

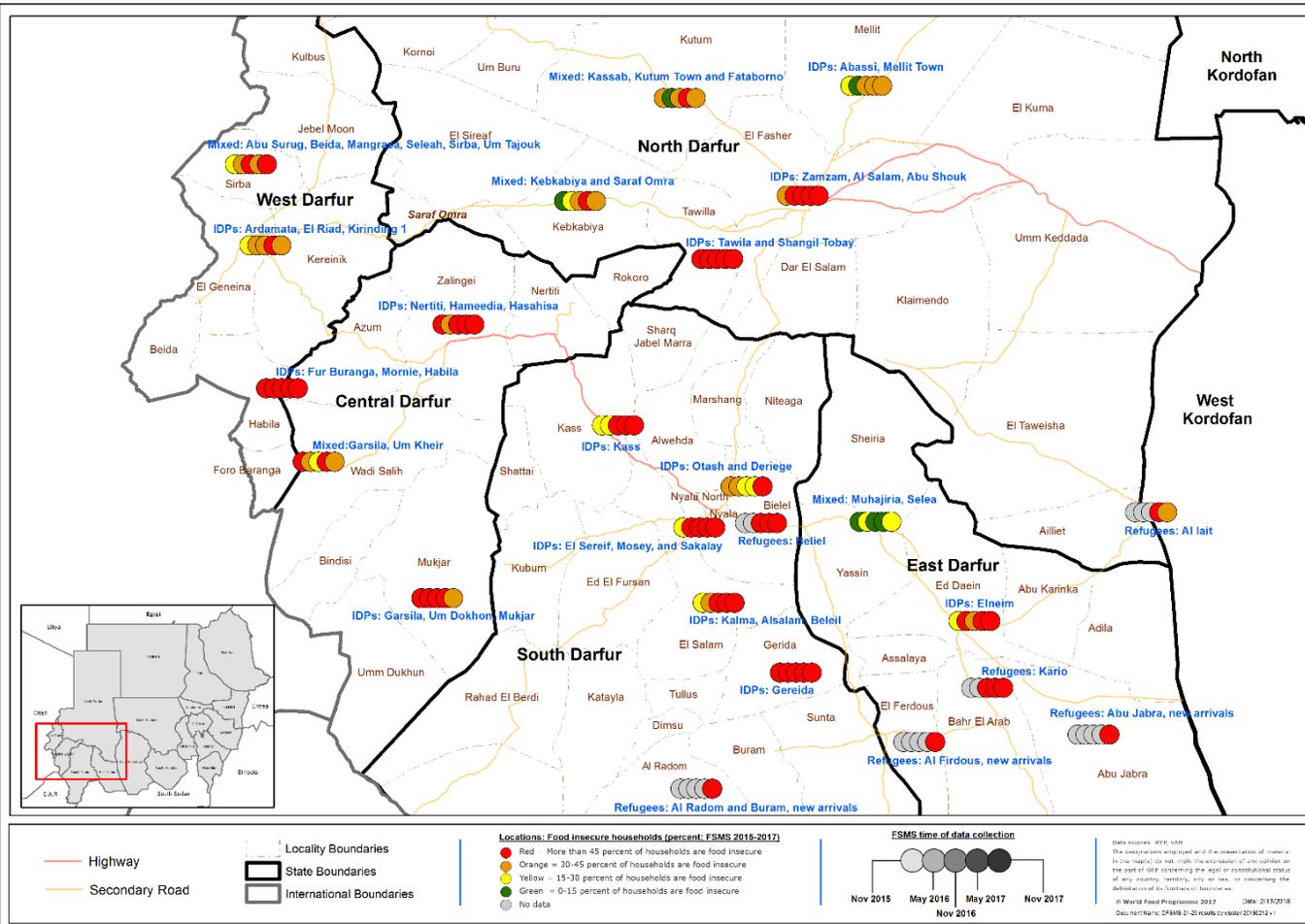
Food Security Monitoring

November 2017, Sudan



vam
food security analysis

Highlights for Darfur



58 %
of protracted IDPs were food insecure

72 %
of South Sudanese refugees were food insecure

2.1 million IDPs and **300,000** refugees in surveyed locations
(6,230 households interviewed)

In November 2017, the overall food security¹ situation among surveyed protracted² IDPs and refugees across Darfur deteriorated compared to November 2016. The states of South Darfur and East Darfur exhibited the largest deterioration in food security. Among IDPs, the proportion of food insecure households increased from 52 percent to 58 percent. Surveyed South Sudanese refugees (located in North, South and East Darfur) exhibited alarmingly high levels of food insecurity: 72 percent of households were food insecure.

Among the reasons for the worsening food security situation was the localized crop failure in some areas and a substantial increase in food prices and limited access to livelihood options. Sorghum prices in Darfur increased at a time of the year when they normally decrease.

The price of sorghum increased by 29 percent in January 2018 compared to December 2017, and by 77 percent compared to the same month last year. The price of a local food basket³ in November 2017 was 30 percent higher compared to November 2016. As a result, less than 10 percent of IDPs and refugees were able to afford the local food basket.

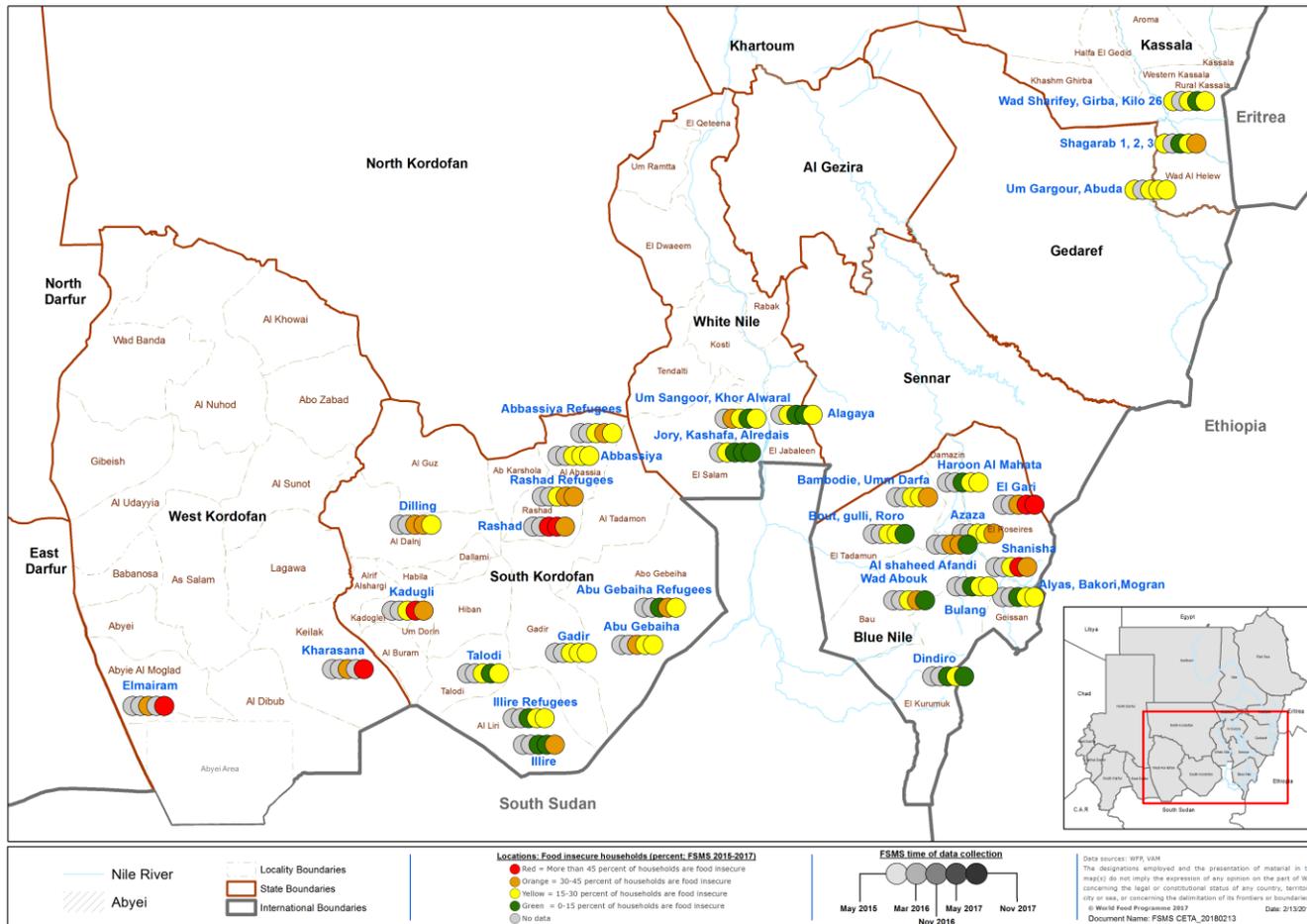
The Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) analyses household information from IDP and refugee locations across Sudan. Thousands of household interviews are conducted, twice a year: at the start of the lean season in May and at the harvest season in November. The FSMS uses WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) approach and findings are statistically representative at the cluster level (groups of locations). See last two pages for details.

¹ See the methodology section on the last page for a precise definition of the food security indicator employed by the FSMS.

² The Darfur FSMS focuses on long-term displaced IDPs (displaced for longer than two years) and refugees. The food security situation among newly displaced persons (including those from Jebel Marra) is monitored separately, through rapid needs assessments and emergency food security assessments.

³ The price of a local food basket (LFB) consisting of sorghum, onions, vegetable oil, milk, cow meat, goat meat, dry tomatoes, and sugar was used as a benchmark against which to compare household total expenditure (a proxy for income). See last page for details.

Highlights for Southern and Eastern Sudan



28 %
of protracted
IDPs were
food insecure

29 %
of South
Sudanese
refugees and
other refugees
were food
insecure

509,000
refugees and
231,000
IDPs in
surveyed
locations

(6,382 households
interviewed)



The food security situation among displaced populations in Eastern and Southern Sudan exhibited a modest deterioration from November 2016 to November 2017. This deterioration was primarily observed among surveyed refugee populations in Kassala, White Nile, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan. The food security situation among IDPs remained similar to November 2016 levels, except for some parts in Blue Nile and South Kordofan.



