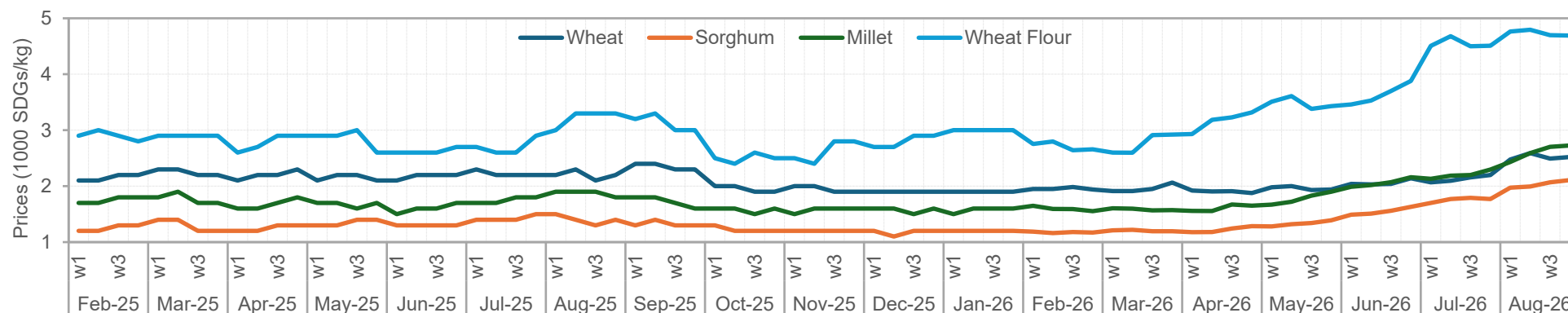


MARKET PRICES AND AVAILABILITY REPORT 19 August 2026

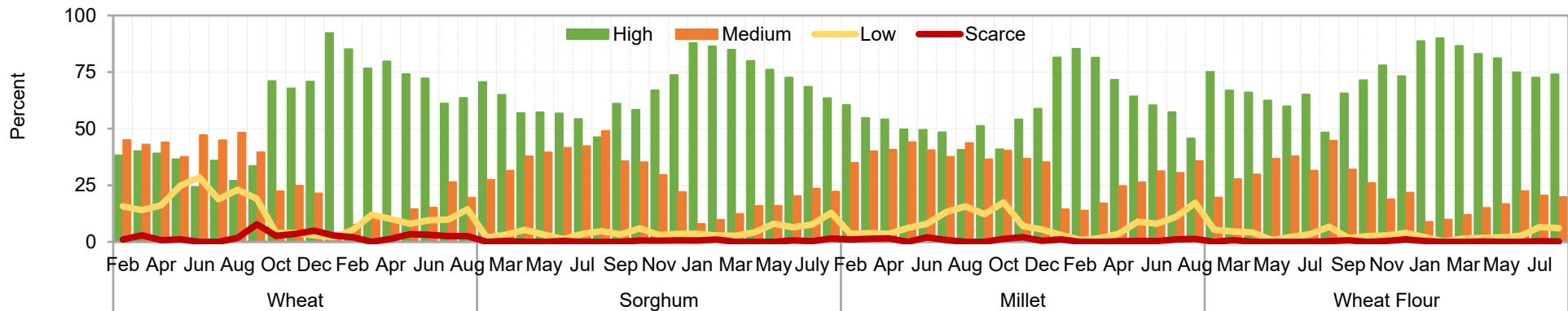
Essential Commodities Prices, Availability, and Market Actors' Perceptions

Cereals and Flour

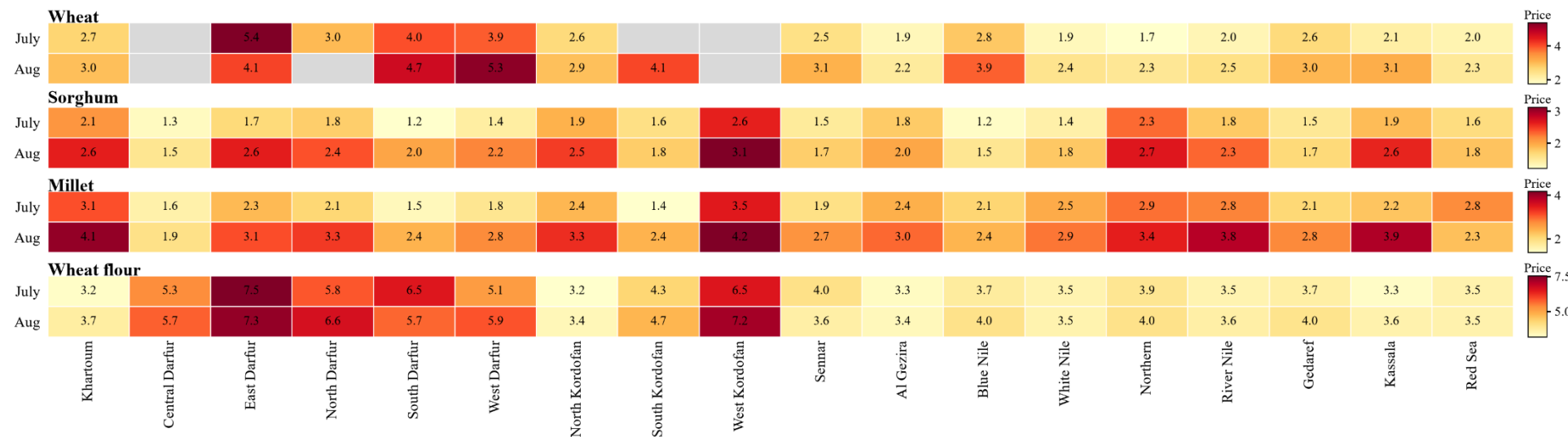
The figure below shows weekly average local prices of cereals and wheat flour (SDG/kg) from February 2025 to August 2026. In August, sorghum and millet prices continued to rise, while wheat and wheat flour prices rose slightly before stabilizing.



The figure below shows traders’ perceptions of cereal and wheat flour availability from February 2025 to August 2026. In August, the share of traders reporting high availability rose slightly for wheat and wheat flour but fell for sorghum and millet compared with July.

