

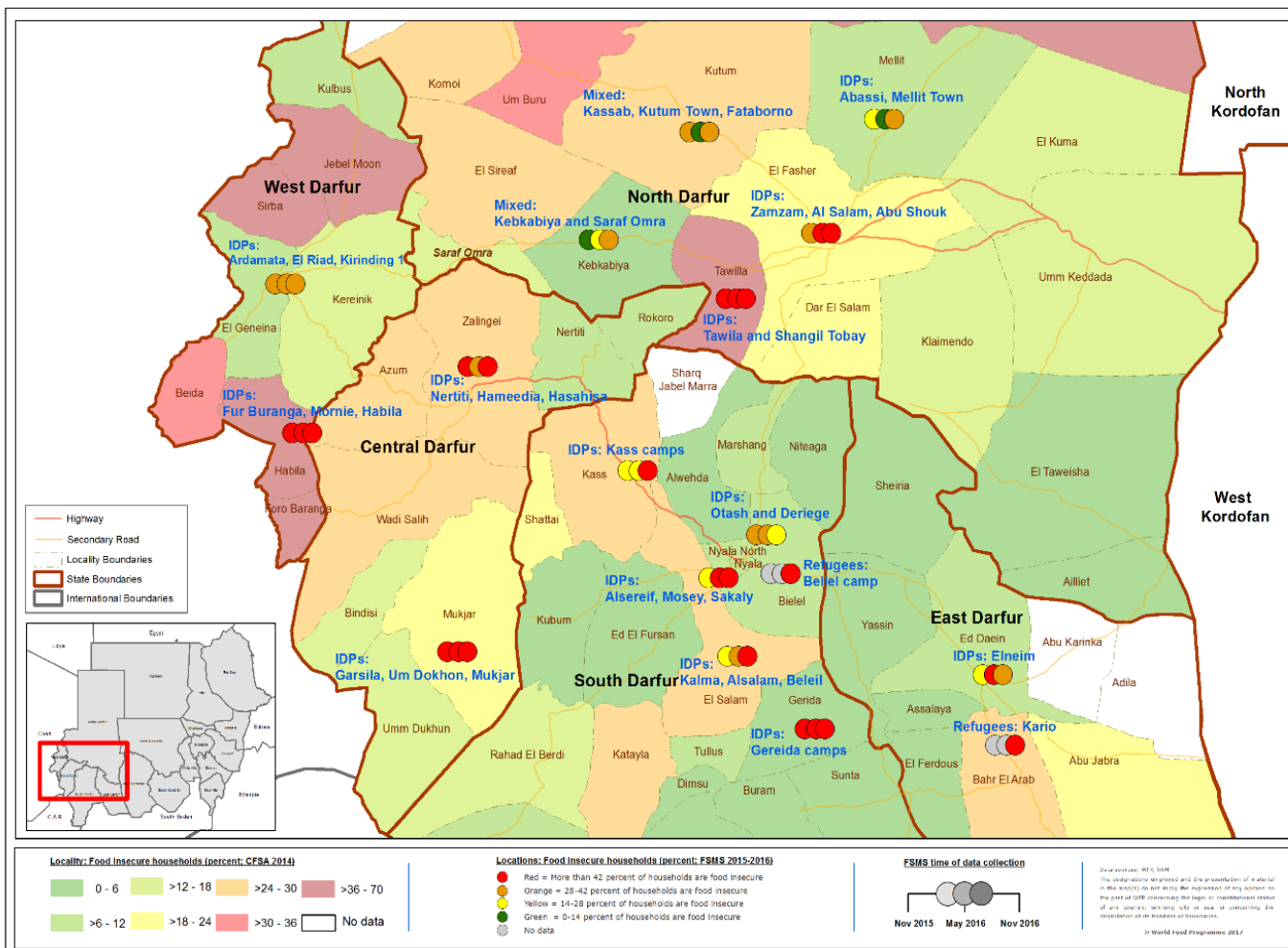
Darfur Food Security Monitoring

November 2016, Sudan



vam

food security analysis



52 %
of protracted IDPs were food insecure

78 %
of South Sudanese refugees were food insecure

1 million
IDPs in surveyed locations
(5,300 households interviewed)

HIGHLIGHTS



Food security deteriorated among surveyed protracted¹ IDPs in Darfur from November 2015 to November 2016. Among IDPs, the proportion of food insecure² households increased from 38 to 52 percent.

