

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS)

November 2018



World Food
Programme

November 2018



Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS)

I. Introduction

Food security trend worsened for IDPs in both Darfur and CETA since November 2017, onset of the economic crisis. Around 10 percent more IDPs are food insecure. Food security situation was more mixed for refugees depending on the cluster. Overall, food insecurity of refugees was stable albeit at high level, likely due to food and non-food assistance.

However, problem of food access has become worse both for refugees and IDPs and remains the main factor for food insecurity. The price of the local food basket doubled in most locations, with some clusters experiencing up to 215 percent increase. In turn, purchasing power has decreased or remained low at worrying rate. Sorghum price has also increased throughout the clusters.

November of every year is typically the peak of the harvest season, where staple food price tends to decrease but this round has shown exceptional trends compared to Nov 2017. Moreover, according to CFSAM, the 2018/2019 harvest was above average, exceeding the production level of 2017/2018, which was below average.

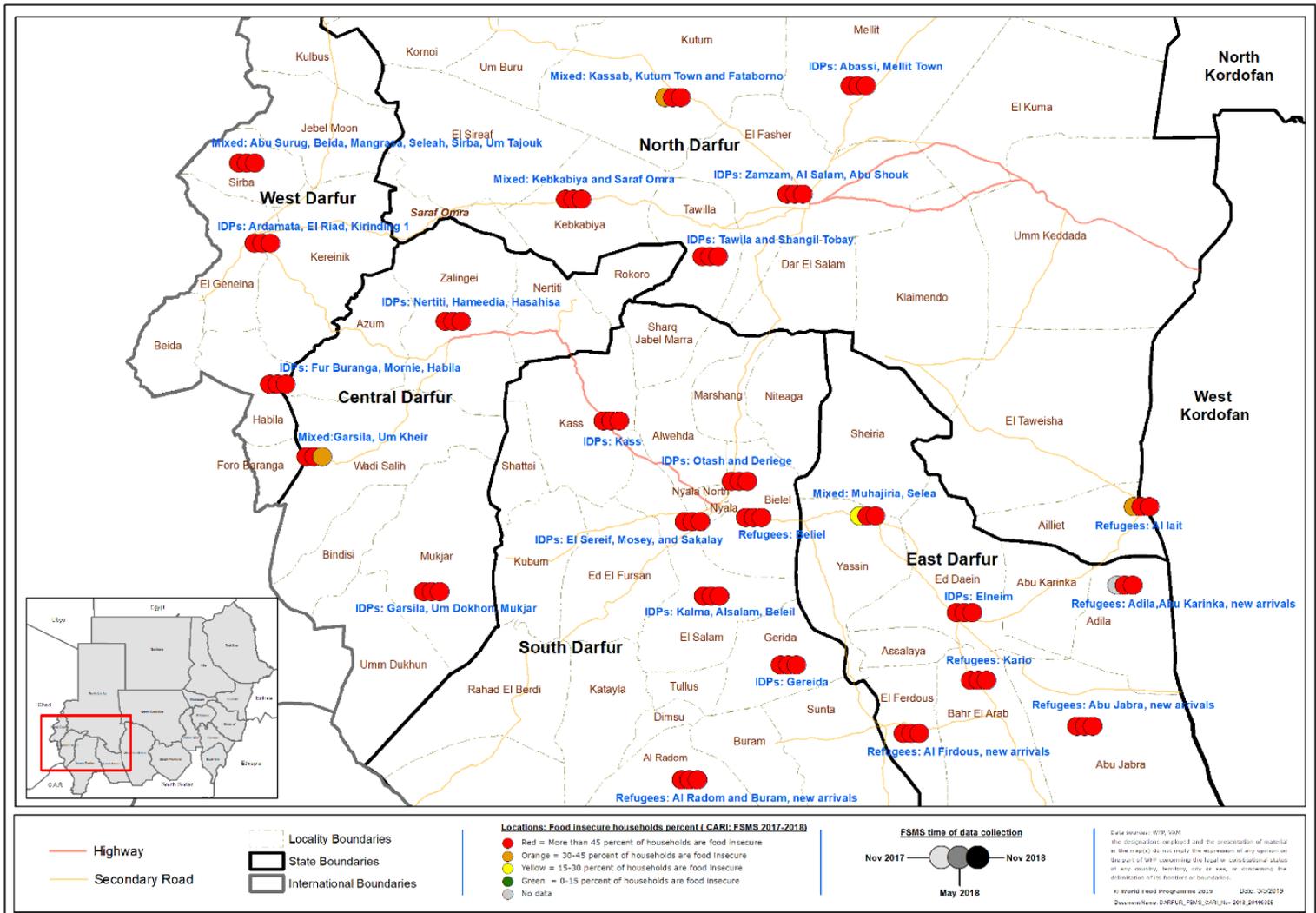
Despite production levels this year, inflation has driven up food prices. At the same time, production costs have risen due to increases in fuel prices, agricultural labour costs and the cost of inputs. Especially for imported inputs these increases have been very significant and driven by the devaluation of the Sudanese Pound. Fuel shortage made agricultural machineries unavailable during the harvest season, and this resulted in increased demand for agricultural labour and an increase in agricultural labour cost.

Cash liquidity crisis is also affecting the prices. Farmers are also waiting for the cash problem to be solved before supplying their crops to the market to have their returns in cash. Some farmers sell their crops to the traders outside the auction market to avoid cash liquidity issues.

In conclusion, despite the above average harvest, the economic factors are driving the prices high, which in turn is deteriorating the food access of the IDP and refugee population.

The FSMS report compares the food security situation of November 2017 and November 2018 to take seasonality into account. More details on the methodology can be found in the last section of the report.

II. Highlights for Darfur



Surveyed IDPs experienced a deterioration in food security between November 2017 and November 2018. 69 percent of households were classified as food insecure, which represents a 3 percent increase from the same time last year. For the South Sudanese Refugees in Darfur, 70 percent of the surveyed population were observed to be food insecure in Nov 2018.

Displaced populations in South Darfur were most severely affected by food insecurity, with the proportion of food insecure households at the state-level found to be 74 percent followed by Central Darfur and North Darfur with 69 percent for each.

Food prices were dramatically higher across Darfur in Nov 2018, relative to Nov 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 172 percent. Sorghum prices followed a similar trend, with the highest increase being observed in South and North Darfur. In South Darfur, the per kilo cost of sorghum was found to have risen by 156 percent over the price observed one



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year ago. This increase was largely driven by the devaluation of the Sudanese Pound, and the impact of economic crisis at macro level, leading to nationally observed high cost of production.

Overall, rising food and non-food prices are likely one of the most significant drivers of food insecurity in Darfur. Both refugees and IDPs saw a general decline in their purchasing power and ability to acquire food from market-based sources.

North Darfur

Across all five clusters of North Darfur, deterioration of food security was observed compared to Nov 2017. The largest change was observed among the mixed community (IDPs & affected residents) in Kebkabiya & Saraf Omra cluster where the level of food insecurity increased from 48 percent in November 2017 up to 84 percent in November 2018. IDPs in this cluster acquire much of their food from market-based sources, and thus were disproportionately affected by rising food prices.

South Sudanese refugees in Al Lait also exhibited a particularly high level of food insecurity, standing at 72 percent, which is much higher than the level observed in the same harvest season in November 2017 (44 percent). Deterioration of food consumption appears to be the main reason for the high food insecurity. Groundnut production failure was observed in the area, where the South Sudanese refugees are heavily reliant on sharecropping system with the host community. 84 percent of the refugees in Al Lait also resorted to consumption based negative coping strategies as opposed to previous year's 23 percent.

Kassab, Kutum, Fataborno cluster also experienced deterioration of food security from 43 percent of the population being food insecure to 76 percent in November 2018. High increase of people resorting to negative livelihood coping strategies were observed in the cluster. 69 percent of the population resorted to livelihood based coping strategies, which is an increase of 32 percent points from the previous year.

The price of the local food basket increased significantly across the state. The greatest increase was observed in Kasab, Kutum & Fatabarno cluster, where prices rose by 109 percent compared to November 2017. In other clusters, the local food basket price rose by between 78 percent and 101 percent from November 2017 to November 2018, which in turn led to a decline in the purchasing power of the displaced population. Sorghum price in El Fasher market was found to be 121 percent higher in November 2018 compared to the same time last year, standing at 13.33 SDG/Kg.

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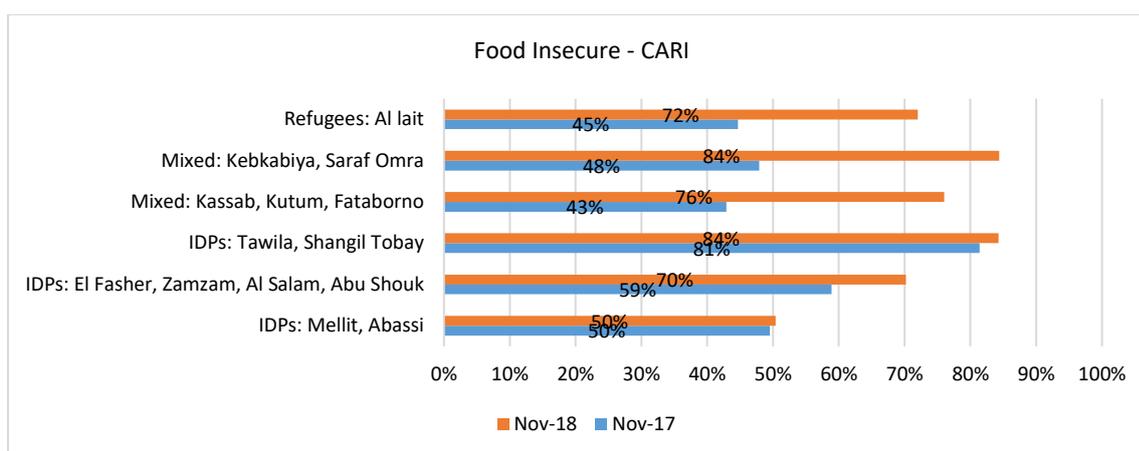


