



# Food Security Monitoring

## South Darfur, Sudan, November 2015

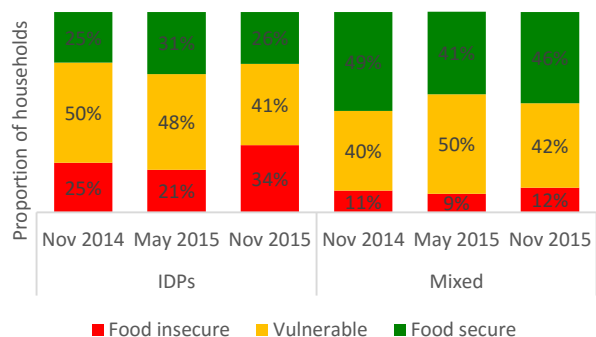


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food security analysis

### Summary

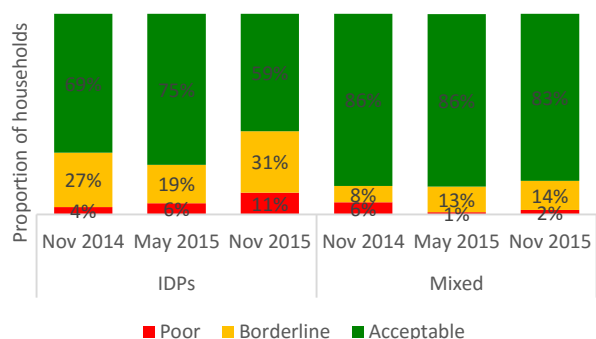
One third of sampled IDP households were found to be food insecure, a substantial deterioration compared to previous rounds of monitoring (May 2015 and November 2014). The main drivers of food insecurity included the poor growing season which created fewer-than-average labour opportunities in the agricultural sector, combined with steadily increasing prices. Food security levels among sampled households in mixed communities remained largely unchanged.

### Food Security



Household food security deteriorated among IDP communities compared to May 2015 (the most recent round of monitoring) and compared to November 2014 (the comparable time last year). Mixed communities were largely unchanged. More than one third of IDP households were food insecure. Among households in mixed communities, food security was less prevalent, with just over 10 percent being food insecure. Generally, households in mixed communities tend to have better access to livelihood opportunities compared to camp-based IDPs.

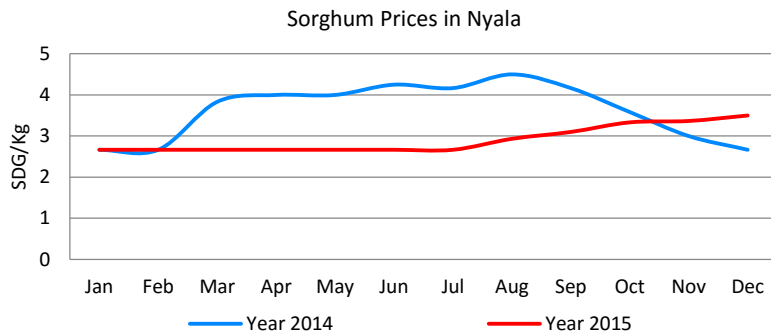
### Household Food Consumption



Household dietary diversity and food frequency for IDPs in camps worsened in November 2015 compared to the previous rounds. The proportion of IDP households that experienced poor consumption increased and only 59 percent were found to have acceptable food consumption. The level food consumption among households in mixed communities were largely unchanged, with a large majority reporting acceptable food consumption. The deterioration among IDPs was believed to be linked with limited agricultural production, high dependency on the market and relatively high food prices.

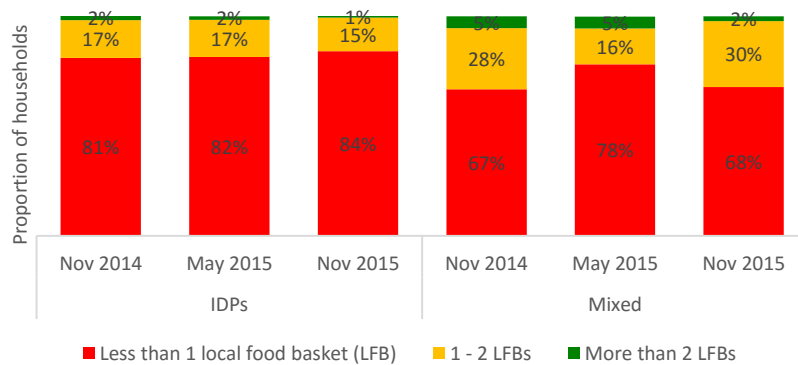
## Market Prices

Sorghum prices in Nyala had in December 2015 been increasing for months, during a time of the year when sorghum prices are typically in decline (see 2014 price trend in the below chart). As a result, the price of sorghum was 30 percent higher than in December 2014. Sorghum prices were expected to keep increasing due to the poor agricultural season.



## Purchasing Power

The vast majority of households in IDP communities and in mixed communities were found to have weak purchasing power. The proportion of IDP households who could not afford the local food basket remained as in previous rounds in the 80-85 percent range. Nearly 70 percent of households in mixed communities could not afford the local food basket, improving slightly compared to May – likely as a result of better access to agricultural labor opportunities – and remained at the same level as in November 2015.



## Methodology

WFP conducts continuous food security monitoring across Sudan. The household data collection for this round was conducted in November-December 2015 which constitutes the start of the harvest season. Across Darfur, a total of 6,094 households across 125 sentinel sites were interviewed for this monitoring round.

### Food Security

Food security was determined, as per WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment standards, by cross-tabulating economic food access indicators with food consumption (see below).

### Purchasing Power

The price of a local food basket (LFB) was used as a benchmark against which to compare household total expenditure (a proxy for income), to determine the level of purchasing power. Purchasing power was determined by calculating how many baskets households could afford.

### Household Food Consumption

Food consumption data was collected and analyzed using standard WFP methodology: the variety and frequency of foods consumed over a 7-day period was recorded to calculate a food consumption score (FCS). Weights were based on the nutritional density of the foods. Using standard threshold, households were classified as having either poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption.

### Contact

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