Surveyed South Sudanese refugees (located in Beliel and Kario camps in South and East Darfur) experienced worse food insecurity: 78 percent of households were food insecure. These communities exhibit some of the worst food insecurity in Sudan.



The deterioration in food security was in part due to high food prices, high transportation costs, new displacement, the poor 2015/16 agricultural season and limited access to livelihood options. Sorghum prices in Darfur increased at a time of the year when sorghum prices were expected to decrease. The price of a local food basket³ in November 2016 was 25 percent higher than in November 2015. Only 10 percent of IDPs could afford the local food basket.

The Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) analyses household information from IDP and refugee locations across Sudan. Thousands of household interviews are conducted, twice a year: at the start of the lean season in May and at the harvest season in November. The FSMS uses WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) approach and findings are statistically representative at the cluster level (groups of locations). See last two pages for details.

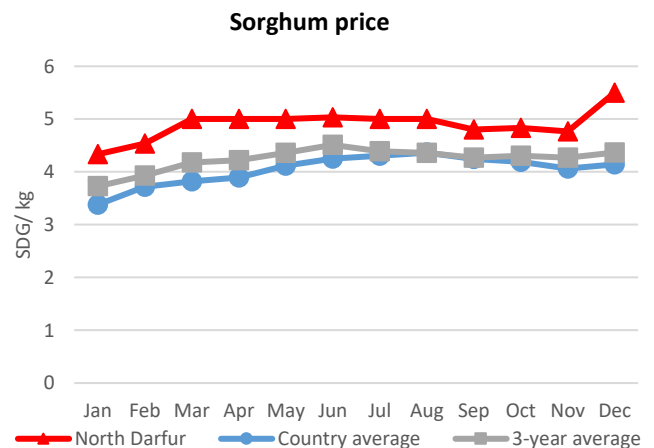
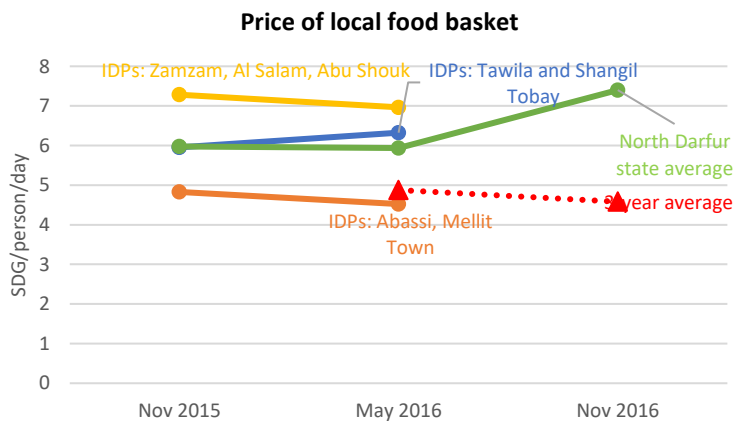
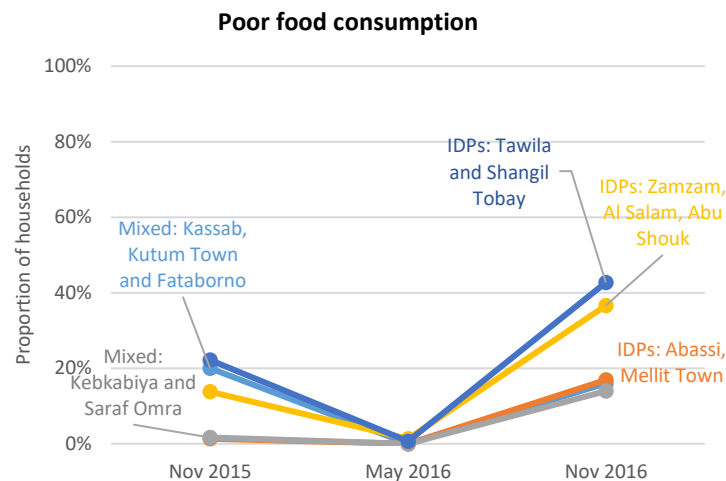
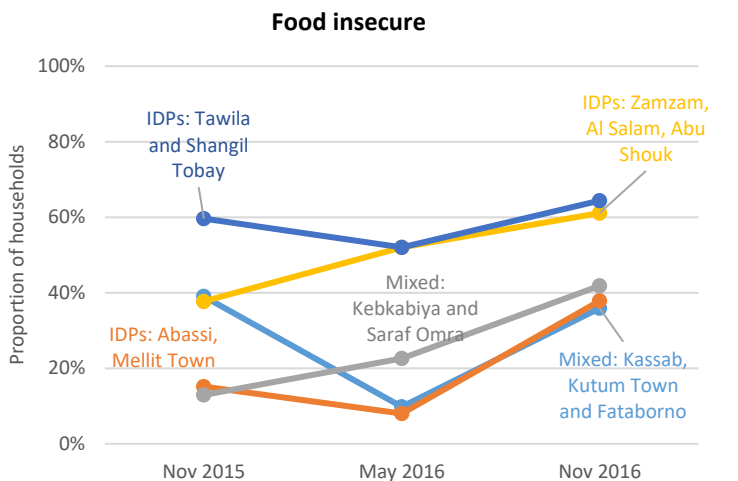
¹ The Darfur FSMS focuses on long-term displaced IDPs (displaced for longer than two years) and refugees. The food security situation among newly displaced persons (including those from Jebel Marra) is monitored separately, through rapid needs assessments and emergency food security assessments.
² See the methodology section on the last page for a precise definition of the food security indicator employed by the Darfur FSMS.
³ The price of a local food basket (LFB) consisting of sorghum, onions, vegetable oil, milk, cow meat, goat meat, dry tomatoes, and sugar was used as a benchmark against which to compare household total expenditure (a proxy for income). See last page for details.

