Republic of Sudan

Key Outcomes for the Worst Affected Area

South Darfur:
SAM ranges from 2.2 – 7% (according to localities) where 20% of the population face severe consumption gap (IDPs). The main source of food for IDPs is food aid. MUAC was recorded as:
One percent of IDP children were found to have very low MUAC and five percent had moderately low MUAC. Compared to November 2012, the MUAC result for mixed communities was worse.

Central Darfur: GAM is 5.17-6.7%, CMR is 1.4% while U5 MR ranges .52-1.4/p/d. MUA was recorded as 11 percent of children having either very low or moderate MUAC. The corresponding figures for mixed communities and resident communities were 2 and 7 percent, respectively.
This is mainly due to the bad practices and displacement. 23% of the IDPs have food gap supported by food aid, high food prices and insecurity lead to loss of livelihood asset.

Summary of causes, the situation and the key issues

Significant improvement in all food security pillars, in terms of availability; the increase in cereal production amounted at 7.84 million metric tones (the main staple food in Sudan) which is about 280 percent above previous year’s poor harvest. Above average harvest generated above average labor opportunities leading to improve ToT. For food utilization; the big efforts from the Ministry of Health leads to improve the nutrition status in the country and cultural practices. Relative improvement in the insecurity prone areas due to peace building and conflict resolution initiatives contributes in improving security situation, hence food security situation in some areas. All these factors encountered to maintain the stability of food supply and make a noticeable change in the phases.

Acute Food Insecurity Situation Overview

Significant improvement in all food security pillars, in terms of availability; the increase in cereal production amounted at 7.84 million metric tones (the main staple food in Sudan) which is about 280 percent above previous year’s poor harvest. Above average harvest generated above average labor opportunities leading to improve ToT.

For food utilization; the big efforts from the Ministry of Health leads to improve the nutrition status in the country and cultural practices. Relative improvement in the insecurity prone areas due to peace building and conflict resolution initiatives contributes in improving security situation, hence food security situation in some areas. All these factors encountered to maintain the stability of food supply and make a noticeable change in the phases.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

Key for Map

Acute Food Insecurity Phase

- None/Minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Catastrophe/Famine

Areas with Inadequate Evidence
Not Analyzed
IDPs camps with adequate evidence

Key for Callout Boxes

- Acceptable
- Medium
- High

Area has reached Phase 3 or 4 (minimum 3 consecutive years)
Chronic Food Insecurity Level

For more information contact
moaf.fsi@gmail.com
Part 2: Summary of Findings, Methods, and Next Steps

Key Findings and Issues

(Briefly discuss key findings)

Area is the unit of classification for acute analysis where the analysis was conducted at the locality level. Three states were not classified due to lack of information, these are: Gedaref, East and West Darfur. The current classification ranges between phases 1 – 3. The main livelihood systems are: pastoral and agro pastoral which are directly affected by good rainy season. The current classification shows improvement in food security situation in most of the localities compared with the last classification, many reasons encountered, the most important are: good food availability due to good rainy season and timely preparation for the agricultural practices. Prices of sorghum and millet have declined by almost 20 to 35 percent as newly harvested crops started to be available for household consumption. This enhances the access of food to vulnerable population who suffered from the last poor season, while the prices of other food items are still rising which make access to those items somewhat difficult and adversely affect the dietary diversity. On the other hand the peace building initiatives and conflict resolution improve the security situation in some affected areas and this clearly indicate an improved phases in Darfur areas.

The total number of classified localities is 129

Phase 1: From the total classified localities, 40 localities had been classified at phase 1.

Causes: Good availability and access to food, irrigated production and good utilization of food. The high food prices compensated by diversified income from diversified crops production and remittances. Livelihoods diversity, more than 80% have access to safe and sufficient water. Good social safety nets. Livelihoods diversity, food diversity. Basic services (roads and transportation) and improvement in drinking water.

Phase 2: According to the current analysis, the number of localities in this phase is 78 localities.

Causes: availability of food due to good production but the cost of production is high. Stress in access to other food items (non staple).

Population density (markets).

Hazard: High food prices (not including cereals).

Phase 3: The number of localities classified in this phase is 11 localities (great change observed comparing to the last update of which 46 localities were classified in phase 3).

Causes: insecurity in some areas which affect the market structures, 25% from population face food consumption gaps, added to high cost of production which is directly affect food prices and the access to food especially for vulnerable groups, prevalence of malnutrition, together with high food prices, high rates of illiteracy. Poor food culture and practices such as food taboos which affected the food security situation.

Poor animal feeding and shortage in drinking water.

Hazards:
- Shortage in Drinking water less than 15 liters/p/d.
- High rates of malnutrition.
- IDPs and refugees causes some stress on the available food and the markets.
- Insecurity and civil conflicts, also conflict between farmers and herders.
- Prevalence of drought which affect the pastoral areas caused losses to 25% of the pastoral communities and lead to change in livelihood systems. Also caused some stress on the available food and the markets.

