

# Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)

## North Kordofan SUDAN



October 2010



**World Food Programme**

wfp.org

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## Executive summary

North Kordofan is traditionally an agro-pastoral community and the main source of livelihoods is a combination of rain-fed cultivation and livestock keeping. The key economic activity is farming, followed by animal husbandry and trade. In the last decade, drought as well as pest infestation has led to an increasingly difficult situation.

A state-level food security assessment was carried out in October 2010, partly to feed into the 2010 Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) planned for November and December, but also to assist WFP and other stakeholders in determining the level of humanitarian assistance needed in 2011. This assessment was a jointly conducted by HAC, the State Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The general objective of the assessment was to;

- Assess the food security situation of the urban and rural population in North Kordofan.

Food security results indicate that more rural households are food insecure than urban, however, the severity of food insecurity is worse in urban areas where three percent were found to be severely food insecure compared to none in rural locations. The food security situation in Northern Kordofan reflects chronic poverty rather than a transitory situation and requires both long term and short term interventions that will look at tackling structural causes as well as preventing further environmental degradation.

	Severely food insecure	Moderately food insecure	Food secure
Rural	0%	59%	41%
Urban	3%	39%	59%
<b>Overall North Kordofan</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>53.8%</b>	<b>45.5%</b>

The table above indicates that some 26,000 people or 3,200 households in the urban areas are severely food insecure and some 200,000 households are moderately food insecure.

The most likely scenario of the coming six months indicates a slight worsening in the food security situation, in part through normal seasonal shocks but also due to an expected influx of IDPs due to potential conflict in relation to the Referendum.

A life saving intervention (full GFD ration) is therefore needed for a maximum 50,000 IDPs<sup>1</sup> for approximately two months. In addition, some 3,200 urban households are severely food insecure. These are mainly female-headed households. These special targeted households could be assisted with vouchers, which increase their access to food through functioning urban markets.

Livelihood protection interventions are needed for approximately 200,000 households during the lean season of 2011. This should mainly be achieved through self-targeting

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<sup>1</sup> UN contingency plan

projects such as Food For Work in rural areas linked with environmental protection such as tree and grass planting and *hafir* rehabilitation as well as Food For Training (literacy classes and health/ nutrition awareness training). In addition, North Kordofan has a large Food For Education programme. School feeding programmes reach many moderately food insecure households with important support during difficult months.

## **1. Background**

### **1.1. Socio-economic background**

North Kordofan is one of the four largest states in Sudan with a population of 2.9 million as per the 2008 population census. The state borders South Kordofan as well as North and South Darfur, and has therefore inevitably been affected by the security situation in these areas. An influx of IDPs from other states has led to increased pressure on already limited basic services related to health and education. Furthermore, North Kordofan is semi-arid and prone to both drought and desertification and lack of water is one of the key issues in the state and has been for decades. Consequently, North Kordofan is exposed to both chronic and sporadic food shortages (State Ministry of Health & UNICEF, 2009).

According to the Sudan Social Development Organisation (SUDO), poverty is a key challenge in the state, particularly in rural areas. Additionally, North Kordofan struggles with very poor health indicators and rates for maternal and infant mortality are high.

North Kordofan is traditionally an agro-pastoral community, and the main source of livelihoods is a combination of rain-fed cultivation and livestock keeping. The key economic activity is farming, followed by animal husbandry and trade. During the last decades, drought as well as pest infestation has led to an increasingly difficult situation in North Kordofan (SUDO, 2008).

The state is also characterised by complex linkages between environment, poverty and conflict over natural resources that are becoming increasingly scarce. This situation demonstrates the connection between drought, resource degradation and conflict on the one hand and vulnerability to food insecurity on the other.

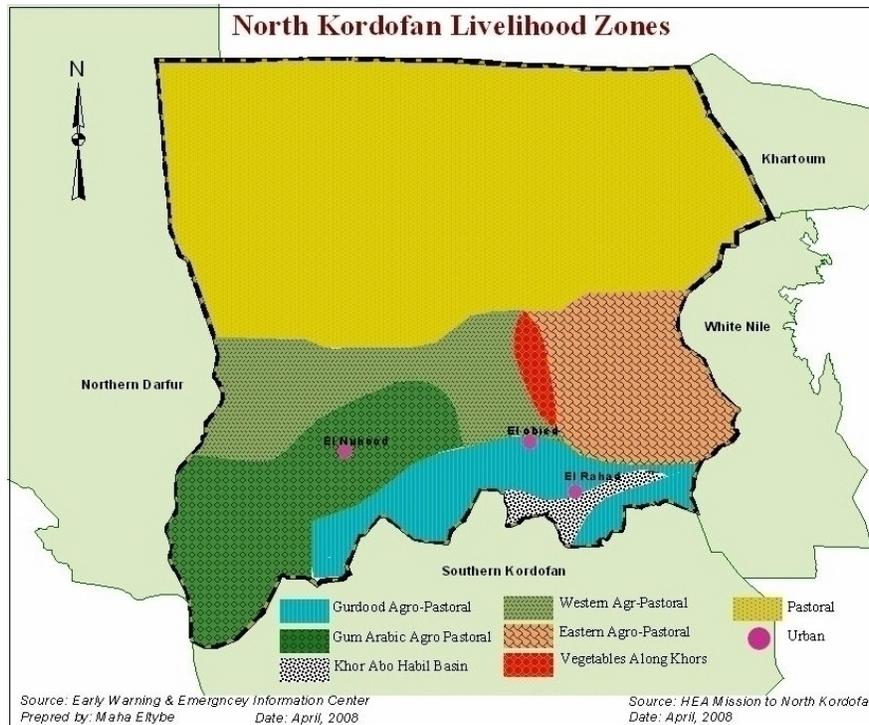
North Kordofan has been classified in the range of 'very severe' to 'moderately' affected zone by desertification. The desertification-affected area is estimated at 40% of the total State area<sup>2</sup>.

### **1.2. Livelihoods**

A livelihood zone is defined as, "an area where most households in that area obtain their food and cash income from, by roughly the same combination of means". With HAC's leadership an updated livelihood map for North Kordofan was developed in 2008.

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<sup>2</sup> NDDCU (1998)



According to the report<sup>3</sup> the main livelihood zones in North Kordofan State are:

- *Pastoral*: This covers the dry zone in the Northern part of the state. The key production system is livestock rearing, mainly sheep, camel and goats. The main income source is the sale of livestock followed by casual labour. The hazards include: drought/desertification and changes in market access.

- *Vegetables Along Khors*: The soil here is clay-sand, which is useful for fruit and vegetable production. The main crop is millet.

- *Eastern Agro-pastoral & Labour*: The key production system is a combination of crop production and livestock rearing, in addition to labour migration. The hazards include: Shortfall in rainfall and changes in cereal and livestock prices.

- *Western Agro-pastoral*: Semi-arid zone. Households in this livelihood zone combine rain-fed crop production with livestock rearing, and have good access to markets. The hazards include: shortfall of rain.

- *Gum Arabic Agro-pastoral*: This zone extends from the mid to south-western parts of North Kordofan state. The production system is a combination of production of cash crops (mainly groundnuts and water melon), raising animals and gum Arabic production. The households rely on sale of cash crops, livestock, local labour and trade. The hazards include: Access to water.

- *Gurdood Agro-pastoral*: This zone covers the southern parts of the state with clay and sandy soils. Households rely on sorghum production and animal production.

<sup>3</sup> "North Kordofan State Livelihood Zones and Profiles"

- *Khor Abu Habil Flush Irrigation*: This livelihood zone is situated in the south-easterly area of North Kordofan. The key production in this area is the cultivation of vegetables and cereals. The hazards include: Conflict over natural resources and pests.

- *Nomadic Livelihood*: The households in this zone raise camels as a way of living. Due to drought, many of the pastoralists have lost their animals and have therefore been forced to settle in the El Obeid area.

## **2. Objectives**

The general objective of the assessment was to;

- Assess the food security situation of the urban and rural population in North Kordofan.

The specific objectives were to;

- Identify the food security situation and degree of food insecurity at state level;
- Identify the food-insecure population and the vulnerable groups;
- Establish the reasons why people are food-insecure;
- Determine whether food insecurity and nutritional problems are chronic or transitory;
- Determine community priorities;

## **3. Methodology**

The assessment gathered both qualitative and quantitative information from household interviews (300) and community focus groups (20). Secondary information was gathered after conducting a literature review.

The sampling methodology was two stage random sampling. A stratification was first made to ensure sufficient statistical coverage from both urban and rural locations allowing for results with 95% confidence and a 7% error margin. An exhaustive list of villages and towns was compiled and used as population frame for the survey sampling. Selection was done proportional to population size: Fifteen rural locations were randomly chosen and 5 urban locations.