Figure 1. Prevalence of Food Insecurity

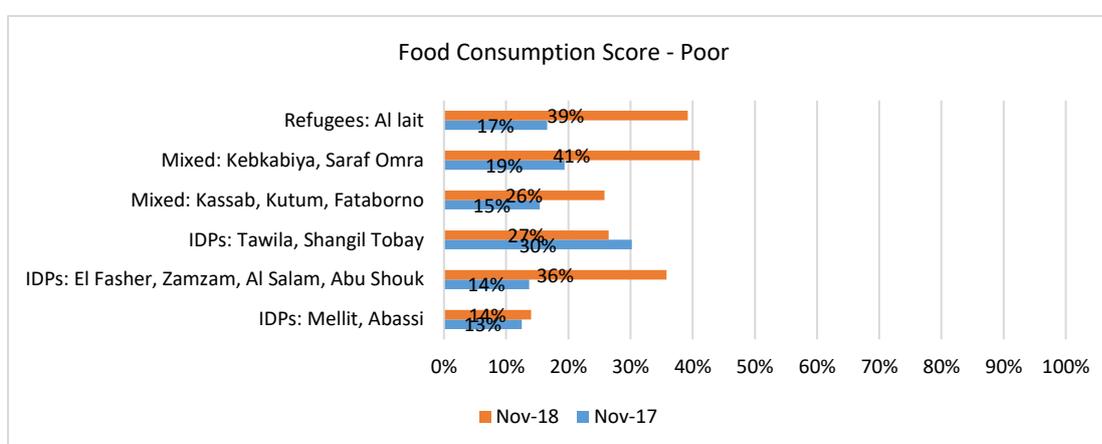


Figure 2. Prevalence of poor food consumption

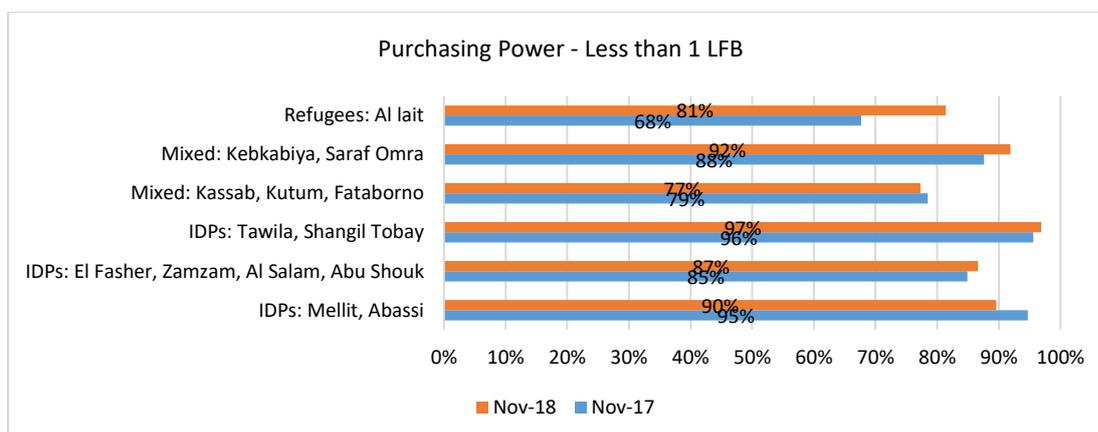


Figure 3. Prevalence of HHs cannot afford local food basket

South Darfur

The food security situation for displaced persons in South Darfur in November 2018 was found to be among the worst in Sudan. Overall, food insecurity prevalence increased in all clusters, except for IDPs in Otash & Deriege cluster.

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The largest deterioration in food security was observed in Gereida cluster, where the proportion of food insecure households went up from 73 percent to 92 percent. Kass camp experienced deterioration with proportion of food insecure population increasing to 84 percent from previous year's 72 percent. This is likely to due to the increase of new arrivals in the area during the period.

During November 2018 FSMS exercise, IDP in Kalma camp leaders denied access to data collection. As a result the Kalma, Beliel, & Alsalam cluster might have shown a significant improvement in food security situation compared to November 2017 round.

IDPs in Otash and Deriege cluster showed improvement of food security, with the percentage of people food insecure reduced to 67 percent from 74 percent. Otash camp has better access to non-agricultural casual compared to many other camps. Increase of WFP CBT value may have also contributed to the improvement. Percentage of people resorting to negative livelihood coping strategies also reduced from 61 percent to 31 percent.

In South Darfur, food consumption patterns for IDPs and refugees showed a mixed picture, while the proportion of households with a poor level of food consumption increased in some clusters (Alserief, Mosey Sackaly- and Gereida cluster) other clusters such as (Kass- Otash & Deriege- and Kalma, Alsalam, Beliel) has shown decrease in the proportion of households with poor food consumption score.

Economic access to food in South Darfur was strongly affected by the increasing cost of food. Between November 2017 and November 2018, the price of the local food basket more than doubled in every cluster in the state. The largest increase this round came in Mosey & Sakaley and Otash and Deriege clusters, reaching 172 and 171 percent respectively compared to the same time last year. However, with Otash and Deriege camps having comparatively various income sources such as agricultural, skilled labour and small businesses, the purchasing power increased albeit remaining worrisome. The price of sorghum was found to have been subject to a particularly continuous increase with varying levels since the November 2017 FSMS round, with a 156 percent increase being observed from November 2017 to November 2018.

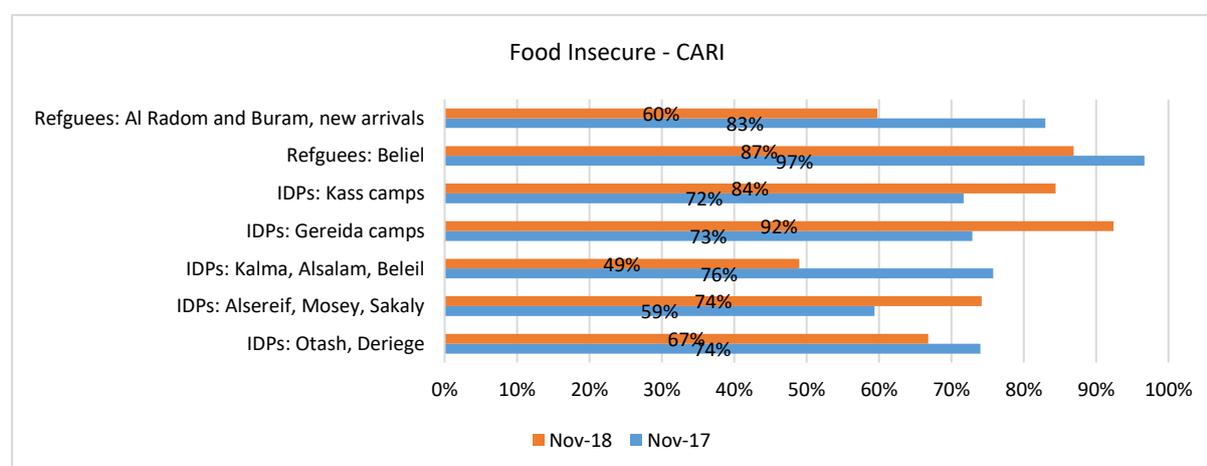


Figure 4. Prevalence of Food Insecurity

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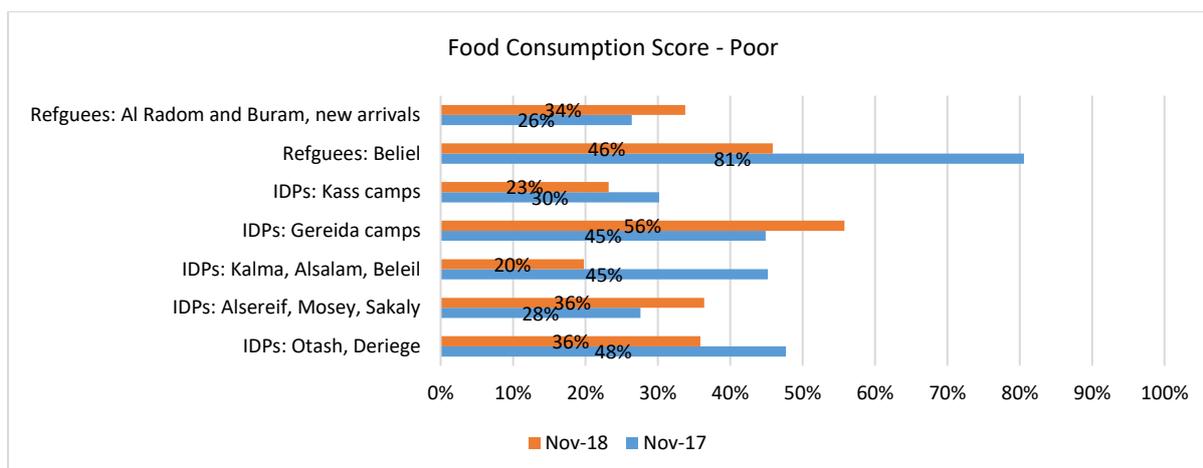


Figure 5. Prevalence of poor food consumption

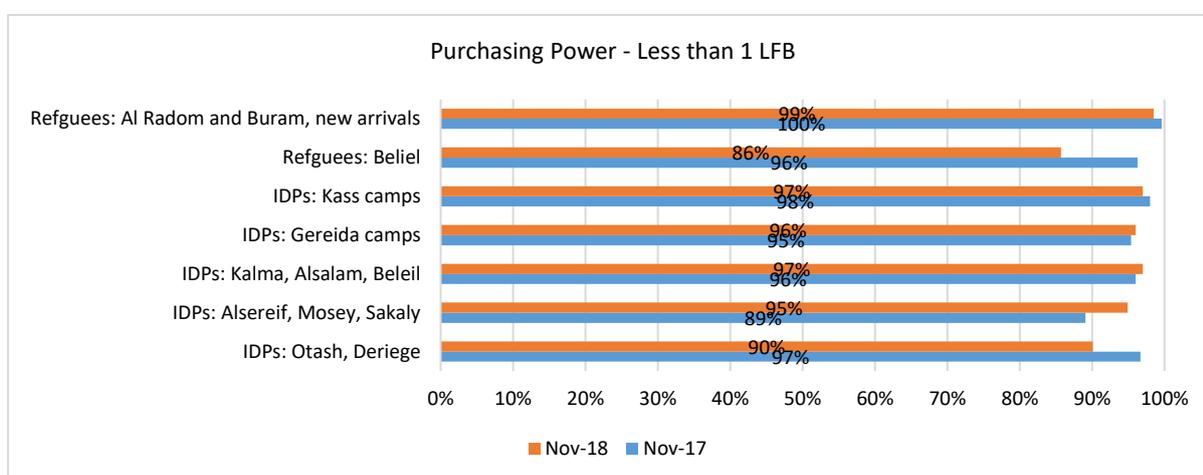


Figure 6. Prevalence of HHs cannot afford local food basket

East Darfur

Abu Jabra cluster had the highest prevalence of food insecure households, which reached 83 percent, an increase of 5 percent from last year. It was then followed by Abu Karinka and Kario cluster, where food insecure population reached 72 percent and 68 percent respectively. Muhajiria, Selea cluster has experienced the highest growth rate of the percentage of people insecure, reaching 57 percent from 21 percent in November 2017. This is attributed to the increase of people with poor food consumption score in the area which increased from 2 percent to 14 percent. Out of camp refugees have limited access to the markets and experience lack of services mainly health, nutrition, and water.

Food security improved significantly among IDPs in Elneim camp and refugees in Al Firdous mostly due to the improvements in the food consumption. El Neim camp and Al Firdous generally have better access to livelihood opportunities.

East Darfur experienced increase in the local food basket price which ranged from 50 percent increase to 80 percent depending on the cluster. This rate is much lower than in other states

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which easily went over 100 percent to more than 200 percent. This may be due to the good 2018/2019 harvest in most areas of the state. This resulted in slight improvements in the purchasing power across the state, while the percentage of people who could not afford 1 local food basket per day was still as high as 80 to 93 percent.

