Republic of Sudan
Key Outcomes for the Worst affected Area

Food consumption: South Kordofan: Most people meet their food needs by using some coping strategies such as reducing meals. Over 50% of the internally displaced people (IDPs) are receiving food aid.

North Kordofan: poor food consumption due to poor production resulted from poor rains this year and the weak purchasing power, 41% of the population h ave poor access to food.

Central Darfur: 28% of the population suffer from food consumption shortage due to poor production.

North Darfur: 25% of the population face poor food consumption due to poor staple food production.

Livelihood change: South Kordofan: As a result of the insecurity conditions and high cost of production farmers in affected areas shifted from agricultural production to marginal professions, such as bricks making, timber cutting and trade.

North Kordofan: The reduction in income from sale of crop by 65% due to poor production has resulted in significant change in livelihood towards selling of livestock and earlier than usual migration for labor.

Central Darfur: The increase in displacement ratio is a major change.

North Darfur: most of population in rain-fed agriculture and winter cultivation areas increased dependency on collection and sale of firewood, charcoal and traditional gold mining.

Nutritional status: South Kordofan: GAM rate; reached 14.17%

North Kordofan: GAM rate was ranged between 2.6 - 15.5% (according to localities).

Central Darfur: GAM ranged from 5.5% - 25.3

North Darfur: No Data available

Nutritional status:

Food availability: According to recent production estimates report (CFSAM) National production decreased by 30% compared to the previous season, due to rainfall shortage resulted from El Nino, however, the national cereal balance sheet showed no overall deficit in cereal, because of availability of above average carry-over stock from last year. Some affected states (phase 3) are facing some food shortage.

Access to food: high food prices accomplished with reduced (ToT) and weak purchasing power has limited access to food by poor groups, this resulted in poor consumption, deterioration of livelihoods, relying on low food value, reduced consumed quantities and high rates of malnutrition. The insecurity in some States have affected the food security in terms of availability, and access.

Food utilization: affected by food shortages, poor diet diversity, food practices and the lack of health awareness. This is in addition to the weakness of basic services, shortages of safe drinking water. This resulted in high rates of malnutrition in affected areas.

Ministry of Health is making great efforts to address these problems and the need to support is urgent. In terms of...
Key Findings and Issues

(Briefly discuss key findings)

Food security classification has been updated, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification’s (IPC) protocols, through working groups at state level and under the supervision and follow-up of the Federal IPC Working Group. Analysis has been done at state level using localities as unit of analysis. West and East Darfur states and some localities in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states were not analyzed due to insufficient information, although they are among areas of concern. A total of 147 localities have been classified, with an estimated population of 37.1 million.

Situation in most classified localities ranged between phases 1, 2 and 3. All localities in northern and central states were classified between Phase 1 and 2, mainly due to better availability and accessibility to food, availability of basic services and stability in livelihoods systems. IPC Phase 3 found to be mostly in some localities in the states in west, east and south parts of the country. In the states of the west and south parts of the country, the main causes of Phase 3 are presence of large numbers of new IDPs, refugees, returnees and poor access to food due high prices and insecurity, while in Eastern states the main causes are the high rates of malnutrition and poor access to food.

High food prices is a major factor limited access to food across different affected areas, during the period between the months of March and April prices increased 5 to 13 percent in some major markets inf North Kordofan, North Darfur, South Darfur and South Kordofan states due to increased demand for domestic consumption with decreasing markets supply. While prices have stabilized in most localities at the states of Khartoum, Blue Nile, River Nile because of the relative stability in imports. Prices drop was observed in some markets, in the main production areas of the country such as Gedaref, Al Jazeera, and White Nile for the relatively low demand for border trade with South Sudan after re-closure of the border. For the month of March 2016, prices were on average 25 percent higher compared to the same period last year, while they are exceeded the last five years by 65 percent.

Compared with the previous update (September-November 2015), a relative improvement in the food security situation in some localities where there has been some localities shifted from Phase 2 (stress) to phase 1 minimum food insecurity. Also, some localities deteriorated as a result of the above mentioned reasons, in addition to the occurrence of El Nino and its impact on food security.

Classification Results:
The total number of classified localities are 147 with a total affected population estimated at 12.3%.

**Phase 1 minimum phase:** Number of classified localities is 32, with 52% of the total population.

**Reasons:** access to basic needs of food by more than 80% of the population. Other reasons are:

- Good food production and availability in the markets with easy access due to improved income and good purchasing power. Besides the relative stability in prices of stable food.
- The majority of the population has access to safe and adequate water.
- Good dietary diversity with the availability of basic services, roads and transport. Large agricultural projects and programs in these areas that promote labor opportunities and income (most of these areas are in irrigated sector with relative stability in irrigation).
- Stability in livelihood without using coping mechanisms.

**Hazards:**

- High prices.
- Low Term of trade (ToT) between staple food and main income options.

**Phase 2 (Stress):** The number of localities classified in this phase is: 58 localities with 32% of the total population.

**Reasons:**

- More than 20% of the population classified at this phase satisfied the minimum food needs with inability to satisfy non-food requirements due to:
- Limited access to food due to higher prices of some food commodities and low income levels mainly for poor groups.
- Low ToT.
- Some of the population adopted some coping strategies to cope with the situation, such as reducing number of meals and consuming cheaper food of less nutritional value and early migration for work.
- Poor access to clean water and long distance to markets.