A price hike of food commodities, including sorghum, and localized cereal production shortfall due to dry spells contributed to deterioration of the food security in many areas. Lack of economic access to food remained a major constraint among surveyed IDPs and refugees, resulting in the majority of refugees and IDPs not being able to afford an adequate amount of food.

Further deterioration in the food security situation is anticipated with the sharp increase in the price of sorghum in January 2018

North Darfur

In November 2017, the food security situation in North Darfur, aggregated at the state level, remained relatively similar to November 2016, but variations between clusters were observed. The overall situation, however, was found to be worse than that in November 2015. Three out of five clusters⁴ exhibited similar level of food security while the cluster containing Zamzam, Al Salam, and Abu Shouk camps showed improvement compared to the same time last year (November 2016). Contrary to the other IDP clusters, the cluster containing Tawila and Shangil Tobay showed a significant deterioration with 74 percent of sampled households categorized as food insecure (Fig. 1). The crop failure affecting many parts of North Darfur, in some areas for three consecutive years, resulted in less production and fewer agricultural labour opportunities. The recent price increase further worsened the already low purchasing power of IDPs, especially in Tawila and Shangil Tobay, resulting in 96 percent of sampled IDP households being unable to afford a food basket to meet their minimum caloric intake of 2,100 kcal per person per day.

The food security situation among South Sudanese refugees in Al Lait showed a substantial improvement, as only 37 percent households were found to be food insecure compared to 84 percent in May 2017, owing to the fact that the crop failure did not affect Al Lait locality and the South Sudanese Refugees in Al Lait had access to sharecropping which allowed them to acquire food from the harvest and gain an income. WFP's regular assistance to those refugees also attributed to the stabilization of their food security situation.

Sorghum prices in El Fasher market rose in contrary to its normal seasonal price trend, bringing it above the national average and the three-year average. This was partly due the below-average cereal production in the 2017/2018 season, caused by dry spells in some areas in North Darfur. The price of sorghum showed exceptionally sharp increase in January 2018, increasing by 40 percent compared to December 2017 and 65 percent compared to the same month last year.

Fig. 1: Prevalence of food insecurity

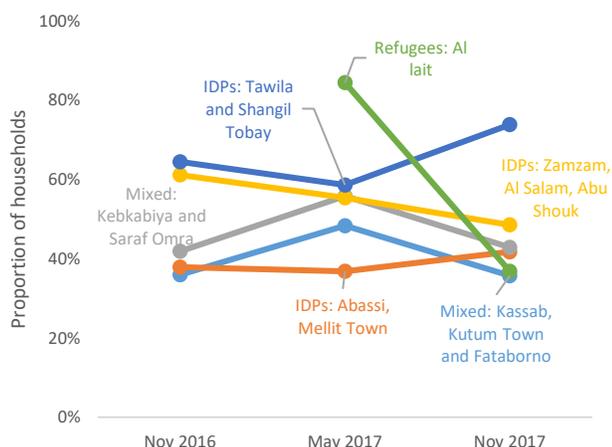
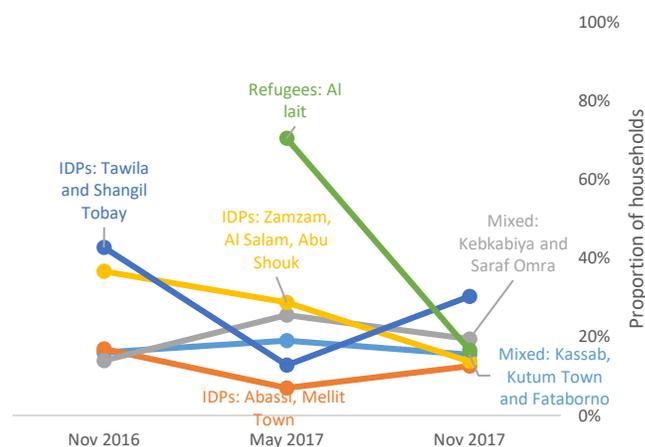


Fig. 2: Prevalence of poor food consumption



⁴ See the methodology section on the last page for more information about how the clusters were defined.

Fig. 3: Price of local food basket

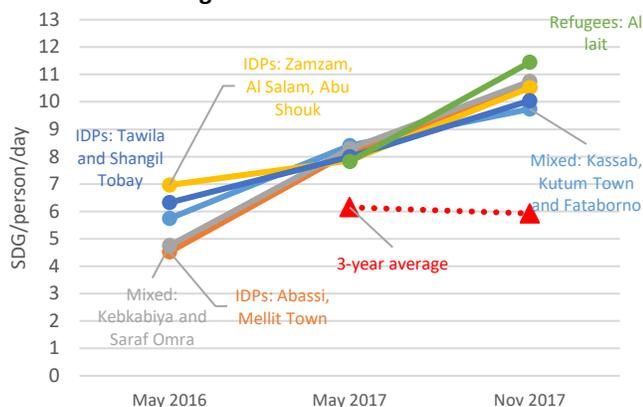
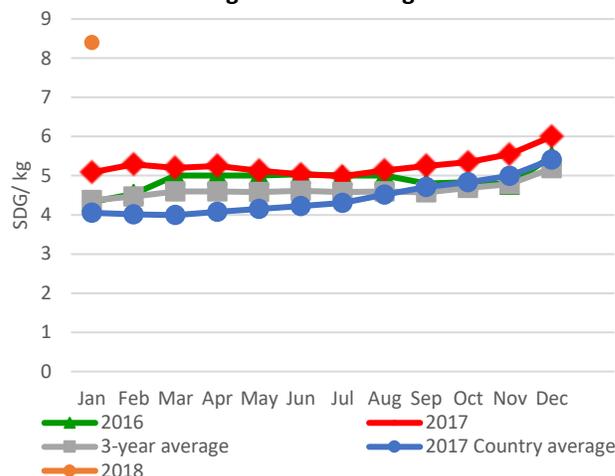


Fig. 4: Price of sorghum



West Darfur

The food security situation among protracted IDPs in West Darfur showed a modest improvement compared to November 2016, while it remained worse than in November 2015. Approximately 48 percent of protracted IDPs were found to be food insecure in November 2017, compared to 52 and 33 percent in November 2016 and 2015, respectively. Two out of three clusters showed improvement compared to November 2016 and the situation remained relatively unchanged in the remaining cluster of Abu Surug, Beida, Seleah. Household food consumption⁵ among protracted IDPs in West Darfur remained similar compared to the same time last year (November 2016), except for the cluster containing Fur Buranga, Mornie, and Habila, that showed slight improvement.

The price of local food basket in West Darfur increased by 42 percent from November 2016 to November 2017. Similarly, it increased by 51 percent compared to the 3-year average of November (Fig. 7). This resulted in an increased in prevalence of food insecurity due to the limited purchasing power, with over 85 percent of sampled protracted IDP households not being able to afford sufficient amounts of food. In addition, below-average cereal production across West Darfur (according to the 2017 Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission) affected the prices of the locally produced foods.

Sorghum prices in El Geneina market rose in contrary to its normal seasonal price trend, bringing it above 2016 price and the three-year average. This was due to the below-average cereal production in 2017/2018 season, resulting from erratic rainfalls in parts of the state. The price of sorghum increased by 24 percent from December 2017 to January 2018 and was 73 percent above the price of the same time last year.

⁵ See methodology section on the last page for details and precise definition.

Fig. 5: Prevalence of food insecurity

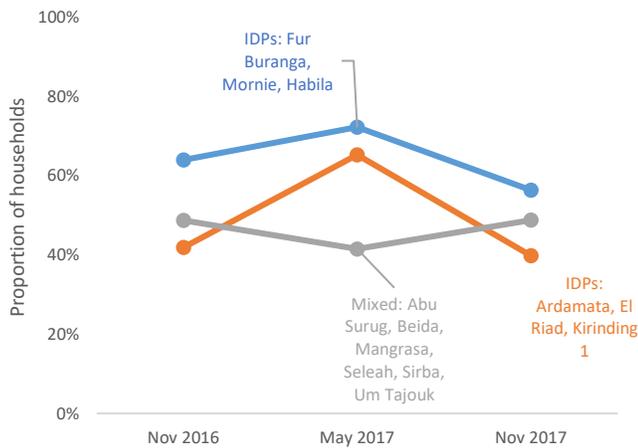


Fig. 6: Prevalence of poor food consumption

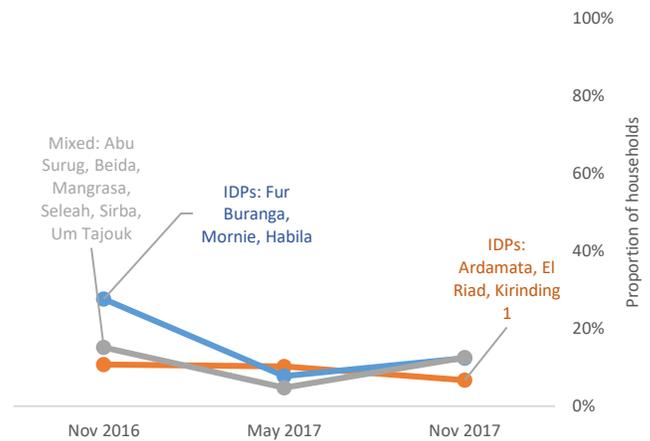


Fig. 7: Price of local food basket

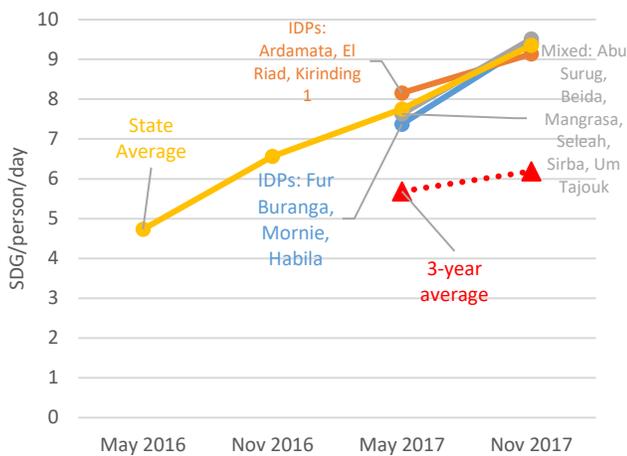
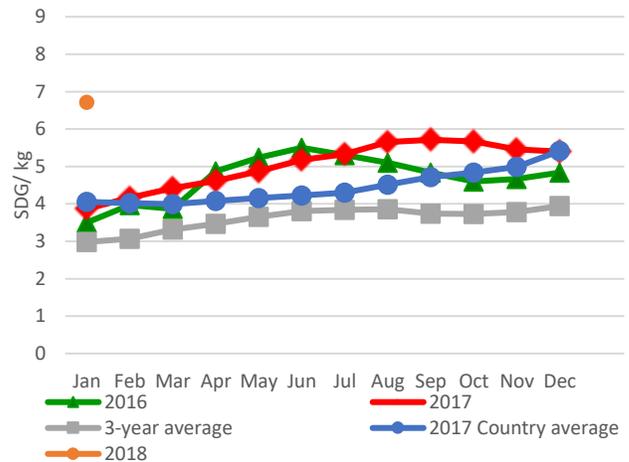


