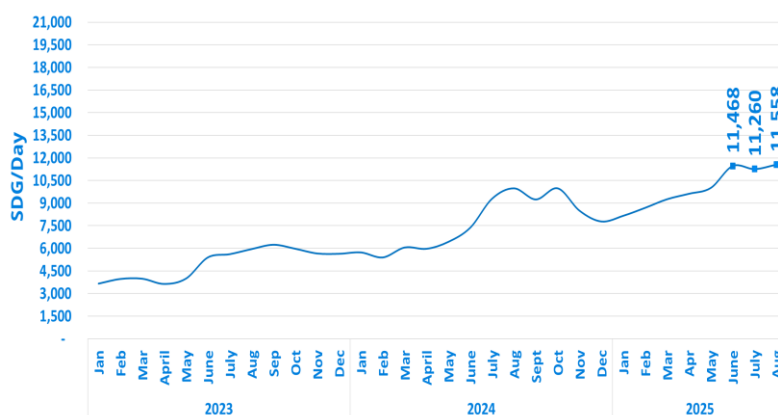


Casual Labour Wage Rate

In August 2025, the average daily wage for casual labor in Sudan rose to SDG 11,558, marking a 3% increase from July and a substantial 16% rise compared to August 2024. This growth reflects shifting dynamics in labor supply and demand across sectors and regions, as local labor markets respond to evolving economic conditions.

Notable regional disparities in wages were observed. Excluding North Darfur and South Kordofan, states such as River Nile, Blue Nile, and Sinnar reported the highest daily wages, exceeding SDG 15,000, driven by strong labor demand. In contrast, wages in conflict-affected areas like parts of Darfur and Kordofan remained below SDG 8,000, highlighting limited economic activity and fewer employment opportunities.

Daily Wage of Casual Labour – National Average



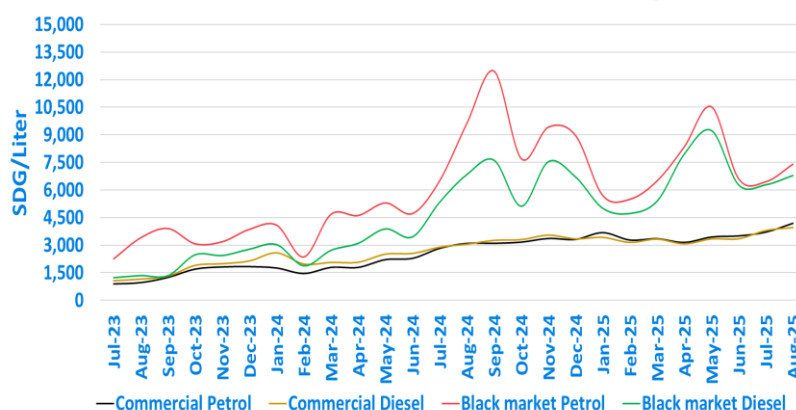
Fuel Prices

In August 2025, commercial fuel prices in Sudan saw notable increases. The average petrol price rose sharply by 13%, while diesel prices experienced a modest 4% increase compared to July. In the parallel market, the surge was even more pronounced, with petrol climbing by 15% and diesel by 8%.

These significant price hikes are largely driven by the continued depreciation of the Sudanese pound over the past two months. The volatility in fuel prices is expected to escalate transportation and production costs, particularly in the agricultural sector, where fuel is a vital input—especially for rainfed farming.

This trend is likely to exert downward pressure on household purchasing power, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations already facing economic hardship.

Sudan Fuel Prices - National Average



Price Developments of Basic Commodities

Wheat Flour

In August 2025, the national average price of wheat flour in Sudan rose to SDG 2,993 per kilogram, marking a 6% increase from July. This sharp monthly rise was primarily driven by supply chain disruptions affecting availability and distribution.

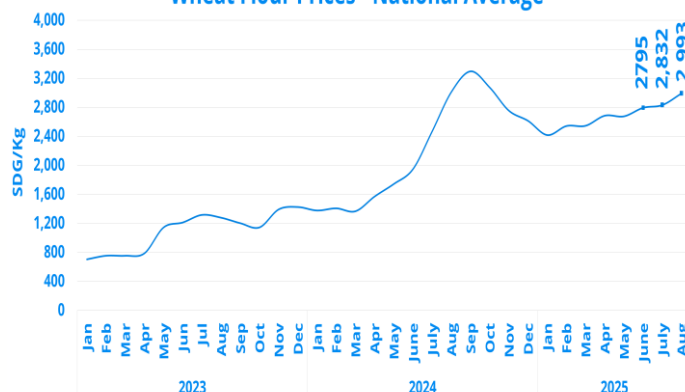
However, compared to August 2024, wheat flour prices have slightly decreased by 1%, largely due to periods of relative stability in the supply chain over the past year.

