Food Security Monitoring

May 2018, Sudan`

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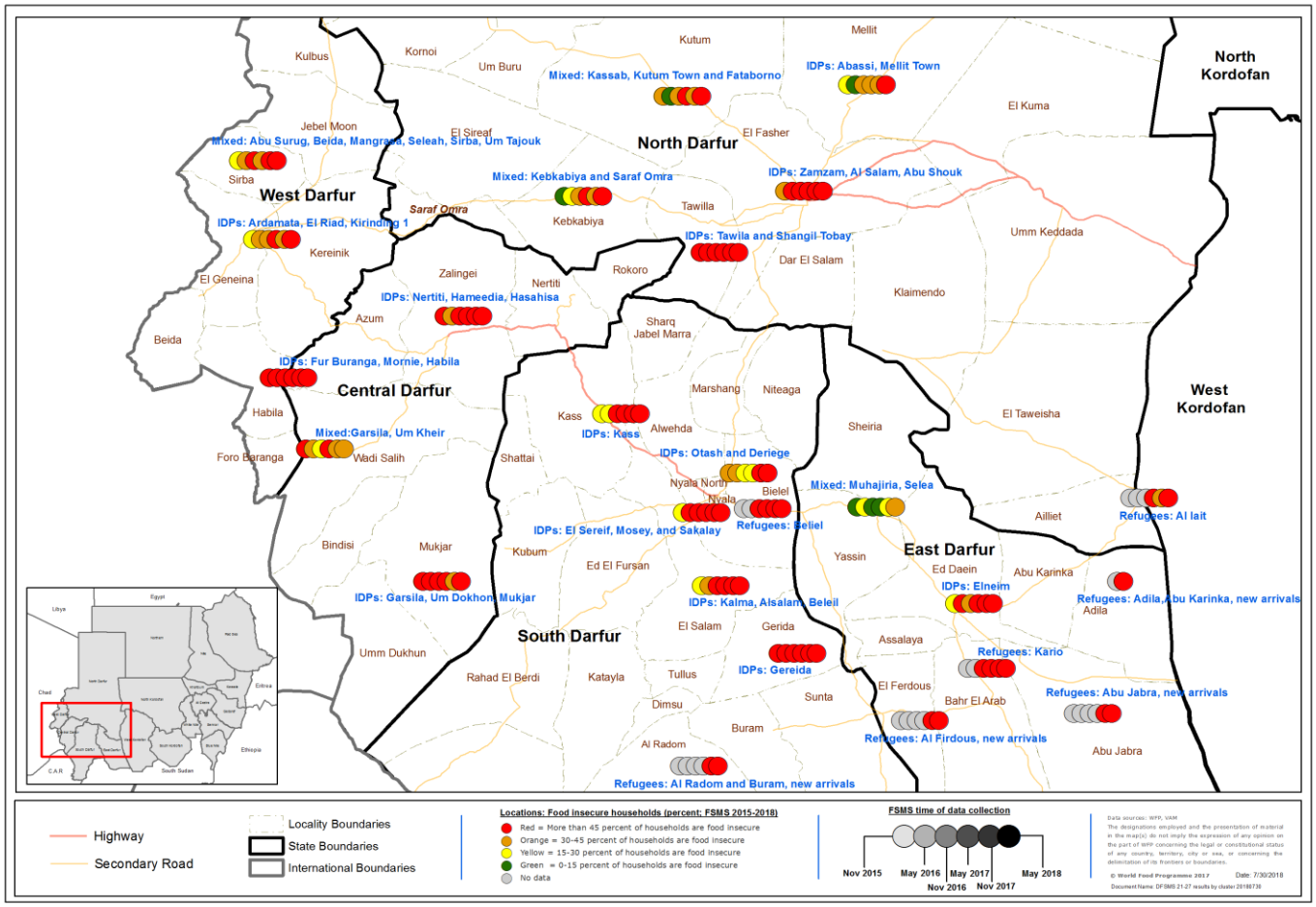
Highlights for Darfur



72% of protracted IDPs were food insecure

82% of South Sudanese refugees were food insecure

1.9 million IDPs and **140,281** refugees assisted by WFP in survey locations (6,104 households interviewed)

Surveyed IDPs and refugees in Darfur experienced an overall deterioration in food security between May 2017 and May 2018. Among IDPs, 72.2 percent of households were classified as food insecure, which represents a 13.1 percent increase from the same time last year. Food insecurity continued to be particularly elevated among Darfur's refugee population: of the total number of refugee households that were surveyed, 82.4 percent were observed to be food insecure. Displaced populations in South Darfur and East Darfur were most severely affected by food insecurity, with the proportion of food insecure households at the state-level found to be 87.0 percent and 74.9 percent, respectively.

Food prices were dramatically higher across Darfur in May 2018, relative to May 2017. In every state, the cost of the local food basket was observed to have more than doubled within the previous 12 months, in some clusters increasing by up to 147 percent. Sorghum prices followed a similar trend, with the highest increase being observed in North Darfur. In North Darfur, the per kilo cost of sorghum was found to have risen by 233 percent over the level observed one year ago. These increases were largely driven by the devaluation of the Sudanese Pound, and the impact of the fuel crisis.

Overall, rising prices proved to be one of the most significant drivers of food insecurity and poor food consumption in Darfur. In this context, refugees and IDPs saw a decline in their purchasing power and ability acquire food from market-based sources, which was in turn compounded by limited access to livelihood options in during the lean season.

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.

Food Security Monitoring

May 2018, Sudan`

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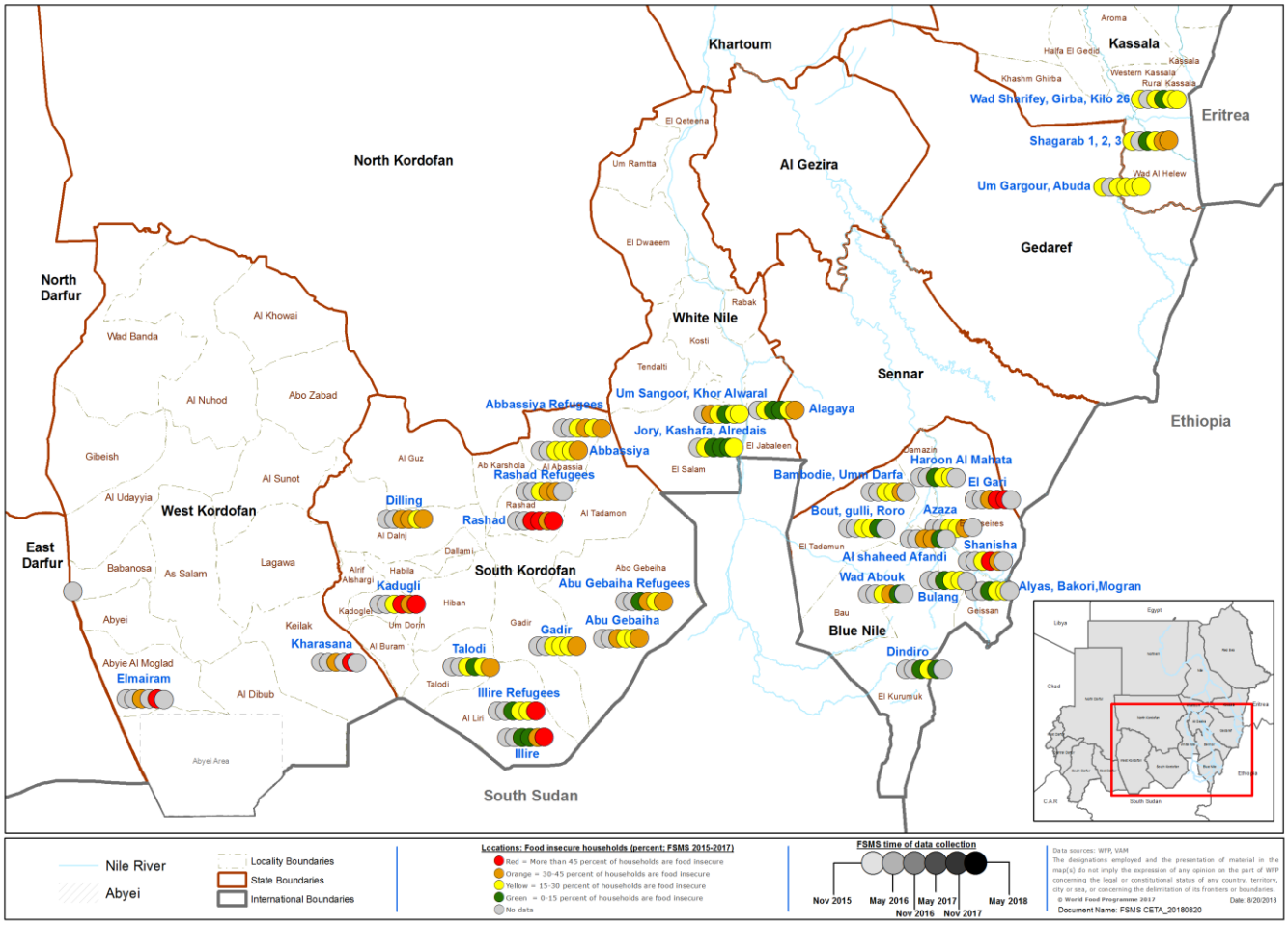
Highlights for Southern and Eastern Sudan



44% of protracted IDPs were food insecure

33% of South Sudanese refugees and other refugees were food insecure

265,079 refugees and **140,274** IDPs assisted by WFP in survey locations

(4,433 households interviewed)

Among the refugee and IDP population of Southern and Eastern Sudan, 38 percent of surveyed households were found to be food insecure in May 2018. Though in absolute terms this level of food insecurity is somewhat better than in Darfur, it represents a worrying increase relative to the level observed in May 2018. In White Nile state, for example, the proportion of food insecure households was found to have increased nearly six-fold from 5.4 percent to 30.8 percent between May 2017 and May 2018.