Fig. 8: Price of sorghum



Central Darfur

The food security situation improved among protracted IDPs in Central Darfur in November 2017, compared to November 2016 and to November 2015. Forty-six percent of sampled protracted IDP households were food insecure. Two out of three clusters showed improvement since November 2016, while Garsila and Um Kheir cluster showed a modest deterioration. Despite the reduction in displacement from Jebel Marra, the food security situation was still elevated in the Nertiti, Hameedia and Hasahisa cluster, although had improved, with 54 percent of households being food insecure in November 2017 compared to 66 percent in November 2016. In the Garsila, Um Dukhon and Mukjar cluster, the proportion of food insecure households had decreased from 54 percent in November 2016 to 42 percent in November 2017. The prevalence of food insecurity among IDPs in mixed communities increased from 26 percent in November 2016 to 36 percent in November 2017 (Fig. 9).

In November 2017, the proportion of households with poor food consumption decreased compared to November 2016 for both IDP clusters and the cluster for mixed communities (Fig. 10). Many of IDPs in sampled areas have access to agricultural labour opportunities which improved their access to food in November – the beginning of the harvest season, despite the unrelenting price increase since May 2015, reaching 84 percent above the 3-year average in November 2017.

Sorghum prices in Zalingei market rose in contrary to its normal seasonal price trend, bringing it above the national average and the three-year average (Fig. 11). In comparison with other Darfur states, the sorghum prices remained stable at 6.6 SDG per kg, as Central Darfur was considered one of the main cereal production areas in Darfur region. However, the price increased by 10 percent in January 2018 compared to December 2017 and was 140 percent higher than at the same time last year.

Fig. 9: Prevalence of food insecurity

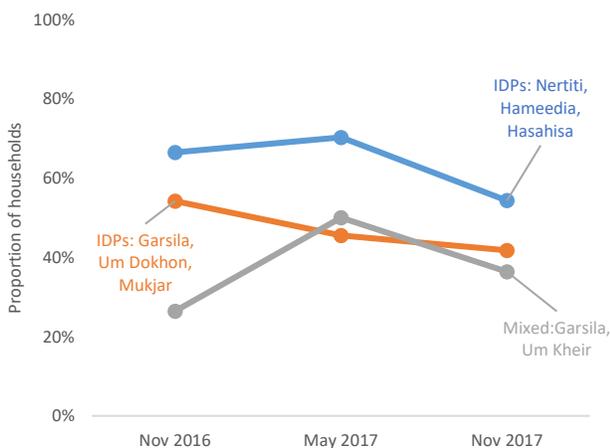


Fig. 10: Prevalence of poor food consumption

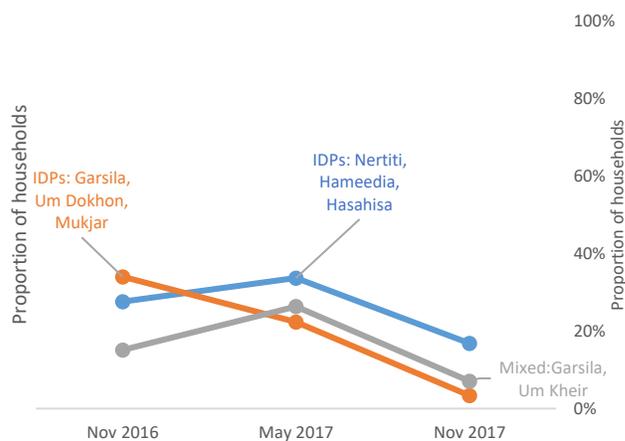


Fig. 11: Price of local food basket

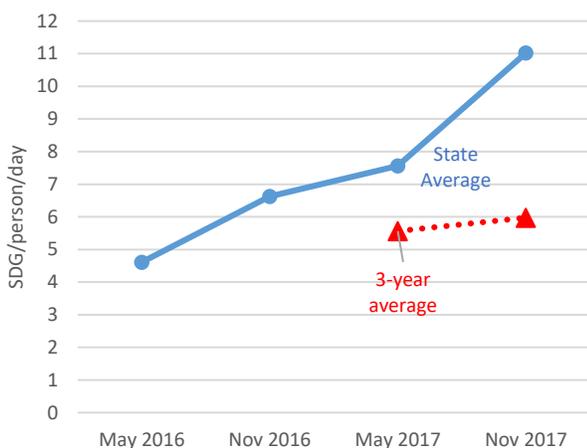
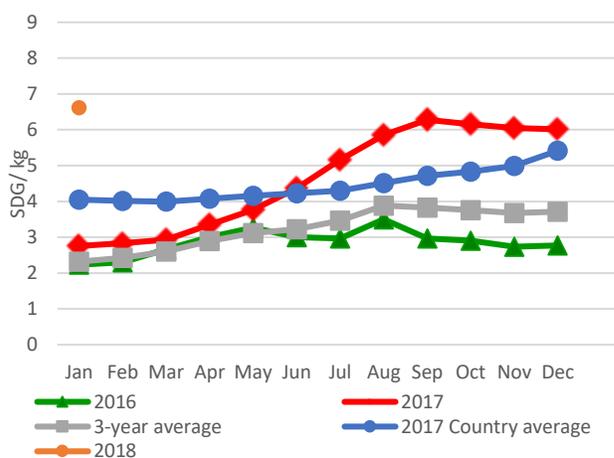


Fig. 12: Price of sorghum



South Darfur

In South Darfur, the food security situation deteriorated in five out of seven clusters in November 2017 compared to November 2016. Overall, the proportion of food insecure protracted IDPs and refugees in South Darfur increased from 56 to 72 percent during the period. Among the reasons for the deterioration was a reduction in purchasing power due to highly inflated food prices and fewer job opportunities. The situation was further confounded by the below-average harvest compared to the previous year, especially in the localities of South and North of Nyala, Kass and Beileil (according to the 2017 Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission).

Except for the IDP cluster of El Sereif, Mosey and Sakalay where 55 percent of sampled IDPs were found to be food insecure, the proportion of food insecure households in all clusters reached over 70 percent, including an extreme case of Beileil with 94 percent of sampled refugees categorized as food insecure. The deterioration in food security was highly significant in the

Otash and Deriege, with an increase from 16 percent in November 2016 to 71 percent in November 2017. Food insecurity was also alarmingly high among new arrival refugees in Al Radom and Buram with 83 percent of this population being classified as food insecure. Many South Sudanese refugees in this area exhibited high levels of food insecurity after having arrived recently with limited livelihoods skills and coping strategies and with the poor harvest limiting their agricultural labour opportunities.

Sorghum prices in Nyala market rose in contrary to its normal seasonal price trend, bringing it above 2016 price, the national average and the three-year average (Fig. 15). This was partly due to significantly below average cereal production in the 2017/2018 season, resulting from erratic rainfalls in parts of South Darfur. The price of sorghum already showed a sharp increase in January 2018, by 49 percent compared to December 2017, and was 90 percent higher than the same time last year.