Regional disparities in wheat flour prices were notable:

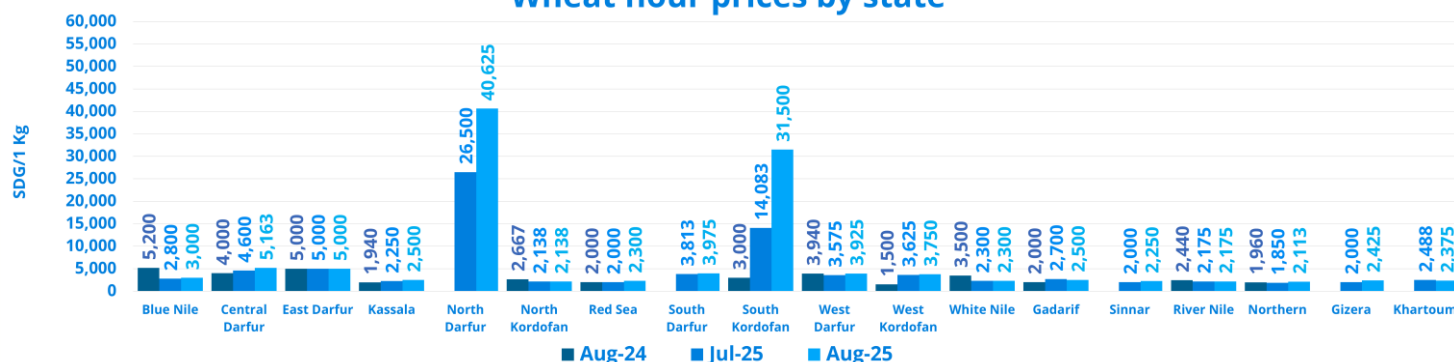
- Highest prices were recorded in North Darfur and South Kordofan, followed by East and West Darfur. The state capitals of North Darfur and South Kordofan continue to be under siege with very limited access to market supply since May and have shown atypically high increase in prices.
- Lowest prices were observed in other regions of the country.

These variations reflect differences in local supply availability, demand, and security conditions, which continue to shape market dynamics

Wheat Flour Prices - National Average



Wheat flour prices by state



Sorghum

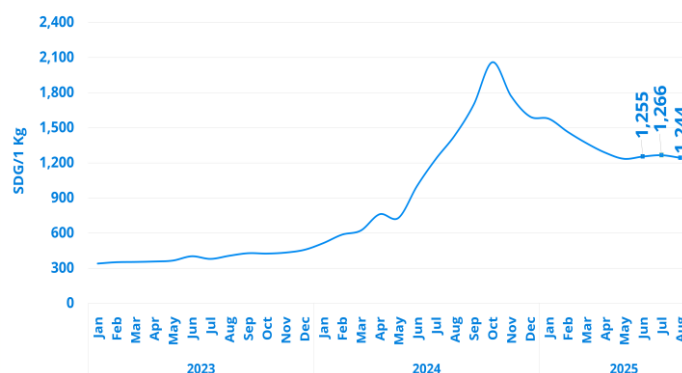
In August 2025, the national average retail price of sorghum in Sudan fell slightly to approximately SDG 1,244 per kilogram, reflecting a 2% decrease from July. This modest decline was primarily driven by larger production volumes from the previous season and promising prospects for the current harvest.

On a year-on-year basis, sorghum prices have dropped by 14%, offering some relief in the face of broader economic challenges.

