## SUDAN FOOD SECURITY UPDATE
### FEBRUARY 2012

<table>
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<th>Region</th>
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| North Darfur    | - For all markets in the state, the price of one sack of millet (100 kg) has increased 70% to 270 SDG compared to February 2011.  
- Sorghum prices are 26% higher compared to February 2011.  
- The preliminary findings from the post harvest assessment indicate a cereal deficit of 144,000 MT in 2012. The final results have not yet been endorsed by the State authorities. |
| West Darfur     | - Compared to January 2012, cereal prices have increased in Geneina market. In February 2012, the price of one bag of sorghum (90 kg) was 17% higher than prices last month and 40% higher compared to February 2011.  
- Groundnuts price has maintained an upward trend in all main markets in West Darfur. The price of oil is now 190-195 SDG for one 16 kg jerrican.  
- Cereal prices are expected to continue to rise during the post harvest period and into the lean period. |
| South Darfur    | - In February 2012, sorghum prices are 12% higher compared to January 2012, and 40% higher compared to February 2011.  
- The 2011 total millet and sorghum production was 54% lower than last year based on estimates from the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission.  
- Rising food prices are having an impact on access to food for poor households. |
| White Nile      | - In February 2012, cereal prices have been stable, but much higher compared to February 2011. The average price of a bag of sorghum (90 kg) sack is now 135 SDG compared to 100 SDG same month last year.  
- Livestock prices continue to increase during February 2012.  
- Population movement across the Sudan - South Sudan border has continued during February. |
| Blue Nile       | - Cereal prices and other food commodity prices remain high in the Damazine market.  
- Insecurity, lack of access to production areas and limited production is expected to have a negative effect on crop supply to the markets.  
- The general security situation in Blue Nile remains calm, but unpredictable. |
| South Kordofan  | - State Ministry of Agriculture’s crop cutting survey found that cultivated area under traditional farming is 49% lower compared to last year.  
- Compared to January 2012, sorghum prices have increased by 12%, while goat prices have decreased by 5 percent.  
- Compared to last season, smaller quantities of cereals are available in the markets. This is due to the smaller cultivated areas and insecurity. |
| North Kordofan  | - Compared to January 2012, prices have increased in February 2012. Prices for sorghum have increased by 10%, millet 4% and groundnuts 77 percent.  
- Livestock prices have also gone up, with a 76% price increase for goats, and 39% for sheep in El Obeid Markets.  
- Strategic Reserve Corporation has allocated 4000 MT to be distributed in the state.  
- State Ministry of Agriculture (SMoA) and WFP have agreed to conduct a Comprehensive Food Security Assessment in March 2012. |
| Red Sea         | - In February 2012, sorghum prices have doubled compared to February 2011.  
- Compared to February 2011, the price of goats (medium size) has decreased by 22 percent.  
- WFP-supported legislation to ban the production of non-iodized salt is progressing well. |
| Kassala         | - Cereal prices continue to increase in all markets in the state in the post harvest period.  
- About 15,000 sacks of sorghum were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture as a response to the low sorghum production last season. |
**Sudan Food Security Update: NORTH DARFUR**

**Updated February 2012**

### Highlights
- For all markets in the state, the price of one sack of millet (100 kg) has increased 70% to 270 SDG compared to February 2011.
- Sorghum prices are 26% higher compared to February 2011.
- The preliminary findings from the post harvest assessment indicate a cereal deficit of 144,000 MT in 2012. The final results have not yet been endorsed by the State authorities.