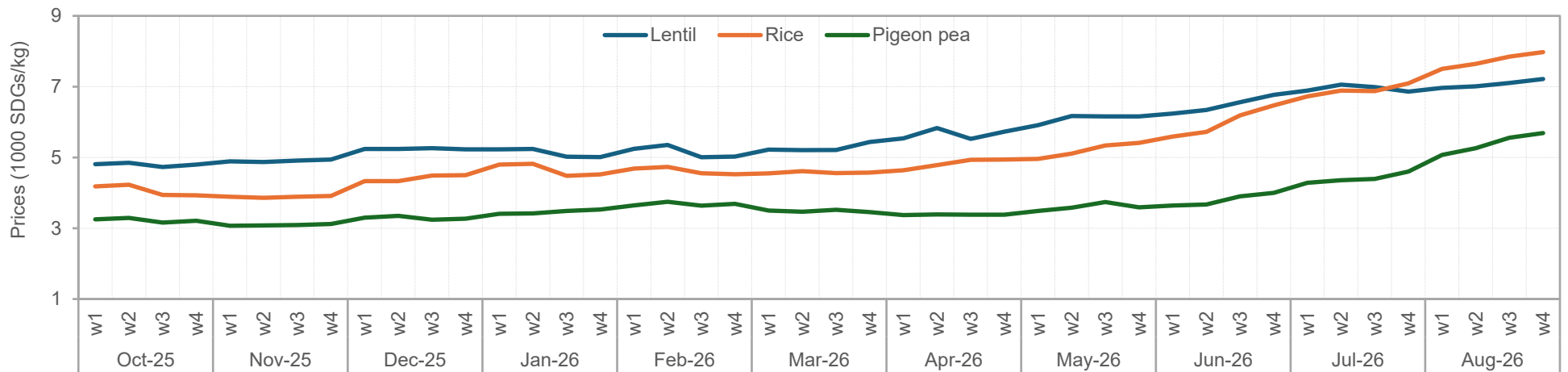


The heatmap shows substantial differences in cereal and wheat flour prices across states in July and August 2026. Wheat prices were generally higher in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile. West Kordofan recorded the highest sorghum and millet prices in both months, with relatively high prices also observed in Khartoum. Wheat flour prices changed little in most states but remained higher in Darfur and West Kordofan



Lentils, Rice, and Pigeon Peas

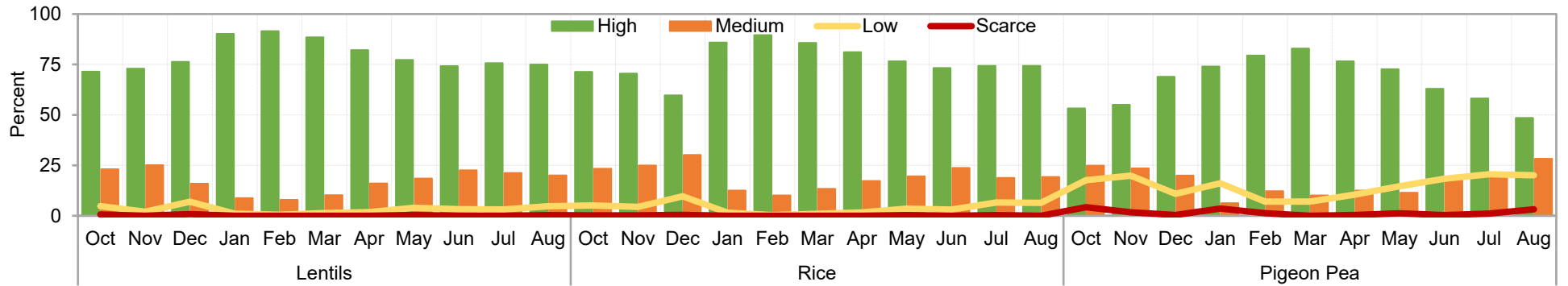
The figure below shows weekly average local prices of lentils, rice, and pigeon peas (1,000 SDG/kg) from October 2025 to August 2026. Prices of all three commodities were higher in August than in July 2026. Rice and pigeon pea prices rose steadily during August, while lentil prices remained relatively stable before rising modestly at the end of the month.



The heatmap below shows monthly average prices of lentils, rice, and pigeon peas across states (1,000 SDG/kg) in July and August 2026. Prices were generally higher in several Darfur states, while West Kordofan recorded relatively high prices for all three commodities in both months. South Kordofan also recorded relatively high pigeon pea prices.

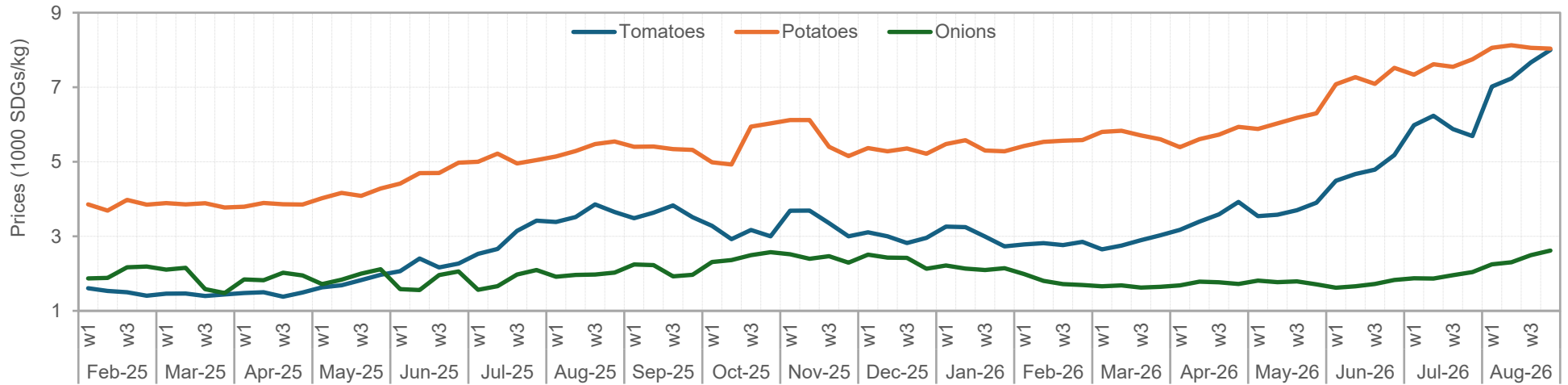


The figure below shows traders’ perceptions of lentil, rice, and pigeon pea availability from October 2025 to August 2026. Since April, the share reporting high availability has generally declined for all three commodities, although lentil availability improved slightly in July. In August, this share fell for lentils and pigeon peas but remained unchanged for rice compared with July.