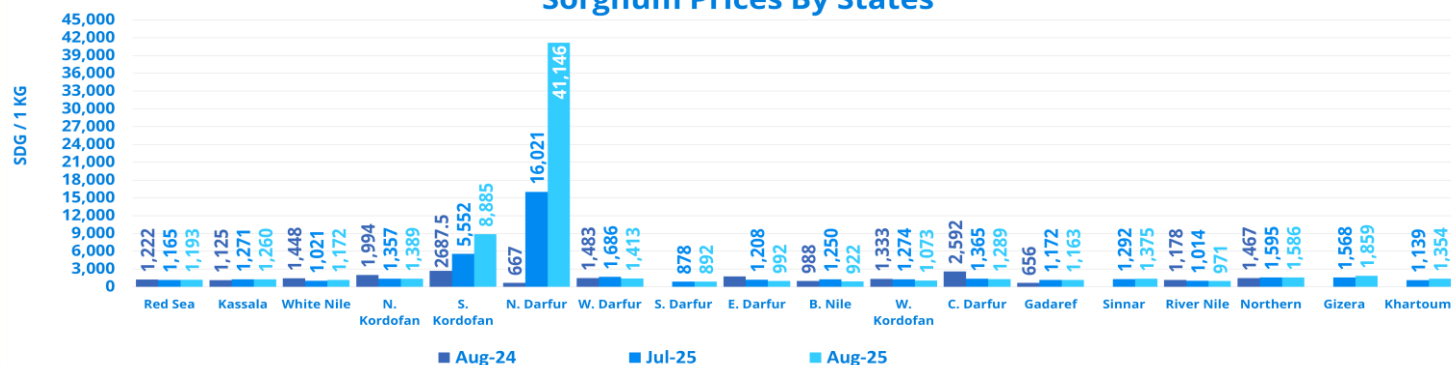
- Regional price disparities remain significant:
- Highest prices were observed in conflict-affected areas such as North Darfur and South Kordofan.

These differences are largely attributed to disrupted distribution networks, rising transportation costs, and limited market access, all of which continue to affect affordability and availability.

Sorghum Prices - National Average



Sorghum Prices By States



Price Developments of Basic Commodities

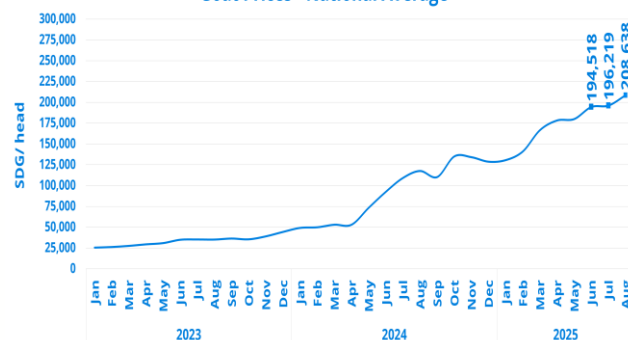
Goat

In August 2025, the national average price of goat rose to approximately SDG 208,638 per head, reflecting a 6% increase from July and a substantial 77% rise compared to August 2024.

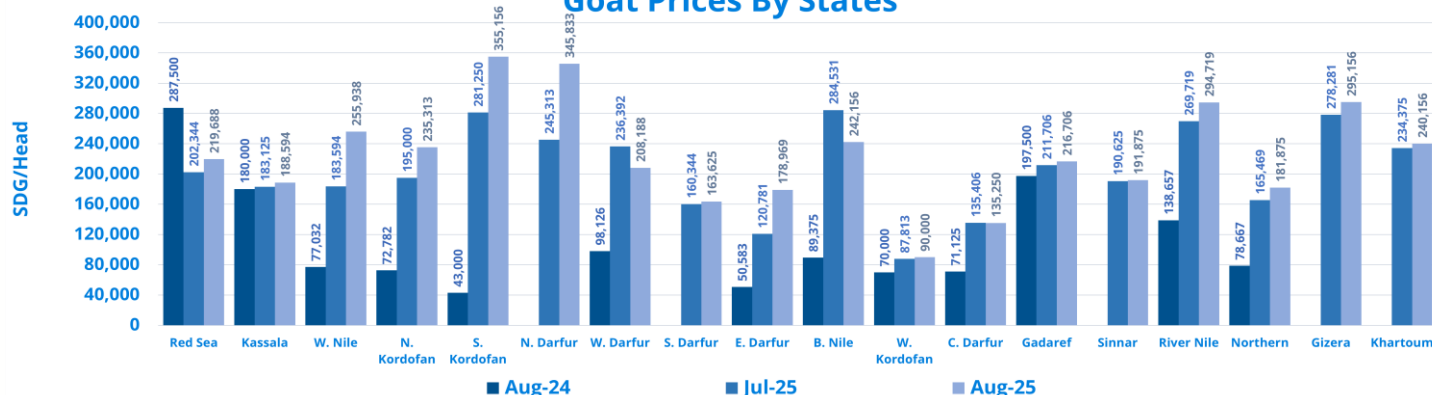
The highest prices were reported in North Darfur and South Kordofan, followed by Gezira, River Nile, White Nile, and Blue Nile states. In contrast, lower prices were observed in West Kordofan, South Darfur, East Darfur, and Central Darfur, highlighting significant regional disparities largely driven by supply chain disruptions.