Fig. 13: Prevalence of food insecurity

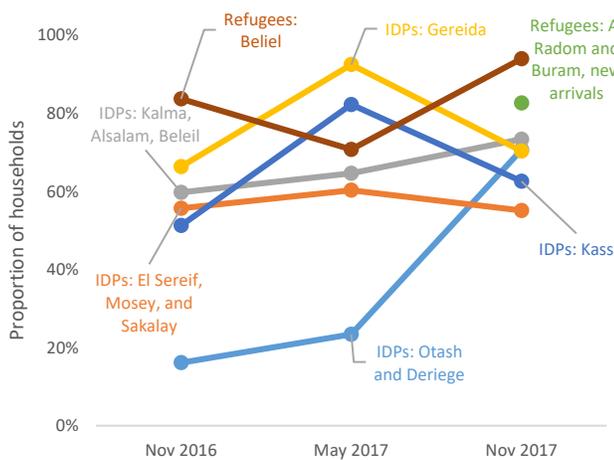


Fig. 14: Prevalence of Poor food consumption

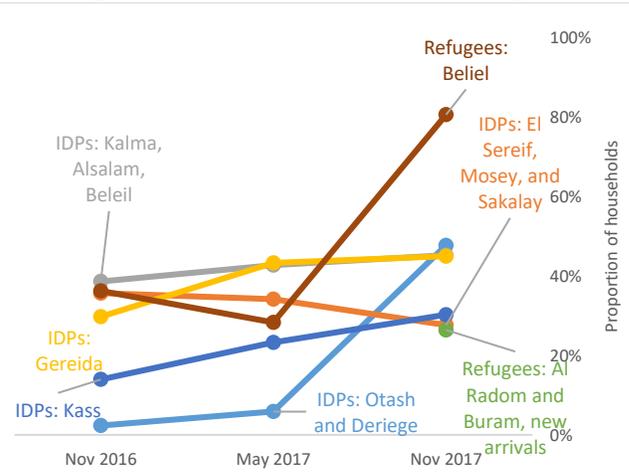


Fig. 15: Price of local food basket

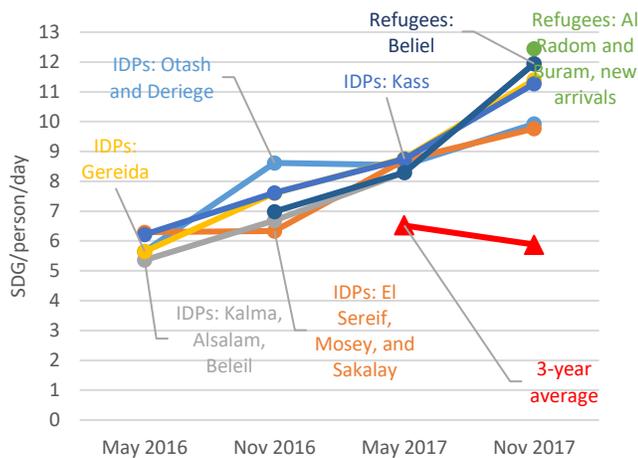
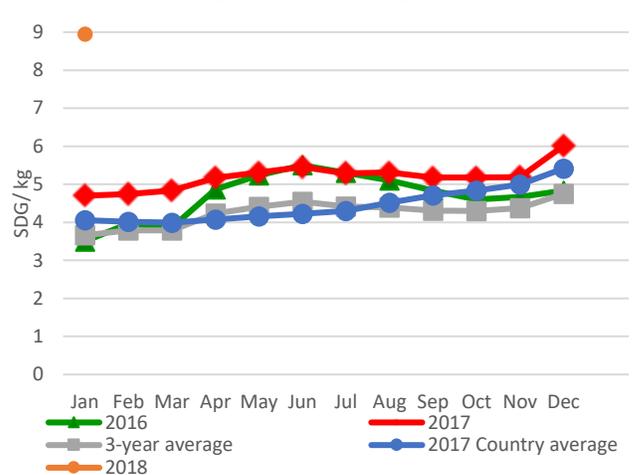


Fig. 16: Price of sorghum



East Darfur

In East Darfur, the prevalence of food insecurity among the protracted IDPs deteriorated, from 46 percent in November 2016 to 67 percent in November 2017. The food security situation in Kario refugee camp improved from 72 percent to 62 percent since last year, but both ElNeim cluster and the cluster for Mahujiria and Selea cluster experienced a deterioration (Fig. 17). A large proportion of newly arrived refugees from South Sudan in Abu Jabra and Al Firdous had very high prevalence of food insecurity, at 76 and 89 percent respectively in November 2017.

The price of a local food basket in East Darfur increased by 63 percent compared to the same time last year (November 2016) and was 107 percent above the three-year average of November, thus reducing the purchasing power of the households and resulting in over 98 percent of protracted IDPs and refugees not being able to afford adequate amount of food for their needs.

Sorghum prices in Eddein market rose in contrary to its normal seasonal price trend, bringing it above its 2016 price, the national average and the three-year average (Fig. 20). This was due to crop failure in some areas resulting from erratic rainfalls in part of East Darfur. The price of sorghum already showed a sharp increase, by 37 percent points in January 2018 compared to December 2017, and an increase by 48 percent compared to the same time last year (November 2016). This had a negative impact on the price of the local food basket, which was already one of the highest across Sudan.

Fig. 17: Prevalence of food insecurity

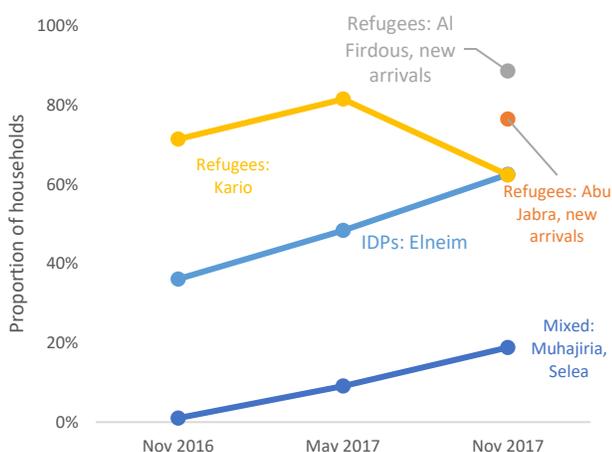


Fig. 18: Prevalence of poor food consumption

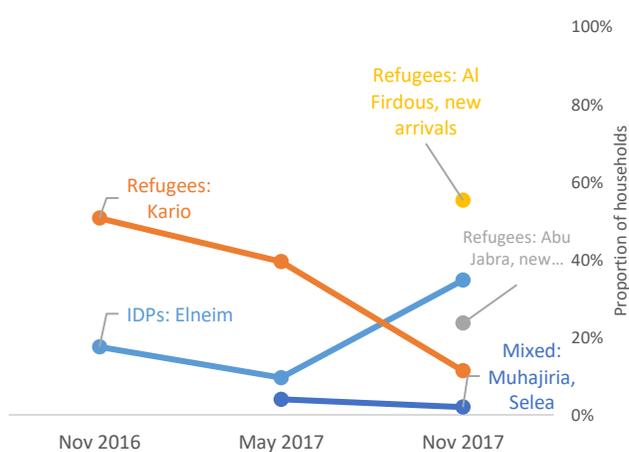


Fig. 19: Price of local food basket

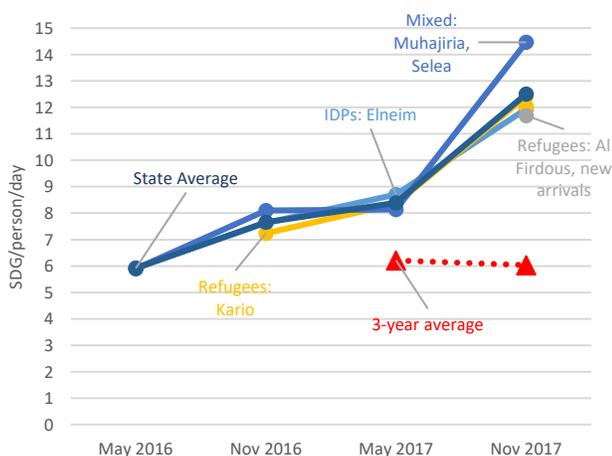
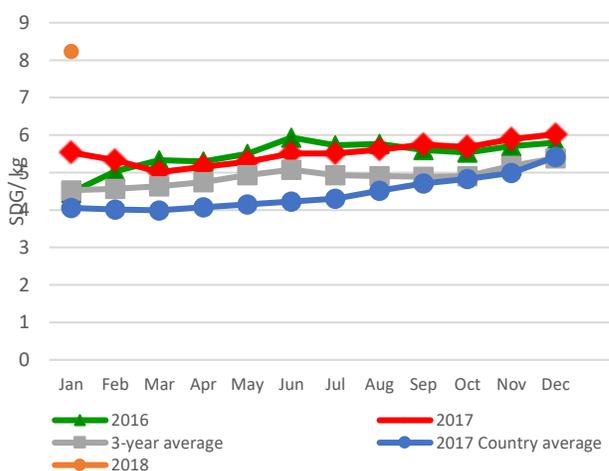


Fig. 20: Price of Sorghum



Blue Nile

In Blue Nile, the prevalence of food insecurity among the protracted IDPs remained similar to November 2016. Among 11 clusters, four IDP clusters – Alyas, Bakori, Mogran; Bulang; El Gari; and Shanisha – showed a deterioration in the food security situation, while three IDP clusters – Al shaheed Afandi; Wad Abouk; Bout, Gulli, Roro – showed an improvement compared to the same time last year (Fig. 21). In particular, IDPs in Al Shaheed Afandi showed significant improvement in food security status by 33 percentage points compared to same time last year. However, the prevalence of food insecurity among IDPs in El Gari was found to be higher than other clusters, at 49 percent. Poor economic access to food, resulting from continuous increases in food commodity prices, was the main reason behind this deterioration. Limited employment opportunities in addition to limited access to agricultural lands made IDPs highly dependent on food assistance as a source of food for their families.

The price of a local food basket in Blue Nile increased by 54 percent compared to the same time last year (Fig. 23), consequently increasing the prevalence of food insecurity due to the limited purchasing power, resulting in more than 76 percent of protracted IDPs not being able to afford adequate amount of food.

Sorghum prices in Damazine market followed the similar trend to 2016 and was higher than the national average and the three-year average. The price of sorghum increased by 28 percent points from January 2018 to December 2017 and was 123 percent higher than at the same time last year.