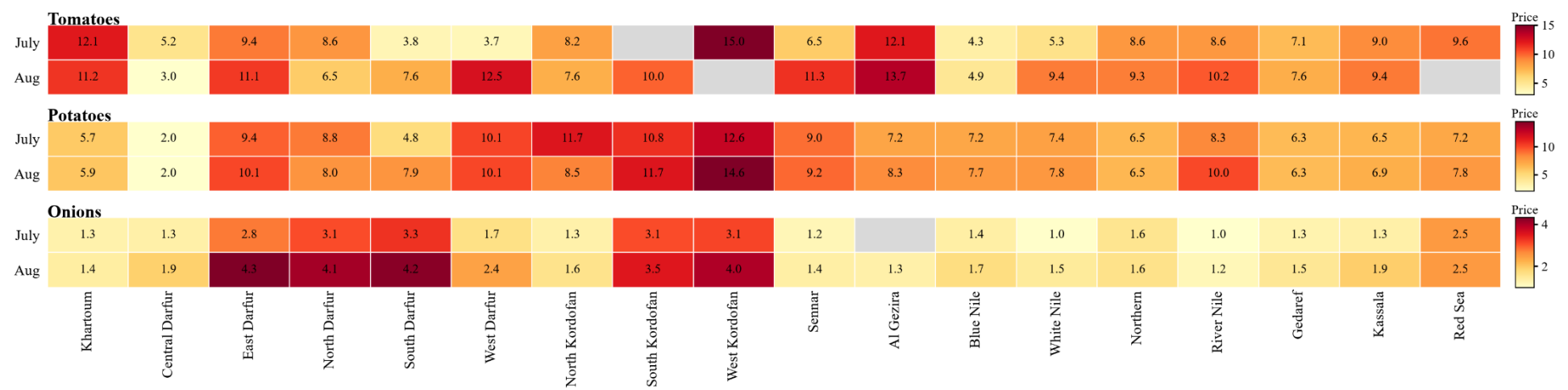


Vegetables

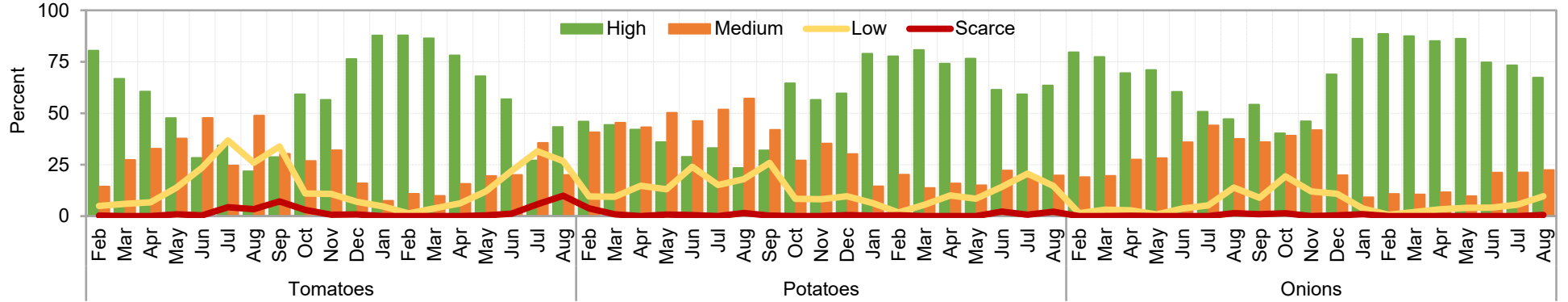
The figure below depicts weekly average vegetable prices (SDG/kg) from February 2025 to August 2026. Potato and onion prices increased gradually through June, July, and August 2026. Tomato prices rose more sharply from late July and continued to increase throughout August.



The heatmap compares tomato, potato, and onion prices across states in July and August 2026. Tomato prices varied widely, with the highest recorded in West Kordofan in July and Al Gezira in August. West Kordofan recorded the highest potato prices in both months. Onion prices rose in most states, with East, South, and North Darfur recording the highest prices in August.

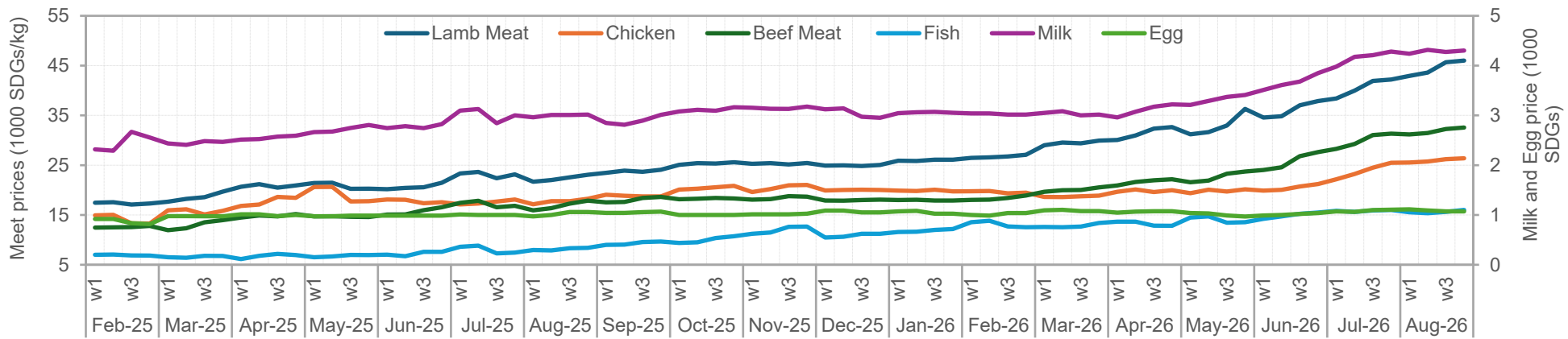


The figure below shows perceived vegetable availability from February 2025 to August 2026. In August 2026, the share of traders reporting high availability increased for tomatoes and potatoes compared with July, while it declined for onions.