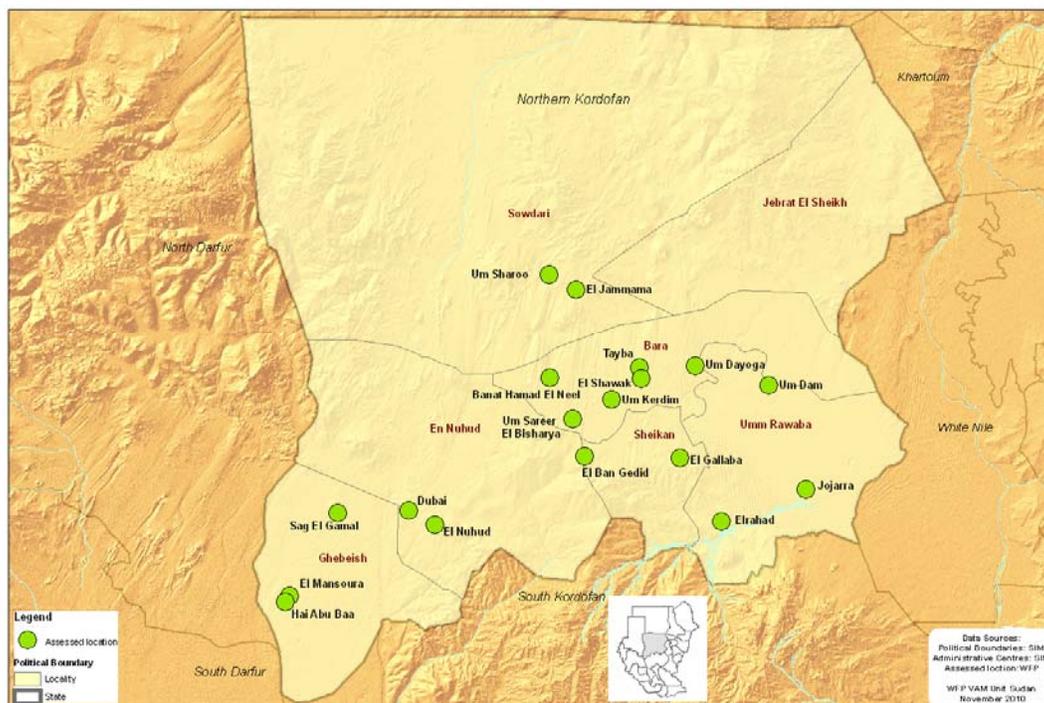
Households were selected randomly. The number of households interviewed per location was 15 and thus 300 households across the state were interviewed in total.

The assessment team in the field consisted of WFP, HAC, the State Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture. All enumerators underwent a four-day training prior to the data collection that also included field testing the questionnaire (see annex 3). The MUAC measurement section was led by an experienced WFP nutritionist. Personal Digital Assistants (PDA) were used for the first time and also needed some extra training to familiarize the enumerators with the technology

WFP was responsible for data analysis and used SPSS software.

A one-day workshop was held at the end of November with all stakeholders, where the main findings were presented and discussed. Responses, scenarios and planning was also part of the workshop and developed in a consultative process.

North Kordofan Food Security Assessment



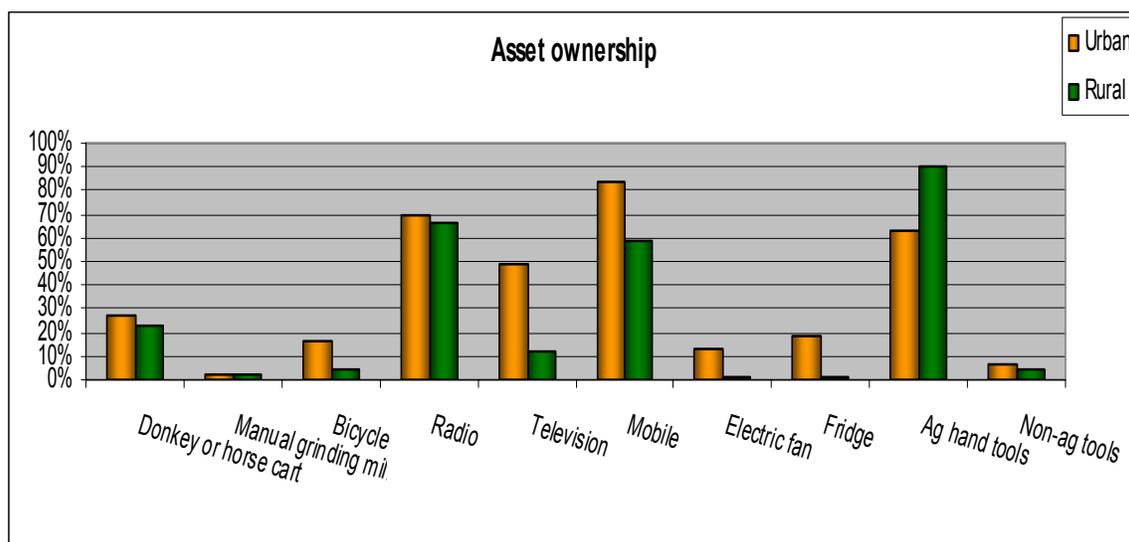
#### 4. General and demographic findings

The findings from the household assessment show that rural head of households are on average two years older than urban heads. Households are larger in urban locations by one member and there is a slightly higher proportion of female-headed households in rural locations (16 percent in rural compared with 13 percent in urban areas).

Table 1: Basic demographics

	Age of household head	Number of household members	Proportion of female headed households
Rural	46.2	6.9	16%
Urban	48.3	8.3	13%
<b>Overall North Kordofan</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>14.5%</b>

When comparing asset ownership as an indicator of wealth among urban and rural households, the analysis shows that urban households have more assets than rural households. The only exception is agricultural hand tools, where almost all rural households own an agricultural tool.



## 5. Food availability and markets

### 5.1. State level food production

Land distribution in general is tribe-based. Tribal affiliation determines the pattern of settlement, particularly in rural areas. Each tribe or ethnic group has a defined territory known as a Dar (homeland) as communal land, the usage system of which is governed by customary law.

The overall production for the state in the past couple of years is shown in the below table. The total cereal production in 1000s of MT was estimated to be below average last year<sup>4</sup>. Pre-harvest data was not yet available during this assessment but early indications point to a reasonably good harvest in the 2010/2011 agricultural season.

Table 2: Agricultural Production in North Kordofan

Sector	Sorghum -08/9	Sorghum 09/10	Millet-08/9	Millet-09/10
Irrigated	5	1 (20%)	-	-
Mechanised Rain fed	3	1 (33%)	-	-
Traditional Rain fed	106	57 (54%)	65	93 (143%)

The large majority of consumed cereals in the week prior to the assessment came from the market, with as much as 96 percent for urban and 92 percent from rural households. With a high dependency on the market, households are very vulnerable to price changes and changes in food availability.

These results coincide with, and are even higher than, the results from the State Ministry of Health & UNICEF Report (2009) that found that 73 percent of households relied on the market as the main source for food. This, however, is seasonal and thus would be lower after the harvest that is expected in December-January but it does also show that both

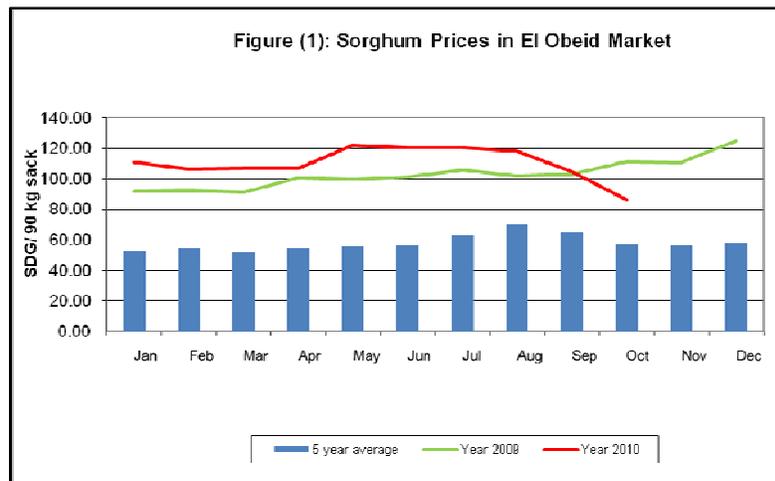
<sup>4</sup> 2009 Crop Assessment Report, FAO

state and households are not self sufficient and rely on other means of securing their food intake. This is covered later in this report.