These persistent challenges within the livestock supply chain underscore broader structural weaknesses in the sector. Addressing these inefficiencies is essential to stabilize prices, enhance market access, and improve the livelihoods of livestock producers and traders.

Goat Prices - National Average



Goat Prices By States

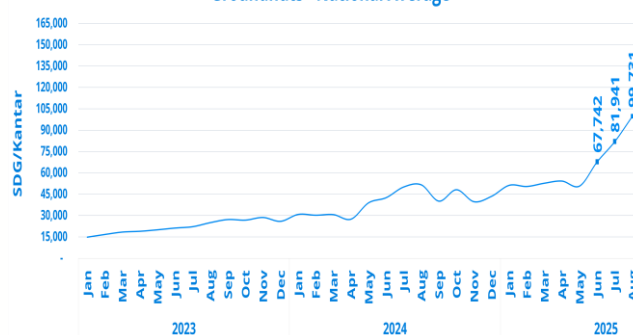


Groundnut

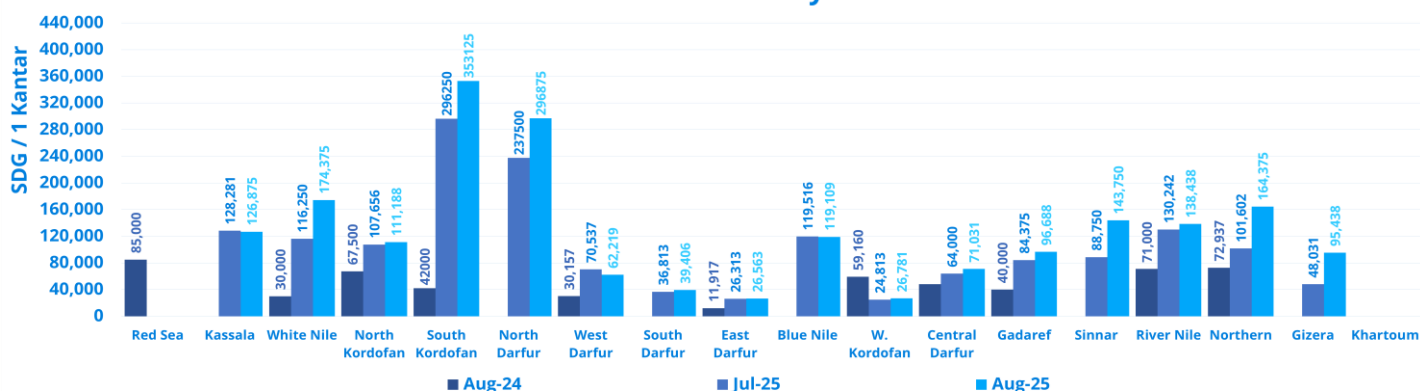
In August 2025, the average price of groundnuts rose to SDG 99,731 per kantar, marking a 22% increase from the previous month. On a year-on-year basis, prices surged by 93%, primarily driven by high production costs and limited supply from key production zones, especially in conflict-affected areas.

Regionally, the highest prices were recorded in North Darfur, South Kordofan, Northern, White Nile, Blue Nile, and River Nile states. In contrast, lower prices were observed in South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur, and West Kordofan. These regional differences reflect ongoing market volatility, shaped by supply chain disruptions and varying local production capacities.