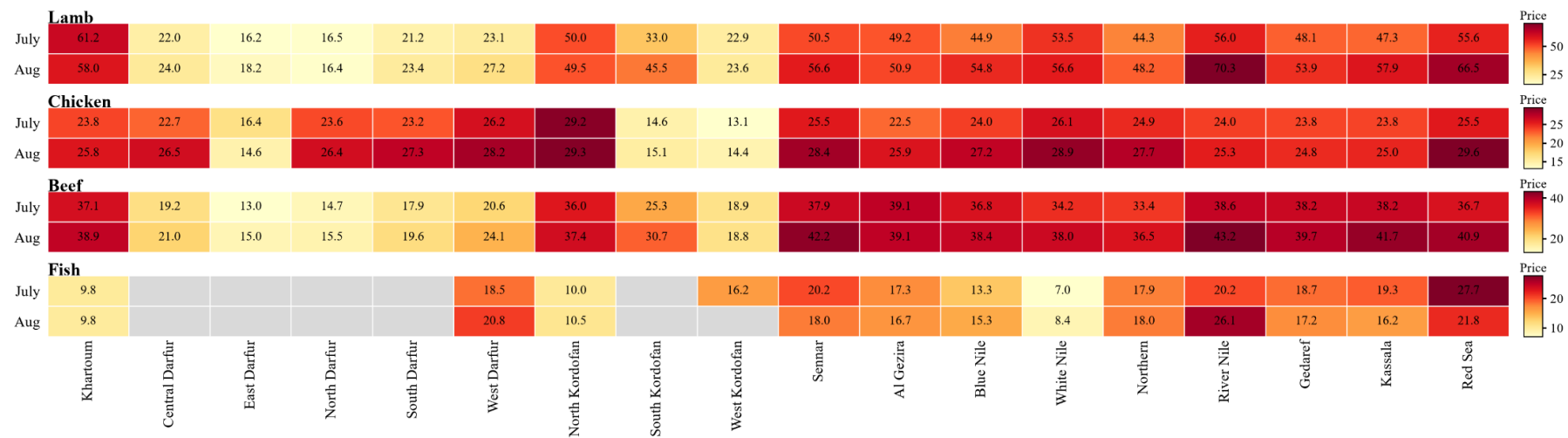


Meat and Animal Products

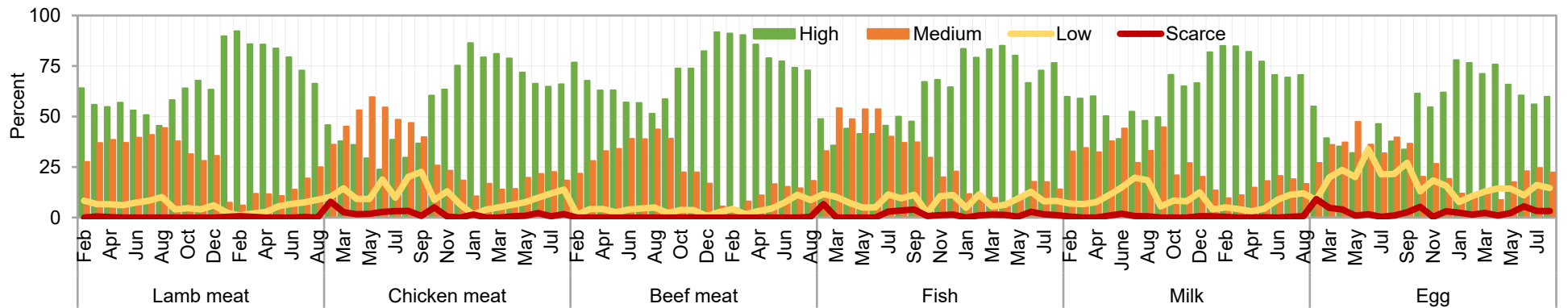
The figure below shows weekly average retail prices of meat and animal products (1,000 SDG/kg) from February 2025 to August 2026. Prices of lamb, beef, and chicken continued to increase in August 2026, while fish, milk, and egg prices remained relatively stable.



The heatmap compares lamb, chicken, beef, and fish prices across states in July and August 2026. Lamb, chicken, and beef prices rose in most states, while fish prices showed mixed changes. In August, River Nile recorded the highest lamb, beef, and fish prices, while Red Sea recorded the highest chicken prices. Lamb and beef prices were generally lower in Darfur and West Kordofan.

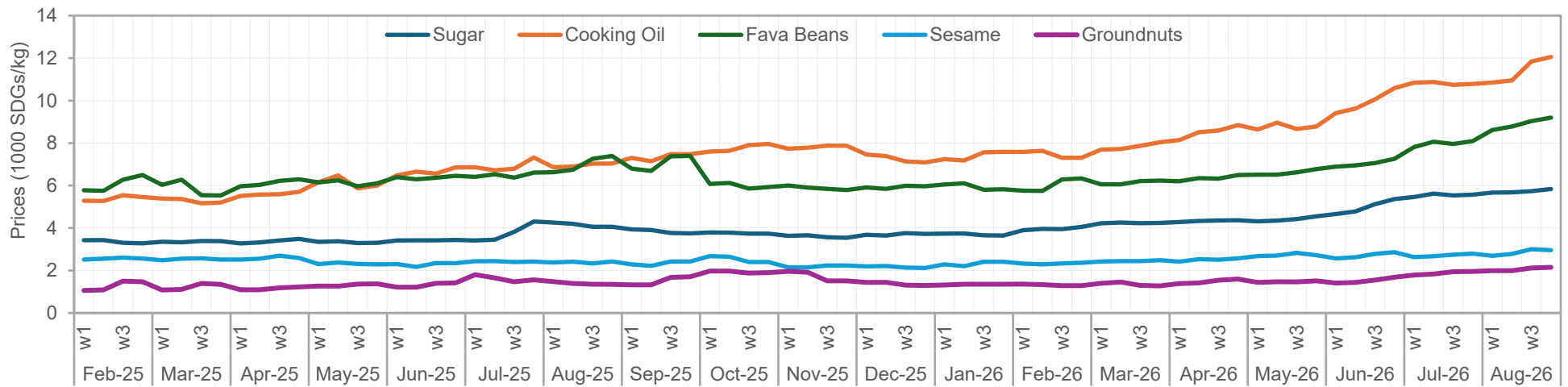


The share of traders reporting high availability of meat and animal products increased for chicken, Fish, milk, and eggs in August 2026 compared with July, while it declined for lamb and beef.

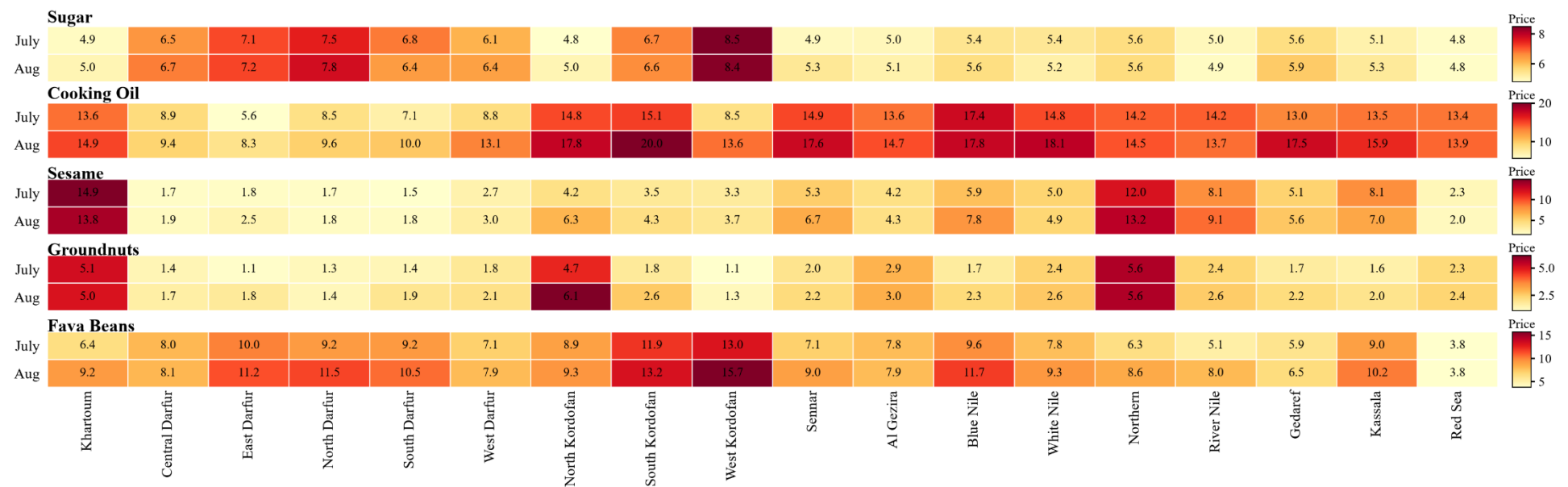


Oilseeds, Cooking Oil, Sugar, and Fava Beans

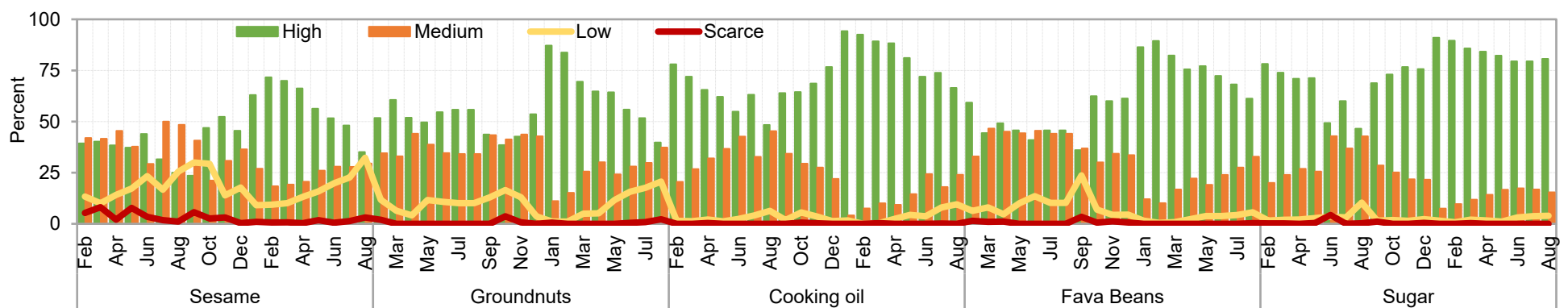
Retail prices of sugar, groundnuts, sesame, and fava beans (1,000 SDG/kg), as well as cooking oil (1,000 SDG/liter), continued to increase in August 2026. Cooking oil and fava beans prices increased more sharply in August compared to the other commodities in the group.