Fig. 21: Prevalence of Food insecurity, clusters 1 of 2

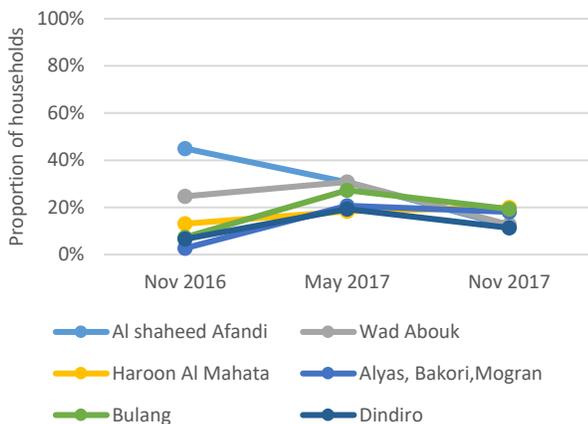


Fig. 22: Prevalence of Food insecurity, clusters 2 of 2

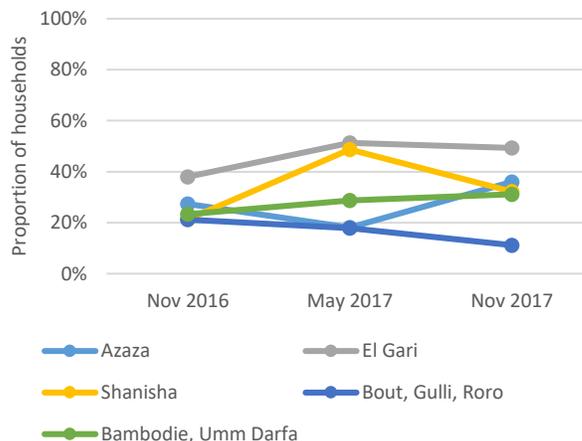


Fig. 23: Prevalence of poor food consumption, clusters 1 of 2

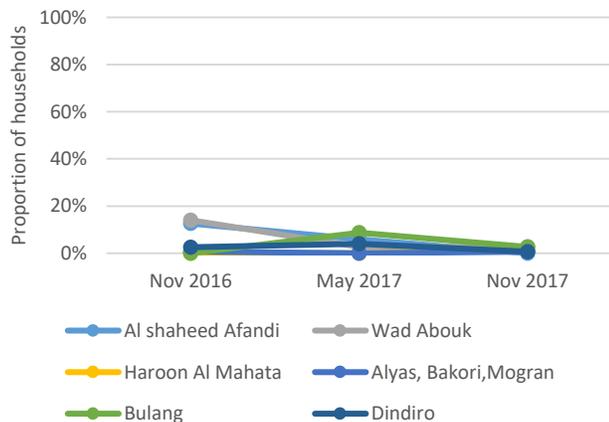


Fig. 24: Prevalence of poor food consumption, clusters 2 of 2

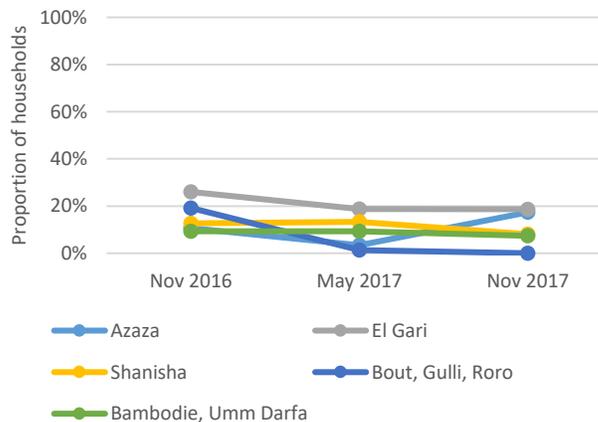


Fig. 25: Price of local food basket

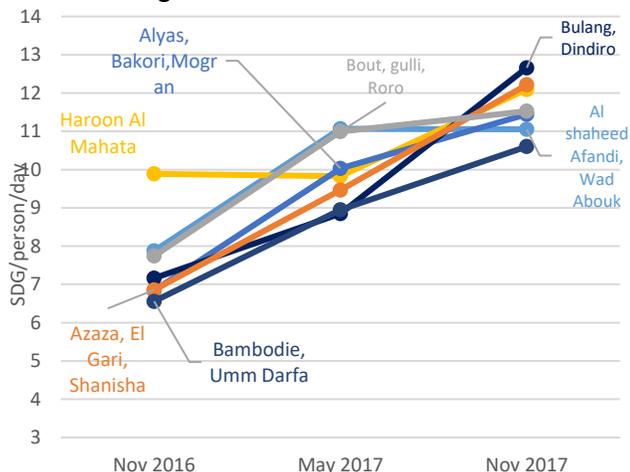
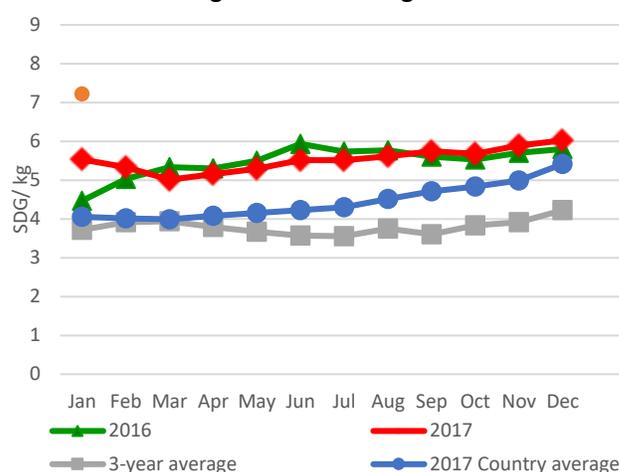


Fig. 26: Price of Sorghum



Kassala

The food security situation deteriorated in two out of three clusters in Kassala in November 2017, compared to November 2016. Overall, the proportion of food insecure refugees in Kassala increased from 16 to 29 percent over this period. The main reasons for the deterioration were extremely lower cereal production in most of the state and poor economic access due to highly inflated food prices. Localized dry conditions and below-average rainfall (IPC October 2017 update) resulted in low yields and a decrease in production by 88 percent compared to the previous year and 72 percent compared to 5-year average (according to the 2017 Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission). The impact of the failed season was especially felt by the northern part of Kassala (WFP Food Security Assessment, December 2017).

The prevalence of food insecurity among refugees in Shagarab camps was high with 40 percent of sampled refugees classified as food insecure. While the prevalence of food insecurity in two other refugee clusters remained same as the same time last year (November 2016), the proportion of households unable to purchase a local food basket increased from 51 percent to 81 percent over the same period. As a result, refugees with limited access to agricultural land and who are reliant on markets was likely to be affected by the price increase.

Sorghum prices in Kassala market was lower than the national average for most of the year in 2017 due to the good harvest in 2016/2017, but was above the three-year average. Nevertheless, the cost of the local food basket was relatively high in all localities compared to November 2015. The price of sorghum showed a sharp increase in January 2018, by 40 percent compared to December 2017 and by 145 percent compared to the same time last year.

Fig. 27: Prevalence of food insecurity

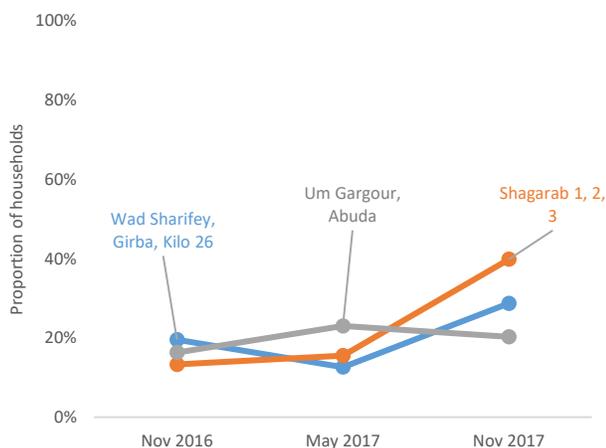


Fig. 28: Prevalence of poor food consumption

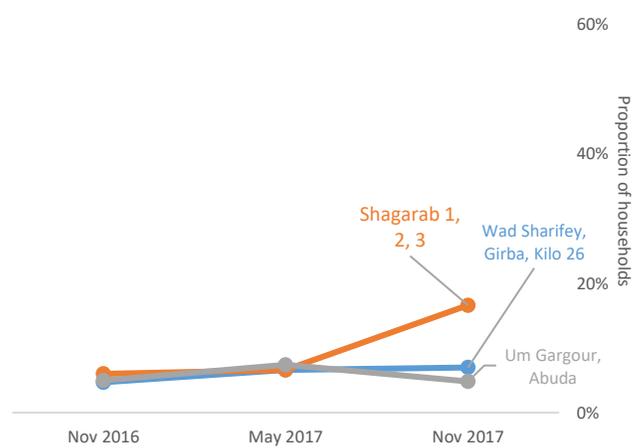


Fig. 29: Price of local food basket

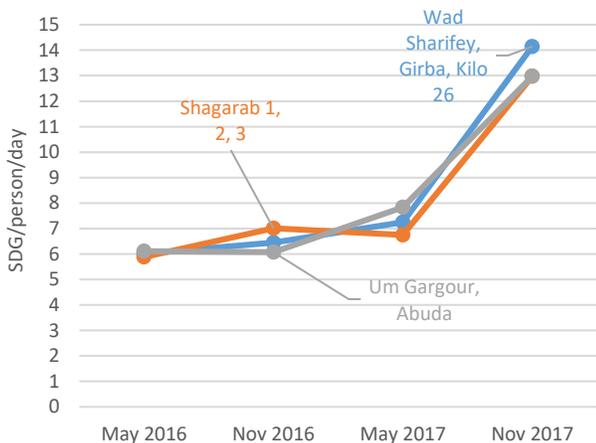
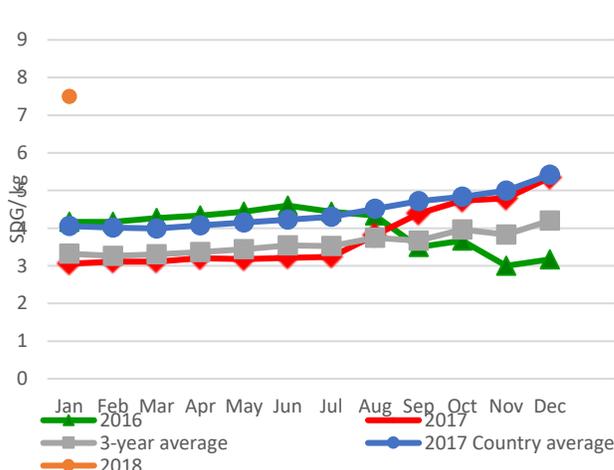


Fig. 30: Price of Sorghum



White Nile

In White Nile, the prevalence of food insecurity among South Sudanese refugees increased slightly compared to November 2016. The prevalence of food insecurity among refugees in Alagaya camp was the highest among the three clusters at 28 percent (Fig. 29). While the food security situation in Um Sangoor and Khor Alwaral improved, and that of Jory, Kashafa and Alredais remained at the same level compared to the same time last year (November 2016), the overall purchasing power deteriorated from 78 percent to 86 percent over the same period. Despite improved household food consumption owing to the better agricultural opportunities and continuous external assistance, the worsened purchasing power meant that those reliant on markets were adversely affected by the price inflation.

Sorghum prices in Kosti market were lower than the national average, the three-year average and the 2016 trend up until September 2017 owing to the good harvest in 2016/2017 (Fig. 32). The cereal production in 2017/2018 increased by 71 percent compared to the five-year average (according to the 2017 Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission). Nevertheless, the prices started to increase gradually, and in January 2018 marked a sharp increase by 46 percent compared to December 2017, and an increase by 94 percent compared to the same time last year. As a result, the cost of the local food basket increased by 50 percent on average compared to November 2016.