## 5.2. Market and prices

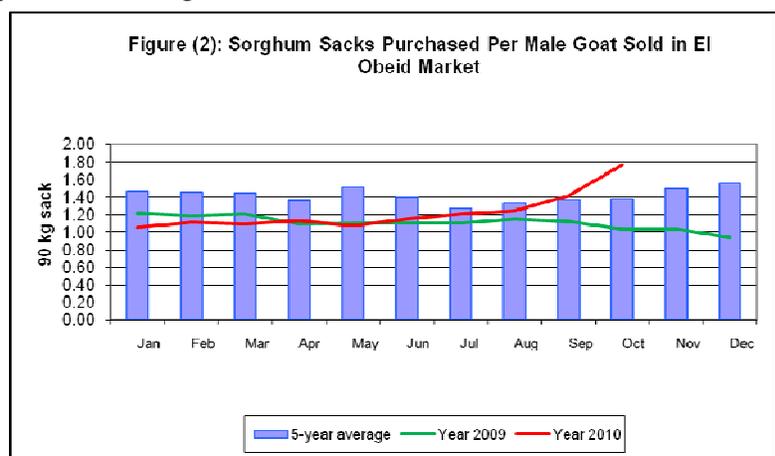
During the previous years, some grain traders brought considerable amounts of wheat from Gezira as a direct response to the low demand for sorghum and high prices. Many consumers used to mix wheat with sorghum. The good harvest of this season, especially in the main catchment areas (South Kordofan and the White Nile states) may cause the grain business in El Obeid market to return to its normal patterns of trade in sorghum and millet.

Most traders do not store sorghum for more than one month. Exception to this is a limited number of wholesale traders who buy significant quantities of sorghum during February - April and store it for a period that may extend from a few months to many seasons. There are two main reasons for not storing grain for longer periods by many traders. Firstly, low returns from grain business throughout the year (SDG 1-2 per each sack sold on this market). Secondly, the integration of El Obeid market with many key markets like Kosti market.



The main buyers from El Obeid market are livestock herders followed by traders from other regions within the state. Accordingly, the lowest demand for grain is during the period from August to October (the rainy season).

Although no new crop was observed in the market, sorghum prices decreased significantly (by 27 percent) between August and October. In fact, the good pasture conditions during the current season and the prospects of a good harvest have affected both the demand and supply sides of sorghum trade and hence led to a considerable drop in sorghum prices. Consequently, livestock herders gained better terms of trade (Figure 2) and many households were reported to sell less male goats during the July – September period. More improvement in the terms of trade in favour of herders is expected as long as there is a high

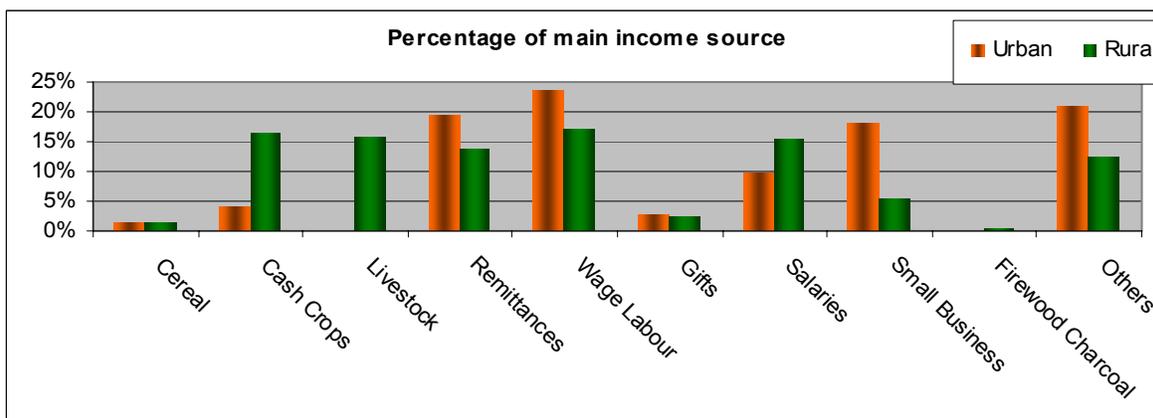


demand for sheep by exporters and local traders for *Hajj* (the pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia) and the Eid holiday.

## 6. Households' access to food

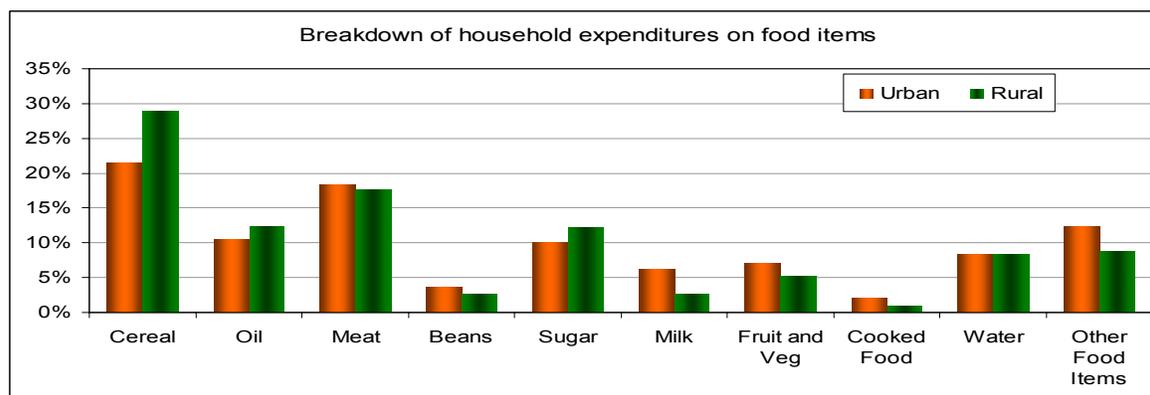
### 6.1. Income and expenditures

This section indicates the importance of different income sources by presenting how much each one contributes to the total household income. The main income sources for urban households are wage labour (nearly 25 percent of income), others, remittances (20 percent) and small business (17 percent). For rural households, the most important income sources in terms of income contributions are wage labour, selling of cash crops and livestock with 15 percent each.



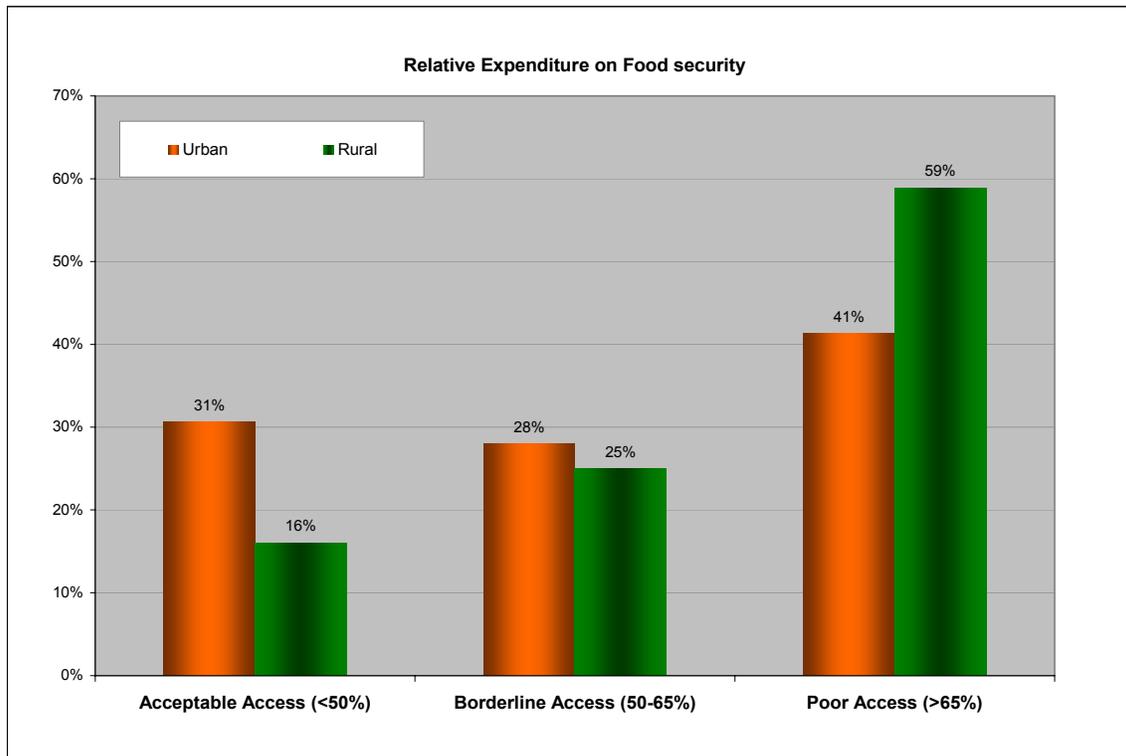
Urban households spend a slightly lower proportion of their income on food than rural households. For urban households, some 60 percent is spent on food, while rural households spend on average 66 percent.

When analyzing the breakdown of household expenditure on food items, households in rural areas spend more on cereals compared to those in urban areas who spend a little bit more on milk; otherwise the expenditure pattern is similar for urban and rural households.



The World Bank thresholds for estimating vulnerability to shocks in terms of food access are set at 50 and 65 percent of expenditures spent on food. Below 50 percent is regarded as good and over 65 percent of a household's income spent on food is poor where any change in food prices could have a detrimental outcome.