### Table

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<td>• The final results of the post harvested have not yet been endorsed by the State authorities.</td>
<td>• This post harvest period is atypical, with low supply of cereals and high cereal prices in all the markets in the state.</td>
<td>• In all markets in the state, the price of one sack of millet (100 kg) is 270 SDG, which is a 70% increase over that of February 2011.</td>
<td>• NTR</td>
<td>• A rapid market assessment is underway, covering the three locations where WFP is implementing food vouchers programmes; Fasher town camps (Abushouk &amp; El Salam), Saraf Omra and Kebkabiya.</td>
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<td>• The preliminary findings indicate a cereal deficit of 144,000 MT in 2012.</td>
<td>• Currently traders are bringing smaller amounts of cereals from South Darfur, Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra to Fasher markets.</td>
<td>• Sorghum prices are 26% higher compared to February 2011.</td>
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<td>• Only 500 MT of sorghum has been provided as market intervention by state authorities to date.</td>
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<td>• Localities of Fasher, Dar El Salam and Kutum are facing substantial cereal deficits.</td>
<td>• This increased supply from outside has not had a notable effect on cereal prices and availability in Fasher market.</td>
<td>• Livestock prices remain high and stable, and the supply has been stable.</td>
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<td>• Round 12 of the FSMS will begin in March 2012.</td>
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<td>• Smaller production deficits are found in other producing areas such as Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra localities.</td>
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<td>• The expectation of oversupply of animals due to poor pasture and shortage of drinking water has not yet materialized.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Tribal tensions in Dar El Salam and Kalimendo localities continue to result in IDP movements to Zam zam camp and Fasher town. In the last week of February 2012, Zam zam camp has received more than 300 households, according to sources in the camp.</td>
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<td>• The study concludes that Kutum and Fasher localities will be totally dependent on supplies from Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra.</td>
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**Sudan Food Security Update: WEST DARFUR**

**Updated February 2012**

**Highlights**
- Compared to January 2012, cereal prices have increased in Geneina market. In February 2012, the price of one bag of sorghum (90 kg) was 17% higher than prices last month and 40% higher compared to February 2011.
- Groundnuts price has maintained an upward trend in all main markets in West Darfur. The price of oil is now 190-195 SDG for one 16 kg jerrican.
- Cereal prices are expected to continue to rise during the post harvest period and into the lean period.

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<td>• The post harvest assessment (PHA) report is finalized, but not yet circulated to stakeholders.</td>
<td>• February food distributions were completed in West Darfur. 5,218 MT of food were distributed to 539,325 beneficiaries through General Food Distribution.</td>
<td>• Compared to January 2012, cereal prices have increased in Geneina market. In February 2012, the price of one bag of sorghum (90 kg) is 17% higher than prices last month and 40% higher compared to February 2011.</td>
<td>• International Medical Corps (IMC) released the preliminary findings of December 2011 nutrition survey carried out in Um Kher, Um Dukhun and Mukjar sites.</td>
<td>• Cereal prices are expected to continue to rise during the post harvest period and lean period.</td>
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<td>• In February 2012, WFP and the State Ministry of Agriculture organized the Connecting Farmers to Markets evaluation workshop in El Geneina.</td>
<td>• 10,646 beneficiaries received food vouchers in Sultan house IDP camp.</td>
<td>• In other main markets in Habila and Mukjar sorghum and millet prices have remained stable compared to January 2012.</td>
<td>• The results indicate an improvement in nutrition situation in the three locations. GAM was found to be 13.2% in Mukjar, 11.7% Um Kher and 11.2% in Um Dukhun.</td>
<td>• WFP participated in an introductory meeting with the State Ministry of Agriculture and partners from the Food and Livelihood Sector (FSL).</td>
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<td>• The meeting was attended by Bank of Khartoum, Savings and Social Development Bank, Zakat Chamber and representatives from 21 of the 26 farmers associations.</td>
<td>• Groundnuts prices have maintained an upward trend in all main markets in West Darfur. The price of oil is now 190-195 SDG for one 16 kg jerrican.</td>
<td>• In other main markets in Habila and Mukjar sorghum and millet prices have remained stable compared to January 2012.</td>
<td>• Help Age International (HAI) carried out nutrition screening for elderly people in El Geneina IDP camps.</td>
<td>• The Minister emphasized collaboration in implementing agriculture projects in supporting farmers in return locations or in rural communities.</td>
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<td>• The meeting discussed achievements and challenges in 2011 and planning for 2012.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Groundnuts prices have maintained an upward trend in all main markets in West Darfur. The price of oil is now 190-195 SDG for one 16 kg jerrican.</td>
<td>• A total 450 persons (133 male and 317 female) were identified as moderately malnourished and referred to nutrition feeding programmes.</td>
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Sudan Food Security Update: SOUTH DARFUR
Updated February 2012