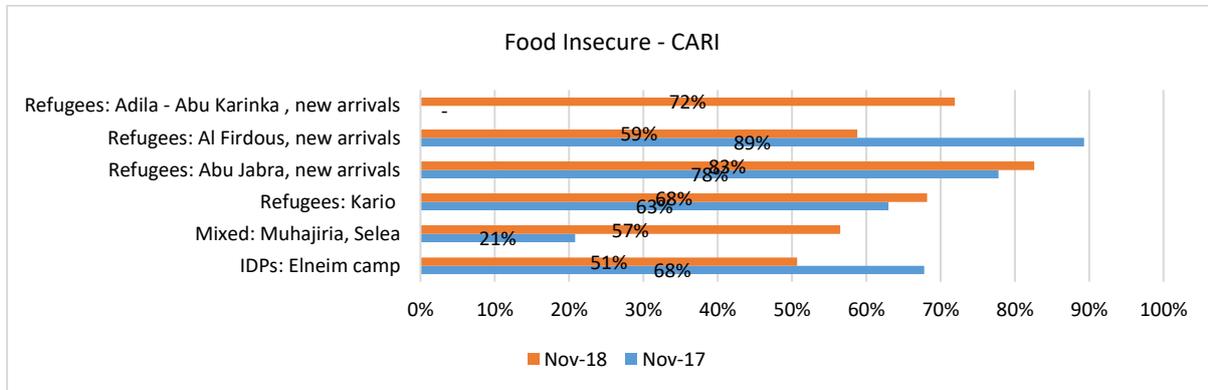


Figure 7. Prevalence of Food Insecurity

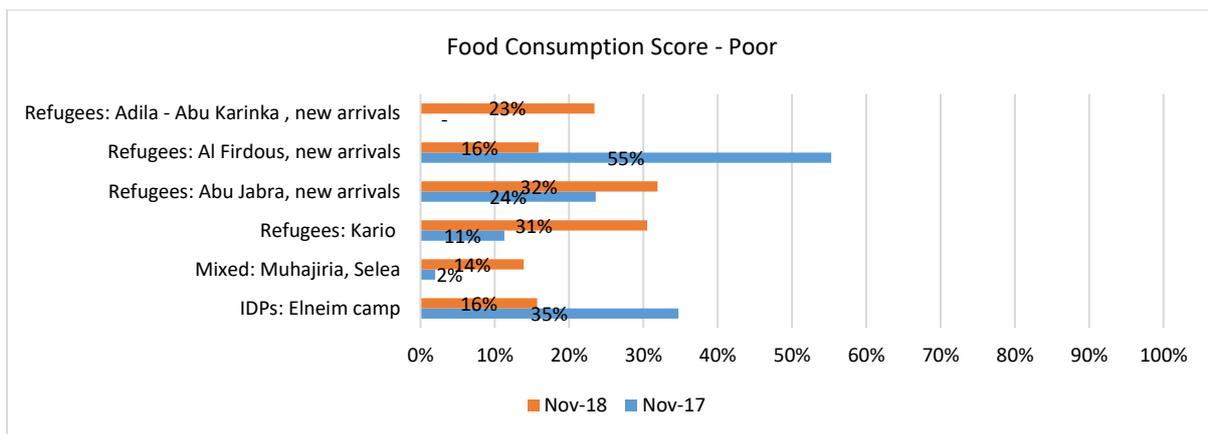


Figure 8. Prevalence of poor food consumption

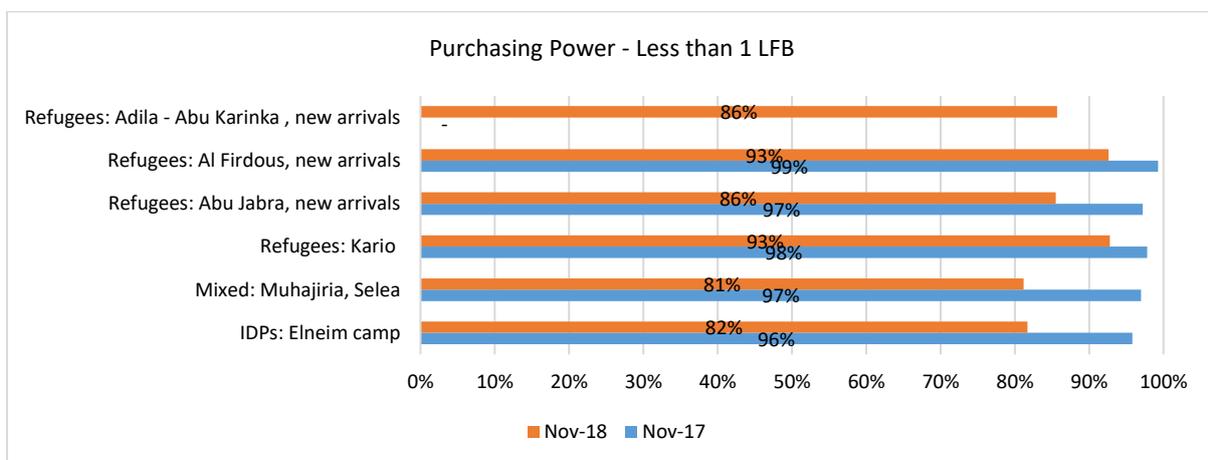


Figure 9. Prevalence of HHs cannot afford local food basket

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West Darfur

In West Darfur, food security situation either worsened or remained stable at high level. In both Ardamata, El Riad, Kirinding 1 cluster and Fur Buranga, Mornie, Habila cluster, the number of food insecure has increased 10 percent points, reaching 58 percent and 77 percent respectively. In Mangrasa, Sirba, Beida, Seleah, Abu Surug, Um Tajouk cluster, percentage of food insecure population remained at 57 percent.

The increase in the food insecure population can be attributed to the increase in the proportion of people with poor food consumption. In case of Buranga. Mornie, Habila cluster and Ardamata, El Riad, Kirinding 1 cluster the percentage of people with poor food consumption more than doubled, reaching 30 percent and 17 percent respectively.

West Darfur experienced increase in the local food basket price by around 130 percent in all clusters. This have likely caused the population's purchasing power to remain low. Around 90 percent of the population in the clusters could not afford 1 local food basket per day. Compared to November 2017, the price of sorghum in November 2018 was also found to have risen by 122 percent to 11.33 SDG/kilo.

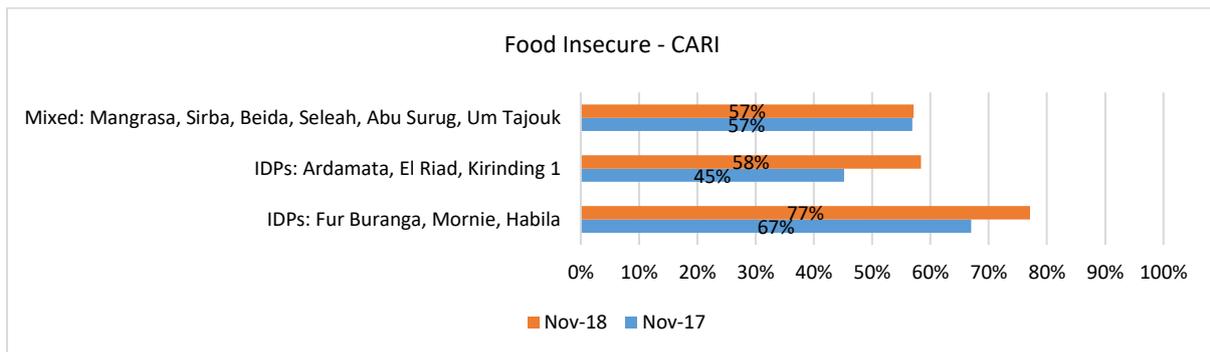


Figure 10. Prevalence of Food Insecurity

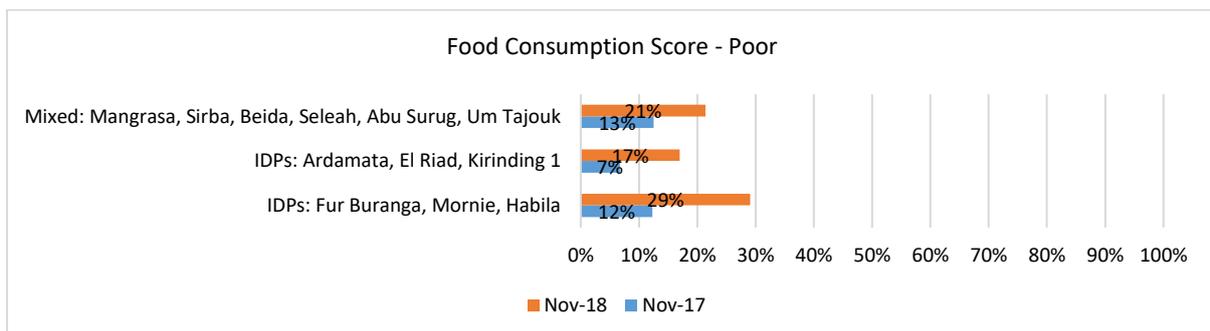


Figure 11. Prevalence of poor food consumption

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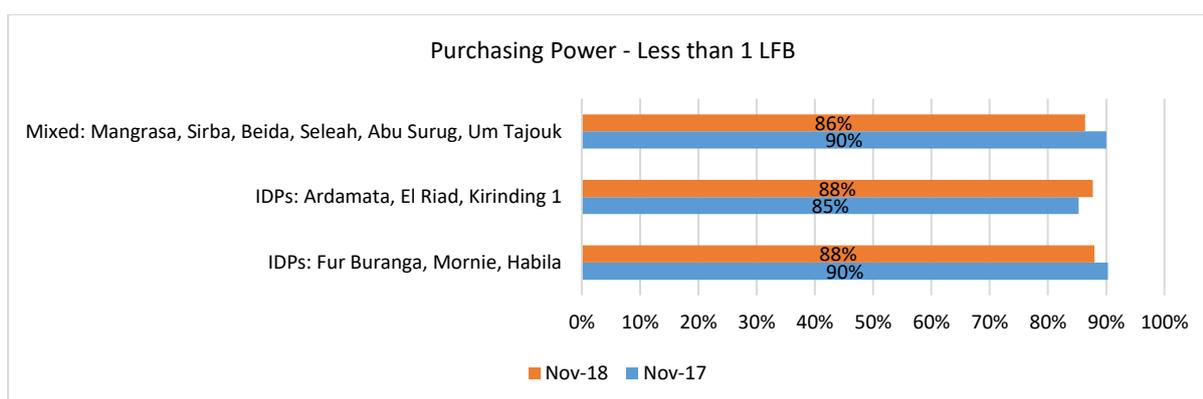


Figure 12. Prevalence of HHs cannot afford local food basket

Central Darfur

The food security situation in Central Darfur was mixed, with two clusters reporting an increase in the level of food insecurity compared to November 2018, and one cluster reporting a decrease. In Garsila, Umkhier mixed cluster 33 percent of households were found to be food insecure which is a significant decrease from November 2017's 56 percent. In other clusters, food security situation deteriorated slightly with 64 percent of the population food insecure in Garsila, Umdokhon, Mukjar cluster, and 75 percent of the population in Nertiti, Hameedia cluster.

Food consumption significantly deteriorated in Garsila, Umdokhon, Mukjar cluster and Nertiti, Hameedia cluster. The percentage of households with poor food consumption increased by 7 folds in Garsila, Umdokhon, Mukjar cluster and it doubled in Nertiti, Hameedia cluster.

The price of the local food basket rose significantly across all clusters between May 2017 and May 2018. The most significant rise was observed in Garsila, Um Dokhon and Mukjar IDPs cluster, where prices were 113 percent higher in November 2018 relative to the same time last year. The price of sorghum was also found to have increased to 8.6 SDG/KG, which is 43 percent higher than the price that was observed at the same time one year ago in Central Darfur.