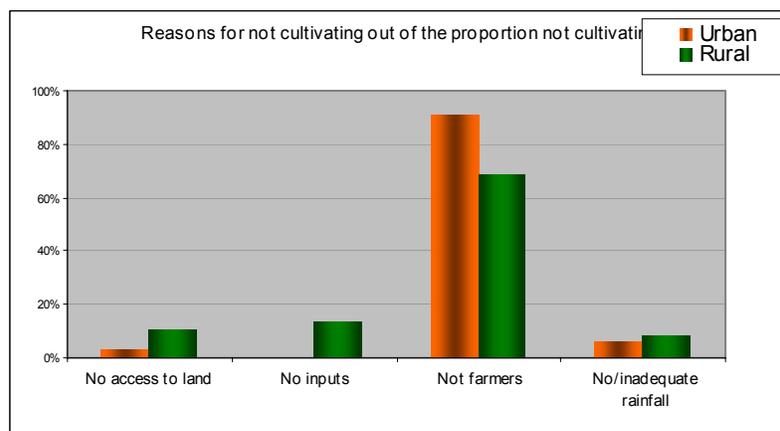
When breaking down the households' relative expenditure on food into World Bank thresholds, results show that for urban households, 41 percent spend more than 65 percent of their income on food, while 59 percent of rural households spend more than 65 percent of their income on food.



## 6.2. Household production- Agriculture

A large majority of rural households are cultivating this season (82 percent) and a relatively high proportion of the urban population are cultivating (55 percent). Accessible land is similar for rural and urban and is around 7 mukhamas. This is the same size of land that cultivating urban households' used in last year's season but is less for the rural population who cultivated an average of 9 mukhamas last year.

For the households' that did not cultivate this season, the main reason was that they are not farmers. In addition some 10 percent of the rural households did not have enough inputs and another 10 percent did not have access to land.



### 6.3. Livestock

Animal-raising is the second most important source of livelihood and economic activity in North Kordofan state according to the Sudan Social Development Organisation's North Kordofan State Survey from 2008. For people in the state, animals are an important insurance against crop failure and other shocks.

Findings from this assessment correspond with that statement, as high percentages of households in both rural and urban areas were found to own animals. The reason for more urban households having donkeys is because they are a major income source as transportation with donkey carts.

Percentage households currently owning:	Urban	Rural
Cattle	16%	24%
Horses/Donkeys	45%	27%
Sheep and Goats	49%	48%
Poultry	79%	66%

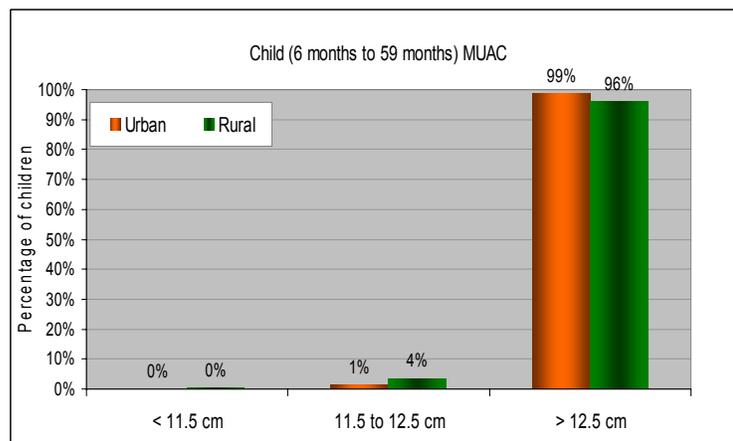
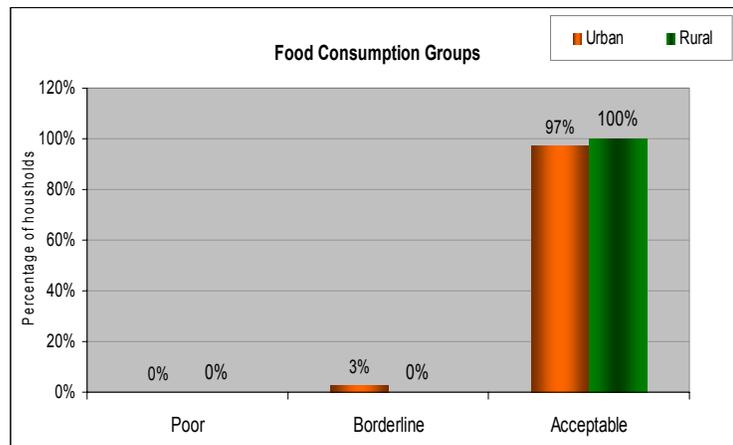
## 7. Food consumption, utilization, nutritional and health status

### Consumption

The food consumption situation is currently very good based on seven-day recall. Only 3 percent of urban households have borderline food consumption while the rest have acceptable food consumption.

### MUAC

In this assessment, a total of 320 children had their Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measured. The overall situation is positive, with 99 percent of the urban and 96 percent of the rural children in the normal category. None of the children were in the severe acute malnutrition category and did not have to be referred to a therapeutic centre. Only 1 percent of urban and 4 percent of rural children had a MUAC equivalent to moderate malnutrition. No correlation with household food security status was found.



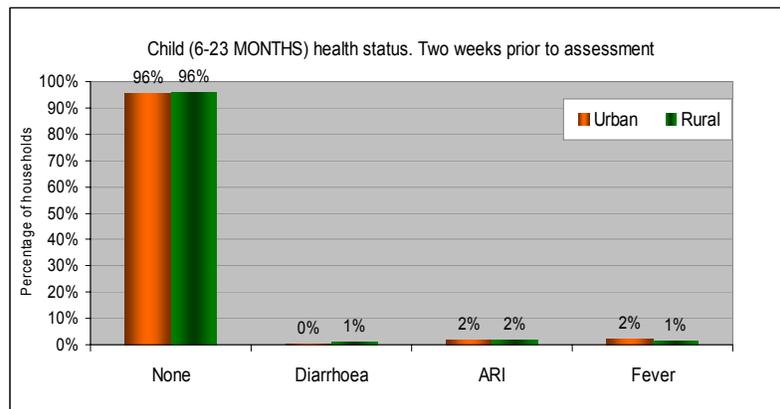
Last year's prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of children under 5 years was 15.1 percent which is above the emergency level of 15 percent<sup>5</sup>. The same report found that the prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was 2 percent. Additionally, they found high levels of ARI, together with a low percentage of children using bed nets, and poor water and sanitation facilities. The combination of all these factors created a risky nutritional situation in the state.

It should be noted that MUAC findings and GAM rates of last year should not be compared as they do not strictly measure the same thing and the time of the year was also different. It is well known that malnutrition rates peak during the lean season which coincides with the rainy season when waterborne disease increases.

### Illnesses

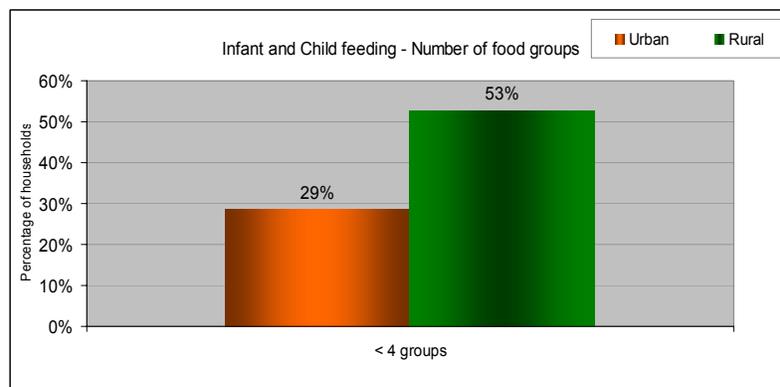
The morbidity situation based on a 2 week recall period was also positive. Only 4 percent of children in rural and urban areas had been sick during the last two weeks.

This is possibly one reason for the positive MUAC findings.



### Infant and child feeding

Less than half of all children aged 6 to 23 months among the rural households consume food from four food groups or more which is necessary to ensure adequate intake of nutrients. The situation for the children in urban households is better than for children in rural households, but even here one out of three children does not receive food from four food groups.



## 8. Food security

Food security in this assessment and as per WFP handbook is established through a cross tabulation of the food consumption score and the access indicator (relative expenditure on food). The below table shows how this combination resulted in three food security groups.