As was the case in Darfur, the price of essential food items in Southern and Eastern Sudan was found to have increased substantially in May 2018 relative to the same time last year. In each of the three states for which data was available, the price of the local food basket more than doubled, with some clusters exhibiting a 12-month increase that exceeded 200 percent. The cost of sorghum was also found to be much higher in May 2018 compared to May 2017, with the rate of increase ranging from 94 percent in South Kordofan to 233 percent in White Nile.

North Darfur

North Darfur experienced an overall deterioration in food security relative to May 2017 which saw the proportion of food insecure households increase across all five clusters. The largest change observed was among IDPs in El Fasher, Zamzam, and Abou Shouk, where the level of food insecurity increased from 55 percent to 88 percent compared to the same time last year. IDPs in this cluster acquire much of their food from market-based sources, and as a result were disproportionately affected by rising food prices. South Sudanese refugees in Al Lait also exhibited a particularly high level of food insecurity, standing at 88 percent, which is similar to the level observed in May 2017 but represents a sharp increase from the harvest season in November 2017.

The price of the local food basket increased significantly across the state and was a major driver of food insecurity among sampled households. The greatest increase was observed in El Fasher, Zamzam, and Abu Shouk cluster, where prices rose by 134 percent compared to May 2017. In other clusters, the local food basket price rose by between 99 percent and 124 percent from May 2017 to May 2018, which in turn led to a decline in the purchasing power of the displaced population. In Al Lait, for example, fewer than 5 percent of households were able to afford the local food basket.

Sorghum prices in El Fasher market were found to be 223 percent higher in May 2018 compared to May 2017, standing at 16.67 SDG/Kg. This figure also represents a 100 percent increase over the price level observed in November 2017. Overall, the price of sorghum in North Darfur proved to be more expensive than the national average during the first five months of 2018, and was subject to steady increases during this time.

Fig. 1: Prevalence of Food Insecurity

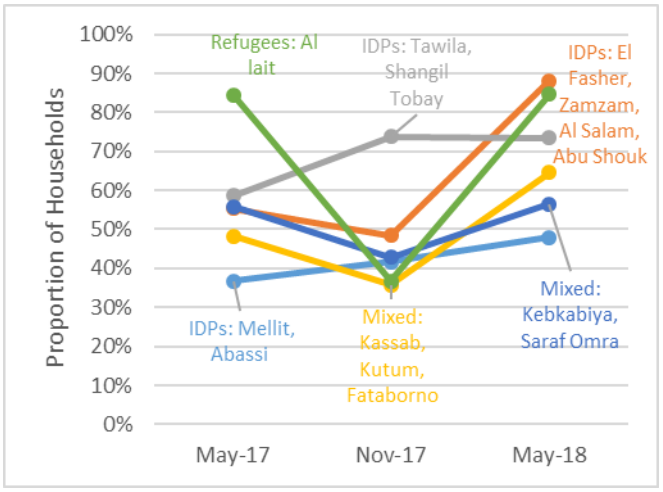


Fig. 2: Prevalence of Poor Food Consumption

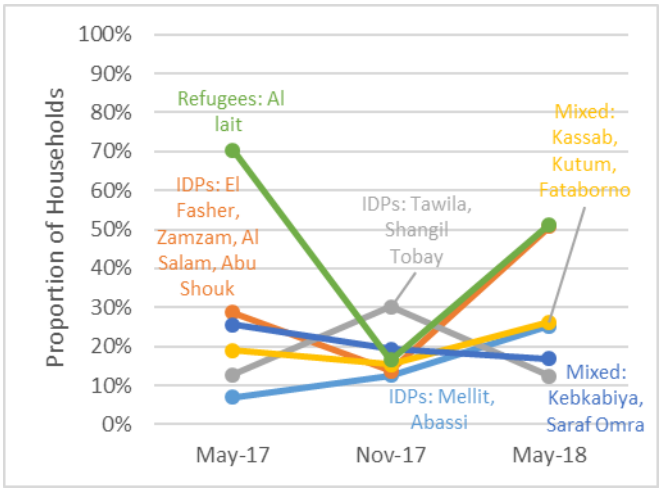


Fig. 3: Price of Local Food Basket

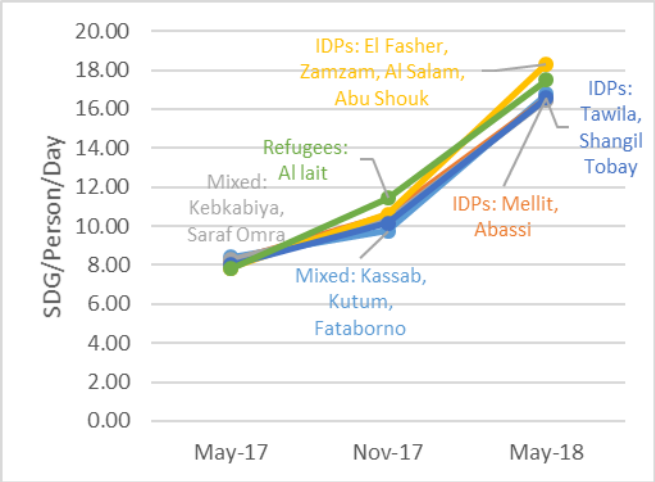
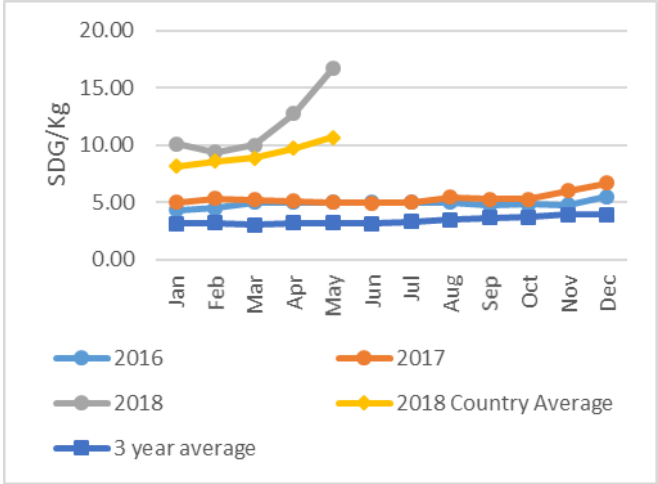


Fig. 4: Price of Sorghum



South Darfur

The food security situation for displaced persons in South Darfur in May 2018 was found to be among the worst in Sudan. Overall, food insecurity increased in all clusters, except for IDPs in Gereida where a 10 percent improvement was observed. The largest deterioration in food security was observed in Otash and Deriege cluster, where the proportion of food insecure households went from 23 percent to 95 percent. During the data collection of May 2017 FSMS, affected population in the cluster received blanket assistance as opposed to other clusters, which explains the relatively low food insecurity during May 2017.

Across South Darfur, food consumption patterns for IDPs and refugees followed a similar trend, whereby the proportion of households with a poor level of food consumption increased in all but one cluster (Gereida). In some areas, large numbers of new arrivals played an important role in driving the observed deterioration in food security and consumption. This was the case in Kass cluster, for example, where 96 percent of households were found to be food insecure, and a 46 percent increase in the prevalence of poor food consumption was observed.

In line with national-level trends, economic access to food in South Darfur was strongly affected by the increasing cost of food. Between May 2017 and May 2018, the price of the local food basket more than doubled in every cluster in the state. The largest increase came in Otash and Deriege, which saw a 138 percent rise relative to the same time last year. The price of sorghum was found to have been subject to a particularly precipitous increase since the last FSMS round, with a 188 percent increase being observed from November 2017 to May 2018.