In North Darfur, food security deteriorated among sampled households compared to November 2015. The deterioration among protracted IDPs was substantial, with the proportion of food insecure households increasing from 38 to 54 percent. Food insecurity levels were highest in Tawilla, Shangil Tobaya, Zamzam, Al Salam, and Abu Shouck. Substantial deterioration was also observed among IDPs in Abbasi and Mellit. Food security deteriorated also among mixed communities in Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra, but the level of food insecurity among the mixed communities was still relatively better than among most protracted IDPs. The deterioration in food security was explained in part by poor purchasing power due to increased prices of essential food commodities.

In a significant deterioration, the proportion of protracted IDP households with poor food consumption⁴ increased from 12 percent in November 2015 to 32 percent in November 2016. These households have inadequate intake of food. Food consumption was particularly poor in the camps around Fasher town and in Shangil Tobay and Tawila. The food consumption trend among mixed communities was uneven, but as a whole, mixed communities had better food consumption compared to IDPs. The deterioration among IDPs was believed to be linked to recent increases in the price of important foods.

Sorghum prices in El Fasher market had been relatively stable during much of 2016, with slight increases in sorghum prices noticed during the first quarter, in line with normal seasonal price patterns during the pre-lean season period. However, prices of sorghum had increased substantially towards the end of 2016, unusual for the harvest season.

The price of the local food basket in November 2016 was 29 percent higher than the previous rounds of monitoring, in May 2016, negatively affecting economic access to food.



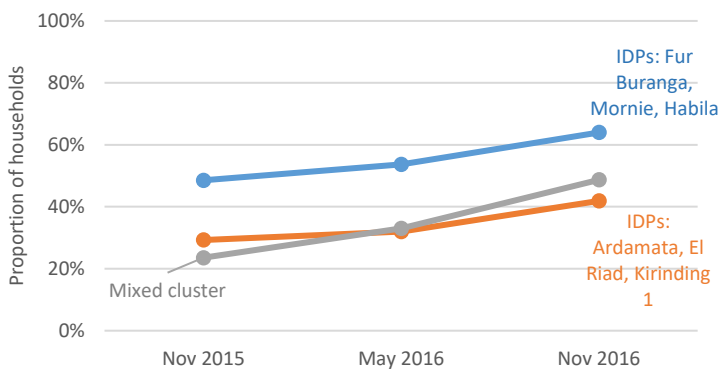
⁴ See methodology section on the last page for details.