**Hazards:**

- Rising food prices and reduced income level
- Reduction in Nile water level which affected irrigated cultivation in some localities.
- Pasture scarcity and shortage in drinking water for animals, which was reflected on the overall condition and prices of livestock.
Phase 3 (emergency): The number of localities classified at this phase are 47 localities with estimated 14.5% from the total population.

Reasons:
- More than 20% of the population suffer from high rates of malnutrition due to poor food consumption and poor awareness of health and nutrition and food diversity.
- Poor agricultural production due to poor rains resulted from El Nino which negative impacted.
- Poor access to food because of high cereals prices.
- Low cash crop prices led to low level of income for majority of producers.
- Poor pasture and water condition led to poor overall animal body condition low animal prices.
- Some changes in livelihoods patterns were observed in some affected areas such as: increased migration for labor and shift to marginal low-income activities which does not cover needs of the family (by up to 20-30% of the population) in some cases.
- Insecurity in some localities led to increased numbers of refugees, new IDPs.

Hazards:
- Insecurity situation and new displacement.
- Rising food prices to levels beyond household’s levels of income
- High rates of malnutrition with progress of the lean season
- Further deterioration in availability of pasture and water for animal
- Scarcity of drinking water (less than 15 liters / capita / day).
Methods, Process & Key Issues

State level TWGs had been addressed to conduct the first update for 2016 after training of level II was done at all states.

The analysis was conducted according to the tools and procedures of IPC manual version 2.0. Analytical framework, IPC reference table, and analysis templates.

Regular meetings were organized to perform the analysis, started at states level and the worksheets were sent to the National TWG for revision, filling gaps in consultation with the state TWGs, in order to process the map and produce the National updated report.

Technical consensus at states and national levels in classifying the severity and causes was adopted.

Absence of some TWG’s members in some states affected timing and quality of analysis.

Major improvement had been observed in the state level analysis as a result of the training.

The main sources of evidences:

* Ministry of Agriculture (field surveys, annual reports, etc.).
* Ministry of Health (National Health Survey and state level nutrition and health surveys).
* Reports of the Humanitarian Aid Commission.
* Central Bureau of Statistics.
* Reports of the Ministry of Water Resources.
* Reports of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Reports of Zakat Chamber.

Main Challenges:

- Complete the establishment of the institutional setup.
- Availability of information at locality level especially nutrition information.
- High turnover in the states TWG’s members.
- Coordination between state’s decision makers and TWGs and.
- Allocation of budgets for the activities for the state TWGs.
- Continue awareness for decision makers at states.
- Budgets for surveys to support availing required information and insure sustainability of analysis and the flow of information.
- Refreshment training for TWGs new members.
- Strengthen coordination between federal and states.
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*MSA : Mid season assessment
Recommendations and Next Steps:

Recommendations:
- Complete the establishment of Food Security Technical Secretariats at states to handle and manage the IPC activities.
- Training on food security issues.
- Availability of high quality data for better analysis and good results.
- Stability of TWGs is highly needed for the sustainability of IPC activities.
- Continue awareness for decision makers at states.
- Urge the availability of financial resources and logistics for the sustainability of the process.
- More application of IPC results for interventions.

Upcoming actions:
- Projection analysis will follow this update shortly.
- IPC Chronic analysis will be during this year.
### Part 3: Affected Population:

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* Total classified number only
Recommendations for Interventions:
Recommendations for interventions are suggested by the TWGs at states and national levels according to the current update. These recommendations can contribute in solving the causes for the worse phases to enhance food and nutrition security in the country.

**Phases 1 & 2:**
- Promote income generating activities to build resilience and to overcome the rise in food prices.
- Transfer of agricultural technology to increase production and productivity.
- Continue the ongoing programs of the Ministry of health in improving nutrition and health services.
- Support database programs, as well as early Warning to follow up the upcoming events which affect food and nutrition security and livelihood.
- Encourage financing of women's associations for the development of rural women who have a vital role in Food security.
- Preservation of the environment at household level.
- Find a good system for monitoring and evaluation to monitor food security indicators
- Improving irrigation systems to boost production and productivity.
- Landscaping and planting green belts to prevent desert creeping.
- Provide irrigated fodder within the agricultural rotations.
- Precautions action is necessary to implement a protection mechanism for climate changes and their impact on agriculture.

**Phase 3:**
- Humanitarian interventions to save lives and livelihood.
- Peace building and resolution of conflict.
- Expansion of Zakat Chamber activities in providing means of production for poor families and small producers.
- The provision of clean drinking water.
- Expansion of community farms and replication of them as lessons learned in the creation of mechanisms to enhance dietary diversity.
- Provide irrigated fodder within the agricultural rotations.
- Develop marketing policies to protect against rising prices and control the markets.
- Risk reduction of ongoing threats faced some localities such as the, floods, desertification and desert encroachment.
- Support the provision of agricultural inputs for small scale producers.
- Expansion in the health insurance programmes and continues the distribution of the necessary vitamins for children and mothers to reduce the risk of diseases.
- Precaution measure to reduce the impact of price rise.
- Facilitation of microfinance to enable all community access to finance.
- Precautions action is necessary to implement a protection mechanism for climate changes and their impact on agriculture.