<sup>5</sup> Nutrition and Mortality in North Kordofan State 2009, State Ministry of Health & UNICEF

Table 3: Food security categorization table- URBAN

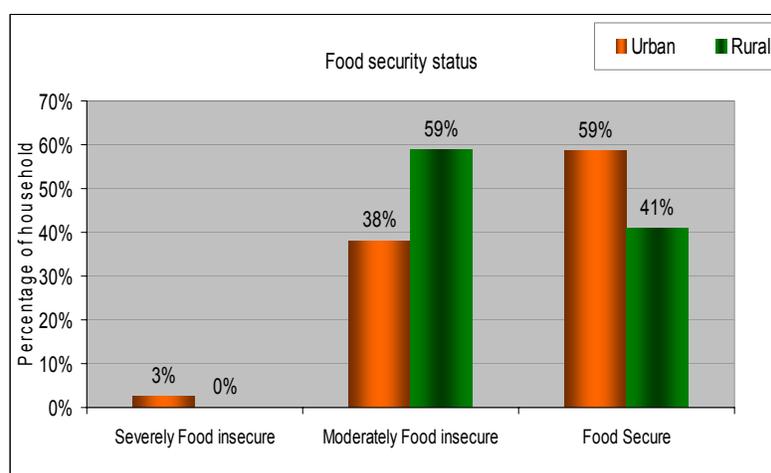
		Food consumption score		
		Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Food access	Poor	0%	3%	39%
	Borderline	0%	0%	28%
	Good	0%	0%	31%

Red= severe food insecurity, yellow= moderately food insecurity, Green= food secure.

Table 4: Food security categorization table- RURAL

		Food consumption score		
		Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Food access	Poor	0%	0%	59%
	Borderline	0%	0%	25%
	Good	0%	0%	16%

An analysis of the food security situation in North Kordofan indicates that rural households are more food insecure than urban households with as many as 59 percent of the households in the moderately food insecure category. However, in terms of severity then urban households are more severely affected than rural as 3 percent are severely food insecure while none of the rural households were found to be severely food insecure..



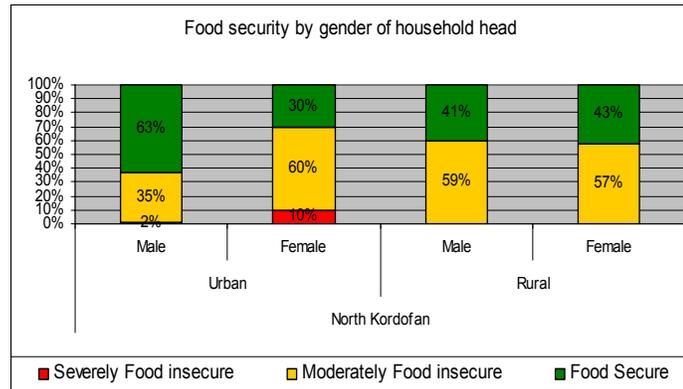
The last State level assessment in 2007<sup>6</sup> found that the food security situation in Northern Kordofan reflected chronic poverty rather than transitory poverty. The food-security situation seemed to improve gradually from the north towards the south, with northern households having much less favourable consumption indicators. This appeared to be due to the generally drier conditions in the north, which limited the livelihood options of the people in the area.

A small proportion of the currently food secure will become food insecure during limited periods of the year. However, even those who move between being food secure to food insecure are in a chronic pattern that remains unchanged year after year.

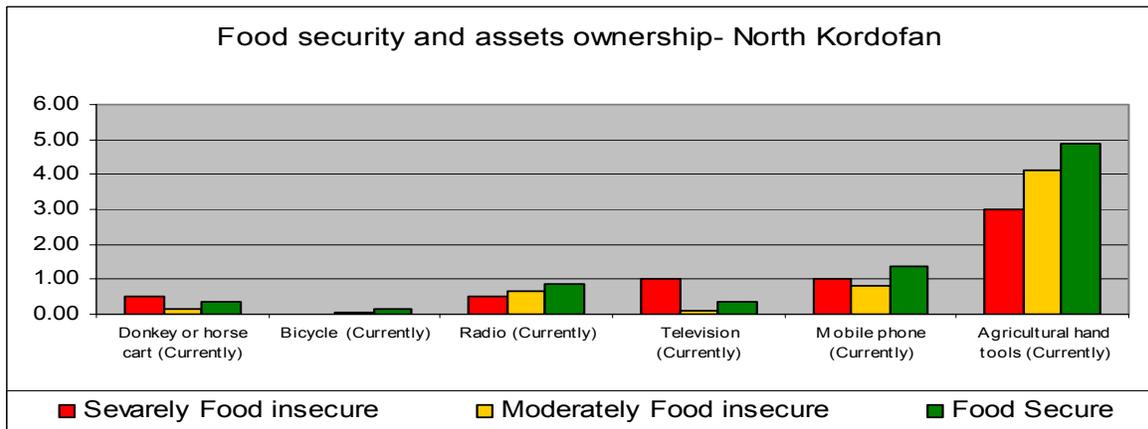
<sup>6</sup> Annual Needs and Livelihood Assessment, 2007, WFP

## 8.1. Profiling of Food insecure households

This analysis indicates that in urban areas, the gender of the household head has an effect on the household food security situation. Among female-headed households, 10 percent are severely food insecure while as many as 60 percent are moderately food insecure. This is significantly worse than for male-headed households in urban areas where as many as 63 percent are food secure. In rural areas, the gender of the household head does not seem to have the same impact on food security. This may be related to the type of income generating activities that are accessible to female-headed households there. Disability of the household head had no correlation with food insecurity and neither did the dependency ratio.

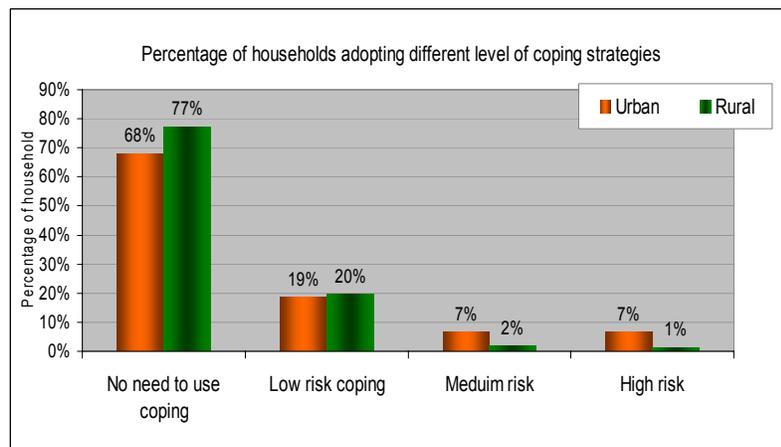


Asset ownership, and thus wealth, is somewhat related to food insecurity. There was a correlation between agricultural tools and food security.



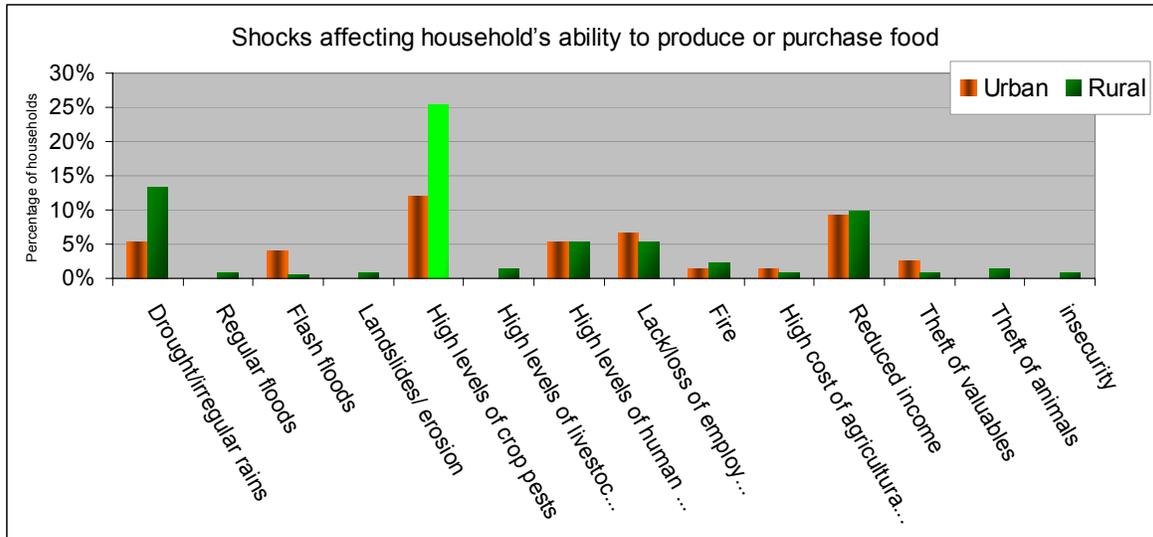
## 9. Coping Strategies

The coping strategy index is classified into four categories: 0 = no coping, 1-5 = low risk coping, 6-10 = medium risk coping and 11+ = high risk coping. The majority of households in North Kordofan are not engaged in any coping



strategies as they reported not having faced food shortages or lack of money to buy food in the week prior to the assessment. When comparing urban to rural households, a higher percentage of urban households have to engage in medium and high coping strategies.

The shocks experienced by the population in North Kordofan six months prior to the assessment are presented in the graph below. For the rural population, crop pests are by far the most experienced shock followed by irregular rains. However the shock that had the biggest impact on food supply was reduced income.



## 10. Scenarios

The most likely scenario for the coming months is built from a shock and opportunity exercise conducted during the one-day workshop with all stakeholders in El Obeid (annex 2) and includes the following shocks with their expected outcomes.

