

Key Outcomes for the Worst affected Area

Blue Nile: GAM = 16.1% (average of the State) stress on food access due to IDPs

Red Sea: SAM =35% COR =2.2/10,000/day high losses of animals due to drought(pastoralists)

South Kordofan: SAM % 7 CMR,37/10000/day. Shortages of food and deterioration of assets due to insecurity

North Darfur: SAM 22.9%. CMR 1.5/10000/day 25% from population loss their livelihood asset due to insecurity

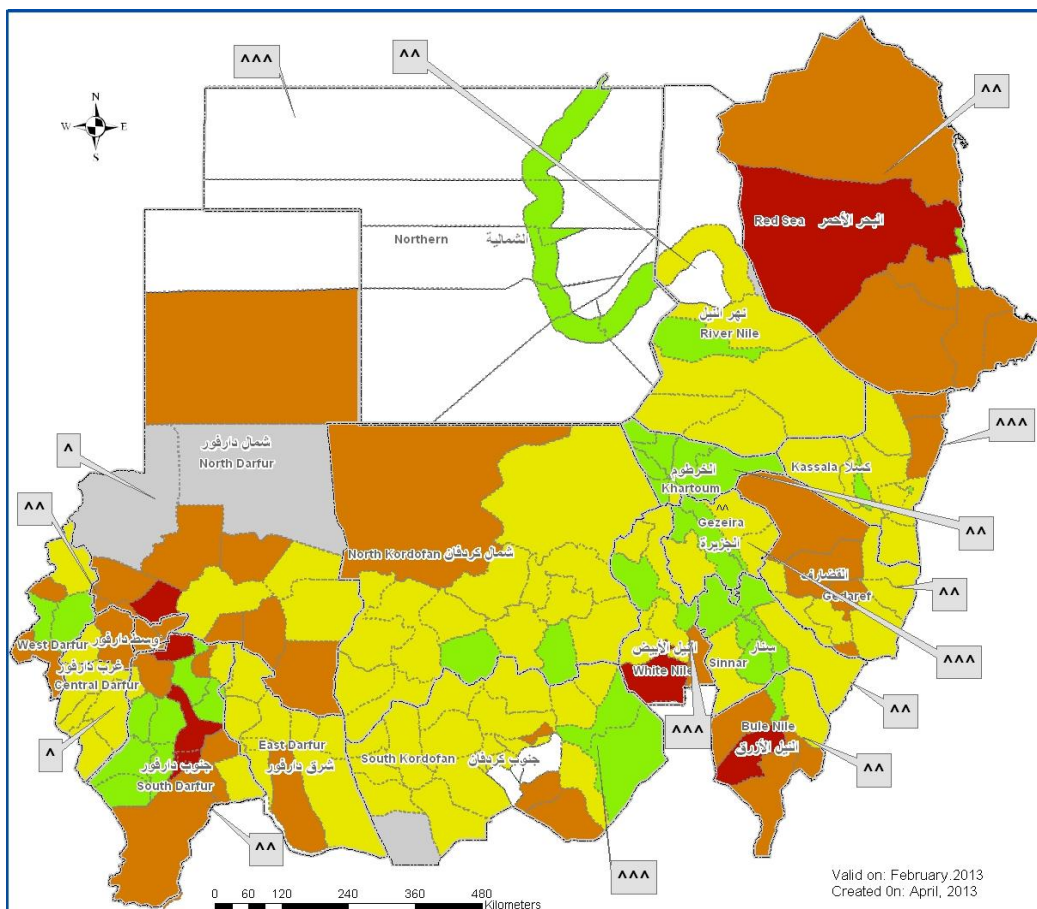
South Darfur: SAM 22.9%. 1.5/10000/D (CDR) 20% from population lose their livelihood asset due to insecurity

West Darfur: : GAM = 8.5% CDR = 0.28/10,000/d 30% of the populations have food consumption gaps,

Central Darfur: SAM 22.9%: losses of assets to 30% from population

Summary of Causes, Context and Key Issues

- Good rainy season led to improved cereal production in 2012/2013 resulting in rapidly low cereal prices at the start of the season, On the other hand good pasture conditions improved the animal conditions. This is a positive impact on food availability.
- The main two causes of deteriorated conditions are the scaling up of food prices and the insecure situation in Greater Darfur and the states adjacent to South Sudan (mainly South Kordofan and White Nile states).
- Other factors are contributed like drought in western, central and Eastern regions returnees from South Sudan, Shortage of drinking water is another food security threat in Red Sea, Kordofan, Darfur and Gedarf States.
- Still livestock in confined grazing areas which will worsen food security of pastoral communities in those areas which are sources of future social and environmental threats.
- Other factors like natural hazard and spread of diseases in some areas are reported as threats to food security in those areas.