The heatmap presents prices of oilseeds, cooking oil, sugar, and fava beans across states (1000 SDG) in July and August 2026. During July and August, Darfur states continued to record lower prices for cooking oil, sesame, and groundnuts but relatively higher prices for sugar and fava beans. Fava bean prices were highest in West and South Kordofan and lowest in Red Sea, while sugar prices were higher in West Kordofan than other states.

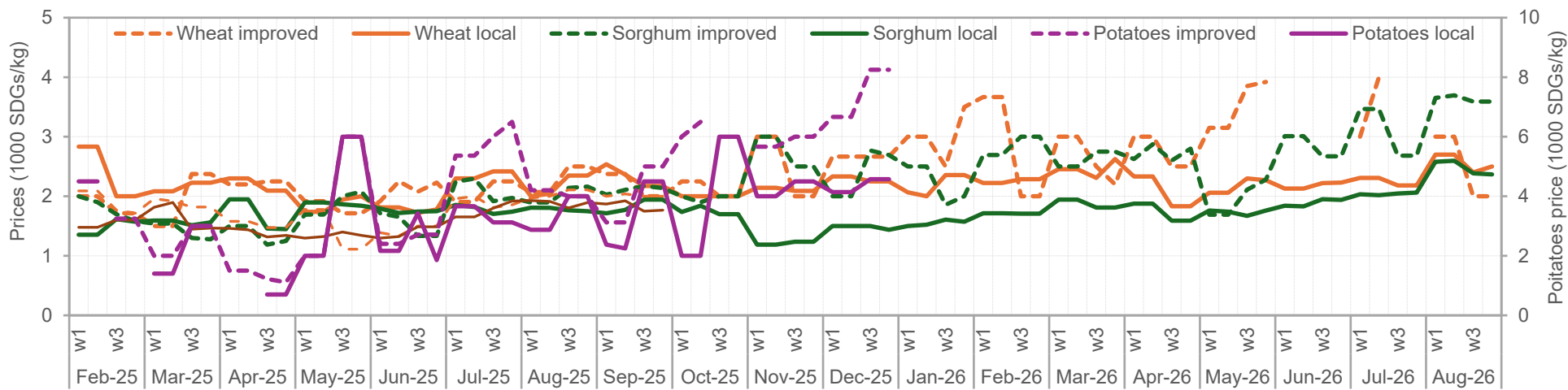


The share of traders reporting high availability of oilseeds, cooking oil, and fava beans declined in August 2026, continuing the downward trend observed since March. Sugar was the exception, with the share reporting high availability increasing slightly in August compared with July.



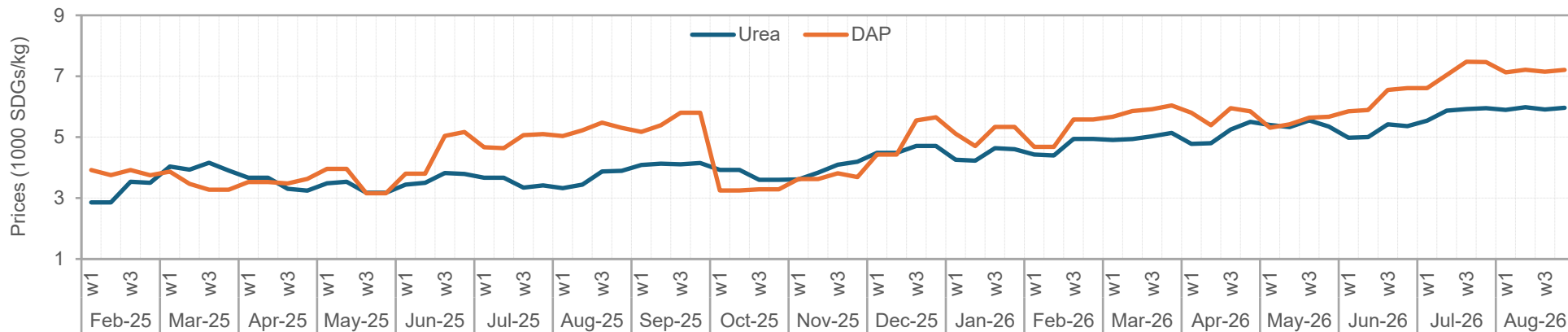
Seeds (Improved and Local)

The figure below shows weekly average retail seed prices (1,000 SDG/kg) from February 2025 to August 2026. Wheat and sorghum seed prices rose in early August compared with July, then declined in the third week. Improved sorghum seed prices remained relatively stable and above July levels.

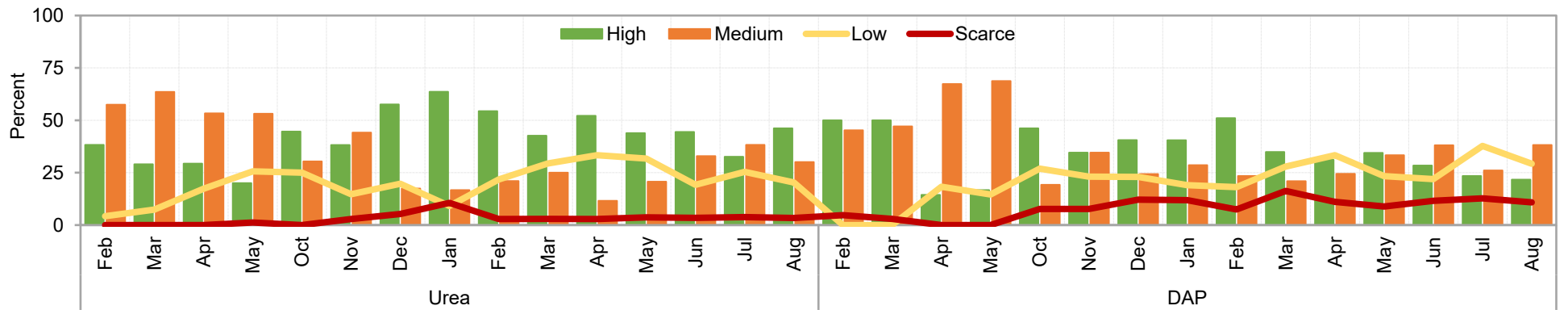


Fertilizers

Retail fertilizer prices (1,000 SDG/kg, weekly averages) remained relatively stable in August 2026. Before stabilizing, DAP prices declined slightly compared with the levels recorded during the last two weeks of July.