- Population movement as a result of referendum and conflict: An influx of IDPs is expected as a spill over from South Kordofan and Darfur, mainly due to referendum insecurity. It is also envisaged that some returnees will come from South Sudan. Both the IDPs and the returnees could have a negative impact on host communities in terms of resources available.

The UN contingency plan has allowed for an IDP influx to North Kordofan of 50,000 people in relation to the referendum.

- Cereal prices increase: Food prices normally increase between March to September as a result of the lean season when stocks are low. Despite the promise of a good harvest the sorghum prices are much higher than the five year average. It is expected that migration to the nearest town from rural areas will take place as one of the coping strategies. This will lead to the increased competition for scarce unskilled labour

opportunities. An underlying factor of availability and high prices is high post-harvest losses and poor storage facilities.

- **Conflict over resources:** This is mainly due to poor resource management, farm expansion for cash crops and large areas cultivated with Water Melon as strategic crop in water problematic areas. There are also water shortages in animal collection areas, in addition to the increase in the number of sheep and goats in the southern and north western areas.
- **Animal diseases:** Each year there are a number of animal disease outbreaks that have a negative effect on food security for pastoralists and farmers. A large proportion of farming households in North Kordofan have animals as part of their livelihood.
- **Environmental degradation:** This is a long standing problem in North Kordofan that is not only related to the coming months but is an issue that needs to be addressed as soon as possible. Conditions are worsening with a direct impact on food security.

## **11. Response and targeting options**

The list below underwent a SWOT analysis during the one-day work shop and is thus part of the overall recommendations to the humanitarian community and the government.

### Potential responses to high cereal prices:

- Advocate for tax reduction on food, taxes to be reviewed and reduced in order to attract and encourage traders to supply more to deficient markets.
- Strategic cereal reserve at Federal and State level to stabilize prices.
- Encourage establishment and construction of grain storage bank at village level to ensure increased availability of food.
- Increase cereal yield through use of improved seeds to increase surplus.
- Improve market infrastructure e.g. (construct roads to facilitate food movement).
- FFW, Voucher/Cash for work as other alternative source of food for the population during seasonal price hikes.
- Improve storage facilities through village grain banks that existed in the past with the help of CARE.

### Conflict over resources:

- Demarcate land use and livestock corridors.
- Develop a natural resources management strategy.
- Ensure good coverage of water points across animal routes.
- Activate local traditional mediators.

### Population movements (IDPs and Returnees)

- Provide life saving interventions for IDPs such as shelter, food water, medical care.
- Expand existing basic services in host communities.

### Animal disease outbreaks

- Provide mobile clinic and vaccinations for the animal health services.

### Environmental degradation

- Initiate tree planting through incentives-based scheme with communities.
- Initiate grass and range seed distribution for sand dune fixation and rehabilitate the vegetation cover in the affected area.
- Conduct an awareness campaign to prevent woodcutting for building and fuel.
- Encourage alternative income generating activities and income sources other than wood cutting.
- Promote fuel efficient stoves and gas instead of wood.
- Promote usage of mud for housing construction.
- Activate local laws to prohibit cutting of wood and overgrazing.

## **12. Recommendations**

Life saving interventions are needed for a maximum 50,000 IDPs for approximately two months in connection with the referendum and Darfur conflict.

Some 3,200 urban households in towns are severely food insecure and are mainly female-headed households. These targeted households could be assisted through vouchers, increasing their access to food through functioning urban markets.

Livelihood protection interventions are needed for approximately 200,000 households during the lean season in 2011. This should be done through self-targeting projects such as Food For Work in rural areas that are linked with environmental protection such as *hafir* rehabilitation as well as Food For Training (literacy classes and health/ nutrition awareness training). North Kordofan has a large Food For Education programme and school feeding reaches many moderately food insecure households with important support during difficult months.

## Annexes

### 1. Members of the assessment team:

1	Tagreed Ibrahim Salih	Humantrain Aid Commission
2	Asama El Kamil	Humantrain Aid Commission
3	Azhari Hanafi El Sheikh	State Ministry of Agricultural
4	El Tag Mohamed Hussein	State Ministry of Agricultural
5	Khalid Mohamed Adam	State Ministry of Health
6	El ameen Adam Osman	State Ministry of Health
7	Hind A/Rahman Ibrahim	WFP El Obeid SO
8	Mohamed Omer El Tigani	WFP El Obeid SO

### 2. North Kordofan seasonal calendar, Rainfall activities

<b>Seasons</b>	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Crops</b>												
Millet				Red	Red	Yellow	Pink	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Sorghum	Green				Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Green		Green	Green
Sesame		Green	Green	Green					Yellow			
W. Mellon				Green	Green	Green			Pink			
<b>Labour Availability</b>												
Agric labour				Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Green			
Migration	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple				Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple
Cleaning campaign							Blue	Blue	Blue			
<b>Self employment and Trade</b>												
Livestock sale					Low price						High price	
Petty trade	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple
Hunger season								Yellow	Yellow			
<b>Diseases</b>												
Malaria							Grey	Grey	Grey			
Diarrhoea							Cyan	Cyan	Cyan			
<b>Rain fall Pattern</b>					Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue			

**Legend of the Agric practices pattern**

 Land Preparation	 Dry Sowing	 Wet Sowing
 Weeding	 Green Harvest	 Harvest

## Annex 3

## FORECAST ANALYSIS

State: NORTH KORDOFAN					
Expected event	Recurrent/persistent or occasional	Probability of occurrence <i>1 = low</i> <i>5 = high</i> <i>or ongoing</i>	Expected time of occurrence	Scale of severity or benefit	Population group most affected/impacted
<b>Shocks</b>					
Drought	Recurrent	Ongoing	Rainy season	medium	Farmers, pastoralist
Crop pest	Recurrent	Ongoing	Rainy season	medium	farmers
Cereal price raise	Recurrent	4	Jan-Oct	high	Consumers especially poor HHs
Conflict over Resources	Recurrent	5	Rainy season	low	Local community
Population movements	Occasional	4	Jan-Dec 2011	medium	Host communities
Animal diseases	Occasional	3	April-June	medium	Pastoralist
Flash Floods	Occasional	1	Rainy season	low	Local communities
Loss of labour force (CPA & referendum)	Occasional	Ongoing	All year	medium	Farmers
<b>Opportunities</b>					
Good Cash crop harvest + price	Occasional	3	All year	Medium benefit	farmers
Animal price increase	Occasional	3	Oct-July	Medium benefit	pastoralist
Road constructions	Occasional	Ongoing	All year	High benefit	communities
Population movements= labour force	Occasional	4	Jan-Dec 2011	Medium	farmers



	فرد/ persons	فرد/ persons	Over 60 years	60 سنة فما فوق	currently live in your household? Total:       persons جملة الأفراد	
1.5	What is the residence status of the household? <b>CIRCLE ONLY ONE OPTION</b>	IDP in camp	1	نازحين في معسكر	ما هي حالة اقامة الأسرة؟ ضع دائرة لخيار واحد فقط	1.5
		IDP living in community for more than 5 years	2	نازحين خارج المعسكرات لأكثر من 5 سنين		
		IDP living in community for less than 5 years	3	نازحين خارج المعسكرات لأقل من 5 سنين		
		Refugees	4	لاجئين في معسكر		
		Resident	5	مقيمين		
		Returnees	6	عائدين		
		Nomad	7	(رحل)		
1.6	How many of your children aged 7-14 are enrolled in school? كم عدد أطفالك الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 7-14 مسجلين بالمدارس؟	Male       persons/فرد ذكر	Female       persons/فرد أنثى			
1.7	How many of your children aged 7-14 attended school for 20 days or more last month? كم عدد أطفالك الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 7-14 ذهبوا للمدرسة لمدة 20 يوما أو أكثر في الشهر الماضي؟	Male       persons/فرد ذكر	Female       persons/فرد أنثى			
<b>If one or more of children aged 7-14 is not enrolled in school, why not? Choose one reason!</b> إذا كان واحد أو أكثر من أطفالك الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 7-14 لا يذهب الى المدرسة، ماهو السبب؟ Use reply codes from the list below استخدم رموز الاجابة من القائمة أدناه				<b>Boys</b> أولاد	<b>Girls</b> بنات	
1.8	Child is sick or handicapped	1	الطفل مريض أو معاق			
	No boys-only/girls-only school	2	لا توجد مدرسة للأولاد فقط/للبنات فقط للأولاد			
	Can not pay school fees, text books, uniforms etc.	3	لا يستطيع دفع رسوم الدراسة، الكتب الدراسية، الزي المدرسي الخ.			
	School too far away	4	المدرسة بعيدة جدا			
	Inadequate school facilities	5	المرافق المدرسية غير كافية			
	Children must work at home	6	يجب على الأطفال العمل في البيت			
	Children must work outside home	7	يجب على الأطفال العمل خارج البيت			
	Education is not a priority	8	التعليم ليس أولوية			
	Early marriage	9	الزواج المبكر			