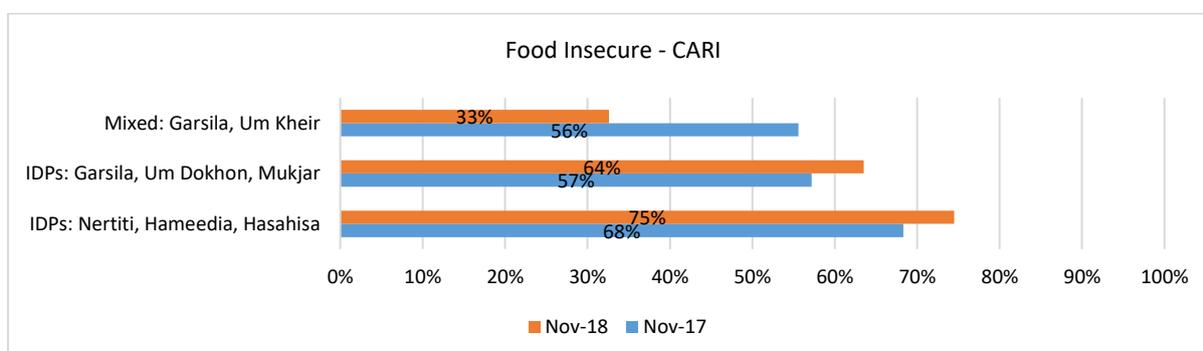


Figure 13. Prevalence of Food Insecurity

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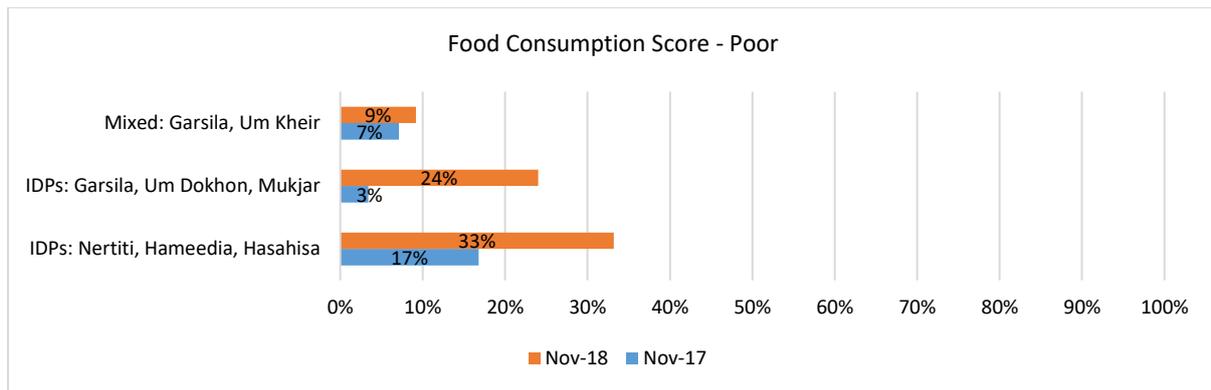


Figure 14. Prevalence of poor food consumption

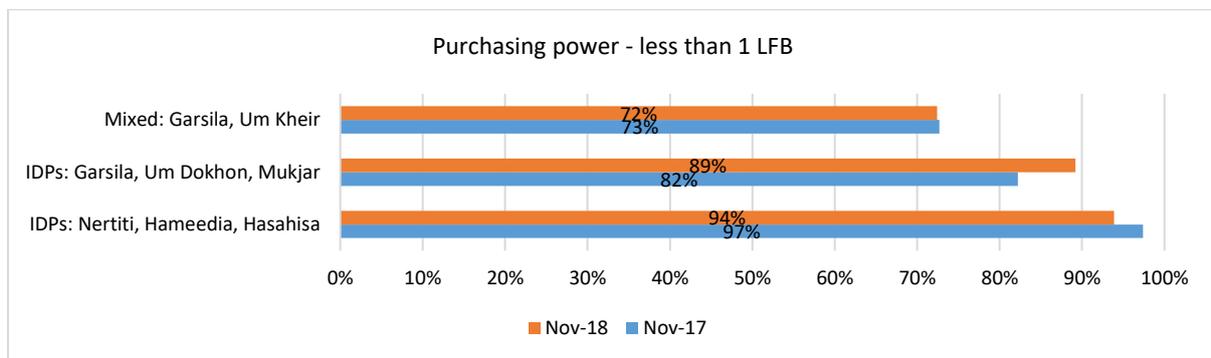
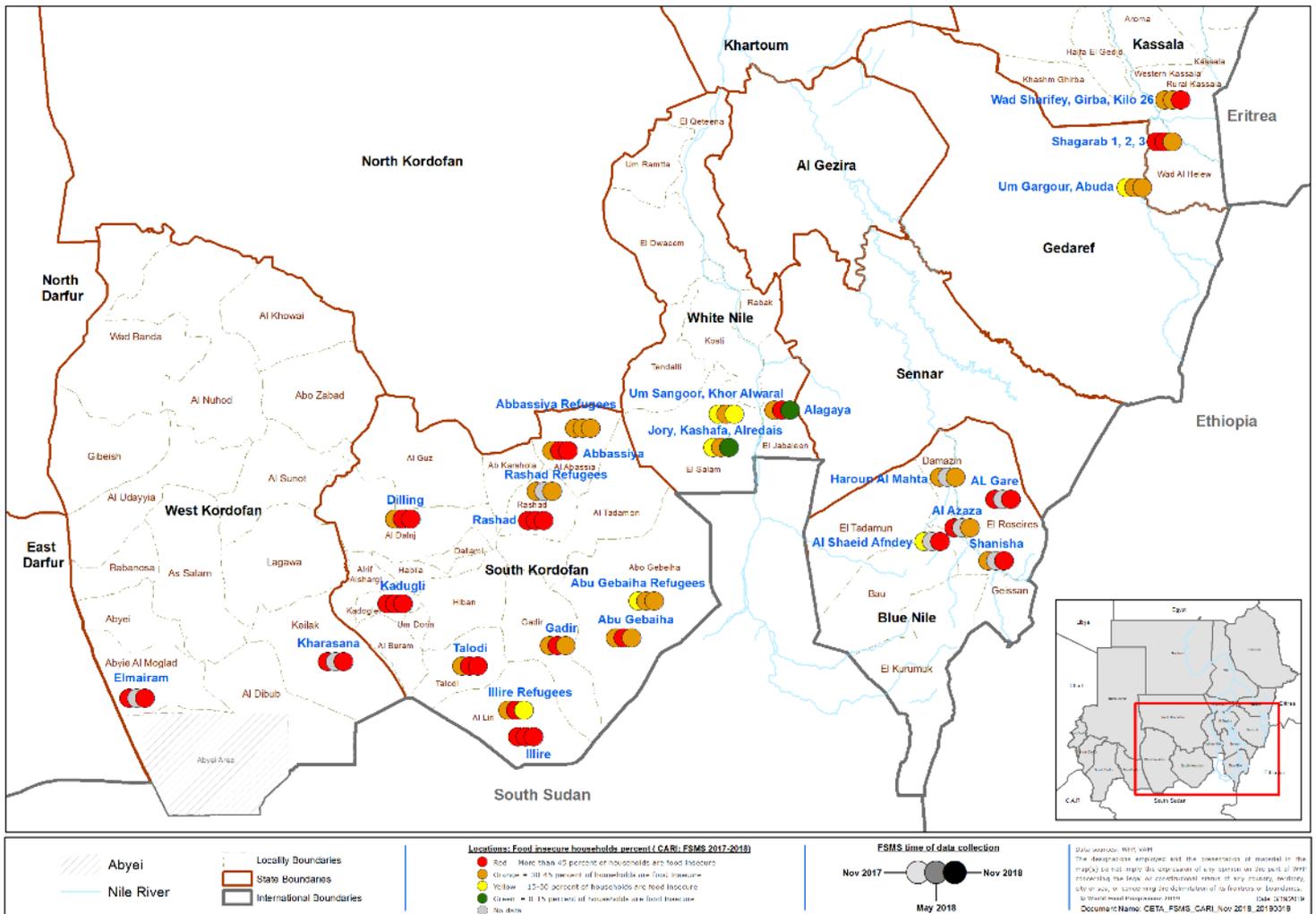


Figure 15. Prevalence of HHs cannot afford local food basket

III. Highlights for Southern and Eastern Sudan



Among the IDP population of Southern and Eastern Sudan, 49 percent of surveyed households were found to be food insecure in November 2018. This is an increase from 39 percent from November 2017, before the economic crisis. 34 percent of the refugee population in CETA were found to be food insecure, which is a decrease by 3 percent point since November 2017. It seems that in CETA, IDPs are more affected by the economic crisis than the refugees who are generally more well assisted than IDPs in terms of their food and non-food needs. Food security trend was mixed in different refugee locations, which can be attributed to the different level of assistance that refugees receive according to locations.

As was the case in Darfur, the price of essential food items in Southern and Eastern Sudan was found to have increased substantially in November 2018 relative to the same time previous 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 November 2018 compared to November 2017, with the rate of increase ranging from 110 percent in West Kordofan to 255 percent in Blue Nile.

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Deterioration was experienced by both groups in terms of food access. Purchasing power of both IDPs and refugees in CETA area declined in November 2018 since last year. 90 percent of IDPs could not afford one local food basket, which is an increase by 15 percent since November 2017. While to the lesser extent, same trend was observed by refugees as 87 percent of the population could not afford one local food basket compared to last year's 83 percent.

Kassala

Analysis of household data in Kassala shows mixed results with respect to the prevalence of food insecurity. Wage labour camps showed deterioration in food security, with food insecure population reaching 51 percent compared to November 2017's 43 percent. The situation was similar with Abuda, Um Gargour camps, with food insecure people reaching 41 percent compared to previous year's 29 percent. This deterioration is mostly due to the increase in the percentage of people with poor food consumption in the clusters. In both clusters, the percentage more than doubled, reaching 13 percent and 15 percent respectively. Food security situation improved for the new arrival cluster with 41 percent of the population food insecure, which is a decrease from last year by 7 percent points.

The price of the local food basket increased by around 80 percent in every cluster between November 2017 and November 2018. Since November 2017, the per-kilo price of sorghum rose from 5.00 to 10.00 SDG, representing a 100 percent increase. Purchasing power improved for Girba, Kilo 26, Wad Sharifey camps cluster and Shagarab I, II, III camps cluster, with 67 and 78 percent of people not being able to afford 1 local food basket respectively. For Abuda, Um Gargour camps cluster, purchasing power remained stable at high at 78 percent not being able to afford the local food basket.