Fig. 5: Prevalence of Food Insecurity

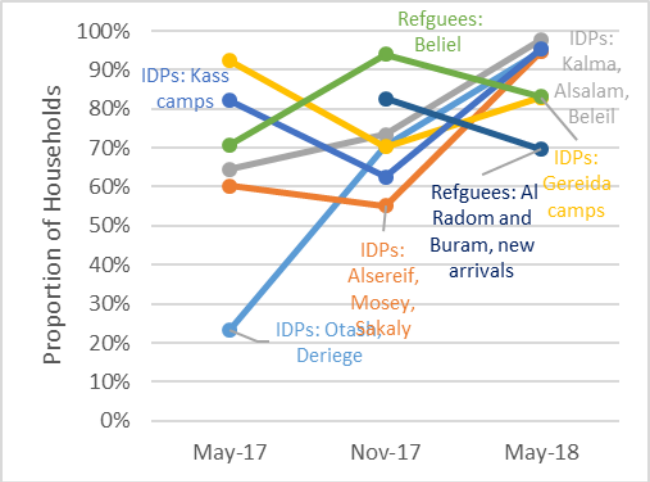


Fig. 6: Prevalence of Poor Food Consumption

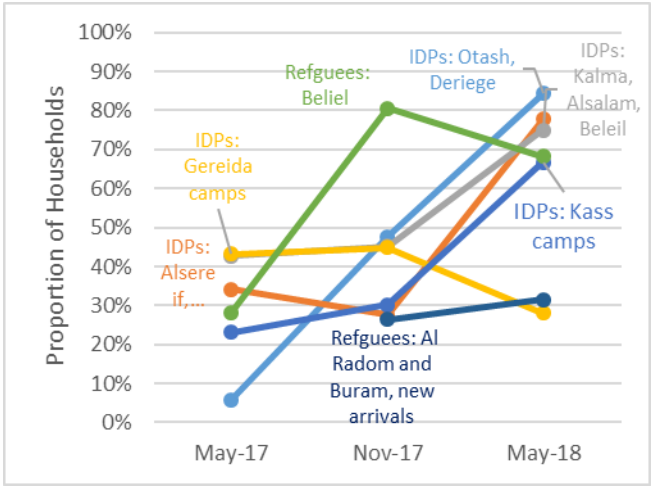


Fig. 7: Price of Local Food Basket

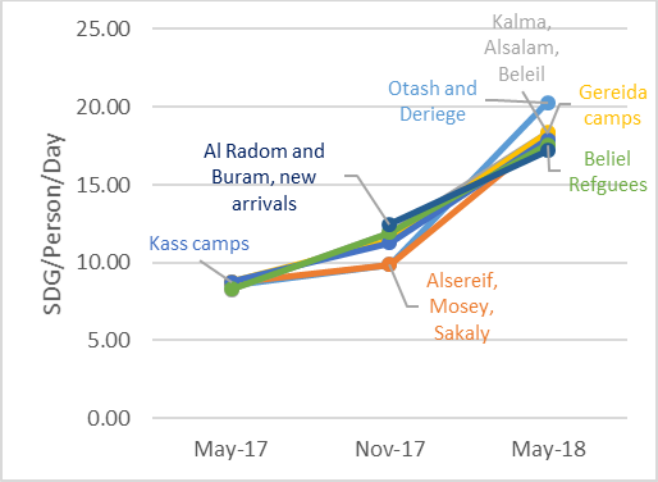
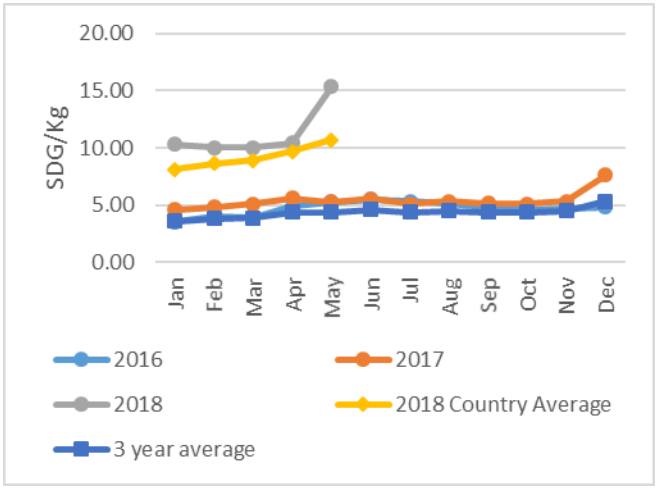


Fig. 8: Price of Sorghum



East Darfur

In East Darfur, food insecurity and poor consumption were found to be a particularly pressing problem for the state's refugee population. Among new arrivals in Al Firdous and Abu Jabra, the proportion of food insecure households was 82 percent and 86 percent respectively. In a worrying trend, the proportion of food insecure households in Kario refugee camp increased to 85 percent, after having improved between May 2017 and November 2017. Overall, despite many refugees receiving full rations, East Darfur's refugee population continued to be affected by low access to income generating opportunities.

Access to food was found to be somewhat better among IDPs in East Darfur, with 55 percent of households in Elneim being classified as food insecure and 33 percent having poor food consumption. In the mixed population of Muhajiria and Selea cluster 38 percent of households were found to be food insecure -- the lowest in the state – though this represents a substantial increase since May 2017, when the level of food insecurity stood at 9 percent.

Market data for East Darfur indicate that a particularly large and rapid increase in the price of food took place since November 2017, leading to a local food basket price that was among the highest in Sudan. In Kario refugee camp, the price of the local food basket was found to be 26.80 SDG, which is 116 percent higher than the price in November 2017, and 221 percent higher relative to May 2017. In the other clusters, the price of the local food basket increased between 92 percent

and 108 percent. These trends were matched by a corresponding increase in the price of sorghum, which was found to be 11.87 SDG/Kg, and was 116 percent higher than in May 2017.

