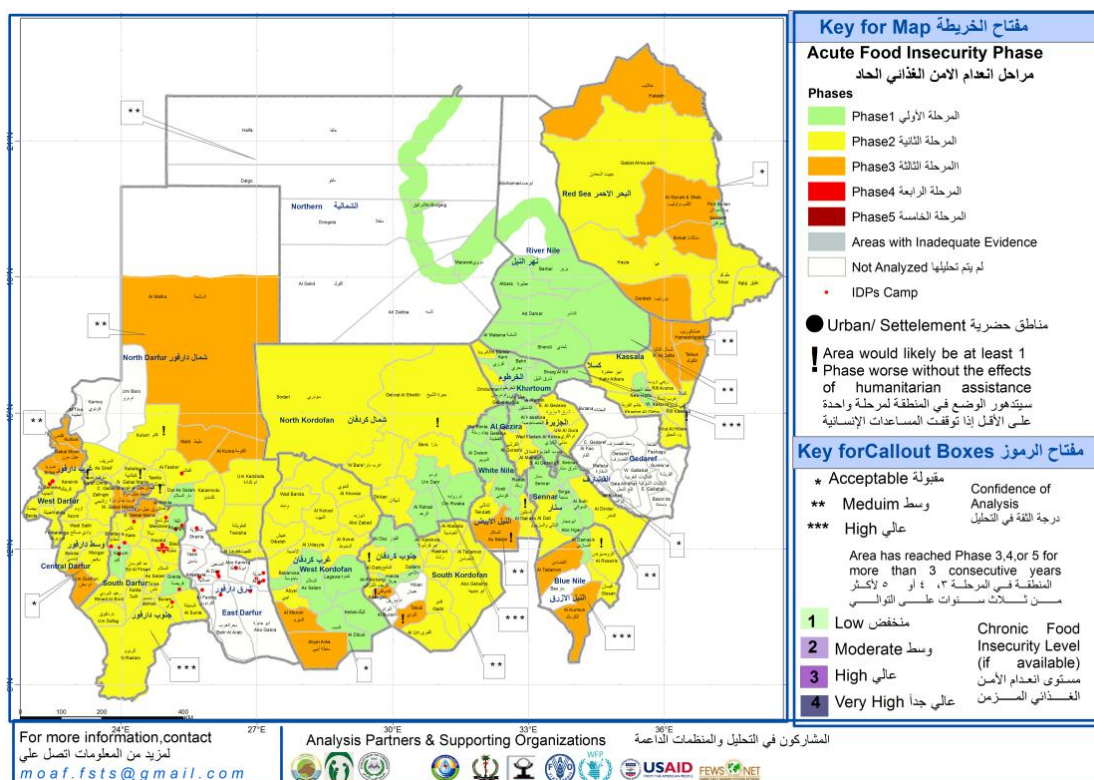




Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)-IPC

Sudan Current Map	Acute Food Insecurity Overview	Date of analysis: April 2017 Valid to: June 2017
	<p>Summary of causes, the situation and the key issue: Food security situation slightly improved compared to the same period last year for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainfall during the 2016 summer cropping season was generally very favorable in most parts of Sudan in terms of both amounts and distribution, As a result this year's high national production of almost eight million MT of cereals was produced. <p>Food availability: The combination of high yields and increased harvestable area was estimated to result in the production of 5.86 million MT of sorghum and 1.48 million MT of millet. These figures exceeded the previous season drought-affected production and the average production of the previous five years by 146 and 68 percent respectively in the case of sorghum production, and by 187 and 93 percent respectively in the case of millet production which are considered as main staple food crops, Wheat harvested by March/April 2017 is generally good, with an estimated production of 483 000 MT. Food is also available in the markets. Good rainfall has resulted in good pastures and well-replenished water sources (hafirs), and livestock vaccination programmes have been effective. Therefore ,Livestock body condition is generally good. However some areas in South Kordofan, North Darfur Kassala and Red Sea states have been affected by rain shortage and long dry spells which resulted in localized food deficit.</p> <p>Food access: Main staple food prices have seasonally declined during harvest period of January to February in most markets due to this year's good production. During March, prices either remained stable or slightly increased, as prices increased about 10 to 15 percent in some markets. However, current level of cereal prices remained on average 10 percent above last year and over 45 percent above the recent five-year average due to high cost of production Above average cash crops(Groundnut, sesame and sunflower)production reported in most areas this season, this resulted in improved income and hence household's access to food from market has improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock prices either stabilized or continued to increase slightly in most market during March and April 2017, this has slightly improved household's income from animal sales. • Influx of Refugees from South Sudan into neighboring states of Sudan has increased, due to persistent conflict and severe acute food insecurity situation. It is estimated that around 47,800 refugees arrived in March 2017, bringing the total number of arrivals since the beginning of 2017 to nearly 85,000. This likely has likely increase the demand for local consumption and contribute price increases. Terms of trade (ToT) between livestock and staple foods prices started to be in favor of cereals since beginning of 2017. <p>Food utilization: The potential of commercial fishing of the Red Sea State coast is estimated at about 10 000 tonnes per year, besides the Nile fish and the abundant horticultural production are enhancing the income and diversity in food. Still poor cultural practices exist which affect the diet diversity and cause high rates in malnutrition (phase 3). Drinking water scarcity was reported in some areas of eastern and western parts in term of quantity and quality.</p>	<p>Outcomes for more affected areas:</p> <p>South Kordofan: Food consumption: Food gap about 64% in areas of phase 3 , FCS : poor 22%(WFP Nov. 2016). Livelihood change: the population shift from their original livelihood to some marginal activities like fire wood, charcoal, mining and petty trade activities. also work as domestic wage labour Nutritional status: GAM ((MUAC) ranges between 12.4 - 19.4% (localities), higher than normal. Mortality rates: NA</p> <p>Other 22 localities are in phase 3 Food consumption: Food gap for more than 20%(FBS), in areas of phase 3 , FCS : poor 22%(WFP Nov. 2016). Livelihood change: , Migratory labour, traditional gold mining, and work as domestic wage labour , collection of fire wood & grass , make bricks labour (in low producing areas), to cope with the situation by reducing number of food groups , and consuming less preferred food ,or borrowed food Nutritional status: GAM ((MUAC) ranges between 12.4 - 24% (localities), higher than normal. Mortality rates: NA</p>