Key for Map مفتاح الخريطة

Acute Food Insecurity Phase

مراحل انعدام الأمن الغذائي الحاد

- 1 Minimal حد أدنى
- 2 Stressed تحت الضغط
- 3 Crisis كارثة
- 4 Emergency طوارئ

Area with Inadequate Evidence مناطق غير كافية الدلائل
Not Analyzed لم يتم تحليلها

Urban/ Settlement مناطق حضرية
Area would likely be at least 1 Phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance
! سيندهور الوضع في المنطقة لمرحلة واحدة على الأقل إذا توقفت المساعدات الإنسانية

Key for Callout Boxes مفتاح الرموز

^ Acceptable مقبولة
Confidence of Analysis
AA Medium وسط
درجته الثقة في التحليل
AAA High عالي

Area has reached Phase 3,4, or 5 for more than 3 consecutive years
المنطقة في المرحلة ٣، ٤، أو ٥ لأكثر من ثلاث سنوات على التوالي

1 Low منخفض
2 Moderate وسط
3 High عالي
4 Very High عالي جدا
Chronic Food Insecurity Level (if available)
مستوى انعدام الأمن الغذائي المزمن

For more information, contact
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المشاركين في التحليل والمنظمات الداعمة Analysis Partners & Supporting Organizations



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

Key Findings and Issues

(Briefly discuss key findings)

According to the acute analysis The mainly two hazards during the period are: High food prices and insecurity. The Country was classified in phases 1, 2, 3 and 4 in some areas like drought prone areas and insecure areas.

Good rainy season, led to good production for both crops and livestock. Increase in sorghum production by 140.3 % and millet by 191.4% (stable food crops) in rain fed and irrigated areas . Good food availability causes some areas to change from phase 3 & 4 to 1 or 2.
Livelihood assets were severely affected in borders due to conflict.

Food prices increased two times from the last update, this put more burdens for vulnerable groups and made it difficult to access food. Added to that the insecurity conditions are the main causes of phase 3&4.

Border states to south Sudan suffer also from insecurity which affect both availability and access to food, while the big numbers of returnees caused some pressure at White Nile state.

Still Food consumption recorded as poor for the Greater Darfur states, due to civil unrest, displacement and poor access to food.

In eastern region (Red sea and Gedaref states) shortage of safe and sufficient water is the main causes for deteriorated conditions , added to high food prices.

Methods, Process & Key Issues

(Write a brief description of the IPC Methods and challenges encountered during analyses)

- States TWG collected secondary data from many sources within each state and then analyzed the data. Decisions were based on working group technical consensus.
- Following the IPC procedures and protocols the results were produced , they were sent to the federal working group for more revision and assessment. After that the map was produced to cover the period February to April 2013. Projection analysis was made to cover the period till June, but it was noticed that the situation is stable in most of the localities, so the projection map will be more or less the same..
- Some difficulties were occurred in estimating the percentages of population at different phases , So it was left to the decisions and criteria in each state, the estimations were revised by the Federal TWG by communication with states WG.

The main sources of evidences at the locality level are :

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation(surveys ,annual reports , etc)
2. Ministry of Health surveys
3. International and UN agencies monitoring reports
4. HAC surveys & reports
5. CBS census
6. Ministry of Animal Resources reports
7. Ministry of Water Resources reports
8. Ministry of social Welfare
9. Zakat Chamber reports

For the four outcomes the analysis based on:

- Food consumption: quantities versus consumption and to some extent food intake, FCS was analyzed only for Darfur and Northern states(available)
- Some States conducted HH survey and they used the information for the analysis.
- Nutrition data was not analyzed at locality levels (available for states only)

The main challenge

1. Coordination with decision makers, This update was presented at the Ministers cabinet. And it was highly adopted by the government and committed to support (victory).
2. The timely Flow of budget although there is budget from the government, FAO and international and UN agencies, still sometimes there is a delay in the flow of money.
3. Sustainability of IPC process and sustainability of TWG members mainly at States.
4. Limitation of reliable sources of information at locality level.
5. Estimation of the percentages of the population at different food security phases
6. Refreshment training to consider the turnover of staff and to raise the analysis skill

Food Security Seasonal Calendar and Monitoring Implications

A C T I V I T I E S	MONTHS												
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
				Dry season		Rainy Season					Winter Season		
	Winter season			Land preparation for sorghum and millet		Planting			Weeding		Harvest		
	harvest	Chest infection				Malaria			Eyes infection				
	Vegetables production			Wage labor				Range practices- seeds broadcasting				Land preparation for wheat	
	Wheat planting			Wheat harvest		Shortages of drinking water in some areas				Animals movement			
	Animals movement						Wage labor						
	Crop and food supply assessment				Peak period							Crop and food supply assessment	
	FS situation assessment								Dates harvest				
						FS situation assessment				vaccination			
	vaccination					Animal diseases							

- The agricultural activities Starts from Nov to Feb. for winter season and extended to April(some vegetables and wheat harvest while the summer season starts at May (in some early rainy areas and extended to January(date harvest)
- food security situation in Sudan depend mainly on the rainy season 80% of rural population depends mainly on rainfed production. The favorable conditions for planting commenced early during late-May in the most southern parts of Sudan; states of Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Southern Darfur, the most Southern Parts of Sennar and White Nile. This is normally preceded by land preparation process which started in March and continued to May. The periods of sowing and harvest for stable food crops are mentiond in the calendar.
- The most important period for monitoring food Security situation is the lean season which starts in early May and continued to late September before the presence of the new production.
- The movement of nomads in Darfur and Kordofan southwards starts in October and end in June where they reach most of southern parts of Sudan. The northwards migration starts during June and ends by late October.
- Job opportunities for wages labors are available during the rainy season and the harvest period across the country in order to accomplish the on farms tasks and harvest work.