Fig. 9: Prevalence of Food Insecurity

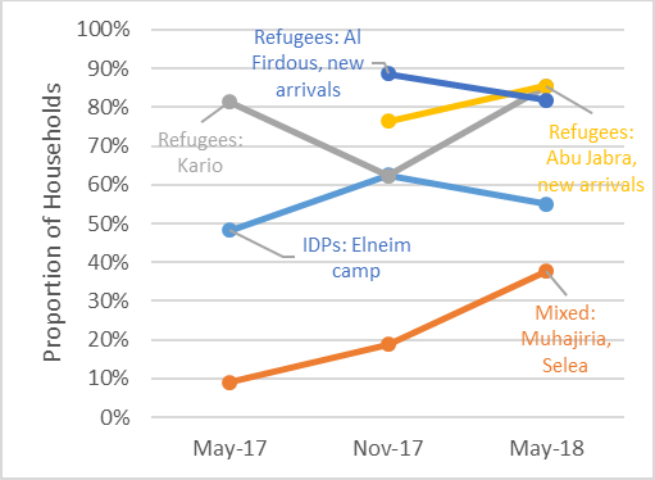


Fig. 10: Prevalence of Poor Food Consumption

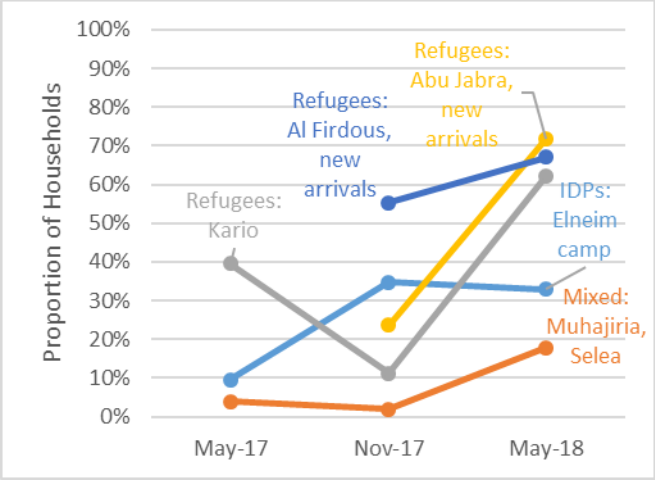


Fig. 11: Price of Local Food Basket

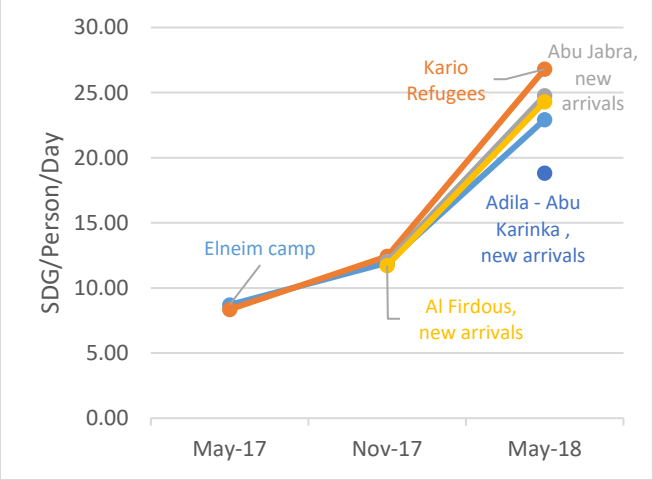
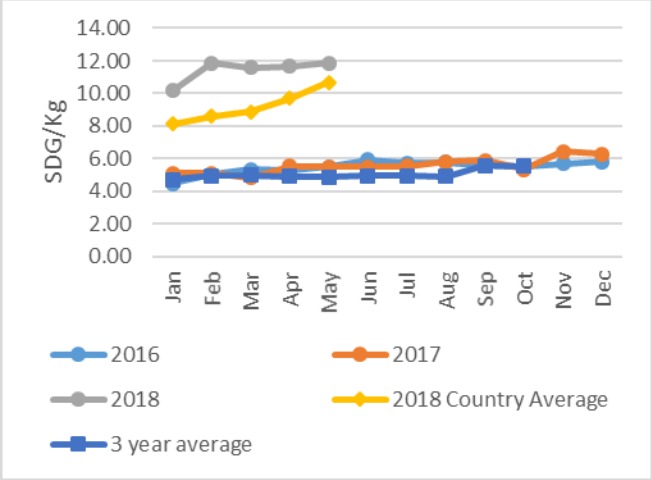


Fig. 12: Price of Sorghum



West Darfur

In West Darfur's two IDP clusters, 62 percent of households were found to be food insecure. This represents a modest improvement from the level observed in May 2017, and is largely a result of the good harvest in the 2017/2018 agricultural season, which provided the IDP population with diversified income sources, in addition to bolstering food consumption. The level of food insecurity was found to be slightly lower in absolute terms among the mixed population of Mangrasa, Sirba, Beida, Seleah, Abu Surung, and Um Tajouk cluster, standing at 59 percent, though this figure represents a cluster-level increase of 14 percent relative to the same time last year.

As was the case with other states, the cost of essential food items rose substantially in West Darfur during the period from May 2017 to May 2018. The greatest increase took place in mixed communities in North Darfur, where the price of the local food basket was found to be 103 percent higher than in May 2017. Largely as a consequence of rising prices, households in

all three clusters continued to have difficulty purchasing food. For example, in Ardamata, El Riad, Kirinding 1 cluster, 92 percent of sampled households were unable to afford the local food basket.

Compared to May 2017, the price of sorghum in May 2018 was found to have risen by 62 percent to 8 SDG/kilo. Though this figure represents a substantial increase over the three-year average price, it might be noted that the May 2018 price remained lower in West Darfur than in many other states across Sudan.

Fig. 13: Prevalence of Food Insecurity

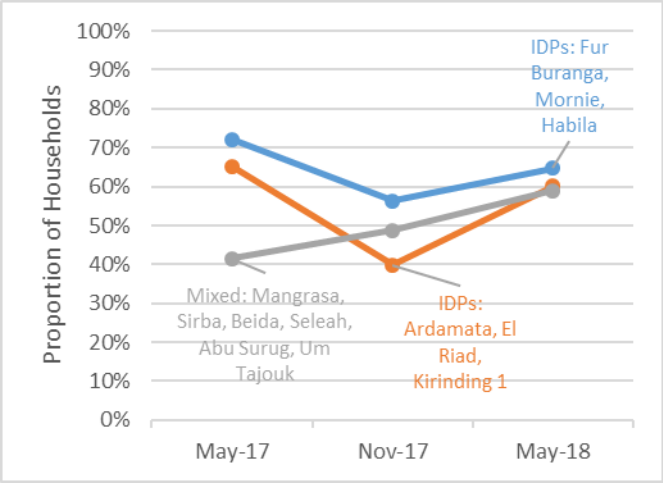


Fig. 14: Prevalence of Poor Food Consumption

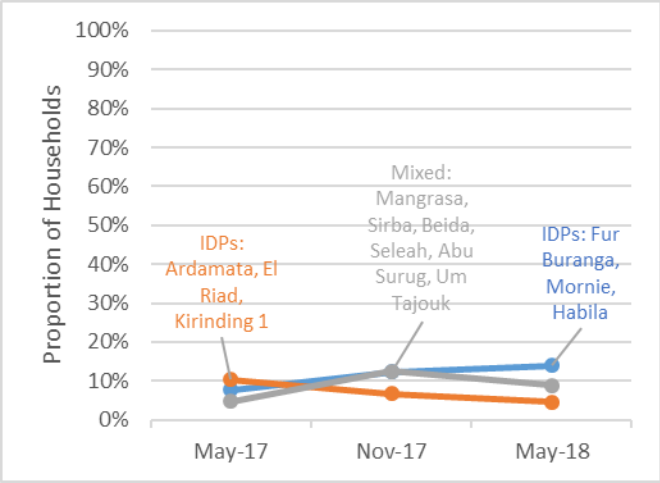


Fig. 15: Price of Local Food Basket

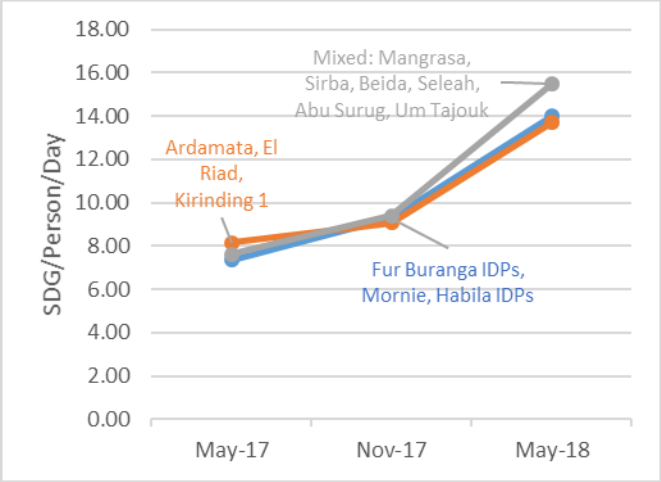
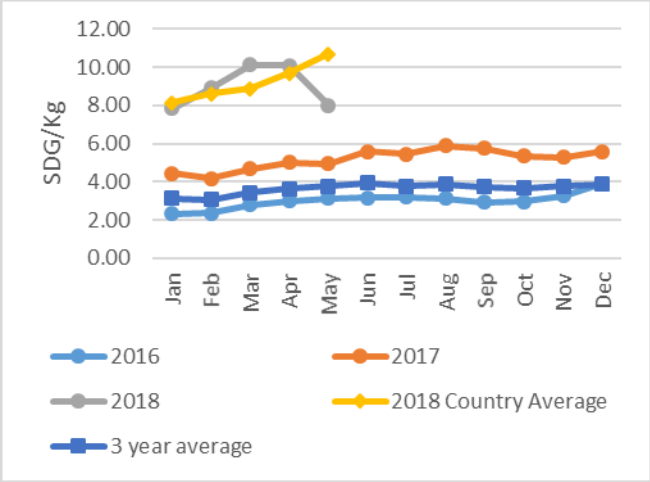


Fig. 16: Price of Sorghum



Central Darfur

The food security outlook in Central Darfur was mixed, with two clusters reporting a decrease in the level of food insecurity relative to May 2017, and one cluster reporting an increase. In Garsila, Um Dokhon, and Mukjar cluster, 59 percent of households in the sample were found to be food insecure, which represents a 13 percent rise from May 2017. The level of food insecurity fell by a small amount for IDPs in Nertiti, and Hameedia cluster, which recorded an 8 percent decrease, as well as among the mixed population of Garsila and Um Kheir cluster, where a 10 percent decrease was observed. The decline in the level of food insecurity in Garsila and Um Kheir cluster was matched by a corresponding decrease in the proportion of households exhibiting poor food consumption, which fell from 26 percent in May 2017 to 3 percent in May 2018.

The price of the local food basket rose significantly across all clusters in Central Darfur between May 2017 and May 2018. The most significant rise was observed in Garsila, Um Dokhon and Mukjar, where prices were 147 percent higher in May 2018 relative to the same time last year. Rapidly increasing prices were an important factor underlying the observed increase in the level of food insecurity in this cluster. The price of sorghum was also found to have increased to 8.10SDG/KG, which is 91 percent higher than the price that was observed at the same time one year ago in Central Darfur, but nevertheless lower than the May 2018 country-wide average.