Part 2: Summary of Findings, Methods, and Next Steps:

Key Findings and Issues

(Briefly discuss key findings)

Farming, Pastoralist and agro-pastoralist are the main livelihood systems in Sudan, rainfall pattern is the main determining factor of the food security and livelihood situation in the different livelihood zones. Majority of the population in these livelihood zones rely on agricultural production and sales of animal for their income and food sources.

As the recent 2016/17 rainy season was quite favorable in most area, this is resulted in an abundant production of food and cash crops in the main producing areas of Sudan, with overall surplus ensuring adequate market supply in most areas through end of 2017. Nevertheless, there are some areas in greater Darfur and greater Kordofan and Red sea states in western and eastern Sudan have been affected by localized dry spells and flooding that resulted in below average harvest and localized food deficit in some areas. Affected areas are currently depending on cereal transported from main areas of production in central Sudan. The good rains of this year also resulted in good availability of pasture and water for animals in the main grazing areas.

- Terms of trade (ToT) between livestock and staple foods prices started to be in favor of cereals since beginning of 2017. Goat-to-sorghum term of trade declined by about 20 while daily wage labour declined by 30 percent in most areas since January due to the continued increase in sorghum prices.
- Despite the relative improve of household's income from sales of animal and cash crops, income of poor households in drought and conflict-affected areas remained below average due to reduced access to main livelihood options, therefore, they have relatively low purchasing power, hence, limited access to food from markets.
- Physical access to markets has significantly improved in most markets in affected areas due to improve in security situation as result of the ceasefire agreement, however, conflict between pastoralists and settled farmers and inter-tribal conflicts still exists in some areas leading to disruption of markets, loss of assets and reduce access to livelihood options.
- The increasing export demand for livestock prices led prices to increase, however the terms of trade between livestock and staple foods varied between surplus and deficit sorghum and millet producing areas as it started to be in favor of cereals traders in the typical cereals deficit.
- Locally produced wheat prices showed a marginal tendency to decrease seasonably as the new harvest just started and a gradual consumption of own new production and supply to markets was initiated during March.
- The table bellow shows the % change in prices of the main cereals between April 2017 and the same period of 2016.

Crop	Apr-16	Apr-17	Change%
Millet	457	542	19
Sorghum	316	312	-1
Wheat	479	574	20

Hazards:

The main hazard in most areas during this period are :

- The soaring of non- cereal food prices which affects poor household's food consumption and dietary diversity.
- Another specific hazard is the drought affected areas of Western part of South. Kordofan, the Northern parts of North Darfur and some parts of Red Sea and Kassala states showed a rapid increase of cereal and non-cereal food item prices due to low production and high cost of transportation. This expected to reduce poor household's access to food from market.
- The number of new arrivals of South Sudanese refugees is expected to increase rapidly during coming months, around 180,000 new arrivals from South Sudan may arrive by the end of 2017. This will increase number of people in need of food in Sudan
- The increasing supplies of the locally produced wheat tended to stabilize in a number of monitored markets. However some markets were still showing an increasing trend as the harvest has just started in March.