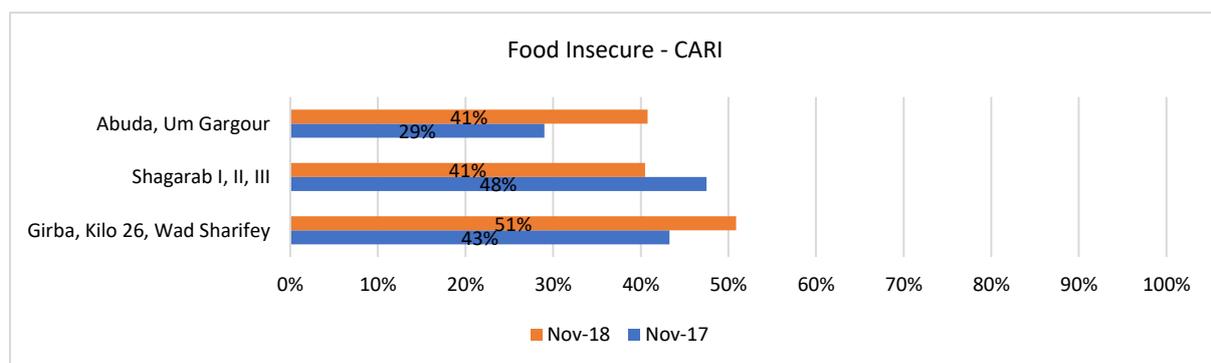


Figure 16. Prevalence of Food Insecurity

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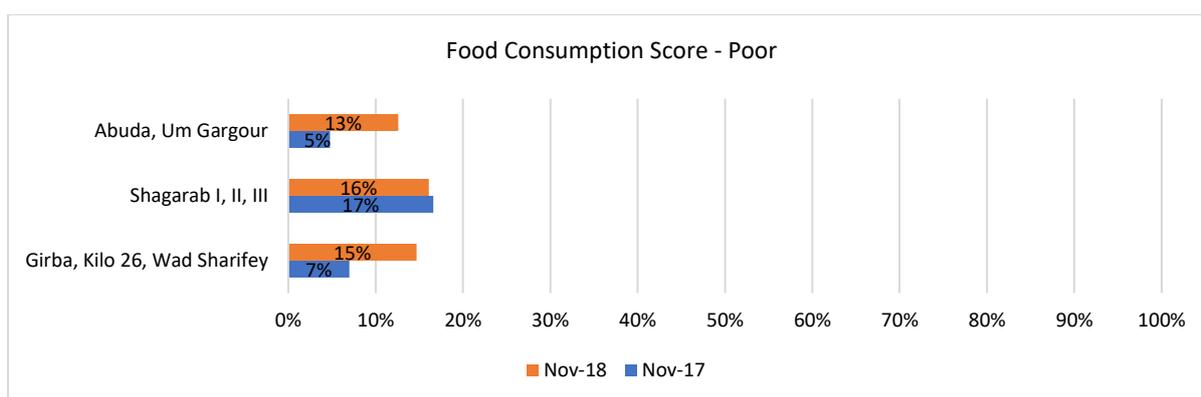


Figure 17. Prevalence of poor food consumption

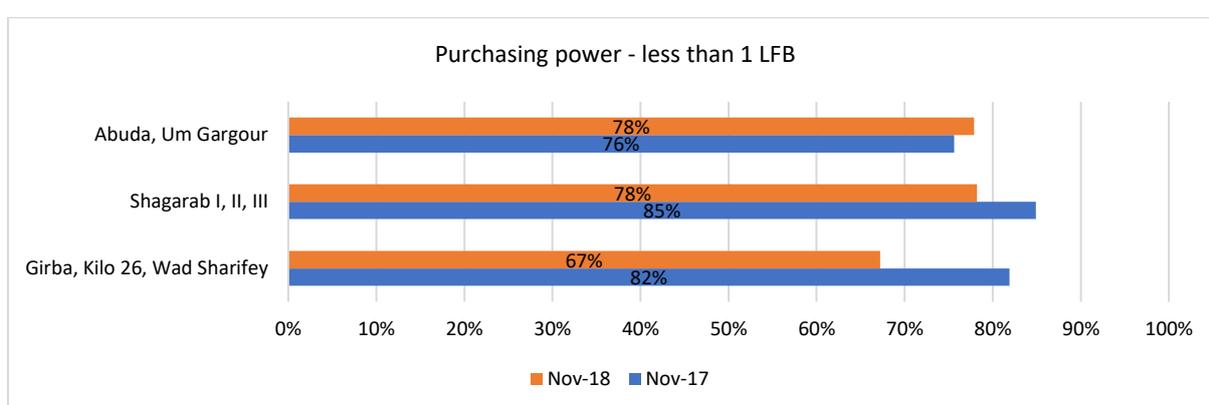


Figure 18. Prevalence of HHs cannot afford local food basket

White Nile

The three clusters in White Nile state all improved in food security between November 2017 and November 2018. In Alagaya cluster, the percentage of people who are food insecure reduced from 35 percent to 12 percent. The trend was similar in Al Redais and West Bank Camps, where the proportion of people food insecure fell from 21 percent to 10 percent and 24 percent to 16 percent respectively.

This is mainly due to the significant increase in the proportion of people who have acceptable food consumption score. With better than average harvest in 2018/2019, South Sudanese refugees in White Nile have had ample livelihood opportunities in Gadarif, Kassala, Sennar, and Blue Nile, receiving food as their payments, which may have resulted in the increase of food consumption score.

Food prices across White Nile increased significantly from November 2017 to November 2018. In all three clusters, the local food basket was at 215 percent more expensive in November 2018 compared to the same period a year earlier. Similarly, the price of sorghum in the state was also found to have increased, standing at 11.9 SDG/Kg in November 2018. This represents a 190 percent increase relative to November 2017.

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This led to a fall in purchasing power. In the West Bank Camps, 96 percent of the population could not afford one local basket per day, which increased from 87 percent last year. While to a lesser extent, Al Redais and Alagaya cluster have all experience the same trend, reaching 95 percent and 96 percent of the population not being able to afford the local food basket respectively. In all clusters, proportion of expenditure spent on food increased about 10 percent points during the same period, with more than 80 percent of the population spending more than 65 percent of the total expenditure on food.

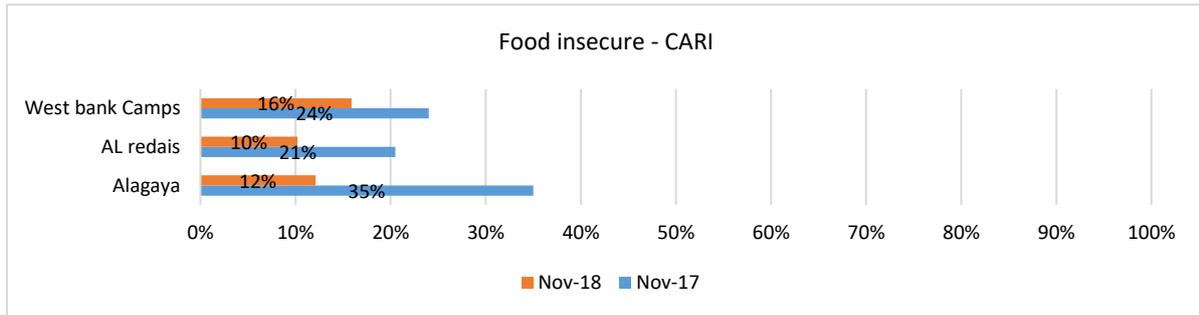


Figure 19. Prevalence of Food Insecurity

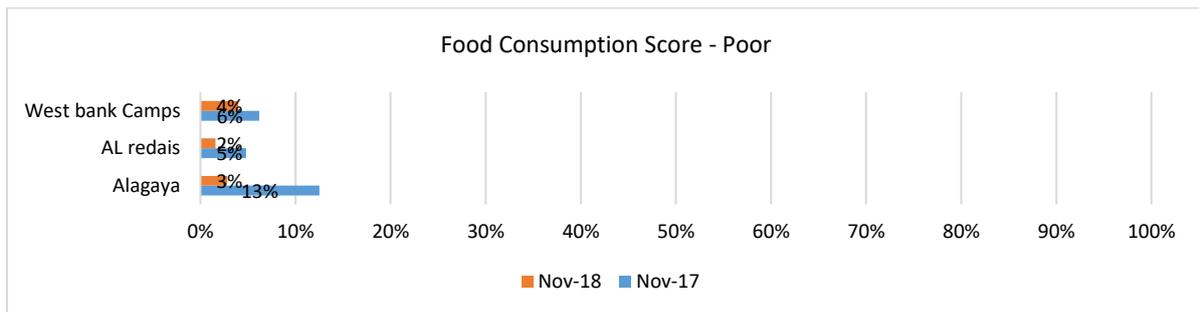


Figure 20. Prevalence of poor food consumption

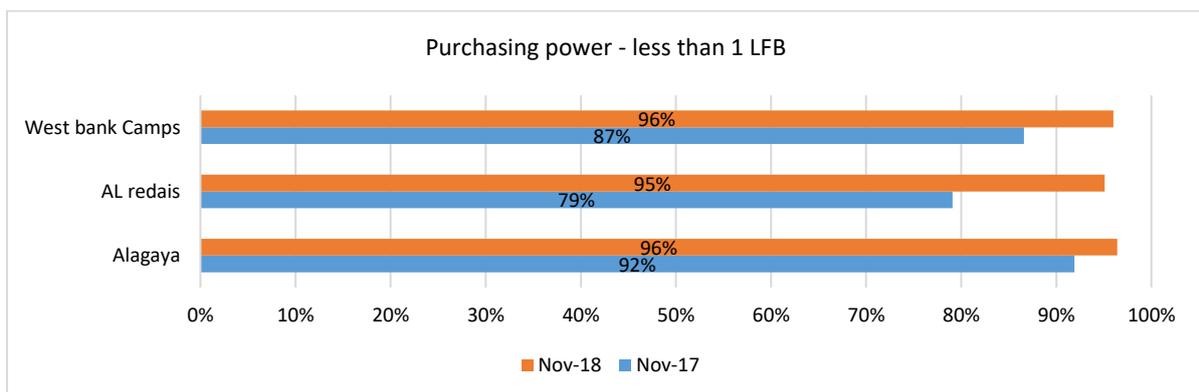


Figure 21. Prevalence of HHs cannot afford local food basket

South Kordofan

Most IDP camp clusters in South Kordofan demonstrated deterioration in food security between November 2017 and November 2018. The highest deterioration was observed in Kadugli IDP cluster with 57 percent of the population being food insecure, a 12 percent point increase from last year. Food security situation in Illire camp remained stable with 47 percent of the population being food insecure.

Food security situation is more of a mixed picture for refugees in the state. Refugees in Illire camp has experienced highest improvement in food security, with 17 percent of the population being food insecure, which is a decrease of 14 percent points since last year. Refugees in Rashad camp has also shown minimal improvement, with 41 percent of the population being food insecure, reduction by 3 percent points since last year. In Abu Gebeiha camp and Abbassiya camp, food insecure populations were at 31 percent and 38 percent respectively.

The per-kilo price of sorghum also increased significantly from 4.3 SDG in November 2017 to 11.3 SDG in November 2018. 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 11.6 SDG. Purchasing power have decreased significantly across almost all locations, with 84 to 97 percent of the population not being able to afford a single local food basket a day.