The fact that food security and consumption improved in two clusters despite the observed increase in the price of food might be attributed to the robust 2017/18 harvest in Central Darfur. Because the agricultural season was better than average, households saw an improvement in their income and a reduction of their dependence on the market as a source of food. This in turn provided a buffer against the inflation which has affected Central Darfur and other parts of Sudan in recent months.

Fig. 17: Prevalence of Food Insecurity

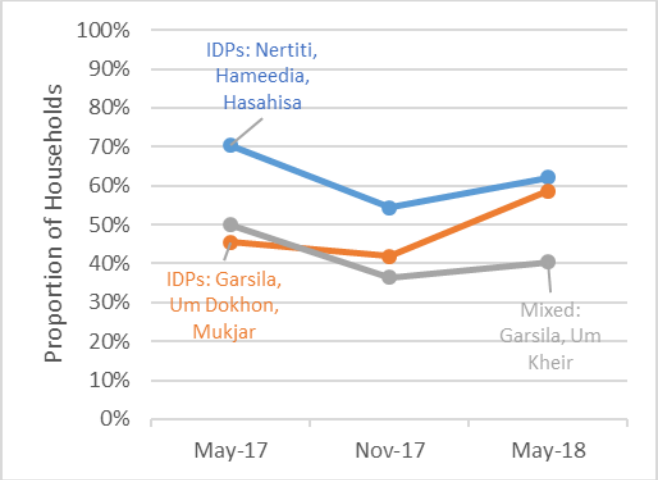


Fig. 18: Prevalence of Poor Food Consumption

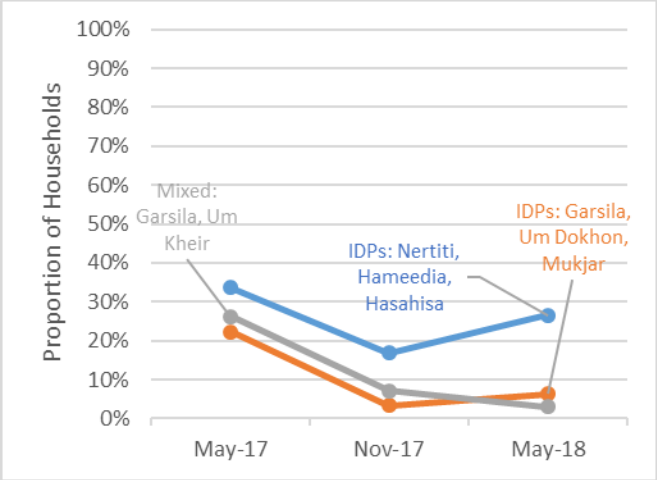


Fig. 19: Price of Local Food Basket

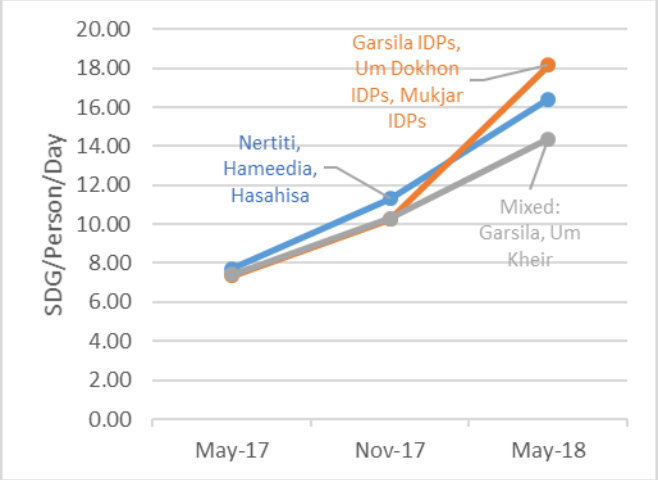
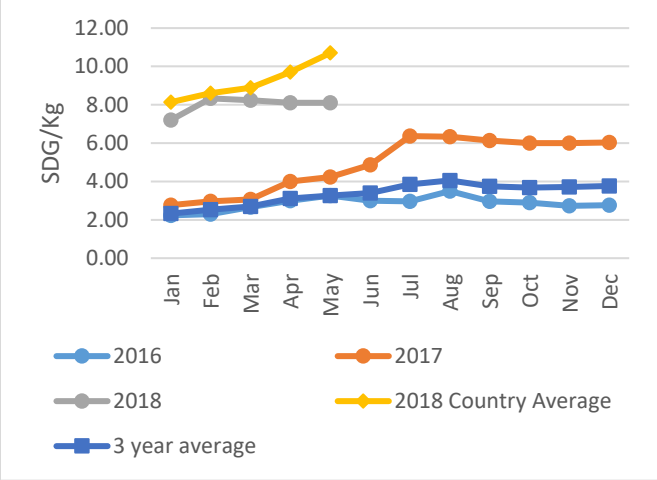


Fig. 20: Price of Sorghum



Kassala

Analysis of household data in Kassala shows mixed results with respect to the prevalence of food insecurity. In Girba, Kilo 26, and Wad Sharifey cluster, the proportion of food insecure households more than doubled from May 2017 to May 2018, going from 13 percent to 30 percent. A similar trend was recorded among newly arrived refugees in Shagarab I, II, and III, where the prevalence of food insecurity increased from 16 percent to 40 percent over the course of 12 months. The observed deterioration in food insecurity in these clusters can be partly attributed to the lack of livelihood opportunities for refugees during the lean season, and rapidly increasing food prices. Among refugee households in Abuda and Um Gargour cluster, food insecurity remained relatively unchanged, with a modest 4 percent increase that was observed.

The cost of the Local Food Basket was recorded as being much higher throughout Kassala in May 2018, relative to the same time one year earlier. According to the data, the price of the local food basket more than doubled in every cluster between May 2017 and May 2018. The largest increase was recorded in Shagarab I, II, III cluster, where the local food basket price increased by 202 percent from 6.7 SDG to 20.4 SDG.

Sorghum prices were found to have increased significantly in the first half of 2018. Since the last FSMS exercise in November 2017, the per-kilo price of sorghum rose from 5.00 to 10.00 SDG, representing a 100 percent increase. This also signifies a 233 percent increase relative to the observed price in May 2017. In absolute terms, the price of sorghum remained in-line with national averages.