Classifications:

Total of 157 localities were classified for the period of the update. Two states were not classified due to lack of information (Gedaref and East Darfur) besides 4 Localities were not classified due to lack of information.

Phase 1:

56 Localities were classified to be at phase 1.

Causes:

Availability: Surplus production in this season enhance food availability due to available food from own crop and animal production and good social safety nets. Good food supplies in the markets is another factor increasing the physical access.

Food access: Access to food is affordable due to diversified sources of income even in case of high food prices (stabled cereal prices while other non-cereals are high). The terms of trade is in favor of livestock owners due to the good rains which leads to abundant production and good animal conditions

Utilization: Diversified food sources, Most of the population have access to safe fuel and good food practices, Most of the population have good sanitation. There is improved percentage of breast feeding both normal and absolute, improved children supplementary feeding compared to the previous update(Nutrition Programme). Water consumption per individual is estimated at 20 – 40 liters/person /day at urban areas and 20 liters at rural areas(water strategy 2016 – 2020)

Outcomes: Food consumption: according to quantities of food consumed there is sufficient food from the local production,(food balance sheet)

Nutrition status: GAM rates (MUAC) ranged between 1.1- 3.8% in most of the localities, while other nutrition indicators are not available.

Mortality rates: No updated information.

Livelihood change: Stable livelihood patterns due to diversified sources of food and income, No coping strategies.

Hazards: The main hazards are:

- Soaring of non cereal food commodities prices.
- Health problems in the areas of traditional gold panning/mining.

Phase 2:

77 localities classified at IPC phase 2.

Causes:

Food Availability:

Good production, social safety net enhances the availability of food. Most of the localities fall in productive areas, Food is available in the markets, No food aid is distributed during the analysis period. Poor households depend on market purchase. Sources of income during the analysis period are: casual labour, selling of fire wood/ charcoal, domestic labour, sell of forests products, and traditional gold panning .mining

Access to food: Food is available in the market but prices are starting to increase approaching the lean season.

Utilization: Water consumption per individual is estimated at 20– 40 liters/person /day at urban areas and 20 liters at rural areas(water strategy 2016 – 2020). Most of the population have access to safe water from different sources..However poor cultural practices caused high malnutrition rates in some areas in the eastern and western parts.

Outcomes: No information on FCS, but according to food balance sheet, no big deficit(less than 20%).

Livelihood changes: There is stress on livelihoods strategies,. Most of the population either pastoralist or agro pastoralists , their assets are affected , they engaged in additional activities to improve their income like traditional gold panning/mining and labour.

Nutrition status: GAM rates (MUAC) ranges between 6 – 8.6% according to localities classified in phase 2.

Mortality rates: No updated information available.

Hazards: The main hazards are:

Soaring of non-cereal food prices(Cereal prices started to increase approaching the lean season).

Phase 3:

Total number of localities classified in IPC phase 3 are: 24 localities compared to 22 localities in the previous update.

Availability and access: Poor production due to dry spells in some usually productive areas. Food is available in the market (transported from other nearby surplus producing areas. Access is hindered by high food prices. There exist mostly in areas of poor infrastructures especially the remote areas far from the markets. .

Utilization: Poor, literacy and lack of awareness by good practices. There exist high malnutrition rates due to cultural and health practices. Poor water (quantity and quality) in some localities the percapita consumption is less than 15/p/day.

Outcomes:

Food consumption: poor for more than 20% of the population(in the targeted areas by WFP).

Nutrition status: High rates of malnutrition: GAM(by MUAC) ranges between 8.5 - 9.9%, in some localities is higher than that.

Livelihood changes: Increased dependency on shoat and poultry sales, migratory labour, traditional gold panning/mining, and work as domestic wage labour , collection of fire wood & grass , bricks production labour (in low producing areas), The population practiced different coping strategies to cope with the situation by reducing number of food groups , and consuming less preferred food ,or borrowed food

Hazards: Soaring cereal and non-cereal food prices,

- Conflict in some localities.
- Desertification and climate variations
- Water shortages.
- High rates of malnutrition.

Methods, Process & Key Issues:

- According to the recommendations from the quality review team and the outputs of level 1 training which was followed by the current analysis, an improvement is noticed, also the new summary sheet which was introduced by the team was used, to facilitate the job of the TWG. Analysis is conducted adhering to the IPC protocols.
- The process was started by training the states TWGs in IPC level 1 materials, then the analysis was completed and reviewed in Khartoum under the supervision of the NTWG and the quality review team from Rome and the Regional Support Unit.
- Using the three tools of IPC, analytical framework, worksheets and reference tables, the members worked on the worksheets, then filling the summary sheets. Revision was done by the technical team and the TWG, and the preliminary results were presented

Sources of information at states and national level:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Forests & states ministries.
- Ministry of Animal Resources & Fisheries & states ministries
- Ministry of Health& states ministries
- Ministry of Water Resources, Irrigation and Electricity
- Ministry of Finance and National Planning. & states ministries
- Ministry of Education & states ministries
- Strategic Reserve Department.