SECTION 2 – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND ANIMALS				القسم 4 ممتلكات و حيوانات الأسرة	
How many of the following items does your household own (in usable condition)? Read out each of the items below. Write "0" if not owned			كم من البنود التالية تمتلكها أسرته حاليا (في حالة قابلة للاستعمال) أقرأ البنود أدناه ، أكتب 0 في حالة عدم الملكية لأي بند		
		Currently	Same time last year		
2.1	Donkey or horse cart			كارو بحمار/حصان	2.1
2.2	Manual grinding mill			طاحونة يدوية	2.2
2.3	Bicycle			دراجة	2.3
2.4	Radio			راديو	2.4
2.5	Television			تلفزيون	2.5
2.6	Mosquito net			ناموسية	2.6
2.7	Mobile phone			تلفون جوال	2.7
2.8	Motorcycle/ricshah			الموتو/عربية /ركشة	2.8
2.9	Electric fan			مروحة كهربائية	2.9

2.10	Fridge	_____	_____	ثلاجة	2.10
2.11	Bed	_____	_____		2.11
2.12	Agricultural hand tools	_____	_____		2.12
2.13	Non-agricultural tools (mechanic etc)	_____	_____		2.13
<p>Does your family own any of the below animals? كم من الحيوانات التالية تمتلكها أسرتك؟</p> <p>Write 0 if not owned. اكتب 0 اذا كانت لا تمتلكها.</p>					
	2.14 Cattle أبقر	2.15 Horses حصين /Donkeys حمير	2.16 Sheep ضأن /Goats ماعز	2.17 Poultry دواجن	
A. Currently 0=No 1=Yes		_____	_____	_____	_____
B. Compared with same time last year More =1=أحسن Same=2=شبيهه Less =3=أسوأ		_____	_____	_____	_____

SECTION 3 – CROP PRODUCTION		القسم 3 – انتاج المحاصيل	
3.1	Has your household cultivated crops this rainy season?	= نعم = 1 = Yes No = 0 = لا ( )	هل زرت أسرتك المحاصيل هذا الخريف
3.2	If NO, what is the reason for not cultivating?	1: In security 2: no access to land 3: no inputs 4: not farmers 5: no/inadequate rainfall	_____ -- consider Arabic translation

Crop المحصول	Areas cultivated this season in Mukhamas المساحة المتوقع حصادها هذا الموسم بالمخمس	Area cultivated last year- Mukhamas المساحة المحصودة في الموسم السابق بالمخمس	Expected production this season by number of bags (90kg) الانتاج المتوقع هذا الموسم، جوال زنة 90 كجم	How many months will this last your family? كم عدد الشهور يكفي لاستهلاك الأسرة
3.3 Millet الدخن	_____ Mukhamas	_____ Mukh.	_____ bags	_____ Months
3.4 Sorghum الذرة	_____ Mukhamas	_____	_____ bags	_____ Months
3.5 Groundnuts الفول السوداني	_____ Mukhamas	_____	_____ bags	
3.6 Sesame السمسم	_____ Mukhamas	_____	_____ bags	
3.7 Cowpeas	_____ Mukhamas	_____	_____ bags	
3.8 Groundnuts	_____ Mukhamas	_____	_____ bags	

SECTION 4 - INCOME SOURCES			
<p>What are your main income sources for the household during the past 30 days?</p> <p>For the income sources mentioned, what is the relative contribution of each activity to total income of the household during the past 30 days?</p> <p>Use proportional piling or 'divide the pie' method</p>		<p>_____</p> <p>بالنسبة لمصادر دخل الأسرة المذكورة كل نشاط من الدخل الكلي ؟ استخدم طريقة التمثيل النسبي او طريقة البايانق</p>	
1	Sale of cereals (sorghum, millet)	_____ %	بيع الحبوب الغذائية ( ذرة/ دخن )
2	Sale of other crops and products (vegetables, groundnuts, tobacco, watermelon, sesame etc.)	_____ %	بيع محاصيل ومنتجات اخرى ( خضروات ، فول سوداني تمباك ، بطيخ )
3	Sale of livestock and animal products	_____ %	بيع الماشية والمنتجات الحيوانية )

4	Remittances	_____ %	حوالات	4
5	Renting out Donkey Cart	_____ %	تأجير الكوارو	5
6	Gifts from family/relatives	_____ %	مساعدة من اسرة / اقارب	6
7	Agricultural waged labour	_____ %	عمالة زراعية باجر	7
8	Salaried work (teacher, government employee etc)	_____ %	عمالة بمرتب	8
9	Skilled labour (mechanic, barber, carpenter etc)	_____ %	عمالة مهرة	9
10	Wheal Barrow (driving Trolley)	_____ %	درداقات/ بروينات فى الأسواق	10
11	Domestic labour	_____ %	عمالة فى البيوت	11
12	Brick Making	_____ %	عمال الكماين	12
13	Construction	_____ %	عمال مبانى	13
14	Porter	_____ %	العتالة	14
15	Selling Water	_____ %	بيع الماء/الخراجه	15
16	Tea Seller, catering	_____ %	بيع الشاى والأكل	16
17	Kiosk	_____ %	دكان صغير/كنتين	17
18	Ricksha Driver	_____ %	قيادة الركشامات والتيكو	18
19	Sales of handicraft	_____ %	بيع منتجات يدوية	19
20	Sales of firewood or grass	_____ %	بيع حطب وقود وقش	20
21	Sale of Charcoal	_____ %	بيع الفحم	21
22	Other petty trade	_____ %	تجارة هامشية ، اعمال صغيرة مثال الكماين	22
23	Brewing	_____ %		23
24	Other (specify _____)	_____ %	أخرى - حدد	24
<b>Total=100%</b>				

## SECTION 5 – EXPENDITURES

**In the Past 30 days** how much money have you spent to acquire each of the following **food** for your family consumption?

ما هو المال الذي صرفته على الأطعمة التالية لاستهلاك الأسرة خلال الثلاثين يوما الماضية؟

If not bought: write 0 Round up the figures (no decimals)		بالجنيه الجديد كم صرف في الـ 30 يوما الماضية <b>In SDG spent last 30 days</b>	إذا لم تصرف: اكتب 0 اكتب الأرقام لأقرب رقم صحيح
5.1	Cereals (sorghum, millet, maize, wheat)	_____	5.1 الحبوب الغذائية (ذرة / دخن / ذرة شامية / قمح)
5.2	Cooking oil	_____	5.2 زيت طعام
5.3	Meat/eggs/fish	_____	5.3 لحم / بيض / سمك
5.4	Groundnuts/beans/pulses	_____	5.4 فول سوداني / بقوليات
5.5	Sugar	_____	5.5 سكر
5.6	Milk/yoghurt/cheese	_____	5.6 لبن / زبادي / جبنة
5.7	Fruit and vegetables (dry or fresh)	_____	5.7 فواكه وخضروات جافة أو طازجة
5.8	Cooked/processed food	_____	5.8 الأغذية المطبوخة/جاهزة

5.9	Drinking water	_____		5.9
5.10	Other foods (bread, coffee, tea, pasta etc.)	_____	مواد غذائية اخرى ( خبز، قهوة / شاي / مكرونة الخ )	5.10
In the past 30 days how much money have you spent to acquire each of the following items or services? Write 0 if no expenditure		في الشهر المنصرم كم من النقود صرفتها للحصول على السلع والخدمات التالية. سجل صفر إذا لم يكن هناك نفود صرفت		
SDG بالجنيه				
5.11	Working equipment, tools, seeds etc.	_____	معدات زراعية و تقاري	5.11
5.12	Hiring labor	_____	إستئجار عمالة	5.12
5.13	Medical expenses, health care	_____	مصاريف رعاية صحية	5.13
5.14	Education (school fees, uniforms etc.)	_____	(مصاريف التعليم (رسوم مدرسية و الزي)	5.14
5.15	Clothing, shoes	_____	ملابس و أحذية	5.15
5.16	Veterinary expenses	_____	تكاليف رعاية بيطرية	5.16
5.17	Animal feed, fodder	_____	علف للماشيه	5.17
5.18	Firewood, charcoal, gas ( fuel for cooking)	_____	حطب الوقود /فحم و غاز ( ووقود الطبخ)	5.18
5.19	Celebrations, social events, funerals, weddings etc.	_____	الإحتفالات، المناسبات الإجتماعية، العزاء، و حفلات الزواج	5.19
5.20	Fines, Taxes	_____	غرامات أو الضرائب	5.20
5.21	Repayment of debts	_____	سداد ديون	5.21
5.22	Construction, house repair	_____	إنشاء أو صيانة المنزل	5.22
5.23	Milling	_____	الطحن	5.23
5.24	Transportation, communication	_____	/	5.24
5.25	House rent	_____	ايجار منزل	5.25
5.26	Gifts, sharing of resources	_____	هدايا، مشاركة الموارد	5.26
5.27	Soap	_____		5.27
5.28	All other items and services	_____	كافة البنود والخدمات الأخرى	5.28
<b>Bartering</b> – ask the household if <b>any bartering</b> took place in the last 30 days.				
If yes, ask the household to list the items that were bartered, and then try to estimate together the monetary value of these items in pounds				
5.29	Estimated value of all bartered goods last 30 days	_____	SDG	