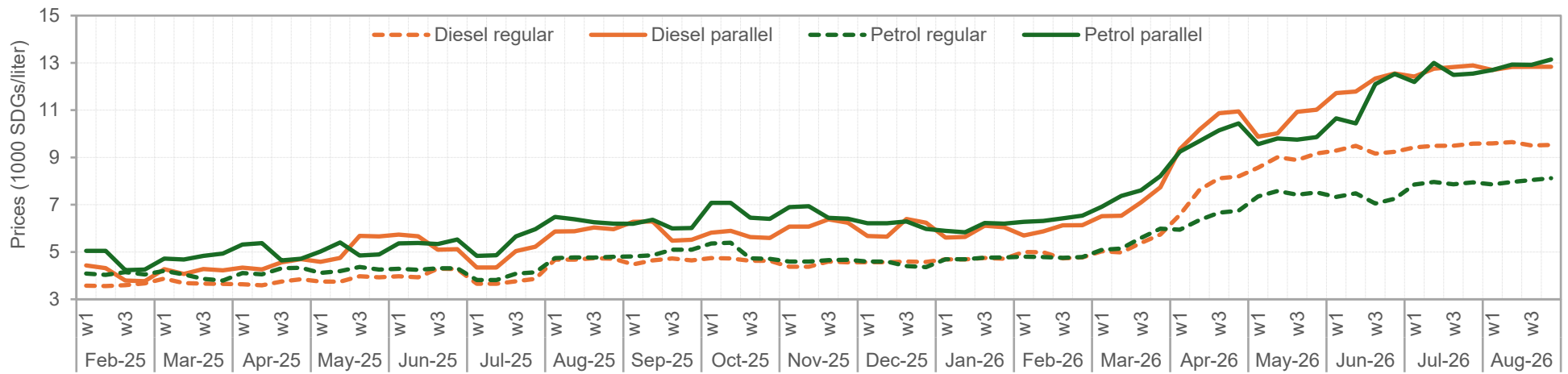


Perceived high availability scores from February 2025 to August 2026 show that, in August, the share of traders reporting high availability of urea increased modestly compared with July, while the corresponding share for DAP declined slightly over the same period.

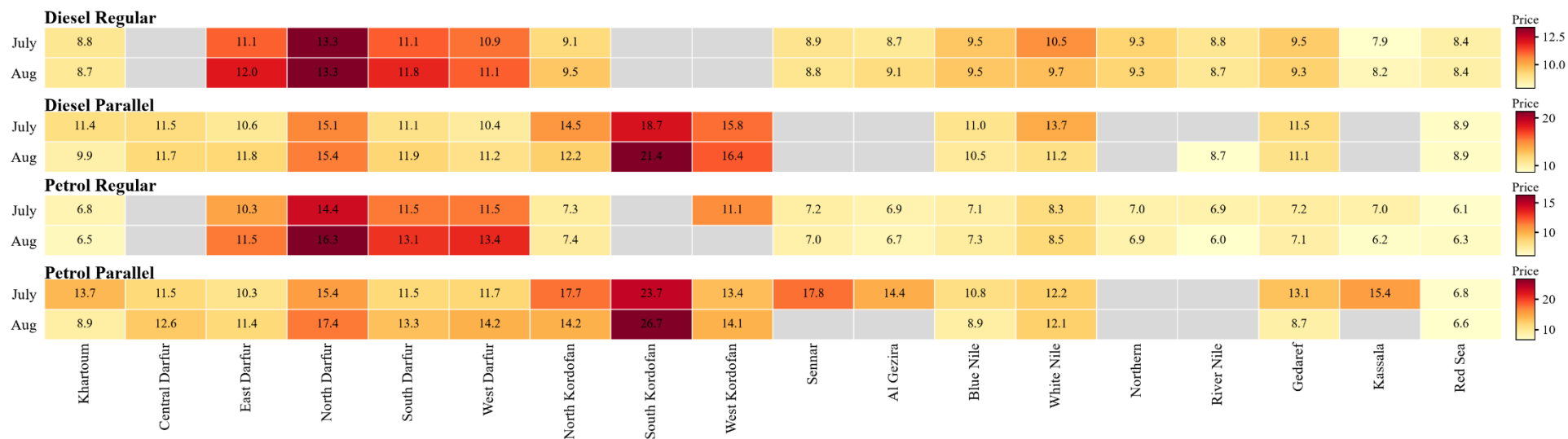


Diesel and Petrol

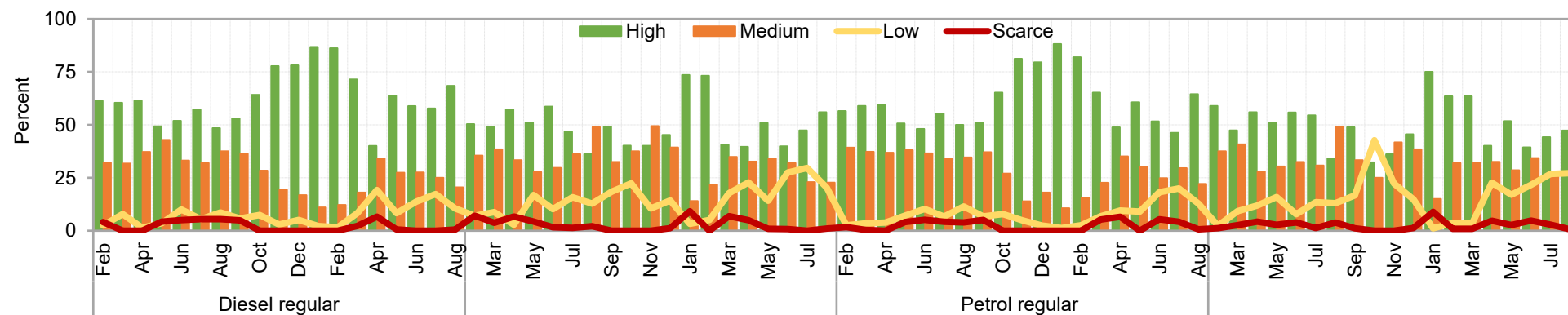
Retail fuel prices (SDG/liter, weekly averages, February 2025–August 2026) in parallel markets continued their upward trend through May, June, July, and August 2026, with petrol prices increasing slightly toward the end of August, while fuel prices in regular markets remained relatively stable.



The heatmap of retail fuel prices across states (1,000 SDG/liter) from February 2025 to August 2026 shows that prices remained substantially higher in the Darfur and Kordofan states, especially in North Darfur and South Kordofan than in other states.