Fig. 21: Prevalence of Food Insecurity

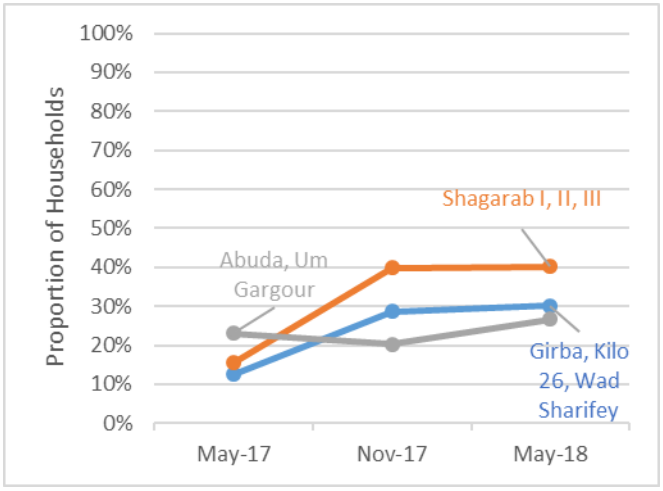


Fig. 22: Prevalence of Poor Food Consumption

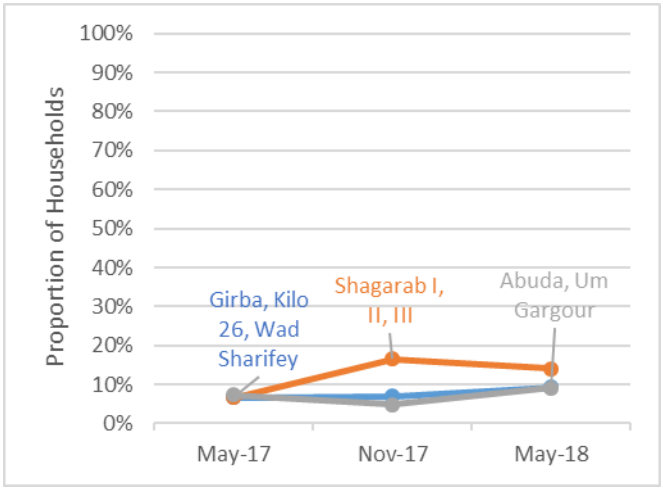


Fig. 23: Price of Local Food Basket

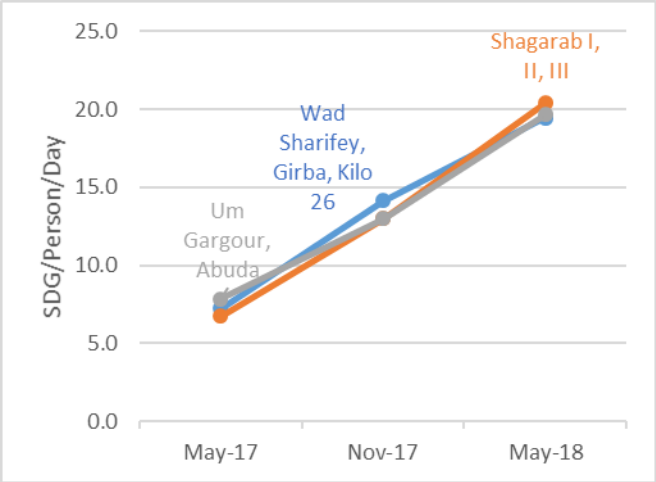
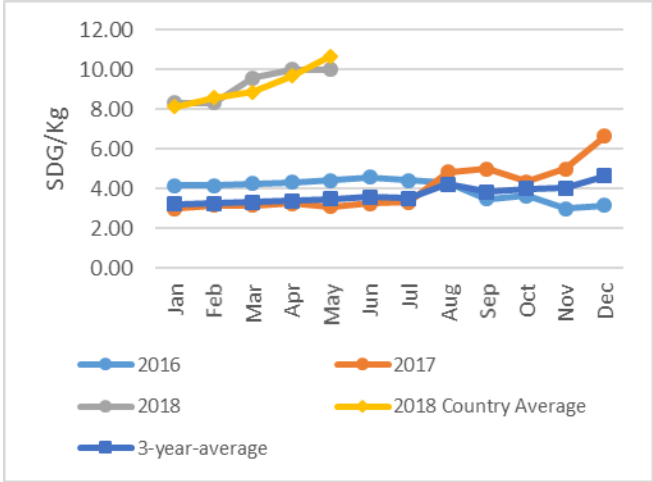


Fig. 24: Price of Sorghum



White Nile

The three clusters in White Nile state all exhibited a deterioration in food security between May 2017 and May 2018. In a worrying trend, the proportion of food insecure households in Algaya increased more than eightfold from 5 percent in May 2017 to 41 percent in May 2018. Over the same period, food insecurity increased in Al Redais from 3 percent to 28 percent, and from 7 percent to 23 percent in the West Bank Camps. In each of these camps, the level of food insecurity followed a consistent upward trajectory, without the decrease that is usually observed during the annual harvest season. Despite the increase in food insecurity across clusters in White Nile, similar food consumption patterns were observed compared to May 2017, and the proportion of households exhibiting poor food consumption remained relatively low.

Food prices across White Nile increased significantly from May 2017 to May 2018. In all three clusters, the local food basket was at least 200 percent more expensive in May 2018 compared to the same time one year earlier. Similarly, the price of sorghum in White Nile was also found to have increased, standing at 10 SDG/Kg in May 2018. This represents a 233 percent increase relative to May 2017, and an increase of 144 percent relative to November 2017.

In all clusters, increasing food prices clearly played an important role in driving the rise in food insecurity that was observed. Given the extremely rapid rise in prices, the displaced population experienced a considerable decline in their ability purchase food from market-based sources between May 2017 and May 2018. Rising prices may not have had as direct an impact on food consumption because of the assistance provided by WFP and partners, which included several items from the local food basket and allowed the displaced population to cover basic needs, even in a context where their purchasing power was in decline.

Fig. 25: Prevalence of Food Insecurity

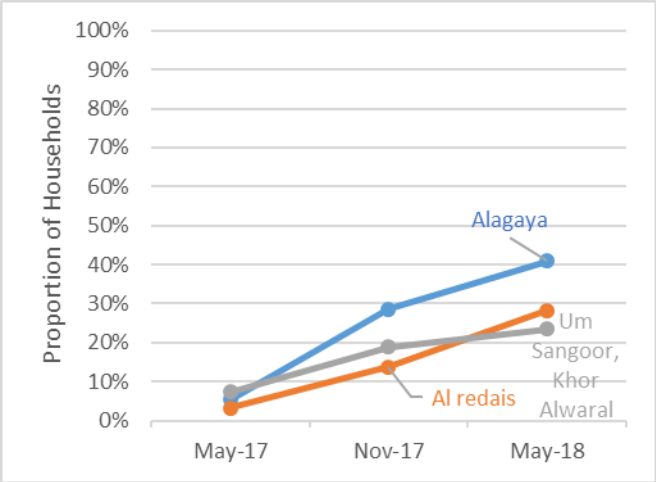


Fig. 26: Prevalence of Poor Food Consumption

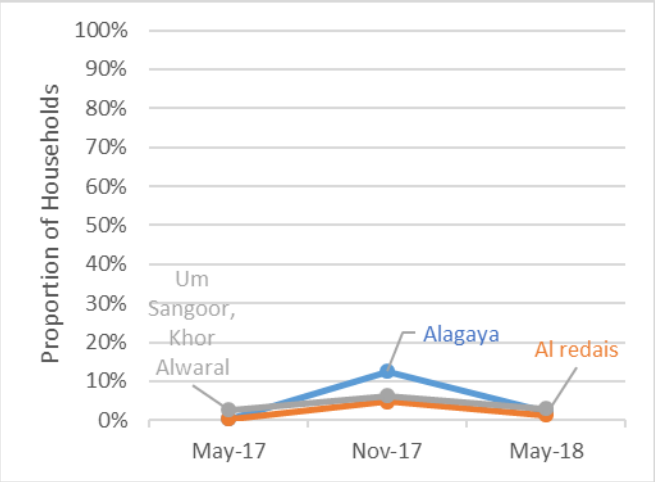


Fig. 27: Price of Local Food Basket

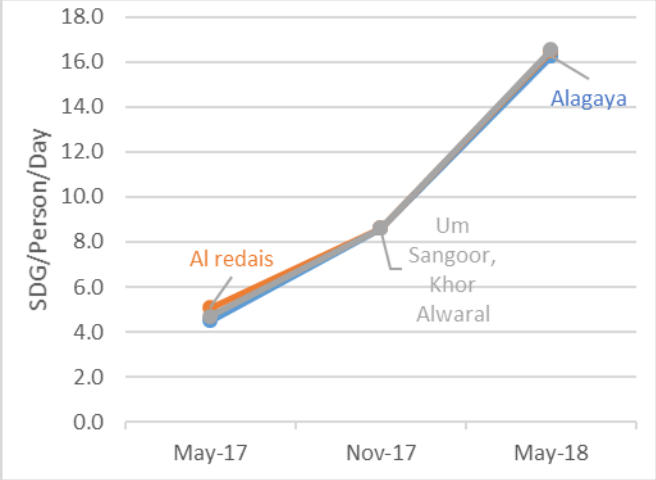
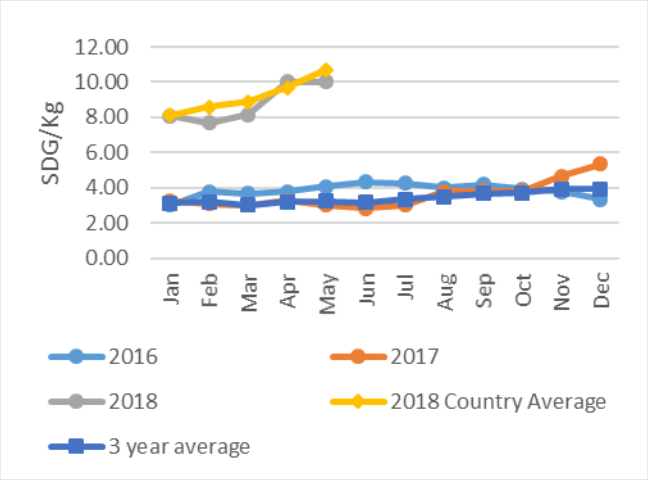


Fig. 28: Price of Sorghum



South Kordofan

Most clusters in South Kordofan demonstrated a level of food insecurity in May 2018 that was comparable to the level observed one year earlier. Despite this, three locations experienced relatively large increases in the proportion of food insecure households which exceeded 20 percent: Talodi, Gadir, and Illire. The most significant increase was observed in Illire, where the proportion of food insecure households expanded from 13 percent to 62 percent for IDPs and from 21 percent to 54 percent for refugees between May 2017 and May 2018. Following a similar trend, it was observed that the prevalence of poor food consumption also increased in Illire, from 2 percent to 33 percent for IDPs, and from 1 percent to 29 percent for refugees. Part of the observed increase in food insecurity among refugees and IDPs Talodi, Gadir, and Illire can be attributed to the ongoing fuel crisis in Sudan, which made it more difficult to transport goods to and from camps in remote locations.