SECTION 6. FOOD CONSUMPTION		9- استهلاك الغذاء			
How many days in the past 7 days has your household eaten the following food items, and what was the main source of each food item consumed ASK LINE BY LINE FOR EACH ITEM BOTH QUESTIONS Write 0 for foods not eaten over the last 7 days Use codes below for the food sources - If there are several sources for a same food, indicate the main source		التاليه الأاطعمة أسرتك أكلت السبتي الأيام عدد كم مصادر هي وما الماضي الأسبوع في هو المصدر الرئيسي لكل طعام مستهلك؟ اسأل السؤالين لكل بند على حدة؟ أكتب (0) في الصندوق المقابل للطعام الذي لم يتم أكله خلال ال7 أيام الماضية أستخدم الرموز أدناه لمصادر الطعام ، إذا كانت المصادر متعددة لنفس الطعام أذكر المصدر الرئيسي			
Food items	المصدر الاساسي للطعام (من أين تحصلت عليه) ادخل رمزاً للطعام من القائمة أدناه b) Main food source (Where do you get it from?) Insert code from below	عدد الايام التي أكل فيها الطعام في الاسبوع الماضي (0-7)	a) Number of days when the food was eaten last week (0 to 7)	نوع الطعام	
6.1	Sorghum	_____	_____	ذرة	6.1
6.2	Millet	_____	_____	دخن	6.2
6.3	Other cereals (wheat, maize etc.) and bread	_____	_____	حبوب أخرى (قمح / ذرة / شامية، الخ) و رغيف	6.3
6.4	Groundnuts, beans, lentils (pulses)	_____	_____	فول سوداني، لوبيا، عدس (بقوليات)	6.4
6.5	Meat, chicken etc. including dried meat and fish	_____	_____	لحم / دجاج ، الخ، بما في ذلك اللحم و السمك الناشف	6.5
6.6	Milk (including powder milk), yoghurt, cheese, etc	_____	_____	لبن (بما في ذلك اللبن	6.6

				الجاف)، زبادي / جبنة .. الخ	
6.7	Eggs	__	__	بيض	6.7
6.8	Fruits (including common wild types)	__	__	فاكهة (بما في ذلك الفواكه البرية)	6.8
6.9	Fresh vegetables (okra, tomatoes, onions, cowpea, girgir, jews mallow, etc. including wild varieties)	__	__	خضروات طازجة (بامية، طماطم، بصل، لوبيا بلدية، جرجير، الخيزاز، الخ بما في ذلك الأنواع البرية)	6.9
6.10	Dry vegetables (okra, tomatoes, onions, etc)	__	__	خضروات جافة (حاجات ملاح) ويكة / صلصة ناشفة / بصل ناشف	6.10
6.11	Cooking oil/fats	__	__	زيت طعام / دهون	6.11
6.12	Sugar	__	__	سكر	6.12
<p>1 = Own production (crops, animals)  2 = Purchase on market, shop etc.  3 = Hunting, fishing, gathering  4 = Received in-kind against labor or against other items  5 = Borrowed  6 = Gift of food from family/relatives  7 = Food aid (NGOs, WFP)</p>			<p>1 = من إنتاجه الشخصي (محاصيل / ماشية )  2 = شراء من السوق / دكان ... الخ  3 = صيد / صيد سمك / جمع  4 = أجر عيني نظير عمل / أو أي بند آخر  5 = إستلاف  6 = هدية في شكل طعام من العائلة أو الأقارب  7 = إعانة ( منظمات / برنامج الغذاء العالمي )</p>		
6.13	Yesterday, how many times did old children and adults - <u>5 years or older</u> - in this household eat? كم مرة أكل الأطفال والكبار في سن 5 وما فوق في هذا الأسرة أم		__  times		مرات
6.14	Yesterday, how many times did the young children - <u>under 5 years</u> - in this household eat? كم مرة أكل الأطفال الصغار - تحت سن الخامسة - في هذه الأسرة أمس؟		__  times		مرات

**SECTION 7 – FOOD AID AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

**القسم 7 إعانة وإعانات إنسانية أخرى**

7.1 Has any of your household members received any food assistance in the past 3 months? 1 = Yes 0= No				
1.	Food for Work	__		
2.	Food for Training	__		
3.	General Food Distribution	__		
4.	School Feeding	__		
5.	Seed distribution	__		
6.	Agricultural tools	__		
7.	Mosquito nets	__		
8.	Veterinary assistance	__		

**SECTION 8 – COPING STRATEGIES**

**القسم 8 - استراتيجيات**

8.1 In the past 7 days were there times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food?	1 = Yes نعم	0= No (Go to Section 8.3)	في الشهر الماضي، هل مررت بفترات لم يكن لديك غذاء كافي أو مال لشراء إحتياجاتك؟
8.2 If yes, how often has your household had to:	Number of days in the past 30 days: 0-7		كم يوم قمتم بالتالي للتعامل مع هذا الموقف؟
1. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?	__		1. الأاعتماد على أطعمة غير مفضلة أو رخيصة
2. Eat borrowed food or borrowed money to purchase food?	__		2. نستهلك طعام أو نقود لشراء الطعام
3. Rely on help from friends or relatives (musaada)	__		3 نعتمد على الأصدقاء و الأقرباء
4. Limit portion size at mealtimes?	__		4. نقتل كمية الأكل في كل وجبة
5. Restrict consumption for adults in order for small children to eat?	__		5 الكبار ياكلون كميات أقل لتوفير أكل للأطفال

6. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?	__	6. تقليل عدد الوجبات في اليوم
---	----	-------------------------------

8.3 In the past 6 months did your household experience any of the below shocks?	1. Rank the three shocks 1 = most important 2 = second 3 = less important	2. Did the shock reduce your household's ability to produce or purchase food?	11.3 Arabic translation
a. Drought/irregular rains	__	__	
b. regular floods	__	__	
c. flash floods	__	__	
d. landslides/errrosion	__	__	
e. severely high levels of crop pests and disease	__	__	
f. severely high levels of livestock diseases	__	__	
g. Unusually high levels of human disease	__	__	
h. Lack or loss of employment	__	__	
i. Fire	__	__	
j. High cost of agricultural inputs	__	__	
k. Reduced income	__	__	
l. theft of money/valuables	__	__	
m. theft of animals	__	__	
n. conflict/insecurity	__	__	

### Section 9- Child feeding and health (ONLY FOR CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS)

Please tell me everything that [NAME] ate yesterday during the day or night (whether at home or outside the home). Think about when [NAME] first woke up yesterday. Did [NAME] eat anything at that time?

**Yesterday, during the day or night, did [NAME] drink/eat any (FOOD GROUP ITEMS)?**

Write '1' if respondent says YES, '0' if NO in the box below.

Use the same coding for children as in the table above.

Food items	First child:  __   __  months	Second child:  __   __  months	Third child:  __   __  months
Grains, roots and tubers (sorghum, millet, wheat, CSB, potatoes)			
Legumes and nuts (pulses, beans, lentils, nuts)			
Dairy products (milk, yoghurt, cheese)			
Fresh animal flesh (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)			
Eggs			
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables (carrots, sweet potatoes, capsicum pepper (red), mangoes, pumpkin, Girgir, tomato)			
Other fruits and vegetables (banana, watermelon, lettuce, grapes, lemon/lime, orange, grapefruit)			
Breast milk			

	First child	Second child	Third child
Has [NAME] had any illness in the last 2 weeks?	___	___	___
Codes: 0=None, 1=Diarrhoea – any episode of more than three (liquid-like) stools per day, 2=ARI – any episode with associated fever and cough at least one of the following signs: sputum, wheezing. 3=Fever, 4=Measles			

SECTION 10 – CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION		القسم 10 – قياس المواك (محيط منتصف الذراع العلوي)
Please measure MUAC on all children of the age of 6 months to less than 5 years (59 Months) in the household.		أرجو إجراء قياس (المواك) لكل الأطفال الموجودين بالأسرة من عمر 12 شهر وحتى 59 شهراً (أي دون 5 سنوات)
a) Age of child عمر الطفل	b) MUAC measurement قياس (المواك)	c) Was the child enrolled in Supplementary/Therapeutic Feeding program in the last month? Yes = 1=نعم No = 0=لا في خلال الشهر الماضي ، هل تم إدراج طفل ضمن برنامج التغذية الإضافية / العلاجية ؟ نعم (1) ، لا (0)
10.1  __ __  months شهر	ملم  __ __  mm	__
10.2  __ __  months شهر	ملم  __ __  mm	__
10.3  __ __  months شهر	ملم  __ __  mm	__