Recommendations for Next Steps

(Discuss expected and recommended next steps focusing on analytical activities, monitoring actions and linkage to action)

- Presentation of the IPC results for States governors
- Final Production and public dissemination of results for decision makers and stakeholders,
- Awareness workshops for decision makers at states levels.
- Need for refreshment training for state
- Focusing on strategic objectives, monitoring and Evaluation of the situation and further analysis
- Financial and technical support for better analysis
- Enhance coordination between state governor and food security technical secretariat (FSTS).
- Consolidate collaboration with regional and global IPC initiatives and Creating a mechanism to link national lessons learned to regional and global level analysis
- Assessment of country analytical tools to capture population needs and to inform setting of national priorities
- Set up of real time monitoring evaluation system with network partners
- Importance of updating nutrition indicators and at locality levels.

Part 3: Population Tables

Detailed Population Table

(Insert a detailed population table merging the population tables of all areas. Level of reporting should be the lowest administrative unit sub-divided by household food security situation groups when applicable)

Name Of the Sector	States	Total population										
			Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 3 or more	
			Population	%	population	%	population	%	population	%	population	%
Northern	Northern	771,633	643,742	83	127,891	17						
	River Nile	1206593	241318.6	20	970547	80						
	Khartoum	6284131	4642027	74	1642104	26						
central West	N. Kordofan	3098875	588786.25	19	2138223.8	69	371865	12			371865	12
	S. Kordofan											
	White Nile	1936609	1025362	52	522884.43	27	251759.2	13	160445	8	412204.17	21
central	Gazira	3986250	2072850	52	1913400	48						
	SINNAR	1406748	825529	59	581219	41						
	Blue Nile	988901	405449.41	41	336226.34	34	217558.22	22	29667.03	3	217558	22
West	S. Darfur	2876875	774364	27	1339413	46	489080	17	230150	8	719230	25
	N. Darfur	1666838	200020.56	12	700071.96	42	500051.4	30			500051.4	30
	W. Darfur	1060583	711553	67	100002	9	249028	23			249028	23
	C Darfur	829265	105628	13	439510.45	53	281950.1	34			281950.1	34
	E Darfur	996218	200630	20	546342	55	172415.9	17	76830	8	249245.9	25
East	Kassala	1792925	510390	28	752269	42	530266	30			530266	30
	Red Sea	1396114	346895	25	578415	41	387667	28	83138	6	470805	34
	Gedaref	1254543	238363.17	19	765271.23	61	250908.6	20			250908.6	20
Total		31,553,101	13,530,086	43	13,453,790	43	3,702,549	12	560,452	1	4,253,112	13

- ❖ Classified population only
- ❖ South Kordofan population was not estimated

Strategic Objectives:

- According to the key outcomes and contributing factors and the hazards facing the country including: drought, conflict, soil degradation and erosion, soaring food prices. Shortage of drinking water in some states, rainfall fluctuation, low productivity, food gaps, diseases breakout in some areas, the country was classified in phases 1,2,3&4.
- These hazards have negative effects on food security situation and livelihood

Strategic Objectives for the analyzed phases:

In phase 1 & 2:

- Building the resilience to some shocks and implementation of development projects and income generating activities to enhance resilience
- Awareness programmes to adopt good cultural practices and good food utilization
- Importance of Having safe and adequate quantities of water for domestic use.
- Good monitoring and evaluation system to monitor the food security indicators
- Improvement of irrigation system to enhance the production and productivity
- Implementation of projects to sustain the livelihood assets
- Certain measures to absorb high prices consequences

Phase 3:

- Certain measures to protect livelihood deterioration and further losses of livelihood assets
- Certain measures to absorb high prices consequences
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure to facilitate movement of food aids.
- Enhancement of credit facilities to rebuild the livelihood assets lost during the shocks
- Nutrition assessments to monitor the nutrition situations
- Activation of health and nutrition centers and distribution of vitamins and micronutrients to improve the nutrition status
- Income generating activities to compensate the losses of production
- Implementation of projects to sustain the livelihood assets
- Putting emphases on improving pastures, animal routes and establishment rehabilitation of animal health centres

Phase 4:

- Humanitarian assistant and food aid are important to save lives and livelihoods
- Resolution of conflicts and peace building
- Certain measures to absorb high prices consequences
- Measures to stop flow of displacement and to enhance returning to origins
- Nutrition assessments to monitor the nutrition situations.
- Activation of health and nutrition centers and distribution of vitamins and micronutrients to improve the nutrition status
- Putting emphases on improving pastures, animal routes and establishment rehabilitation of animal health centres