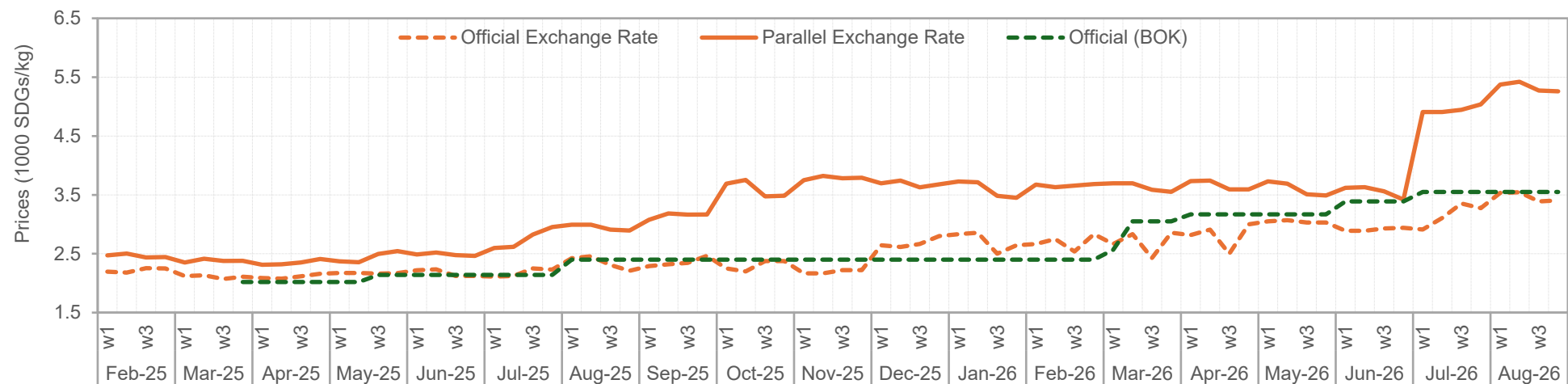


Perceived high-availability scores (February 2025–August 2026) for fuel show an increase in parallel and regular markets in August compared to July 2026.



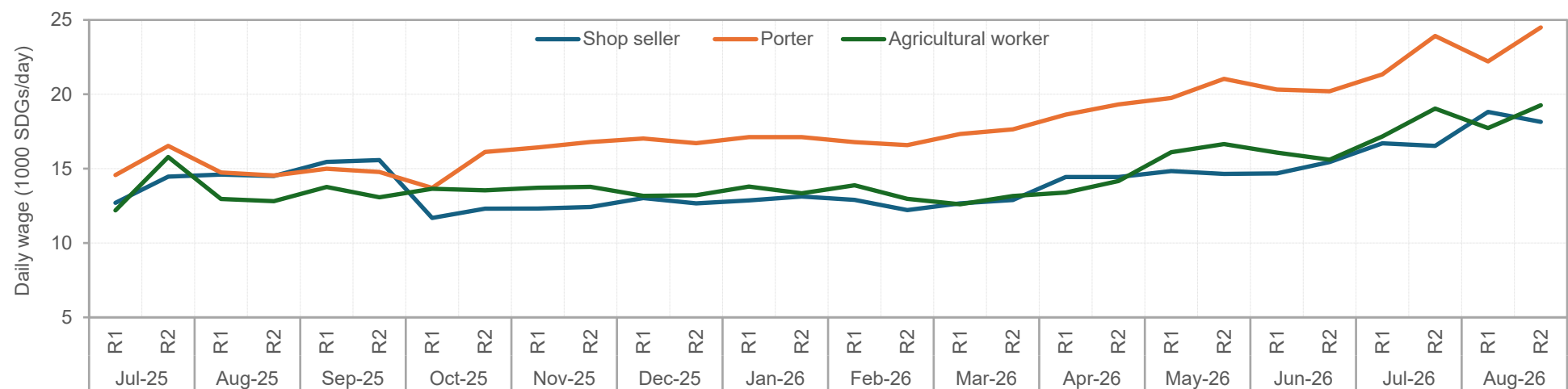
Exchange Rates

The parallel-market exchange rate (SDG per US dollar) rose sharply in late June and again in early August 2026, before easing slightly in the final two weeks of August. The official rate reported by traders also rose slightly, narrowing the gap with the Bank of Khartoum rate, which remained relatively stable in July and August.



Labor wages

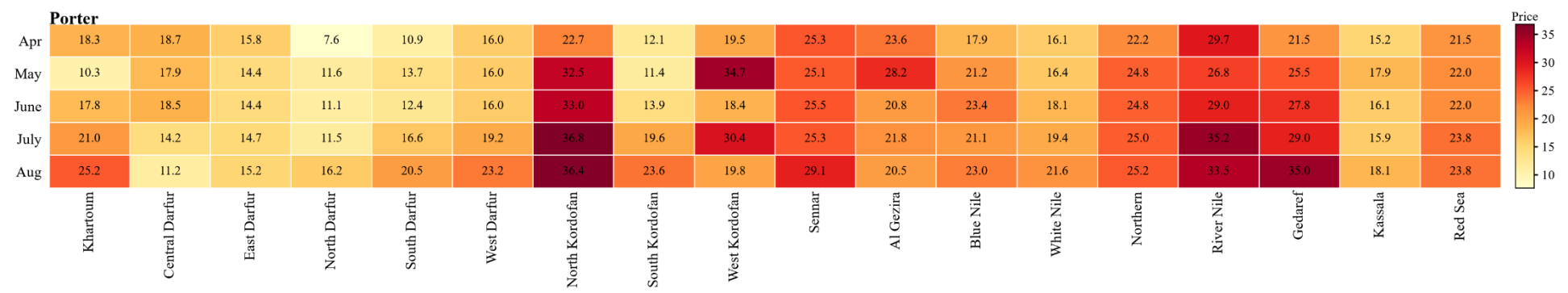
The figure shows average daily wages (1,000 SDG/day) for shop sellers, porters, and agricultural workers. Wages were generally higher in August than in July 2026. Porter and agricultural worker wages fell in the first August round before recovering in the second, while shop seller wages rose initially and then eased slightly. Porters continued to earn the highest daily wages.



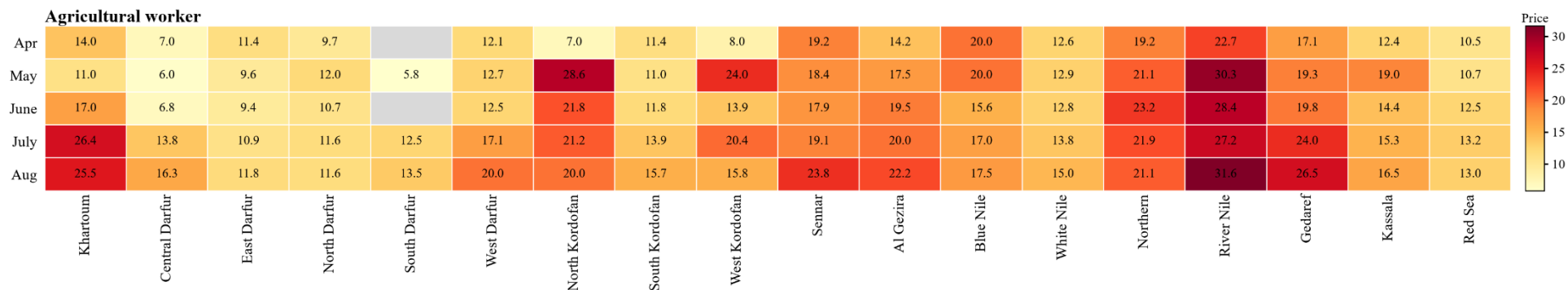
The heatmap of shop sellers’ daily wages across states (1,000 SDG/day) from April to August 2026 shows that wages remained relatively stable over the period and consistently highest in Central Darfur, followed by Khartoum, Gedaref, and East Darfur. In contrast the lowest wages recorded in North Darfur, Kassala, and South Kordofan.



The heatmap of porters’ daily wages across states (1,000 SDG/day) from April to August 2026 shows that wages remained largely stable over the period. In August 2026 and higher in North Kordofan, River Nile, Gedaref, and Sennar than in other states. Darfur states recorded relatively lower wages.