The price of the local food basket was found to be similar between the 12 clusters in May 2018, ranging from 16.89 SDG to 20.61 SDG. This price level represents a notable increase relative to May 2017, which saw prices rise by at least a factor of two in each cluster. The largest increase observed was in Abu Gebeiha and Talodi, where the cost of the local food basket was found to have risen by 185 percent, relative to May 2017.

The per-kilo price of sorghum also increased significantly, particularly during the period from November to May when the price rose from 4.17 SDG to 8.27. This price represents an all-time high for the state of South Kordofan, though still being somewhat lower than the country average for May which was 10.70 SDG.

Fig. 29: Prevalence of Food Insecurity (1/2)

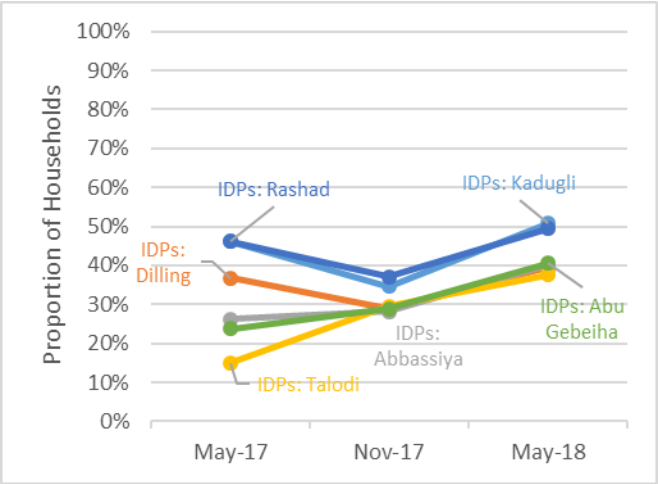


Fig. 30: Prevalence of Food Insecurity (2/2)

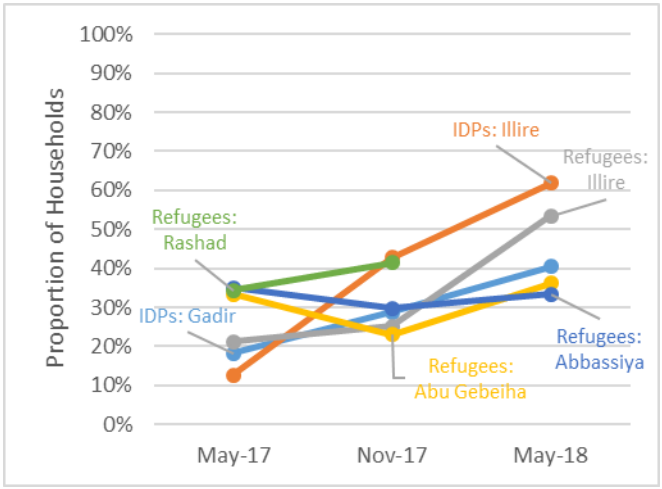


Fig. 31: Prev. of Poor Food Consumption (1/2)

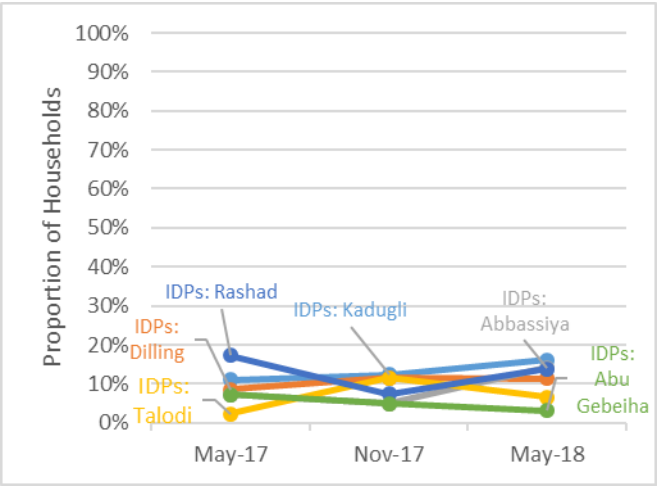


Fig. 32: Prev. of Poor Food Consumption (2/2)

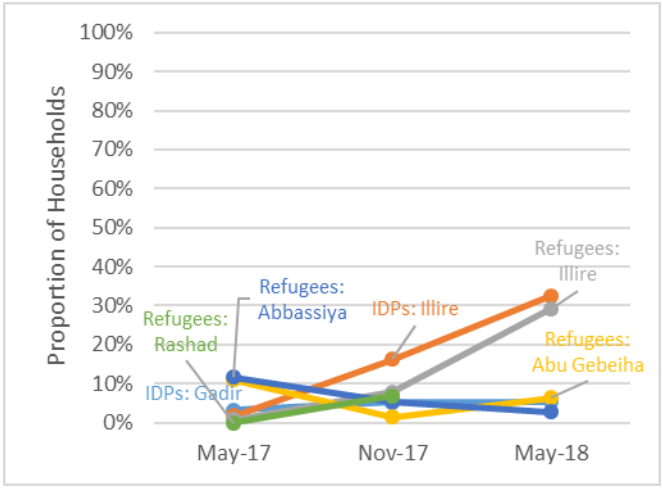


Fig. 33: Price of Local Food Basket

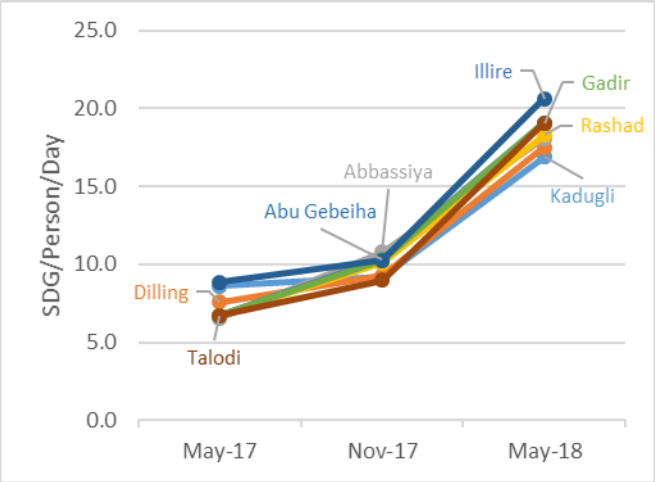
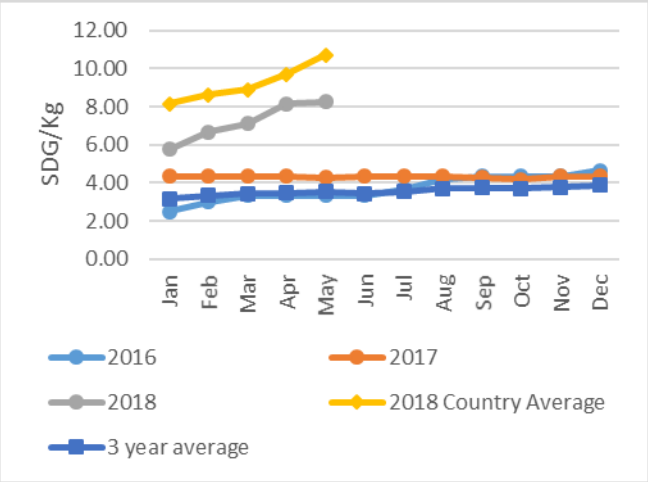


Fig. 34: Price of Sorghum



Data tables

Darfur

State	Cluster (locations)	Month	Food security			Food consumption score		
			Food insecure	Borderline	Food secure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
North Darfur	IDPs: Mellit, Abassi	May-17	37%	50%	14%	7%	36%	57%
		Nov-17	42%	49%	10%	13%	42%	45%
		May-18	48%	47%	5%	25%	27%	48%
	IDPs: El Fasher, Zamzam, Al Salam, Abu Shouk	May-17	55%	34%	10%	29%	36%	36%
		Nov-17	49%	44%	8%	14%	43%	44%
		May-18	88%	11%	1%	51%	41%	9%
	IDPs: Tawila, Shangil Tobay	May-17	59%	32%	9%	13%	62%	25%
		Nov-17	74%	22%	4%	30%	54%	16%
		May-18	74%	20%	7%	12%	66%	22%
	Mixed: Kassab, Kutum, Fataborno	May-17	48%	37%	15%	19%	42%	39%
		Nov-17	36%	39%	26%	15%	27%	57%
		May-18	65%	28%	7%	26%	44%	30%
	Mixed: Kebkabiya, Saraf Omra	May-17	56%	35%	9%	26%	36%	39%
		Nov-17	43%	42%	16%	19%	31%	50%
		May-18	57%	35%	9%	17%	49%	35%
	Refugees: Al lait	May-17	84%	12%	4%	70%	20%	9%
		Nov-17	37%	41%	22%	17%	28%	55%
		May-18	85%	14%	2%	51%	39%	10%
South Darfur	IDPs: Otash, Deriege	May-17	23%	74%	3%	6%	19%	75%
		Nov-17	71%	25%	4%	48%	25%	27%