- Central Bureau Of Statistics & states Bureaus
- Water Corporations at states.
- Humanitarian Aid commission.
- Sudan Metrological Authority.
- FEWSNET
- UN agencies and NGOs and at states

Main Challenges:

- Real gap in data with poor quality and low reliability in some localities.
- Absence of some members in the meetings and high turnover.
- Insufficient and untimely availability of fund affect the process.

Food security seasonal calendar:

Activities	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Summer season												
Rainfall												
Preparation												
Cultivation												
Harvesting												
Winter season												
preparation												
Cultivation												
Harvesting												
Vaccination												
Animal movements												
Fishing												
Prices beak												
Diseases												
Lean season												
Assessments and analysis												
Internal migration												

Recommendations and Next Steps:

- More members to be trained in level 1 at states.
- A real time quality review is needed to support the analysis.
- Urge the need for assessments to avail timely, adequate and reliable information.
- Merge the similar livelihood localities to facilitate the analysis and save time.
- Engage more partners to support the TWGs, particularly at states
- Complete the Food security set up at states.
- Avail budgets for a timely analysis and results.
- Database are necessary for all state (now it is established at national level and four states: Red Sea, Gedaref, Kassala and Blue Nile).

Part III: Affected population table:

State	PopNo	Phase1	%	phase2	%	phase3	%	phase4	%	3 and worse	%
Northern	851740	731105.38	86	120634.6	14	0				0	0
River Nile	1185615	993053.18	84	192561.8	16					0	0
Khartoum	7584538	6434144.2	85	1150394	15					0	0
Gazera	4438766	3355130.1	76	778833	17	304803	7			304803	7
Sinnar	1634992	1322699.5	81	184506.3	11	127786.2	8			127786.15	8
Blue Nile	915962	481708.17	53	315701.3	34	118552.6	13			118552.55	13
White Nile	2533965	1882767.7	74	469430.1	19	173958.7	7	7808.56	0	181767.22	7
North Kordofan	2516965	1681836.6	67	541123	21	294005.4	12			294005.39	12
South Kordofan	1228208	491428.6	40	493173.3	40	198380.1	16	45225.99	4	243606	20
West Kordofan	2020907	1494415	74	384411.5	19	142080.1	7	0	0	142080.1	7
Kassala	2334792	711759.5	30	1182339	51	440694	19			440693.81	19
Red Sea	1700893	740771	44	761821	45	198302	12			198301.7	12
Central Darfur	1908269	866826.8	45	718031	38	323411	17				17
North Darfur	2012246	1232424	61	517253	26	200541	10	62028	3	262568.9	13
West Darfur	1557215	785618.37	50	552413	35	219183.6	14			219183.59	14.07536
South Darfur	3459488	2249892	65	820130	24	342680	10	46785.7	1	389465.81	11
Sudan	35863654	23961165	67	8798344	25	2942297	8	161848	0	2780734.2	8

*Gedaref , East Darfur and 4 localities from other states were not analyzed

Recommendations for Interventions:

Following the government and partners approaches to shift from emergency intervention towards short, medium and long terms intervention , the recommendations is targeting short terms interventions for phase 3, linked to medium and long terms interventions. Population in phase 3 need humanitarian interventions at first , then a need for building the resilience to be more resilient to withstand hazards when occurred.

While Population in phase 1 and 2 need some recovery and developmental activities for more resilience.

Phase 3:

- Improve food security for more affected population.
- need for other food programmes like food for work and food for assets for more sustained livelihood.
- Expansion of low prices centre to improve access to vulnerable population.
- Health centers have to be equipped and sufficient. for curing and protection from diseases.
- Prevention nutrition programmes to improve the nutrition status(high malnutrition areas).
- Expand the animal vaccination programmes to avoid cross boarders diseases
- Micro finance for small scale producers.
- Programmes to change the poor cultural practices.
- Open animal routes to avoid conflict between farmers and herders.
- Continue supporting conflict resolutions and peace building.
- Precaution policies for climate changes and disaster risk reduction.
- Support the early warning systems for close monitoring and precautions.

Phases 1 & 2:

- Technical packages to improve productivity
- Micro finance for small scale producers.
- Develop a data base system to avail quality information for analysis.
- Support the extension services to improve the crop and animal performance.
- Good feeding roads to transport food to deficit areas.
- Build the resilience and sustain the livelihood systems.
- Disaster risk reduction programmes