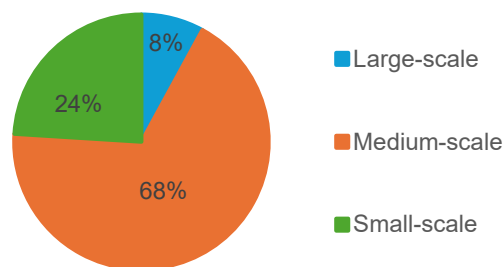
The heatmap of agricultural workers’ daily wages across states (1,000 SDG/day) from April to August 2026 shows substantial variation across states in August. The highest wages were recorded in River Nile, Gedaref, and Khartoum. River Nile recorded the highest wages throughout the period, while the Darfur states and Red Sea recorded the lowest wages in August 2026.



Market Actors' Perceptions

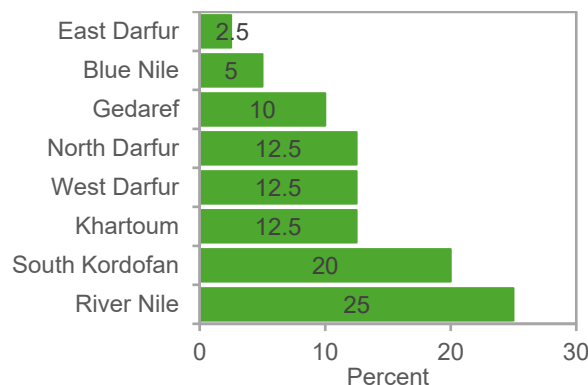
Size of merchants in the market

The distribution of merchants by trading scale (N=149) indicates that medium-scale traders account for 68 percent of all merchants and are primarily concentrated in Khartoum and South Kordofan states. Large-scale traders are predominantly located in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, while small-scale traders are more common in Khartoum, North Darfur states, West Kordofan and Gedaref states.



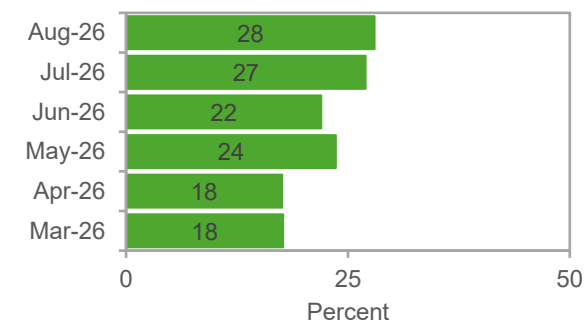
Supply Chain and Logistical Challenges Facing Merchants

In August 2026, 27 percent of merchants reported facing supply chain and logistical challenges, representing a significant increase of four percentage points compared to July 2026. The highest proportion of reported challenges (N=40) was observed in River Nile (25 percent), followed by South Kordofan (20 percent).



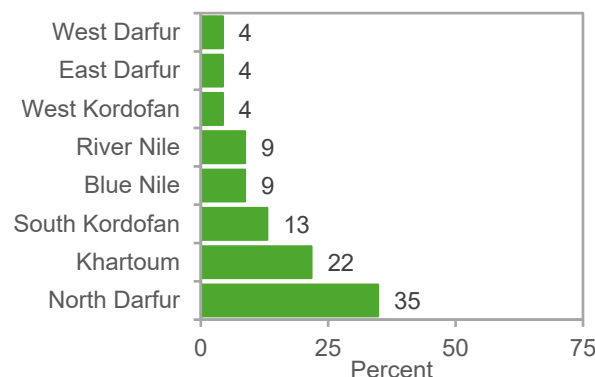
Changes in Demand Conditions

In August 2026, 28 percent of merchants reported changes in demand conditions (compared to 27 percent in July 2026). This indicates that demand-related challenges persisted during the reporting period.



Financial and Liquidity Constraints

In August 2026, 15 percent of merchants reported facing financial and liquidity challenges compared to 8 percent in July (N=23). Merchants in North Darfur state comprise the highest proportion of merchants reporting financial and liquidity constraints (35 percent), followed by Khartoum (22 percent), and South Kordofan (13 percent).

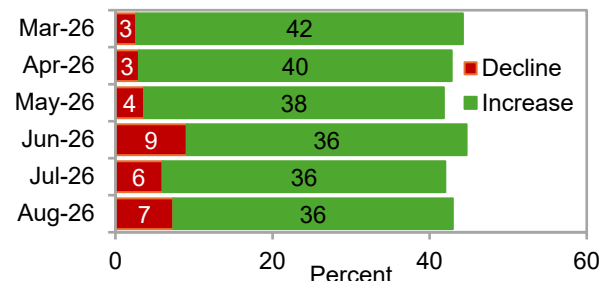


Storage and Power Access

The proportion of merchants reporting no storage constraints declined to 95 percent in August 2026, compared to 98 percent in July 2026.

Profits and Profitability Trends

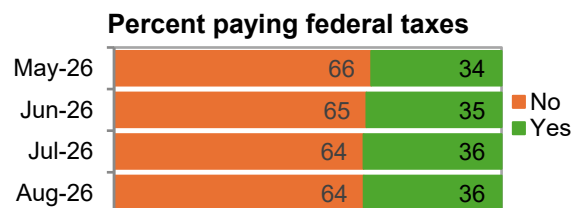
The share of merchants (March 2026 - August 2026) reporting increased profit margins remained unchanged at 36 percent in June, July, and August 2026.



The highest shares of merchants reporting profit increases are in South Kordofan and West Kordofan states, while merchants in Khartoum, Northern and North Kordofan states report the highest shares of merchants reporting stable profit margins. Declines in profit margins were limited, however concentrated in North Darfur and Khartoum states.

Taxes and Fees

The share of merchants reporting payments of federal taxes and government fees (May 2026 – August 2026) remained unchanged at 36 percent in August 2026, the same level recorded in July 2026. Most merchants reporting federal tax payments were in Northern, River Nile, and North Kordofan states.

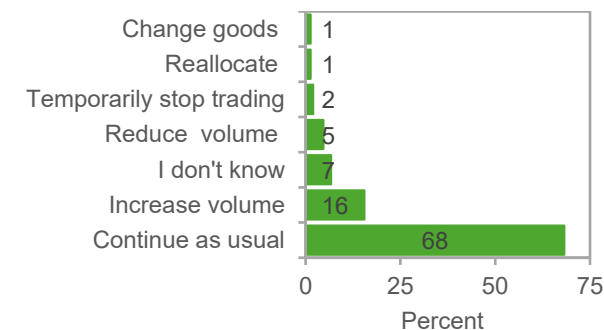


Similarly, the share of merchants paying state and locality-level fees remained unchanged at 84 percent in August 2026 as in July 2026, with most payments reported in Khartoum, Blue Nile, and Northern states.



Traders' Future Outlook

Traders' outlook for the next 1–3 months indicate that 68 percent of surveyed merchants plan to continue trading as usual, compared to 66 percent in July 2026, while 16 percent plan to increase the volume of goods traded, compared with 27 percent in July 2026. Merchants in South Kordofan and West Kordofan states accounted for the highest share of merchants intending to increase trade volumes.



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