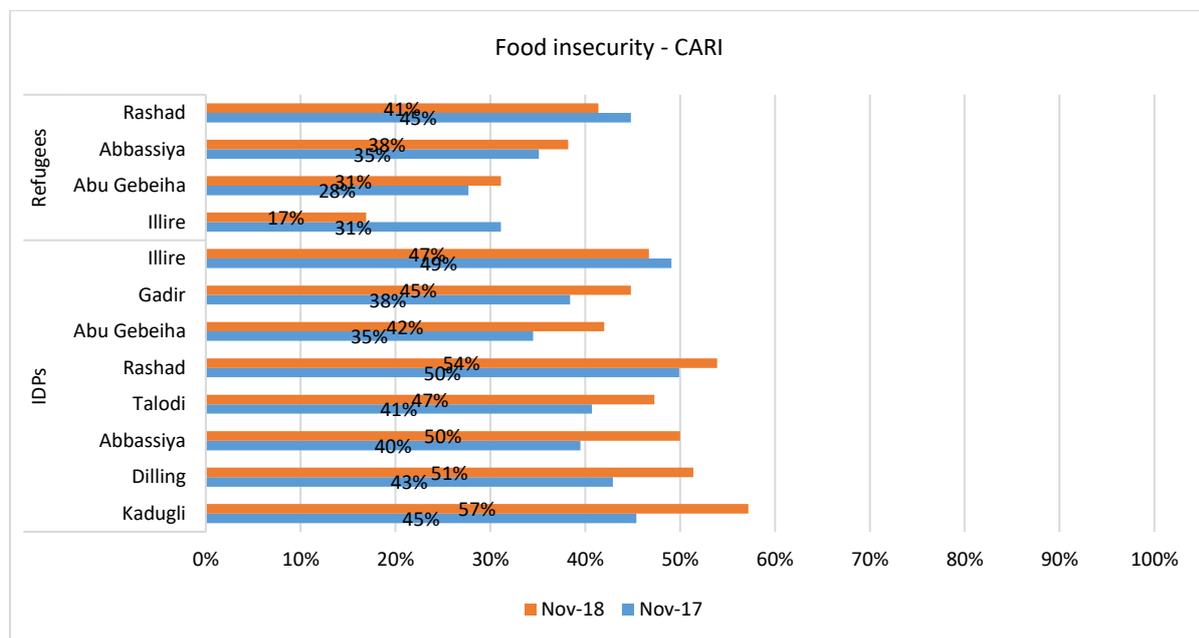


Figure 22. Prevalence of Food Insecurity

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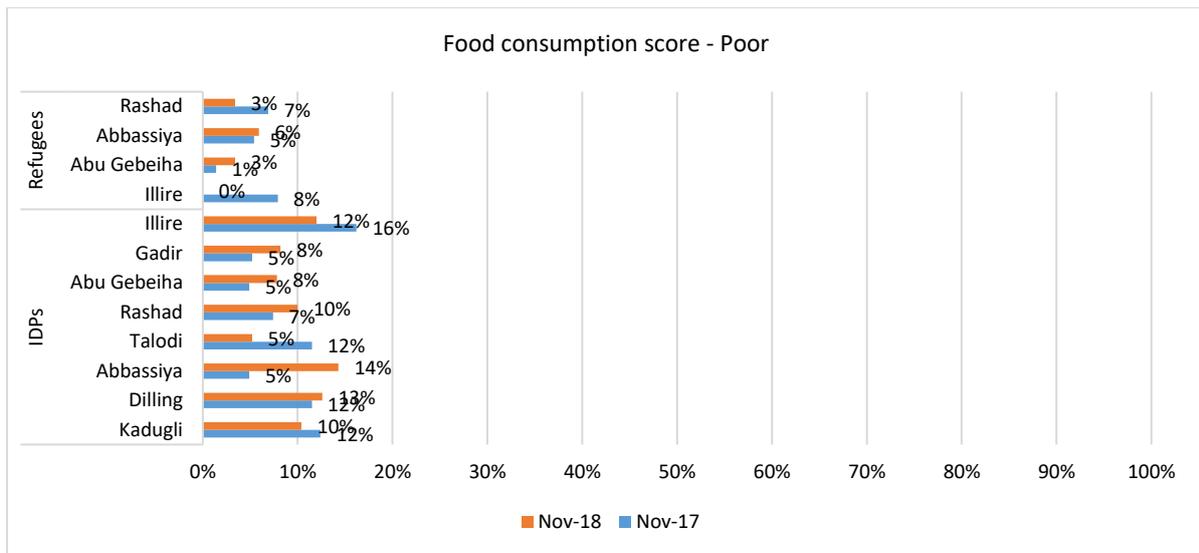


Figure 23. Prevalence of poor food consumption

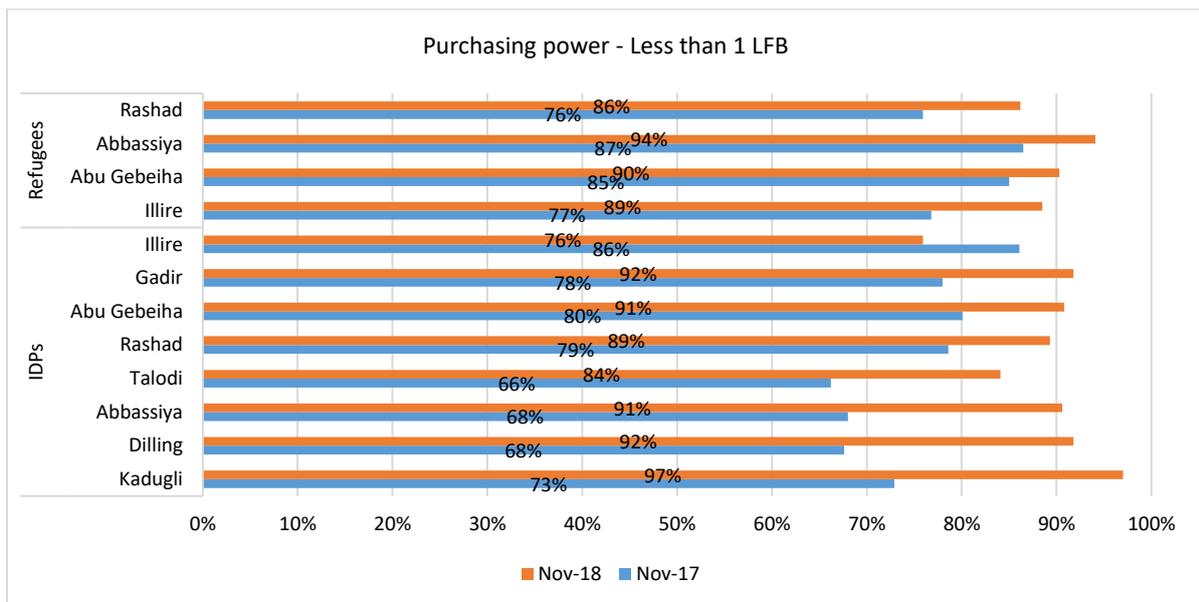


Figure 24. Prevalence of HHs cannot afford local food basket

West Kordofan

In West Kordofan, food insecurity increased or was stable at high level in the clusters. Elmairam cluster experienced 10 percent point increase in the percentage of people who are food insecure, reaching 79 percent. For Kharasana cluster, the figure was stable at 67 percent since previous year November. While the percentage of people who have poor food consumption decreased in both clusters, it seems that the decrease of purchasing power is worsening the food security situation.

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In West Kordofan, the price of local food basket increased by around 145 percent in both clusters since November 2017. This likely resulted in the decrease of purchasing power. 89 percent of the population in Elmairam cluster and 92 percent of the Kharasana cluster population cannot afford 1 local food basket per day, which is an increase from previous year.

Also, 33 percent to 39 percent more people were resorting to negative livelihood coping strategies in the state compared to previous year. 40 percent of the population in Kharasana and 44 percent from Elmairam cluster are resorting to negative livelihood coping strategies.

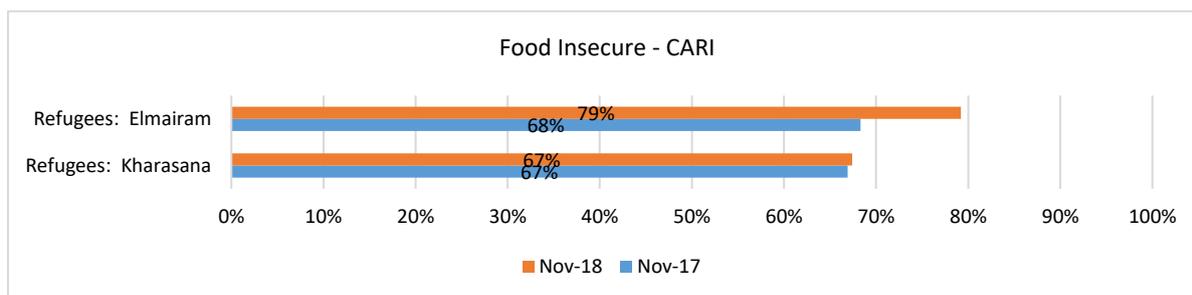


Figure 25. Prevalence of Food Insecurity

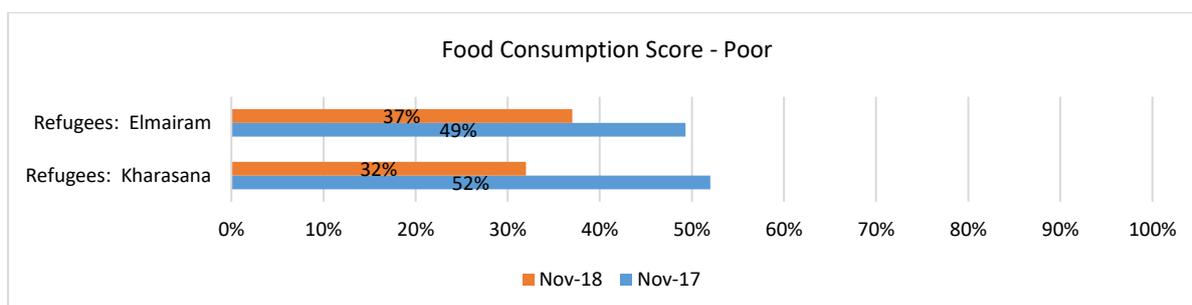


Figure 26. Prevalence of poor food consumption

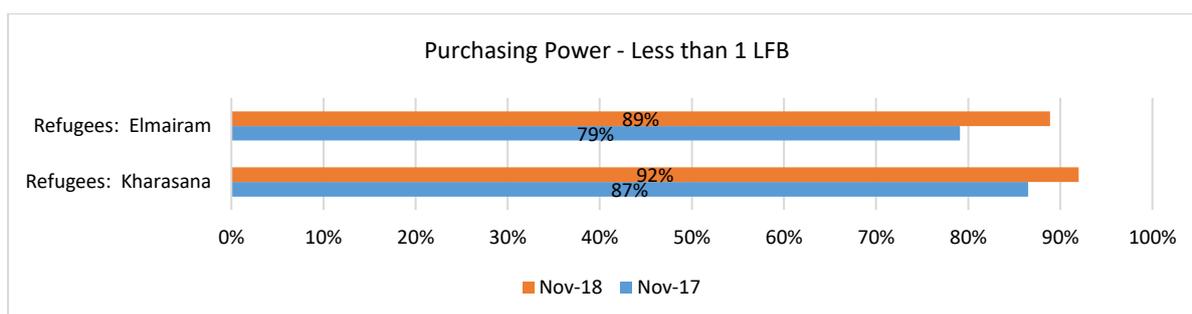


Figure 27. Prevalence of HHs cannot afford local food basket

Blue Nile

Food security trend in Blue Nile was a mixed picture. Shanisha and Al Gare camps had the highest proportion of people food insecure (56 percent). The proportion of food insecure

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population in Al Shaeid Afndey camp experienced the highest increase of the population food insecure, reaching 46 percent from the previous year's 20 percent. It seems that deterioration of purchasing power and food consumption can both be observed in the camp. The proportion of food insecure population in Al Azaza camp has reduced to 35 percent from the previous year's 52 percent.