Fig. 31: Prevalence of food insecurity

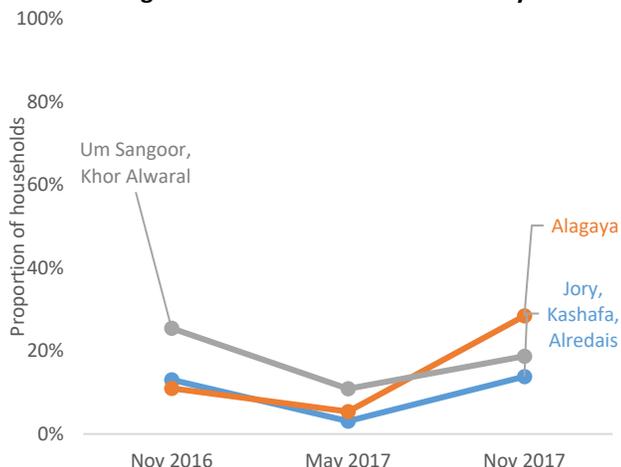


Fig. 32: Prevalence of poor food consumption



Fig. 33: Price of local food basket

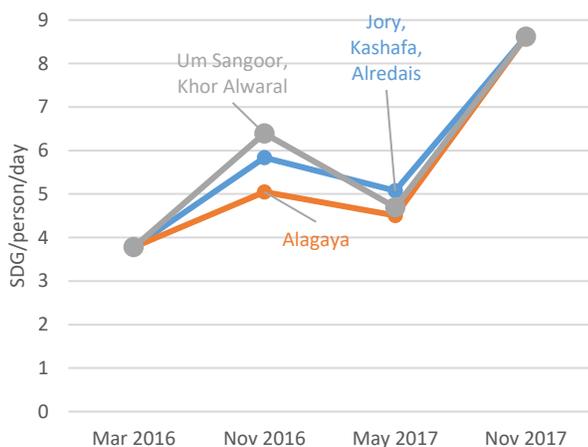
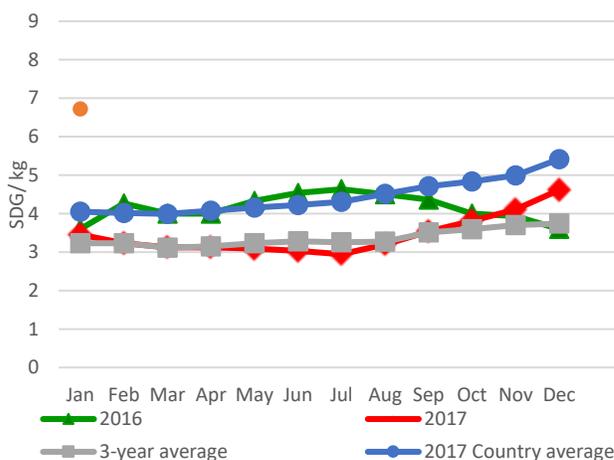


Fig. 34: Price of Sorghum



South Kordofan

In South Kordofan, the food security situation deteriorated among sampled South Sudanese refugees while remained relatively stable among sampled IDPs compared to November 2016. Out of the 12 clusters, food insecurity among South Sudanese refugees from three clusters (Rashad, Abu Gebaiha, and Illire) deteriorated, while IDPs in Kadugli, Illire, and Gadir improved over a year. IDPs in Rashad, who had exhibited worrying levels of food insecurity in November 2016, saw significant improvement in this round of food security monitoring. In addition to the impact of displacement, poor economic access to food was an important factor behind the increase in food insecurity. Purchasing power, which remained low, meant that 76 percent of refugees and IDPs cannot afford a local food basket. This was attributed to the increase in the costs of local food baskets in almost all locations, and insecurity in some areas, which limited access to land and employment for IDPs working in the agricultural sector.

Cereal production in the 2017/18 season was 57 percent above the five-year average (according to the 2017 Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission). However, rainfall in the 2017/18 season was erratic and resulted in inadequate rainfall in some areas and an excess rainfalls in other areas. In some areas, insecurity also limited access to land for farmers and also contributed to a relatively low agricultural productivity in South Kordofan.

Sorghum prices in the Kadugli market were relatively stable in the second half of 2017, unlike much of the rest of the country, and were lower than the national average, owing to the good harvest in 2016/2017 and 2017/2018. However, in January 2018, registered a sharp price increase, with the price increasing by 18 percent compared to December 2017. The price of sorghum in January was 13 percent higher than the same time last year. The cost of the local food baskets had increased by 18 percent from November 2016 to November 2017.

Fig. 35: Prevalence of food insecurity, clusters 1 of 2

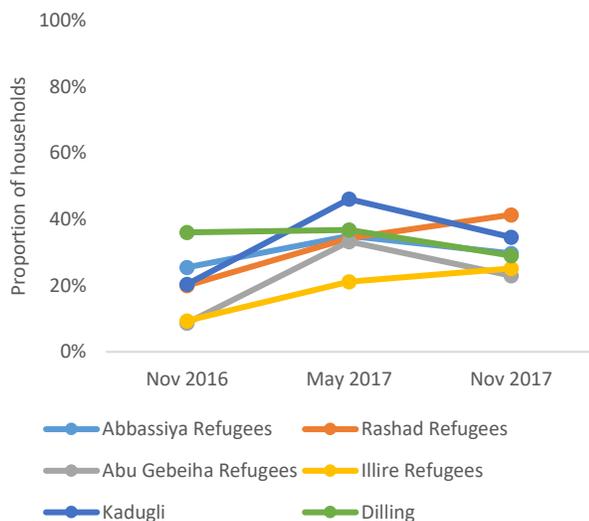


Fig. 36: Prevalence of food insecurity, clusters 2 of 2

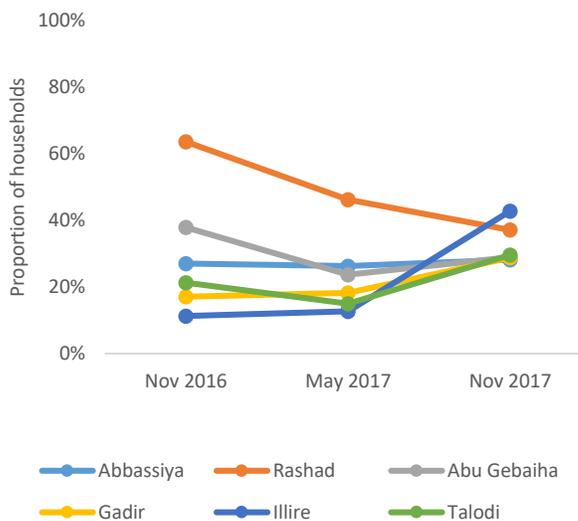


Fig. 37: Prevalence of poor food consumption, clusters 1 of 2

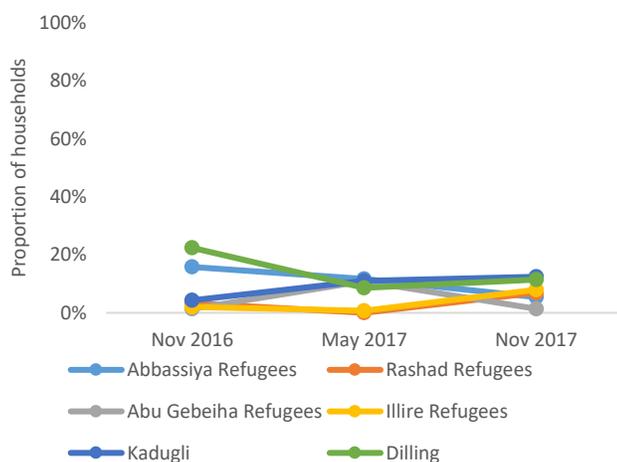


Fig. 38: Prevalence of poor food consumption, clusters 2 of 2

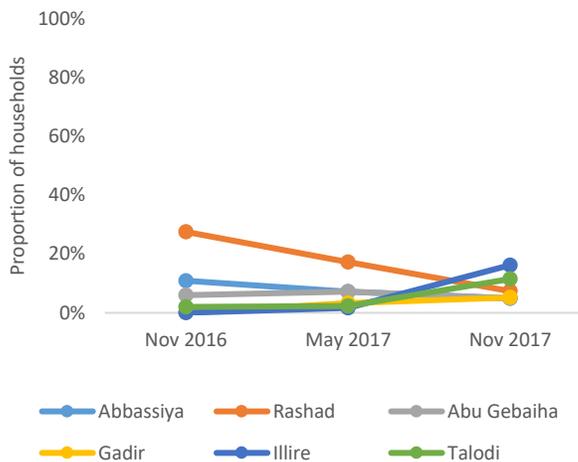


Fig. 39: Price of local food basket

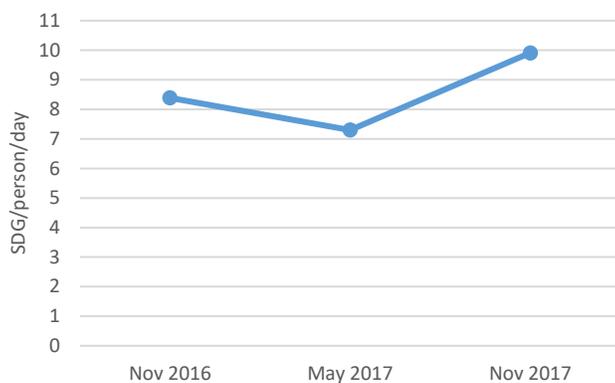
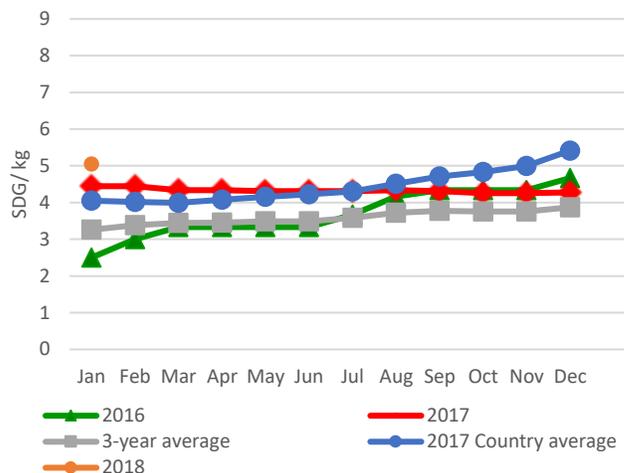


Fig. 40: Price of sorghum



West Kordofan

In West Kordofan, the food security situation among South Sudanese refugees deteriorated: the proportion of food insecure households increased from 34 percent in November 2016 to 63 percent in November 2017. A larger proportion of South Sudanese refugees in Kharasana and El Mairam were food insecure in November 2017 compared to South Sudanese refugees in South Kordofan and White Nile state. The elevated vulnerability was partly a result of many surveyed households having recently arrived from the dire food and nutrition security situation in South Sudan. Erratic distribution of rainfall led to delays in planting in some areas, impacting not only the availability of food but also the demand of agricultural labor, limiting income opportunities for the South Sudanese refugees.