Groundnuts - National Average



Groundnut Prices By States



Annex 1

Annex 1: Variations in the Prices – August 2025, Previous Month and August 2024

Table 1: Blue Nile

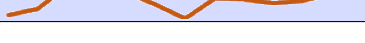
Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	922		1,250	▼ -26%	988	▼ -7%
Wheat flour	Kg	3,000		2,800	▲ 7%	5,200	▼ -42%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	25,000		24,875	▲ 1%	12,000	▲ 108%
Groundnut oil	L	9,125		4,700	▲ 94%	8,900	▲ 3%
LFB cost	1 Unit	2,328		2,304	▲ 1%	1,726	▲ 35%

Table 2: Kassala

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,260		1,271	▼ -1%	1,125	▲ 12%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,500		2,250	▲ 11%	1,940	▲ 29%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	33,000		30,500	▲ 8%	20,000	▲ 65%
Groundnut oil	L	8,000		8,875	▼ -10%	5,000	▲ 60%
LFB cost	1 Unit	2,349		1,858	▲ 26%	1,673	▲ 40%

Table 3: Gadaref

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,163		1,172	▼ -1%	656	▲ 77%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,500		2,700	▼ -7%	2,000	▲ 25%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	30,000		32,000	▼ -6%	18,800	▲ 60%
Groundnut oil	L	9,750		9,750	↔ 0%	4,000	▲ 144%
LFB cost	1 Unit	1,913		2,021	▼ -5%	1,273	▲ 50%

Table 4: Red Sea

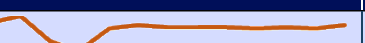
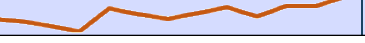
Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,193		1,165	▲ 2%	1,222	▼ -2%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,300		2,000	▲ 15%	2,000	▲ 15%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	29,250		28,000	▲ 4%	23,400	▲ 25%
Groundnut oil	L	10,750		10,000	▲ 8%	7,100	▲ 51%
LFB cost	1 Unit	2,123		1,945	▲ 9%	1,687	▲ 26%

Table 5: South Kordofan

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	8,885		5,552	▲ 60%	2,688	▲ 231%
Wheat flour	Kg	50,000		31,500	▲ 59%	3,000	▲ 1567%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	44,000		46,000	▼ -4%	8,000	▲ 450%
Groundnut oil	L	65,000		41,000	▲ 59%	5,000	▲ 1200%
LFB cost	1 Unit	16,285		11,991	▲ 36%	2,529	▲ 544%

Annex1: Variations in the Prices - August 2025, previous month and August 2024

Table 6: North Kordofan

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,389		1,357	▲ 2%	1,994	▼ -30%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,138		2,138	↔ 0%	2,667	▼ -20%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	23,000		20,750	▲ 11%	10,667	▲ 116%
Groundnut oil	L	7,875		7,688	▲ 2%	5,900	▲ 33%
LFB cost	1 Unit	2,100		2,047	▲ 3%	2,636	▼ -20%

Table 7 White Nile

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,172		1,021	▲ 15%	1,448	▼ -19%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,300		2,300	↔ 0%	3,500	▼ -34%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	30,000		30,000	↔ 0%	11,500	▲ 161%
Groundnut oil	L	7,700		8,150	▼ -6%	3,000	▲ 157%
LFB cost	1 Unit	2,261		2,109	▲ 7%	1,713	▲ 32%

Table 8: West Kordofan

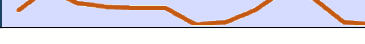
Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,073		1,274	▼ -16%	1,333	▼ -20%
Wheat flour	Kg	3,750		3,625	▲ 3%	1,500	▲ 150%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	12,000		12,000	↔ 0%	5,000	▲ 140%
Groundnut oil	L	3,513		3,600	▼ -2%	2,560	▲ 37%
LFB cost	1 Unit	1,540		1,586	▼ -3%	1,840	▼ -16%

Table 9: West Darfur

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,413		1,686	▼ -16%	1,483	▼ -5%
Wheat flour	Kg	3,925		3,575	▲ 10%	3,940	↔ 0%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	14,000		10,000	▲ 40%	10,800	▲ 30%
Groundnut oil	L	6,250		6,000	▲ 4%	4,120	▲ 52%
LFB cost	1 Unit	1,750		1,798	▼ -3%	1,673	▲ 5%

Table 10: Central Darfur

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,289		1,365	▼ -6%	1,750	▼ -26%
Wheat flour	Kg	5,163		4,600	▲ 12%	5,000	▲ 3%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	13,438		13,875	▼ -3%	10,000	▲ 34%
Groundnut oil	L	6,113		5,225	▲ 17%	4,460	▲ 37%
LFB cost	1 Unit	1,789		1,728	▲ 4%	2,001	▼ -11%