In West Darfur, food security deteriorated among protracted IDP households compared to November 2015. Approximately 52 percent of protracted IDPs were found to be food insecure, compared to 34 percent in November 2015. The deterioration was unusual for the state and caused food insecurity among protracted IDPs in West Darfur to reach similar levels as in other Darfur states. Weak economic access to food was an important factor behind the deterioration, driven by high commodity prices and an increase in transportation costs and taxes. The level of food insecurity varied between IDP clusters in West Darfur: IDPs with better access to income opportunities in Geneina town (Ardamata, El Riad, Kirinding 1) faced a better food security situation compared to those in rural areas (Mornie, Habila and Fur Buranga). In the rural IDP cluster, more than 60 percent surveyed households were food insecure.

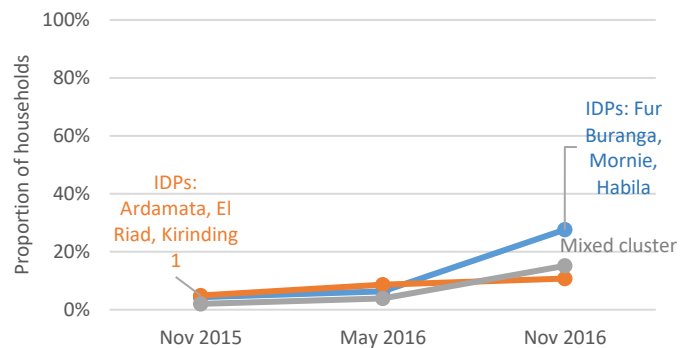
Household food consumption among protracted IDPs in West Darfur deteriorated in November 2016 compared to the same time last year. The deterioration was particularly large among the IDPs in rural areas, with more than one fourth of sampled households having poor consumption compared to 11 percent of households in and around Geneina town. The deterioration in food consumption was believed to be linked to increases in the prices of essential food items.

Sorghum prices in El Geneina market had increased dramatically in the last two months of the year, during a time of the year when sorghum prices traditionally decline. However, the price of sorghum in the state was still just below the country-average price of sorghum.