Methods, Process & Key Issues

- The analysis was conducted according to the tools and procedures Of IPC manual version 2.0.
  - Analytical framework, IPC reference table, and analysis template
- Regular meetings were organized to perform the analysis, they started at states level and the worksheets were sent to the National TWG for revision, filling gaps in consultation with the states, in order to process the map and produce the updated report.
- Technical consensus at states and national levels in classifying the severity and causes.
- The absence of TWG members in some states affected the analysis.
- The current analysis demonstrates high turnover in the TWG.

The main sources of evidences:
- Ministry of Agriculture (field surveys, annual reports, etc.)
- Ministry of Health (National Health Survey and state 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
- Reports of United Nations agencies and International organizations
The main challenges:

- Data gaps especially at localities level
- The representation of TWGs in some states is not including all relevant institutions
- Refreshment training for the activation of the groups and involvement of new members
- Financial constraints
- Absence of some members in attending the meetings (lack of commitment).
- Sustainability of the TWG at states and national levels
- Adoption of IPC tool for decision making to solve food security problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summer season:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Winter season:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvesting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lean season</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage labor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herds protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock movement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pests and insects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage labor recruitment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak food prices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food security surveys and analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFSAM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid season assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFSAM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Recommendations and Next Steps:**

- Establishment of Food Security Technical Secretariats at states as to handle and manage the IPC activities.
- Need for refreshment for level 11 training to cover all the states.
- Training on food security concepts, GIS, data management, SPSS and advances analysis programs is highly recommended.
- Availability of high quality data for better analysis and good results
- Stability of TWGs is highly needed for the sustainability of IPC activities.
- Awareness workshops for decision makers at states.
- Urge the availability of financial resources and logistics for the sustainability of the process.
- Restructuring of some working groups to fill the gaps
- Organize ISS training workshops at Darfur states.
- More application of IPC results for interventions.
- Projection analysis will follow this update shortly.
- Level II will be conducted at the remaining states in the coming period.
### Part 3: Affected Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
<th>Phase 4</th>
<th>Phase 3 or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>810698</td>
<td>672879</td>
<td>137819</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nile River</td>
<td>1402082</td>
<td>842130</td>
<td>559952</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khartoum</td>
<td>7095148</td>
<td>6101827</td>
<td>993321</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>N. Kordofan</td>
<td>2325074</td>
<td>1278791</td>
<td>1046283</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. Kordofan</td>
<td>1305655</td>
<td>261131</td>
<td>982311</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>62213</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. Kordofan</td>
<td>1445583</td>
<td>667320</td>
<td>590180</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>175940</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nile White</td>
<td>2244629</td>
<td>614355</td>
<td>1630274</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Gezira</td>
<td>4604590</td>
<td>3728739</td>
<td>875851</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sinnar</td>
<td>1508672</td>
<td>1230025</td>
<td>150369</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nile Blue</td>
<td>756256</td>
<td>609760</td>
<td>135294</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>11201</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>S. Darfur</td>
<td>2351263</td>
<td>1059402</td>
<td>957978</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>333884</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. Darfur</td>
<td>1769380</td>
<td>375933</td>
<td>1241018</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>152429</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. Darfur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Darfur</td>
<td>1166190</td>
<td>185224</td>
<td>699714</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>216911</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>Darfur East</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kassala</td>
<td>2614414</td>
<td>980293</td>
<td>1328696</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>251896</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gedaref</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sea Red</td>
<td>1744008</td>
<td>502967</td>
<td>1241041</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>33143642</td>
<td>1911077</td>
<td>12570100</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>1332753</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Number of affected population is for classified areas only
Strategic objectives:
Strategic objectives and 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.

Phase 1 and 2:
- Building resilience to shocks and disasters through income-generating activities.
- Implement Water harvesting program.
- Increase the adult education to decrease the rate of illiteracy.
- Raise awareness between mothers by good practices.
- Implementation of the selective feeding program.
- Strengthening the information systems.
- Increasing livelihoods opportunities to sustain livelihood.
- Increase the capacity building to farmers and pastoralists.
- Distribution of food aid.
- Some measures are needed to control high trend of the cost of production.
- Review the food security plans to incorporate policies and control measures in the four dimensions of food security.
- Measures to improve the food supply chain for good application of food security concepts.
- Monitoring and evaluation system to follow up the implementation of these interventions.

Phase 3:
- Enhance the peace building and conflict resolution.
- Increase the assistance to the vulnerable groups.
- Maintain the livelihood assets that lost by conflicts.
- Supporting the production means for small scale producers to enhance their production performance.
- Certain measure to maintain the high production costs for crops and animals.
- Ensure the availability of food through enhancing production and market structures.
- Distribution of essential vitamins for children and mothers to reduce the risk of malnutrition.
- Precaution measures for the risk of food prices hikes.
- Enhance the returnees and support their assets.
- Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation systems to monitor food security indicators.
- Awareness programmes on food cultures, nutrition and environmental reservation.
- Rehabilitation of infrastructures especially the feeding roads and marketing structures.
- Settle the animal routes, Improvement of rangelands and establishment of Animal health centers.