Annex1: Variations in the Prices – August 2025, previous month and August 2024

Table 11: Northern State

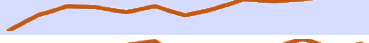
Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,586		1,595	▼ -1%	1,467	▲ 8%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,113		1,850	▲ 14%	1,960	▲ 8%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	28,000		28,625	▼ -2%	14,833	▲ 89%
Groundnut oil	L	8,213		7,413	▲ 11%	4,960	▲ 66%
LFB cost	1 Unit	1,835		1,790	▲ 2%	1,775	▲ 3%

Table 12: River Nile

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	971		1,014	▼ -4%	1,178	▼ -18%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,175		2,175	↔ 0%	2,440	▼ -11%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	34,500		36,750	▼ -6%	22,600	▲ 53%
Groundnut oil	L	5,200		5,200	↔ 0%	4,220	▲ 23%
LFB cost	1 Unit	1,809		1,802	↔ 0%	1,528	▲ 18%

Table 13: North Darfur

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	41,146		16,021	▲ 157%	2,417	▲ 1602%
Wheat flour	Kg	64,167		40,625	▲ 58%	3,556	▲ 1704%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	58,333		30,000	▲ 94%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	L	53,667		41,875	▲ 28%	NA	NA
LFB cost	1 Unit	42,898		17,910	▲ 140%	NA	NA

Table 14: South Darfur

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	892		878	▲ 2%	2,115	▼ -58%
Wheat flour	Kg	3,975		3,813	▲ 4%	3,632	▲ 9%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	14,000		14,175	▼ -1%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	L	4,600		4,075	▲ 13%	NA	NA
LFB cost	1 Unit	1,914		1,973	▼ -3%	NA	NA

Table 15: East Darfur

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	992		1,208	▼ -18%	3,486	▼ -72%
Wheat flour	Kg	5,000		5,000	↔ 0%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	12,000		12,000	↔ 0%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	L	5,000		3,833	▲ 30%	NA	NA
LFB cost	1 Unit	1,945		1,835	▲ 6%	NA	NA

Annex1: Variations in the Prices - August 2025, previous month and August 2024

Table 16: Khartoum

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,354		1,139	▲ 19%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	2,375		2,488	▼ -5%	1,900	▲ 25%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	27,375		23,500	▲ 16%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	L	10,975		11,500	▼ -5%	NA	NA
LFB cost	1 Unit	1,993		1,929	▲ 3%	NA	NA

Table 17: Gizera

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,859		1,568	▲ 19%	NA	NA
Wheat flour	Kg	2,425		2,000	▲ 21%	NA	NA
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	27,750		25,500	▲ 9%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	L	6,250		5,500	▲ 14%	NA	NA
LFB cost	1 Unit	2,080		2,059	▲ 1%	NA	NA

Table 18: Sinnar

Commodity	Unit	Current SDG	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
				SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,375		1,292	▲ 6%	1,000	▲ 38%
Wheat flour	Kg	2,250		2,000	▲ 13%	2,125	▲ 6%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	30,000		28,125	▲ 7%	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	L	7,000		6,250	▲ 12%	NA	NA
LFB cost	1 Unit	1,854		1,891	▼ -2%	NA	NA

Annex 2:

Variations in the Prices of WFP LFB - August 2025, Versus July 2025 & August 2024

Table 19: CBT Items - National Average

Commodity	Unit	Current	Yearly Trend	Previous Month		Previous Year	
		SDG		SDG	Variation	SDG	Variation
Sorghum	Kg	1,244		1,266	▼ -2%	1,441	▼ -14%
Onion	Kg	2,203		1,861	▲ 18%	2,630	▼ -16%
Vegetable oil (groundnut)	L	7,270		6,735	▲ 8%	5,096	▲ 43%
Cow meat	Kg	17,800		17,193	▲ 4%	10,505	▲ 69%
Goat/sheep meat	Kg	23,957		23,167	▲ 3%	13,431	▲ 78%
Powder milk	Kg	20,361		19,964	▲ 2%	16,218	▲ 26%
Dry tomatoes	Kg	7,920		8,940	▼ -11%	5,901	▲ 34%
Sugar	Kg	3,963		3,773	▲ 5%	3,921	▲ 1%
Pulses - fabi beans	Kg	6,621		6,624	↔ 0%	5,188	▲ 28%
Iodised salt	Kg	2,371		2,565	▼ -8%	1,665	▲ 42%
Wheat flour	1 Unit	2,993		2,832	▲ 6%	3,011	▼ -1%

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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