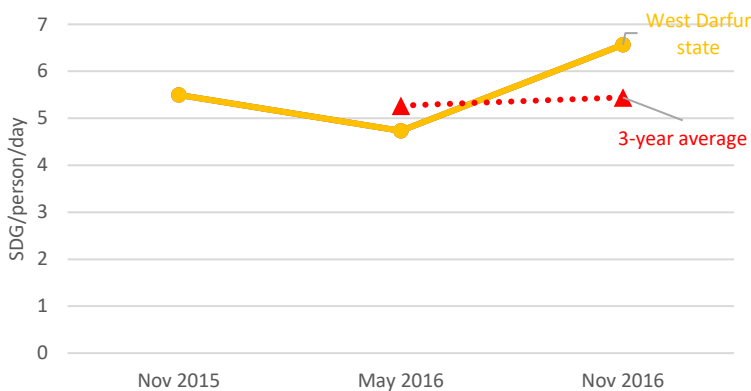
Food insecure



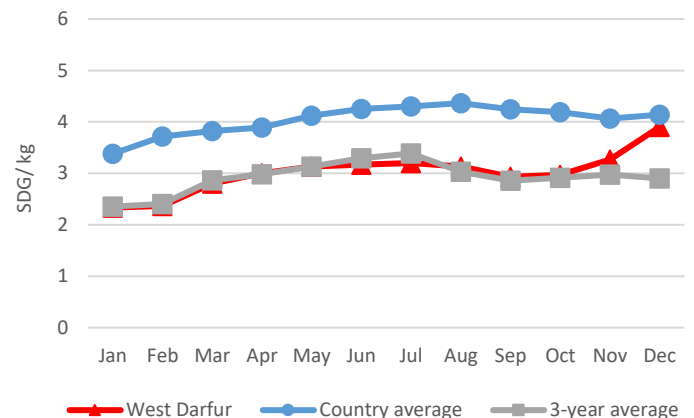
Poor food consumption



Price of local food basket



Sorghum price

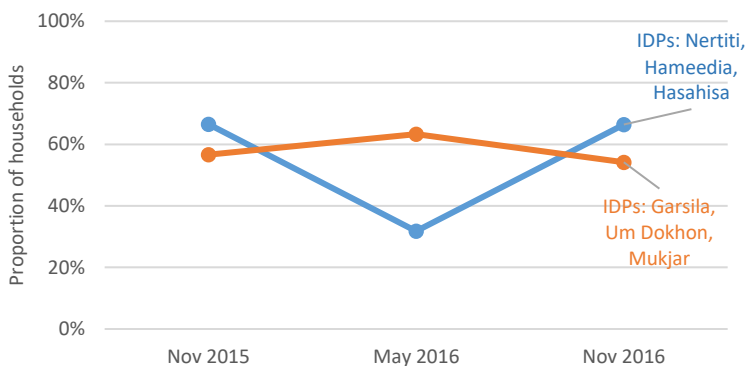


In Central Darfur, the proportion of food insecure households in both clusters remained at very high levels: in Garsila, Um Dukhon and Mukjar cluster, 55 percent of households were food insecure in November 2016 compared to 59 percent in November 2015. In Nertiti, Hameedia and Hasahisa cluster, the corresponding proportions were 66 percent in November 2016 compared to 67 percent in November 2015. The high prevalence of food insecurity in Nertiti, Hameedia and Hasahisa was in part due to the conflict in Jebel Marra, including the impact on the existing IDP population by the new inflow of new arrivals from Jebel Marra, and increased food prices.

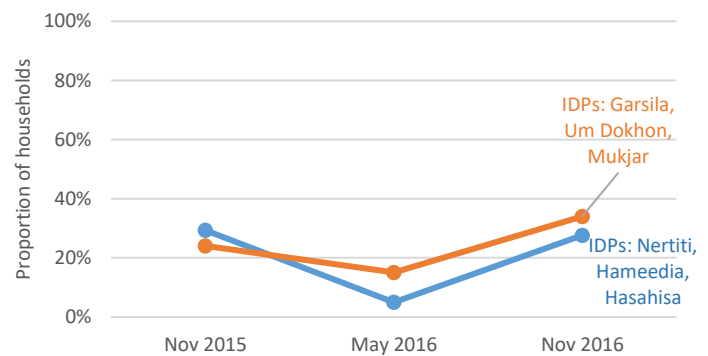
The proportion of households with poor food consumption decreased slightly among IDPs in Nertiti, Hameedia and Hasahisa cluster compared to November 2015, while in Garsila, Um Dukhon and Mukjar cluster there was an increase of 10 percentage points.

Sorghum prices in Zalingei market remained stable during the last quarter of 2016. Prices of sorghum in Central Darfur (considered one of the cereal production areas in Darfur region) were below the country average.