Highlights

• In February 2012, sorghum prices are 12% higher compared to January 2012, and 40% higher compared to February 2011.
• The 2011 total millet and sorghum production was 54% lower than last year based on estimates from the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission.
• Rising food prices are having an impact on access to food for poor households.

Rainfall/Agriculture Situation

• Overall, the cereal harvest is poor due to uneven distribution of rainfall.
• Poor rainfall at the start of the cropping season reduced the total area cultivated and caused lower yields.
• The Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission report indicates that overall millet and sorghum production is 285 MT, (118 MT of millet, 167 MT of sorghum). This is a 54% decrease compared to last year’s harvest.
• The post-harvest report has not been released due to the recent division of states and its implications on movements within the state government.

Food Availability

• Cereal supplies to the markets (millet & sorghum) are insufficient.
• Farmers are mainly relying on sale of groundnuts.
• The Agricultural Bank of Sudan has injected extra quantities of millet in Nyala market to bridge the gap and stabilize the cereal prices.

Food Access/Prices

• Rising food prices are having an impact on access to food for poor households.
• In February 2012, sorghum prices are 12% higher compared to January 2012, and 40% higher compared to February 2011.
• Ground nut prices in February 2012 are 8% lower compared to January 2012, but 77% higher compared to February 2011.
• The terms of trade (ToT) between goat and sorghum in the Nyala market has decreased in February 2012 compared to January 2012 and is lower than the five-year average.

Nutrition, Health and Food Utilization

• State Ministry of Health and INGOs carried out nutrition assessments in Alsalam, Otash and Kass camps to monitor the nutritional situation after the harvest season. Primary results not yet been released.

Comments

• The food security situation is expected to deteriorate as a result of last year’s poor harvest, and low cereal production, leading to rising food prices.
• Consequently, the number of food insecure people might increase during the year.
Sudan Food Security Update: WHITE NILE
Updated February 2012

### Highlights
- In February 2012, cereal prices have been stable, but much higher compared to February 2011. The average price of a bag of sorghum (90 kg) sack is now 135 SDG compared to 100 SDG same month last year.
- Livestock prices continue to increase during February 2012.
- Population movement across the Sudan - South Sudan border has continued during February.

### Rainfall /Agriculture Situation
- According to the State Ministry of Agriculture, cereal production is estimated to be 1355 MT, which is described to be below average.
- Late rains and major dry spells are the main reasons behind the poor production.
- Total cultivated area this season was approximately 2.4 million feddan, with the majority used for cereal production (1.9 million Feddans).

### Food Availability
- Availability of staple food commodities is good in the main markets in the state.
- Grain flow to the state markets is mainly from within the state, where the harvesting has recently been completed.
- WFP is distributing GFD to the returnees transiting White Nile state on their way to South Sudan.
- During February 2012, 7,367 individuals received food assistance and approximately 114,000 MTs of assorted food items was distributed.

### Food Access/Prices
- In February 2012, cereal prices have been stable, but much higher compared to February 2011.
- The average price of a bag of sorghum (90 kg) sack is now 135 SDG compared to 100 SDG same month last year.
- Livestock prices continue to increase during February 2012, which is mainly due to the lack of supply to the main markets.
- Lack of fodder due to poor pasture conditions has become a major constraint for animal breeders.