The price of local food basket increased in the surveyed camps of Blue Nile. Between November 2017 and November 2018, the local basket price increased by 107 percent reaching SDG 24.19 from the previous year's SDG 11.7. Purchasing power decreased or remained low in tern for most of the camps. In Haroun Al Mahta camp, however, proportion of people who cannot afford 1 local food basket reduced from 80 percent to 50 percent.

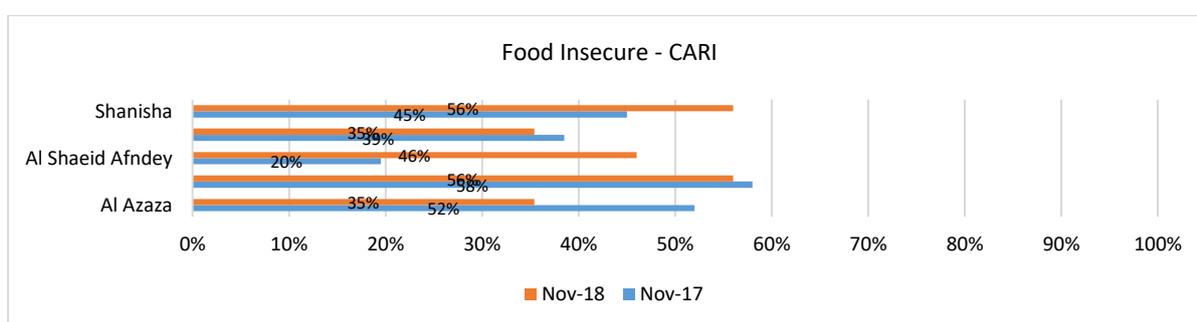


Figure 28. Prevalence of Food Insecurity

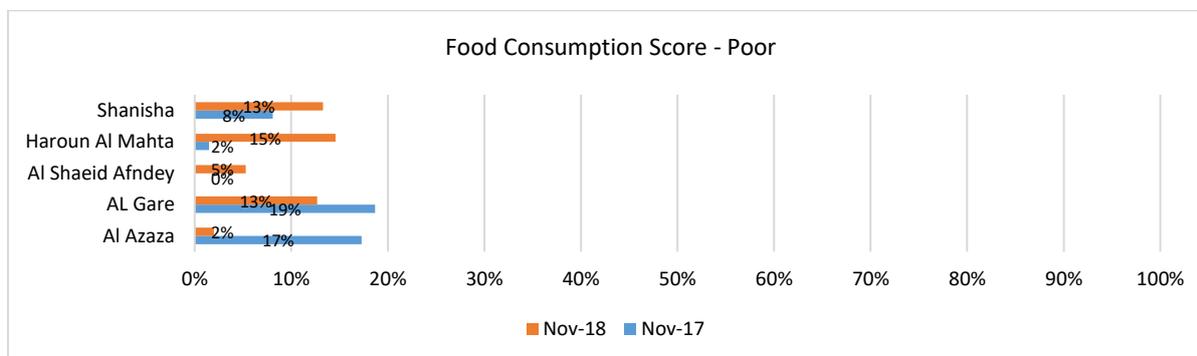


Figure 29. Prevalence of poor food consumption

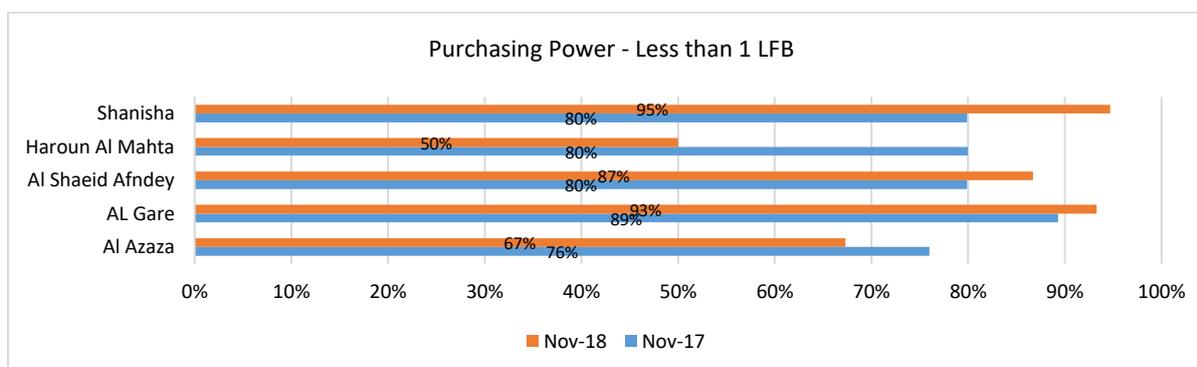


Figure 30. Prevalence of HHs cannot afford local food basket

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Gender

In almost all clusters surveyed, households led by female were more food insecure. This comparison was more pronounced among IDP population in both Darfur and CETA. 72 percent of the IDP households headed by women were food insecure as opposed to 55 percent of the IDP households headed by men. The difference was not as significant for the refugee population.

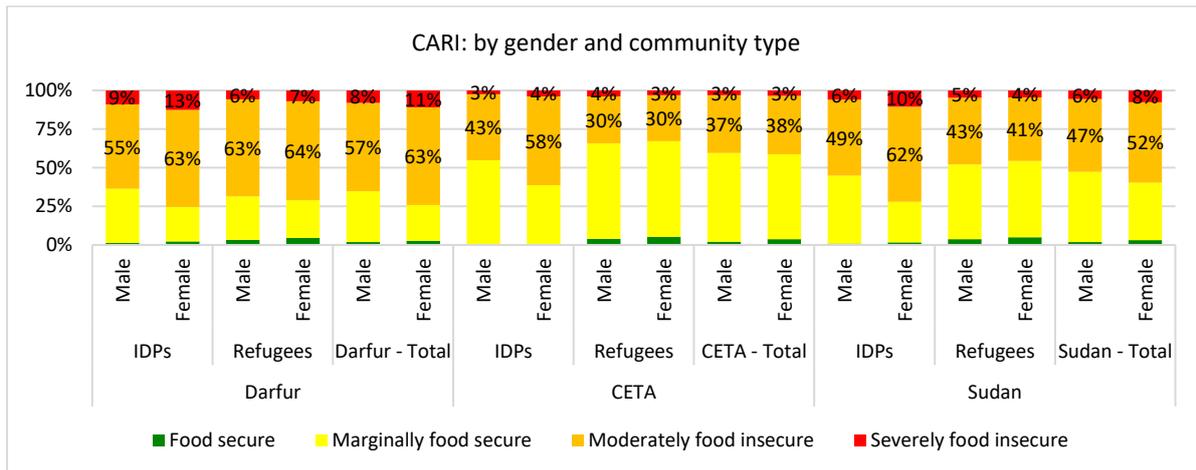


Figure 31. Prevalence of Food Insecurity by gender

Price of Local Food Basket

All surveyed clusters have shown significant increase in the price of local food basket from November 2017 to November 2018. The price increase was highest in White Nile, with price increasing by 215 percent followed by South Darfur, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan. Local food basket price was highest in White Nile, reaching SDG 27.19 per person per day. It was then followed by South Darfur (26.83) and Blue Nile (24.19).

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		Nov-17	Nov-18	Difference
North Darfur	IDPs: Mellit, Abassi	10.53	20.38	94%
	IDPs: El Fasher, Zamzam, Al Salam, Abu	10.6	20.38	92%
	IDPs: Tawila, Shangil Tobay	10.16	20.38	101%
	Mixed: Kassab, Kutum, Fataborno	9.74	20.38	109%
	Mixed: Kebkabiya, Saraf Omra	10.27	20.38	98%
	Refugees: Al Iait	11.45	20.38	78%
South Darfur	IDPs: Otash, Deriege	9.89	26.83	171%
	IDPs: Alsereif, Mosey, Sakaly	9.86	26.83	172%
	IDPs: Kalma, Alsalam, Beleil	11.92	26.83	125%
	IDPs: Gereida camps	11.41	26.83	135%
	IDPs: Kass camps	11.27	26.83	138%
	Refugees: Beliel	11.95	26.83	125%
	Refugees: Al Radom and Buram, new a	11.94	26.83	125%
West Darfur	IDPs: Fur Buranga, Mornie, Habila	9.29	21.31	129%
	IDPs: Ardamata, El Riad, Kirinding 1	9.09	21.31	134%
	Mixed: Mangrasa, Sirba, Beida, Seleah,	9.39	21.31	127%
Central Darfur	IDPs: Nertiti, Hameedia, Hasahisa	11.31	21.85	93%
	IDPs: Garsila, Um Dokhon, Mukjar	10.26	21.85	113%
	Mixed: Garsila, Um Kheir	10.3	21.85	112%
East Darfur	IDPs: Elneim camp	11.94	21.06	76%
	Mixed: Muhajiria, Selea	14.01	21.06	50%
	Refugees: Kario	12.42	21.06	70%
	Refugees: Abu Jabra, new arrivals	12.02	21.06	75%
	Refugees: Al Firdous, new arrivals	11.71	21.06	80%
	Refugees: Adila - Abu Karinka , new arr	-	21.06	
Kassala	wage labour-based camps	13.66	23.65	73%
	New arrival	12.98	23.65	82%
	land-based camps	13.02	23.65	82%
White Nile	Alagaya	8.62	27.19	215%
	AL redais	8.62	27.19	215%
	West bank Camps	8.62	27.19	215%
South Kordofan	IDPs: Kadugli	9.24	24.1	161%
	IDPs: Dilling	9.51	24.1	153%
	IDPs: Abbasiya	10.54	24.1	129%
	IDPs: Talodi	8.99	24.1	168%
	IDPs: Rashad	10.1	24.1	139%
	IDPs: Abu Gebeiha	10.35	24.1	133%
	IDPs: Gadir	10.3	24.1	134%
	IDPs: Illire	10.25	24.1	135%
	Refugees: Illire	10.25	24.1	135%
	Refugees: Abu Gebeiha	10.35	24.1	133%
	Refugees: Abbasiya	10.8	24.1	123%
	Refugees: Rashad	10.1	24.1	139%
West Kordofan	Refugees: Kharasana	9.61	23.6	146%
	Refugees: Elmairam	9.73	23.6	143%
Blue Nile	Blue Nile	11.7	24.19	107%

Figure 32. Local Food Basket Price by cluster

Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS)