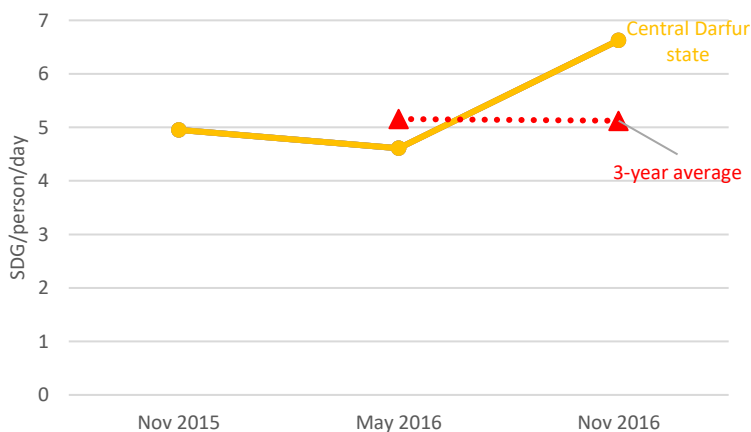
Food insecure



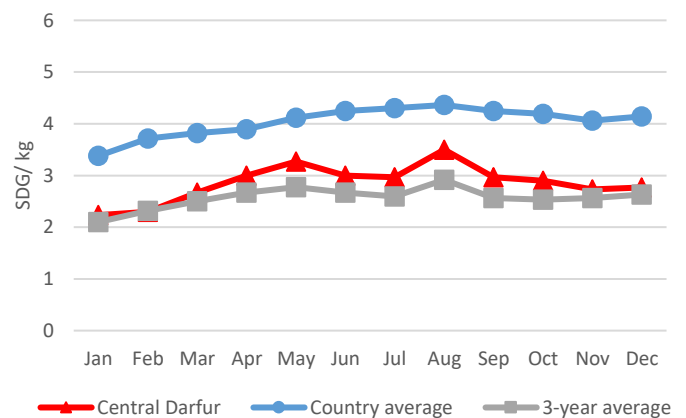
Poor food consumption



Price of local food basket



Sorghum price



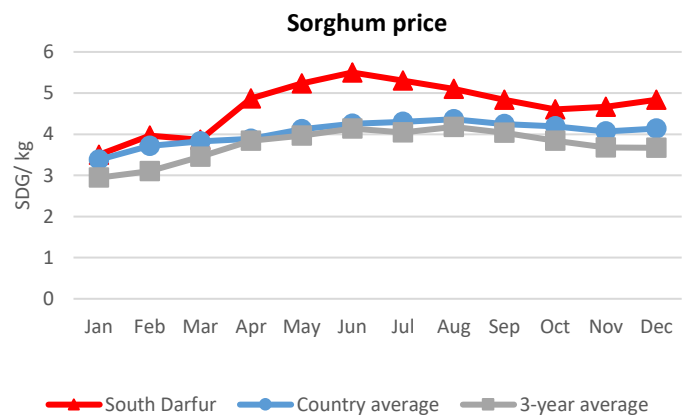
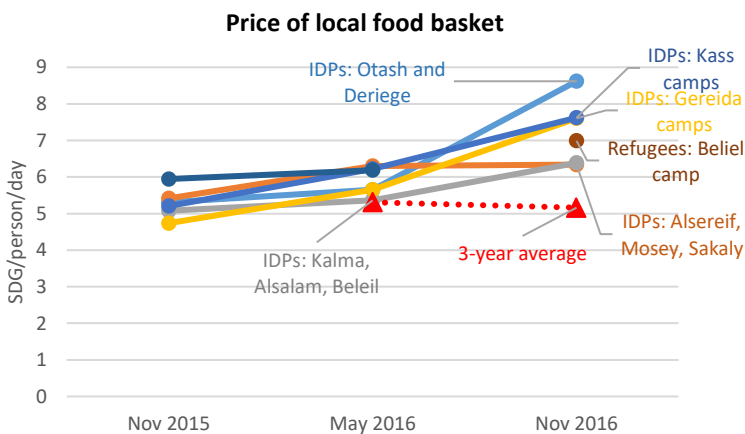
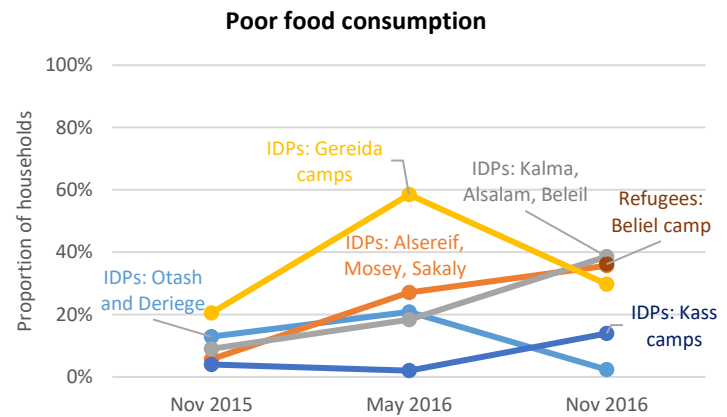
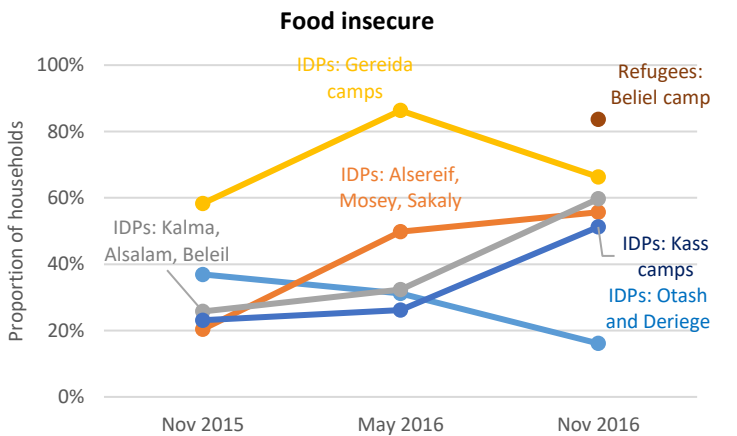
The food security situation deteriorated in four of the five IDP clusters as compared to November 2015. Overall, the proportion of food insecure IDPs in South Darfur increased from 33 to 48 percent during this period. Among the reasons for the deterioration was poor household economic access due to increasing prices.