		May-18	95%	5%	0%	84%	13%	3%
	IDPs: Alsereif, Mosey, Sakaly	May-17	60%	31%	9%	34%	29%	37%
		Nov-17	55%	31%	14%	28%	32%	41%
		May-18	95%	5%	0%	78%	18%	5%
	IDPs: Kalma, Alsalam, Beleil	May-17	65%	26%	9%	43%	31%	26%
		Nov-17	73%	26%	1%	45%	31%	24%
		May-18	98%	2%	0%	75%	23%	2%
	IDPs: Gereida camps	May-17	92%	7%	0%	43%	52%	4%
		Nov-17	70%	25%	4%	45%	33%	22%
		May-18	83%	17%	0%	28%	57%	15%
	IDPs: Kass camps	May-17	82%	15%	3%	23%	66%	11%
		Nov-17	63%	34%	4%	30%	45%	25%
		May-18	96%	4%	1%	67%	29%	4%
	Refguees: Beliel	May-17	71%	25%	5%	28%	54%	17%
		Nov-17	94%	6%	0%	81%	17%	3%
		May-18	83%	16%	1%	68%	21%	11%
	Refguees: Al Radom and Buram, new arrivals	Nov-17	83%	16%	1%	26%	62%	12%
		May-18	70%	29%	1%	32%	39%	30%
West Darfur	IDPs: Fur Buranga, Mornie, Habila	May-17	72%	24%	3%	8%	69%	23%
		Nov-17	56%	35%	8%	12%	53%	34%
		May-18	65%	28%	7%	14%	63%	23%
	IDPs: Ardamata, El Riad, Kirinding 1	May-17	65%	33%	1%	10%	62%	28%
		Nov-17	40%	46%	15%	7%	39%	54%
		May-18	60%	33%	7%	5%	59%	36%
	Mixed: Mangrasa, Sirba, Beida, Seleah, Abu Surug, Um Tajouk	May-17	42%	42%	17%	5%	47%	48%
		Nov-17	49%	40%	11%	13%	46%	42%
		May-18	59%	33%	8%	9%	59%	32%
entral Darfur	IDPs: Nertiti, Hameedia, Hasahisa	May-17	70%	24%	6%	34%	50%	17%
		Nov-17	54%	33%	13%	17%	55%	28%
		May-18	62%	31%	7%	27%	55%	18%
	IDPs: Garsila, Um Dokhon, Mukjar	May-17	46%	39%	16%	22%	32%	45%
		Nov-17	42%	43%	15%	3%	54%	43%
		May-18	59%	32%	9%	6%	59%	34%
	Mixed: Garsila, Um Kheir	May-17	50%	33%	17%	26%	38%	36%
		Nov-17	36%	43%	20%	7%	42%	51%
		May-18	40%	46%	14%	3%	53%	44%
		Nov-17	63%	30%	8%	35%	36%	30%
		May-18	55%	39%	6%	33%	24%	43%
	Mixed: Muhajiria, Selea	May-17	9%	36%	55%	4%	7%	89%
		Nov-17	19%	32%	50%	2%	19%	79%
		May-18	38%	53%	10%	18%	25%	57%
	Refugees: Kario	May-17	81%	18%	1%	40%	47%	13%
		Nov-17	62%	35%	3%	11%	54%	35%

		May-18	85%	14%	1%	62%	23%	15%
	Refugees: Abu Jabra, new arrivals	Nov-17	76%	21%	3%	24%	54%	22%
		May-18	86%	13%	2%	72%	14%	14%
	Refugees: Al Firdous, new arrivals	Nov-17	89%	10%	1%	55%	36%	8%
		May-18	82%	18%	0%	67%	16%	16%
	Refugees: Adila - Abu Karinka , new arrivals	May-18	87%	12%	1%	69%	20%	11%

Eastern and Southern Sudan

State	Cluster (locations)	Month	Food security			Food consumption score		
			Food insecure	Borderline	Food secure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Kassala	wage labour-based camps	May-17	13%	30%	57%	7%	15%	78%
		Nov-17	29%	53%	18%	7%	27%	66%
		May-18	30%	53%	17%	9%	24%	66%
	New arrival	May-17	16%	32%	52%	7%	26%	67%
		Nov-17	40%	46%	14%	17%	31%	53%
		May-18	40%	44%	16%	14%	29%	58%
	land-based camps	May-17	23%	51%	26%	7%	23%	70%
		Nov-17	20%	54%	25%	5%	24%	72%
		May-18	27%	54%	20%	9%	19%	72%
White Nile	Alagaya	May-17	5%	53%	42%	0%	13%	87%
		Nov-17	29%	55%	17%	13%	29%	58%
		May-18	41%	48%	11%	2%	47%	51%
	AL redais	May-17	3%	44%	53%	0%	7%	93%
		Nov-17	14%	50%	36%	5%	18%	77%
		May-18	28%	60%	12%	1%	30%	69%
	West bank Camps	May-17	7%	47%	46%	3%	9%	89%
		Nov-17	19%	56%	25%	6%	21%	73%
		May-18	23%	63%	14%	3%	26%	71%
South Kordofan	IDPs: Kadugli	May-17	46%	39%	15%	11%	41%	49%
		Nov-17	35%	41%	25%	12%	28%	60%
		May-18	51%	41%	8%	16%	42%	42%
	IDPs: Dilling	May-17	37%	39%	24%	9%	35%	57%
		Nov-17	29%	45%	26%	12%	26%	63%
		May-18	39%	46%	15%	11%	35%	54%
	IDPs: Abbassiya	May-17	26%	37%	37%	7%	40%	53%
		Nov-17	28%	45%	27%	5%	32%	63%
		May-18	40%	48%	12%	14%	34%	52%
	IDPs: Talodi	May-17	15%	37%	48%	2%	27%	71%
		Nov-17	30%	40%	31%	12%	23%	66%
		May-18	38%	58%	5%	7%	34%	59%

	IDPs: Rashad	May-17	46%	36%	18%	17%	46%	37%
		Nov-17	37%	49%	14%	7%	39%	54%
		May-18	50%	44%	6%	14%	39%	47%
	IDPs: Abu Gebeiha	May-17	24%	36%	41%	7%	31%	62%
		Nov-17	29%	52%	19%	5%	27%	69%
		May-18	41%	53%	7%	3%	38%	59%
	IDPs: Gadir	May-17	18%	37%	45%	3%	28%	69%
		Nov-17	29%	50%	22%	5%	27%	68%
		May-18	40%	54%	5%	5%	38%	57%
	IDPs: Illire	May-17	13%	47%	41%	2%	24%	75%
		Nov-17	43%	45%	12%	16%	34%	50%
		May-18	62%	29%	10%	33%	34%	34%
	Refugees: Illire	May-17	21%	43%	36%	1%	23%	76%
		Nov-17	25%	52%	23%	8%	21%	72%
		May-18	54%	35%	11%	29%	29%	42%
	Refugees: Abu Gebeiha	May-17	33%	42%	25%	11%	35%	54%
		Nov-17	23%	63%	14%	1%	26%	73%
		May-18	36%	55%	9%	6%	32%	61%
	Refugees: Abbassiya	May-17	35%	48%	17%	12%	40%	48%
		Nov-17	30%	43%	27%	5%	27%	68%
		May-18	33%	47%	19%	3%	39%	58%
	Refugees: Rashad	May-17	34%	46%	20%	0%	46%	54%
		Nov-17	41%	41%	17%	7%	38%	55%

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 time per year, in May and November. The household data collection for this round of monitoring was conducted in May 2018, 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, 100 locations were sampled, 58 locations in Darfur and 42 locations in Eastern and Southern Sudan. A total of 10,537 households were interviewed, 6104 households in Darfur and 4433 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 58 locations in Darfur were aggregated to 25 clusters and 42 locations in Eastern and Southern Sudan were aggregated to 17 clusters (as listed in the Data Table). In Darfur, the sample size was 300 HH for multi locations cluster or 200 HH for standalone cluster. In Eastern and Southern Sudan, the sample size was 300 for each cluster, with the exception of some refugees/IDPs locations in Abbassiya, Rashad and Illire in South Kordofan.

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).

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