IV. Data Table

State	Cluster (locations)	Round	CARI				Food consumption score		
			food secure	Marginally food secure	moderately food insecure	severely food insecure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
North Darfur	IDPs: Mellit, Abassi	Nov-17	4%	47%	43%	6%	13%	42%	45%
		May-18	2%	45%	43%	10%	25%	27%	48%
		Nov-18	0%	49%	46%	5%	14%	37%	49%
	IDPs: El Fasher, Zamzam, Al Salam, Abu Shouk	Nov-17	1%	41%	56%	3%	14%	43%	44%
		May-18	0%	8%	55%	37%	51%	41%	9%
		Nov-18	1%	28%	64%	7%	36%	37%	27%
	IDPs: Tawila, Shangil Tobay	Nov-17	1%	18%	63%	18%	30%	54%	16%
		May-18	1%	21%	66%	12%	12%	66%	22%
		Nov-18	2%	14%	71%	13%	27%	64%	9%
	Mixed: Kassab, Kutum, Fataborno	Nov-17	8%	49%	37%	6%	15%	27%	57%
		May-18	1%	28%	52%	20%	26%	44%	30%
		Nov-18	0%	24%	53%	23%	26%	47%	27%
	Mixed: Kebkabiya, Saraf Omra	Nov-17	2%	50%	41%	7%	19%	31%	50%
		May-18	1%	36%	51%	13%	17%	49%	35%
		Nov-18	1%	15%	71%	14%	41%	47%	12%
Refugees: Al Iait	Nov-17	1%	54%	43%	1%	17%	28%	55%	
	May-18	1%	13%	81%	6%	51%	39%	10%	
	Nov-18	2%	26%	63%	9%	39%	34%	27%	
South Darfur	IDPs: Otash, Deriege	Nov-17	1%	25%	45%	29%	48%	25%	27%
		May-18	0%	3%	57%	40%	84%	13%	3%
		Nov-18	0%	33%	59%	8%	36%	31%	33%
	IDPs: Alseireif, Mosey, Sakaly	Nov-17	5%	36%	53%	6%	28%	32%	41%
		May-18	0%	3%	49%	49%	78%	18%	5%
		Nov-18	2%	24%	68%	6%	36%	42%	22%
	IDPs: Kalma, Alsalam, Beleil	Nov-17	0%	24%	66%	10%	45%	31%	24%
		May-18	0%	3%	74%	23%	75%	23%	2%
		Nov-18	3%	49%	43%	6%	20%	30%	51%
	IDPs: Gereida camps	Nov-17	2%	25%	54%	19%	45%	33%	22%
		May-18	0%	10%	83%	7%	28%	57%	15%
		Nov-18	0%	8%	73%	19%	56%	38%	7%
	IDPs: Kass camps	Nov-17	2%	26%	60%	12%	30%	45%	25%
		May-18	0%	5%	86%	9%	67%	29%	4%
		Nov-18	1%	15%	67%	18%	23%	61%	16%
Refugees: Beliel	Nov-17	0%	3%	74%	23%	81%	17%	3%	
	May-18	1%	15%	67%	18%	68%	21%	11%	
	Nov-18	0%	13%	73%	14%	46%	39%	15%	
Refugees: Al Radom and Buram, new arrivals	Nov-17	1%	16%	81%	2%	26%	62%	12%	
	May-18	0%	30%	55%	15%	32%	39%	30%	
	Nov-18	9%	32%	53%	7%	34%	27%	39%	
West Darfur	IDPs: Fur Buranga, Mornie, Habila	Nov-17	1%	32%	56%	11%	12%	53%	34%
		May-18	0%	22%	68%	9%	14%	63%	23%
		Nov-18	1%	22%	64%	13%	29%	47%	24%
	IDPs: Ardamata, El Riad, Kirinding 1	Nov-17	3%	52%	40%	5%	7%	39%	54%
		May-18	0%	36%	61%	4%	5%	59%	36%
		Nov-18	0%	41%	50%	9%	17%	43%	40%
Mixed: Mangrasa, Sirba, Beida, Seleah, Abu Surug, Um Tajouk	Nov-17	4%	39%	48%	9%	13%	46%	42%	
	May-18	2%	33%	60%	5%	9%	59%	32%	
	Nov-18	5%	38%	44%	14%	21%	36%	42%	
Central Darfur	IDPs: Nertiti, Hameedia, Hasahisa	Nov-17	3%	28%	51%	18%	17%	55%	28%
		May-18	1%	20%	62%	17%	27%	55%	18%
		Nov-18	2%	23%	55%	19%	33%	45%	22%
	IDPs: Garsila, Um Dokhon, Mukjar	Nov-17	3%	40%	53%	5%	3%	54%	43%
		May-18	4%	31%	54%	11%	6%	59%	34%
		Nov-18	2%	34%	57%	7%	24%	48%	28%
Mixed: Garsila, Um Khair	Nov-17	2%	42%	48%	8%	7%	42%	51%	
	May-18	3%	40%	53%	4%	3%	53%	44%	
	Nov-18	6%	61%	31%	2%	9%	22%	68%	
East Darfur	IDPs: Elneim camp	Nov-17	4%	28%	60%	8%	35%	36%	30%
		May-18	2%	41%	48%	10%	33%	24%	43%
		Nov-18	7%	42%	42%	9%	16%	34%	50%
	Mixed: Muhajiria, Selea	Nov-17	24%	55%	19%	2%	2%	19%	79%
		May-18	2%	49%	40%	10%	18%	25%	57%
		Nov-18	1%	43%	44%	13%	14%	37%	50%
	Refugees: Kario	Nov-17	3%	34%	60%	3%	11%	54%	35%
		May-18	2%	14%	72%	12%	62%	23%	15%
		Nov-18	5%	27%	66%	3%	31%	51%	19%
	Refugees: Abu Jabra, new arrivals	Nov-17	0%	22%	76%	1%	24%	54%	22%
		May-18	1%	13%	65%	22%	72%	14%	14%
		Nov-18	0%	17%	83%	0%	32%	54%	15%
Refugees: Al Firdous, new arrivals	Nov-17	1%	9%	85%	4%	55%	36%	8%	
	May-18	0%	18%	64%	18%	67%	16%	16%	
	Nov-18	5%	36%	57%	2%	16%	55%	29%	
Refugees: Adila - Abu Karinka , new arrivals	May-18	1%	11%	71%	18%	69%	20%	11%	
	Nov-18	2%	27%	70%	2%	23%	56%	20%	

Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS)

State	Cluster (locations)	Round	CARI				Food consumption score		
			food secure	Marginally food secure	moderately food insecure	severely food insecure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Kassala	Girba, Kilo 26, Wad Sharifey	Nov-17	2%	55%	38%	5%	7%	27%	66%
		May-18	1%	61%	34%	5%	9%	24%	66%
		Nov-18	1%	48%	45%	6%	15%	32%	53%
	Shagarab I, II, III	Nov-17	2%	51%	38%	9%	17%	31%	53%
		May-18	2%	49%	41%	8%	14%	29%	58%
		Nov-18	6%	54%	37%	4%	16%	35%	49%
	Abuda, Um Gargour	Nov-17	4%	67%	25%	4%	5%	24%	72%
		May-18	3%	62%	31%	5%	9%	19%	72%
		Nov-18	2%	57%	36%	5%	13%	26%	62%
White Nile	Alagaya	Nov-17	8%	57%	29%	6%	13%	29%	58%
		May-18	9%	44%	46%	2%	2%	47%	51%
		Nov-18	6%	82%	11%	1%	3%	10%	87%
	AL redais	Nov-17	15%	65%	17%	3%	5%	18%	77%
		May-18	5%	63%	30%	2%	1%	30%	69%
		Nov-18	10%	80%	10%	0%	2%	8%	90%
	West bank Camps	Nov-17	10%	66%	21%	3%	6%	21%	73%
		May-18	6%	62%	29%	3%	3%	26%	71%
		Nov-18	11%	74%	14%	2%	4%	14%	83%
South Kordofan	IDPs: Kadugli	Nov-17	1%	54%	37%	9%	12%	28%	60%
		May-18	1%	40%	48%	11%	16%	42%	42%
		Nov-18	0%	43%	50%	7%	10%	47%	43%
	IDPs: Dilling	Nov-17	1%	56%	37%	6%	12%	26%	63%
		May-18	2%	48%	43%	7%	11%	35%	54%
		Nov-18	0%	48%	49%	2%	13%	36%	51%
	IDPs: Abbassiya	Nov-17	3%	58%	36%	4%	5%	32%	63%
		May-18	1%	51%	44%	5%	14%	34%	52%
		Nov-18	1%	49%	48%	2%	14%	33%	52%
	IDPs: Talodi	Nov-17	3%	56%	28%	13%	12%	23%	66%
		May-18	0%	48%	46%	6%	7%	34%	59%
		Nov-18	0%	52%	45%	2%	5%	40%	55%
	IDPs: Rashad	Nov-17	2%	48%	45%	5%	7%	39%	54%
		May-18	0%	46%	49%	5%	14%	39%	47%
		Nov-18	0%	46%	51%	3%	10%	42%	48%
	IDPs: Abu Gebeiha	Nov-17	1%	65%	31%	3%	5%	27%	69%
		May-18	1%	53%	45%	1%	3%	38%	59%
		Nov-18	0%	58%	38%	4%	8%	32%	60%
	IDPs: Gadir	Nov-17	2%	60%	34%	4%	5%	27%	68%
		May-18	0%	46%	50%	4%	5%	38%	57%
		Nov-18	1%	54%	44%	1%	8%	31%	61%
	IDPs: Illire	Nov-17	1%	50%	44%	5%	16%	34%	50%
		May-18	2%	27%	62%	9%	33%	34%	34%
		Nov-18	0%	53%	46%	1%	12%	32%	56%
	Refugees: Illire	Nov-17	3%	66%	28%	3%	8%	21%	72%
		May-18	2%	40%	50%	8%	29%	29%	42%
		Nov-18	2%	81%	17%	0%	0%	19%	81%
	Refugees: Abu Gebeiha	Nov-17	2%	70%	27%	1%	1%	26%	73%
		May-18	1%	55%	40%	4%	6%	32%	61%
		Nov-18	2%	67%	30%	1%	3%	28%	69%
Refugees: Abbassiya	Nov-17	5%	60%	30%	5%	5%	27%	68%	
	May-18	4%	53%	42%	1%	3%	39%	58%	
	Nov-18	0%	62%	38%	0%	6%	32%	62%	
Refugees: Rashad	Nov-17	3%	52%	35%	10%	7%	38%	55%	
	Nov-18	7%	52%	41%	0%	3%	31%	66%	
	Nov-17	1%	32%	62%	5%	52%	18%	30%	
West Kordofan	Refugees: Kharasana	Nov-18	1%	32%	63%	5%	32%	37%	31%
		Nov-17	2%	30%	64%	4%	49%	20%	31%
Blue Nile	AL Gare	Nov-18	0%	21%	63%	16%	37%	38%	25%
		Nov-17	1%	47%	43%	9%	17%	30%	53%
	Al Shaeid Afndey	Nov-18	1%	63%	33%	3%	2%	27%	71%
		Nov-17	0%	42%	47%	11%	19%	34%	47%
	Haroun Al Mahta	Nov-18	0%	44%	48%	8%	13%	27%	61%
		Nov-17	1%	79%	19%	1%	0%	15%	85%
Shanisha	Nov-18	0%	54%	44%	2%	5%	26%	69%	
	Nov-17	5%	57%	35%	3%	2%	37%	62%	
		Nov-18	0%	65%	21%	15%	15%	15%	71%
		Nov-17	2%	53%	40%	5%	8%	34%	58%
		Nov-18	1%	43%	40%	16%	13%	30%	57%



Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS)

V. 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 Nov 2018, which constitutes the end 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 because of access or operational constraints. For this round of monitoring, 106 locations were sampled, 57 locations in Darfur and 49 locations in Eastern and Southern Sudan. A total of 11,538 households were interviewed, 6104 households in Darfur and 5434 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 57 locations in Darfur were aggregated to 23 clusters and 49 locations in Eastern and Southern Sudan were aggregated to 20 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, except for some refugees/IDPs locations in Abbasiya, 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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