The price of the local food basket in West Kordofan increased by 52 percent compared to the same time last year. The higher price of necessities restricted economic access to food to the point where 83 percent of South Sudanese refugees in West Kordofan cannot afford a local food basket. As the majority of the households are women-headed with few other adults in the family, engaging in income generation was challenging for many households.

The cereal production in 2017/2018 in West Kordofan was 29 percent above the five-year average (according to the 2017 Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission). Sorghum prices in Al Fura market increased in late 2017, follow a national trend. The price of sorghum increased further in January 2018, by 14 percent compared to December 2017 and 16 percent points compared to the same time last year, after the declaration of new government economic policies.

Fig. 41: Prevalence of food insecurity

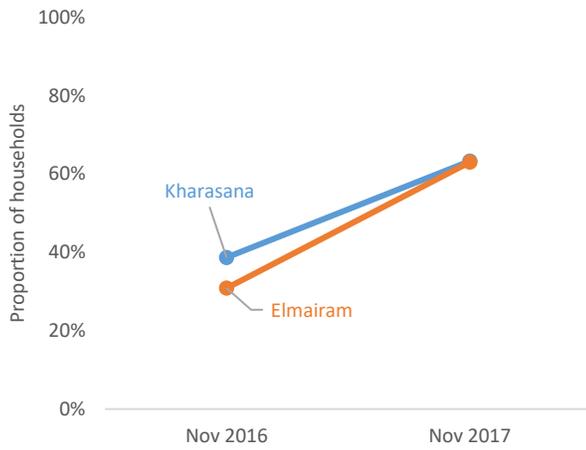


Fig. 42: Prevalence of poor food consumption

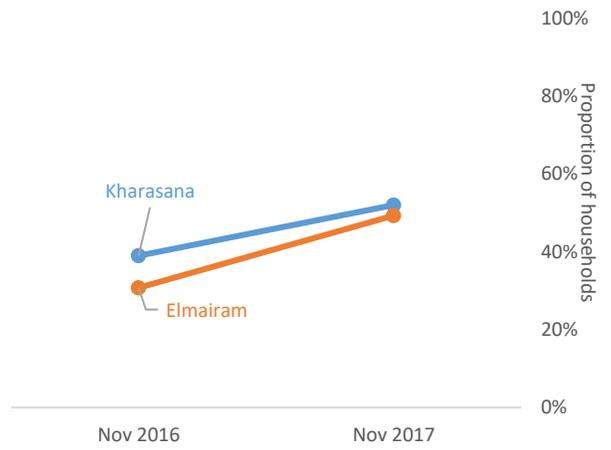


Fig. 43: Price of local food basket

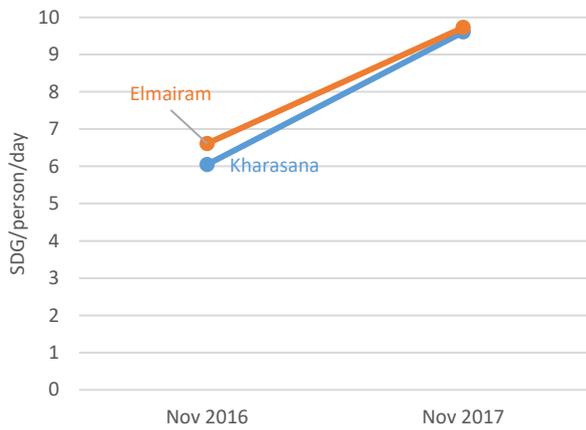
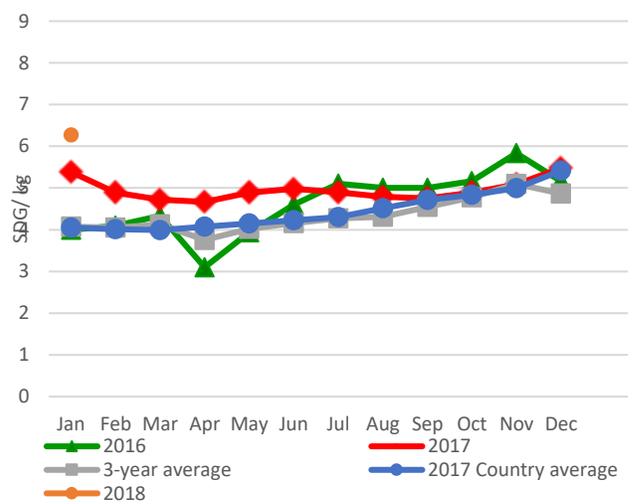


Fig. 44: Price of sorghum



Data tables

Darfur

State	Cluster (locations)	Month	Food security			Food consumption score		
			Severely Food insecure	Moderately Food Insecure	Food secure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
North Darfur	Mixed: Kassab, Kutum Town and Fataborno	Nov 2016	36%	41%	23%	16%	30%	55%
		May 2017	48%	37%	15%	19%	42%	39%
		Nov 2017	36%	39%	26%	15%	27%	57%
	IDPs: Abassi, Mellit Town	Nov 2016	38%	48%	14%	17%	32%	51%
		May 2017	37%	49%	14%	7%	36%	57%
		Nov 2017	42%	49%	10%	13%	42%	45%
	Mixed: Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra	Nov 2016	42%	36%	22%	14%	45%	41%
		May 2017	56%	35%	9%	26%	36%	39%
		Nov 2017	43%	41%	16%	19%	31%	50%
	IDPs: Zamzam, Al Salam, Abu Shouk	Nov 2016	61%	28%	11%	37%	32%	32%
		May 2017	55%	34%	10%	29%	36%	35%
		Nov 2017	48%	43%	8%	14%	42%	44%
	IDPs: Tawila and Shangil Tobay	Nov 2016	64%	26%	10%	43%	29%	28%
		May 2017	59%	32%	9%	13%	62%	25%
		Nov 2017	74%	22%	4%	30%	54%	16%
Refugees: Al Iait	May 2017	84%	11%	4%	70%	20%	9%	
	Nov 2017	37%	41%	22%	17%	28%	55%	
South Darfur	IDPs: Otash and Deriege	Nov 2016	16%	53%	31%	2%	24%	74%
		May 2017	23%	74%	3%	6%	19%	75%
		Nov 2017	71%	25%	4%	48%	25%	27%
	IDPs: El Sereif, Mosey, and Sakalay	Nov 2016	56%	33%	12%	36%	30%	34%
		May 2017	60%	31%	9%	34%	29%	37%
		Nov 2017	55%	31%	14%	28%	31%	41%
	IDPs: Kalma, Alsalam, Beileil	Nov 2016	60%	27%	13%	39%	30%	32%
		May 2017	65%	26%	9%	43%	31%	26%
		Nov 2017	73%	26%	1%	45%	31%	24%
	IDPs: Gereida	Nov 2016	66%	29%	5%	30%	41%	29%
		May 2017	92%	7%	0%	43%	52%	4%
		Nov 2017	70%	25%	4%	45%	33%	22%
	IDPs: Kass	Nov 2016	51%	39%	10%	14%	52%	34%
		May 2017	82%	15%	3%	23%	66%	11%
		Nov 2017	63%	33%	4%	30%	45%	25%
Refugees: Beliel	Nov 2016	84%	15%	2%	36%	49%	15%	
	May 2017	71%	25%	5%	28%	54%	17%	
	Nov 2017	94%	6%	0%	81%	17%	3%	
Refugees: Al Radom and Buram, new arrivals	Nov 2017	83%	16%	1%	26%	62%	11%	
West Darfur	IDPs: Fur Buranga, Mornie, Habila	Nov 2016	64%	25%	11%	28%	45%	27%
		May 2017	72%	24%	3%	8%	69%	23%
		Nov 2017	56%	35%	8%	12%	53%	34%
	IDPs: Ardamata, El Riad, Kirinding 1	Nov 2016	42%	31%	27%	11%	42%	47%
		May 2017	65%	33%	1%	10%	62%	28%
		Nov 2017	40%	45%	15%	7%	39%	54%
	Mixed: Abu Surug, Beida, Mangrasa, Seleah, Sirba, Um Tajouk	Nov 2016	49%	32%	19%	15%	45%	40%
		May 2017	41%	41%	17%	5%	47%	48%
		Nov 2017	49%	40%	11%	13%	46%	42%
Central Darfur	IDPs: Nertiti, Hameedia, Hasahisa	Nov 2016	66%	21%	13%	28%	57%	15%
		May 2017	70%	24%	6%	34%	50%	16%
		Nov 2017	54%	33%	13%	17%	55%	28%
IDPs: Garsila, Um Dokhon, Mukjar	Nov 2016	54%	34%	12%	34%	33%	33%	