### Nutrition, Health and Food Utilization
- During February 2012, no nutrition assessments or interventions were carried out.
- The State Ministry of Health is the only actor in the field of nutrition in the state.

### Comments
- Population movement across the Sudan - South Sudan border is ongoing.
- According to HAC in White Nile, the number of northern returnees from South Sudan to the state has reached 52,300 people, accommodated in Alsalam and Aljabalain bordering localities.
- In addition, approximately 11,000 people travelling from Sudan to South Sudan are stranded at Kosti returnee way station, waiting for transportation.
**Sudan Food Security Update: BLUE NILE STATE**
*Updated February 2012*

**Highlights**
- Cereal prices and other food commodity prices remain high in the Damazine market.
- Insecurity, lack of access to production areas and limited production is expected to have a negative effect on crop supply to the markets.
- The general security situation in Blue Nile remains calm, but unpredictable.

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| • Crop production estimated to be within the average range (sorghum is 200 kgs/feddan). Insecurity, lack of access to production areas and limited production is expected to have a negative effect on crop supply to the markets. | • The low crop production and limited food availability in the State is attributed to the following factors:  
  - Farming costs were higher compared to last cropping season.  
  - Insecurity problems were the main reason for no harvesting in some areas.  
  - Other areas were affected by nomads’ animals.  
  - Some areas suffered from shortage of rains, other areas were affected by floods. | • Food commodity prices remain high.  
• In February 2012, the price of one bag (90 kg) of sorghum was 140 SDG, compared to 70 SDG in February 2011.  
• Cereal prices in February 2012 are still increasing  
• Livestock prices remain high in February 2012.  
• There has been a significant increase in cash crop prices. | • No nutrition assessments have been done.  
• In Damazine, 555 institutional feeding patients (TB & HIV/AIDS) were supported with 12.25 Mt of pulses. | • The general security situation in Blue Nile remains calm, but unpredictable.  
• The prevalence of insecurity, especially surrounding Bau and Kurmuk localities, may worsen the food security situation in Blue Nile State in the coming months. |
## Sudan Food Security Update: SOUTH KORDOFAN

**Updated February 2012**

### Highlights
- State Ministry of Agriculture’s crop cutting survey found that cultivated area under traditional farming is 49% lower compared to last year.
- Compared to January 2012, sorghum prices have increased by 12%, while goat prices have decreased by 5 percent.
- Compared to last season, smaller quantities of cereals are available in the markets. This is due to the smaller cultivated areas and insecurity.

### Agriculture Situation
- According to the Crop Cutting report from State Ministry of Agriculture, the main problems this agricultural season were lack of agricultural extension services, lack of agricultural credit, insecurity and pests and diseases.
- Furthermore, the survey found that cultivated area under traditional farming is 49% lower compared to last year.

### Food Availability
- Compared to last season, smaller quantities of cereals are available in the markets. This is due to the smaller cultivated areas and insecurity.

### Food Access/Prices
- Compared to January 2012, sorghum prices have increased by 12%, while goat prices have decreased by 5 percent.
- Continuous food price increases makes food access very difficult for poor families.

### Nutrition, Health and Food Utilization
- NTR

### Comments
- HAC, SRC, WFP and MOSW conducted a rapid assessment and verification exercise for IDPs inside Kadugli town. The assessment found 16,710 IDPs eligible for food distributions.
- HAC in South Kordofan organized a joint rapid assessment in 12 accessible localities in the state.
## Sudan Food Security Update: NORTH KORDOFAN

**Updated February 2012**

### Highlights
- Compared to January 2012, prices have increased in February 2012. Prices for sorghum have increased by 10%, millet 4% and groundnuts 77 percent.
- Livestock prices have also gone up, with a 76% price increase for goats, and 39% for sheep in El Obeid Markets.
- Strategic Reserve Corporation has allocated 4000 MT to be distributed in the state.
- State Ministry of Agriculture (SMoA) and WFP have agreed to conduct a Comprehensive Food Security Assessment in March 2012.

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<td>The State Ministry of Agriculture (SMoA) and WFP have agreed to conduct a Comprehensive Food Security Assessment in March 2012.</td>
<td>Strategic Reserve Corporation has allocated 4000 MT of sorghum to be distributed in the state. The sorghum will be going into the market in an effort to stabilize prices.</td>
<td>Compared to January 2012, prices have increased in February 2012. Prices on sorghum have increased by 10%, millet 4% and groundnuts 77%. Livestock prices have also gone up, with a 76% price increase for goats, and 39% for sheep in El Obeid Markets.</td>
<td>NTR</td>
<td>State Steering Committee (SSC) for development projects conducted two meetings with the partners to discuss: - Classification of areas and localities per vulnerability - Distribution of WFP food and other partner assistance based on this classification. Highly vulnerable areas will receive assistance during 1st quarter and less vulnerable in second and 3rd quarter. WFP El Obeid Sub Office participated in a workshop organized by SMoA in coordination with Agric Research Cooperation (ARC) to discuss how to increase crops production and productivity.</td>
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Sudan Food Security Update: RED SEA
Updated February 2012

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<td>• In February 2012, sorghum prices have doubled compared to February 2011.</td>
<td>No major coastal winter rainfall has been reported in the rural areas of Red Sea except sporadic rains in the southern parts of the state (Agig locality).</td>
<td>WFP has distributed 95 MT of assorted food commodities under Food for Education (FFE).</td>
<td>In February 2012, sorghum prices have doubled compared to February 2011.</td>
<td>WFP-supported legislation to ban the production of non-iodized salt is progressing well.</td>
<td>Food security and market price monitoring is being conducted on a weekly basis.</td>
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<td>• Compared to February 2011, the price of goats (medium size) has decreased by 22 percent.</td>
<td>According to information from State Ministry of Agriculture, production per feddan of cereals in Delta Tokar is expected to be 50% less compared to last year harvest.</td>
<td>The price increase could be attributed to many interrelated factors:</td>
<td>Compared to February 2011, the price of goats (medium size) has decreased by 22 percent.</td>
<td>No major seasonal movement of herd from one locality to another has been reported.</td>
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<td>• WFP-supported legislation to ban the production of non-iodized salt is progressing well.</td>
<td>However, a significant harvesting of vegetables (tomatoes, cucumber and water melon) is ongoing in Delta Tokar.</td>
<td>- Global increase in food prices</td>
<td>Prices of animals are expected to further decrease with the upcoming summer season.</td>
<td>The planned F2M loans disbursement has not started due to shortage of rainfalls in the planned targeted areas. The WFP allocated/approved funds for this project were not utilized.</td>
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<td>Following the flood 2011/2012 in Khor Arab of Haya locality, the farmers have completed the planting.</td>
<td>- Last year’s poor harvest in Gedarif which is the main supplier of sorghum to Red Sea State markets.</td>
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<td>- Compared to February 2011, the price of goats (medium size) has decreased by 22 percent.</td>
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<td>- Prices of animals are expected to further decrease with the upcoming summer season.</td>
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### Sudan Food Security Update: KASSALA
#### Updated February 2012

**Highlights**
- Cereal prices continue to increase in all markets in the state in the post harvest period.
- About 15,000 sacks of sorghum were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture as a response to the low sorghum production last season.

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| • The Crop and Food Supply Assessment indicate a poor harvest, particularly for cereals.  
  • The very low and unevenly distributed rainfall is the main reason behind the poor harvest.  
  • Prices of dry grass have doubled. | • This post harvest period is atypical, with low supply of cereals and high cereal prices in all the markets in the state  
  • Due to lack of rain, the nomad community has limited access to food and pasture. | • Cereal prices continue to increase in all markets in the state in the post harvest period.  
  • About 15,000 sacks of sorghum were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture as a response to the low sorghum production last season. | • NTR | • NTR |