State	Cluster (locations)	Month	Food security			Food consumption score			
			Severely Food insecure	Moderately Food Insecure	Food secure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	
	Mixed:Garsila, Um Kheir	May 2017	46%	39%	16%	22%	32%	45%	
		Nov 2017	42%	43%	15%	3%	54%	43%	
		May 2016	30%	31%	39%	3%	50%	47%	
		May 2017	50%	33%	17%	26%	38%	36%	
		Nov 2017	36%	43%	20%	7%	42%	51%	
	East Darfur	IDPs: Elneim	Nov 2016	36%	41%	23%	18%	30%	53%
			May 2017	48%	47%	5%	10%	42%	49%
			Nov 2017	62%	30%	8%	35%	36%	30%
		Refugees: Kario	Nov 2016	71%	22%	7%	51%	22%	27%
			May 2017	81%	18%	1%	39%	47%	13%
Nov 2017			62%	35%	3%	11%	54%	35%	
Refugees: Abu Jabra, new arrivals		Nov 2017	76%	21%	3%	24%	54%	22%	
Refugees: Al Firdous, new arrivals		Nov 2017	89%	10%	1%	55%	36%	8%	
Mixed: Muhajiria, Selea		Nov 2016	1%	33%	66%	0%	2%	98%	
		May 2017	9%	36%	55%	4%	7%	89%	
	Nov 2017	19%	32%	50%	2%	19%	79%		

Eastern and Southern Sudan

State	Cluster (locations)	Month	Food security			Food consumption		
			Severely Food insecure	Moderately Food Insecure	Food secure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Blue Nile	Al shaheed Afandi	Nov 2016	45%	42%	13%	13%	52%	35%
		May 2017	31%	56%	13%	6%	28%	67%
		Nov 2017	12%	62%	26%	0%	15%	85%
	Wad Abouk	Nov 2016	25%	43%	32%	14%	17%	69%
		May 2017	31%	45%	24%	3%	30%	67%
		Nov 2017	13%	49%	39%	3%	22%	75%
	Haroon Al Mahata	Nov 2016	13%	34%	53%	0%	20%	80%
		May 2017	18%	58%	23%	0%	27%	73%
		Nov 2017	20%	60%	20%	2%	37%	62%
	Alyas, Bakori, Mogran	Nov 2016	3%	41%	56%	1%	3%	96%
		May 2017	21%	56%	23%	0%	27%	73%
		Nov 2017	18%	68%	14%	1%	20%	79%
	Bulang	Nov 2016	7%	42%	50%	0%	10%	90%
		May 2017	27%	55%	18%	9%	21%	70%
		Nov 2017	19%	69%	11%	3%	21%	76%
	Dindiro	Nov 2016	7%	36%	57%	3%	9%	88%
		May 2017	19%	56%	25%	4%	17%	79%
		Nov 2017	11%	69%	19%	1%	16%	83%
	Azaza	Nov 2016	27%	39%	34%	11%	45%	44%
		May 2017	18%	53%	29%	3%	18%	79%
		Nov 2017	36%	47%	17%	17%	30%	53%
	El Gari	Nov 2016	38%	41%	21%	26%	37%	37%
		May 2017	51%	35%	13%	19%	41%	41%
		Nov 2017	49%	43%	8%	19%	34%	47%
	Shanisha	Nov 2016	21%	40%	39%	13%	27%	61%
		May 2017	49%	39%	13%	13%	51%	36%
		Nov 2017	32%	52%	16%	8%	34%	58%
	Bout, gulli, Roro	Nov 2016	21%	34%	45%	19%	4%	77%
		May 2017	18%	48%	34%	1%	19%	80%
		Nov 2017	11%	38%	51%	0%	15%	85%
Bambodie, Umm Darfa	Nov 2016	23%	41%	36%	9%	37%	54%	
	May 2017	29%	57%	14%	9%	27%	63%	

		Nov 2017	31%	39%	30%	7%	27%	66%
Kassala	Wad Sharifey, Girba, Kilo 26	Nov 2016	20%	33%	48%	5%	23%	73%
		May 2017	13%	30%	57%	7%	15%	78%
		Nov 2017	29%	53%	18%	7%	27%	66%
	Shagarab 1, 2, 3	Nov 2016	13%	42%	45%	6%	20%	74%
		May 2017	16%	32%	52%	7%	26%	67%
		Nov 2017	40%	46%	14%	17%	31%	53%
	Um Gargour, Abuda	Nov 2016	16%	38%	46%	5%	24%	71%
		May 2017	23%	51%	26%	7%	23%	70%
		Nov 2017	20%	54%	25%	5%	23%	72%
White Nile	Jory, Kashafa, Alredais	Nov 2016	13%	35%	52%	6%	26%	68%
		May 2017	3%	46%	51%	0%	6%	93%
		Nov 2017	14%	50%	36%	5%	18%	77%
	Alagaya	Nov 2016	11%	48%	42%	4%	33%	63%
		May 2017	5%	53%	42%	0%	13%	87%
		Nov 2017	28%	55%	17%	13%	29%	58%
	Um Sangoor, Khor Alwaral	Nov 2016	26%	38%	36%	16%	25%	59%
		May 2017	11%	44%	45%	5%	11%	84%
		Nov 2017	19%	56%	25%	6%	21%	73%
South Kordofan	Abbassiya Refugees	Nov 2016	26%	53%	22%	16%	58%	26%
		May 2017	35%	48%	17%	12%	40%	48%
		Nov 2017	30%	43%	27%	5%	27%	68%
	Rashad Refugees	Nov 2016	20%	50%	30%	3%	50%	47%
		May 2017	34%	46%	20%	0%	46%	54%
		Nov 2017	41%	41%	17%	7%	38%	55%
	Abu Gebeiha Refugees	Nov 2016	9%	33%	58%	1%	13%	86%
		May 2017	33%	42%	25%	11%	35%	54%
		Nov 2017	23%	63%	14%	1%	26%	73%
	Illire Refugees	Nov 2016	9%	44%	47%	2%	15%	83%
		May 2017	21%	43%	36%	1%	23%	76%
		Nov 2017	25%	52%	23%	8%	21%	72%
	Kadugli	Nov 2016	20%	37%	43%	4%	34%	62%
		May 2017	46%	39%	15%	11%	41%	49%
		Nov 2017	35%	41%	25%	12%	28%	59%
	Dilling	Nov 2016	36%	30%	34%	22%	23%	55%
		May 2017	37%	39%	24%	9%	35%	57%
		Nov 2017	29%	45%	26%	11%	26%	63%
	Abbassiya	Nov 2016	27%	48%	25%	11%	54%	35%
		May 2017	26%	37%	37%	7%	40%	53%
		Nov 2017	28%	45%	27%	5%	32%	63%
	Rashad	Nov 2016	64%	27%	9%	28%	53%	20%
		May 2017	46%	36%	18%	17%	46%	37%
		Nov 2017	37%	49%	14%	7%	39%	54%
	Abu Gebaiha	Nov 2016	38%	44%	19%	6%	48%	46%
		May 2017	24%	36%	41%	7%	31%	62%
		Nov 2017	29%	52%	19%	5%	26%	69%
	Gadir	Nov 2016	17%	54%	29%	0%	19%	81%
		May 2017	18%	37%	45%	3%	28%	69%
		Nov 2017	29%	50%	22%	5%	27%	68%
Illire	Nov 2016	11%	45%	44%	0%	16%	84%	
	May 2017	13%	47%	41%	2%	24%	75%	
	Nov 2017	43%	45%	12%	16%	34%	50%	
Talodi	Nov 2016	21%	51%	28%	2%	25%	73%	
	May 2017	15%	37%	48%	2%	27%	71%	
	Nov 2017	30%	40%	31%	11%	23%	66%	
West Kordofan	Kharasana	Nov 2016	39%	19%	42%	39%	14%	47%
		Nov 2017	63%	24%	13%	52%	18%	30%
	Elmairam	Nov 2016	31%	11%	58%	31%	10%	59%
		Nov 2017	63%	32%	5%	49%	20%	31%

Methodology

WFP conducts continuous food security monitoring of populations across Sudan affected by emergencies, focusing on internally displaced persons and refugees. The food security monitoring system (FSMS) covers the states of North Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, White Nile, Blue Nile and Kassala.

Sample

Data collection takes place two times per year, in May and November. The household data collection for this round of monitoring was conducted in November 2017, which constitutes the start of harvest season. Field teams collected data from a set number of sentinel sites. The sentinel sites did not change across monitoring rounds. Some variation may occur between rounds as a result of access or operational constraints. For this round of monitoring, 116 locations were sampled, 53 locations in Darfur and 63 locations in Eastern and Southern Sudan. A total of 12,612 households were interviewed, 6230 households in Darfur and 6382 in South and Eastern and Southern Sudan. Within the fixed sentinel sites, sampled households were selected randomly. Results were aggregated to groups of camps and locations, called clusters, and statistics were reported at that level. The data from the 53 locations in Darfur were aggregated to 24 clusters and 63 locations in Eastern and Southern Sudan were aggregated to 53 clusters (as listed in the Data Table). In Darfur, the sample size was 300 for each cluster, with the exception of Kass, the cluster of Kalma, Alsalam, Beileil, and the cluster of refugees in Beileil and the cluster for new refugees in Abu Jabra with 200 household samples. In Eastern and Southern Sudan, the sample size was 150 for each cluster, with the exception of refugees in Abbasiya and Rashad in South Kordofan, and Haroon Al Mahata in Blue Nile with less than 100 household samples.

Indicators

Food security was determined, as per WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment standards, by cross-tabulating two economic food access indicators with a household food consumption indicator (see below). For the first economic food access indicator, the price of a local food basket was used as a benchmark against which to compare household total expenditure (a proxy for income), to determine the ability of households to meet their food needs through food purchases. The local food basket consisted of sorghum, onions, vegetable oil, milk, cow meat, goat meat, dry tomatoes, and sugar in amounts sufficient to attain a nutritionally acceptable diet, while minimizing the cost. For the second economic access indicator, the proportion of total household expenditure spent on food was calculated, as a complementary indicator of economic strength and a proxy indicator for household food production (under the assumption that households with large food production would spend a smaller proportion of their expenditures on food purchases). Household food consumption data was collected and analyzed using standard WFP methodology: the variety and frequency of foods consumed over a 7-day period was recorded to calculate a household food consumption score. Weights were based on the nutritional density of the foods. Using standard thresholds, households were classified as having either poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption. See the WFP methodology paper for more details. WFP in Sudan is transitioning to WFP's standard Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI).

For more information contact Anders Petersson, Head of Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, at anders.petersson@wfp.org.



vam
food security analysis