Food security improved among IDPs in Otash and Deriege compared to same period last year. The improvement may be partly attributed to the recent implementation of cash-based food assistance, which allows households to have more food choices. In addition, both camps in the cluster are part of Nyalala town, which offers greater access to labour opportunities.

By contrast, South Sudanese refugees showed a worrying level of food insecurity: more than 80 percent of the population was food insecure in November 2016. This is partly due to the fact that South Sudanese refugees in South Darfur had very few assets and scarce livelihood options when they arrived. This population had arrived only a few months before data collection took place.

Household food consumption among protracted IDPs deteriorated compared to same time last year (the proportion of households with poor food consumption increased from 10 to 22 percent). The deterioration was believed to be linked to recent increases in the price of important foods items. Thirty-six percent of South Sudanese refugees had poor food consumption.

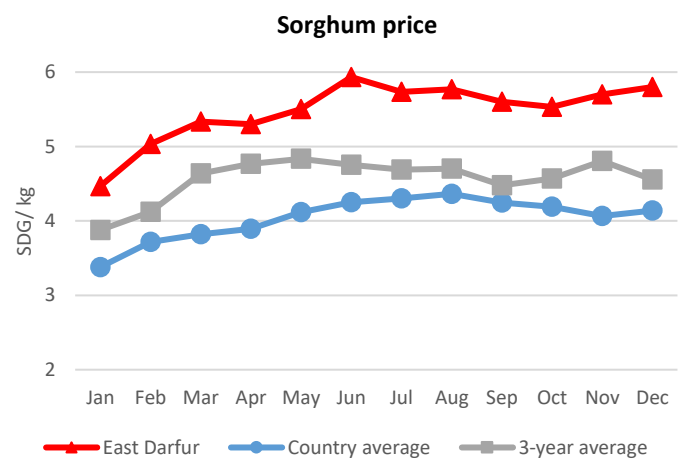
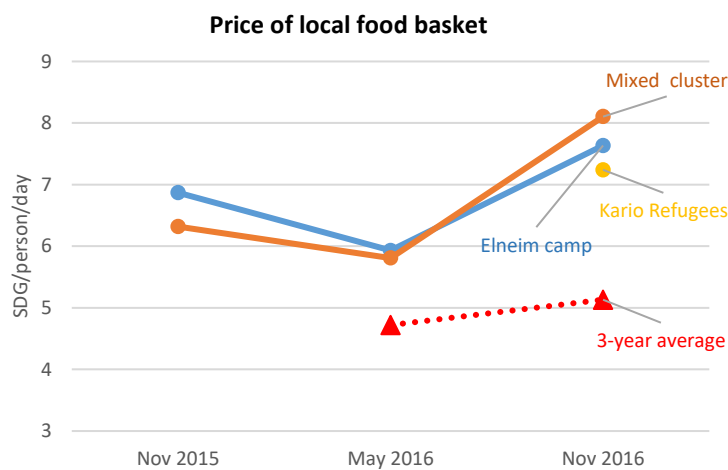
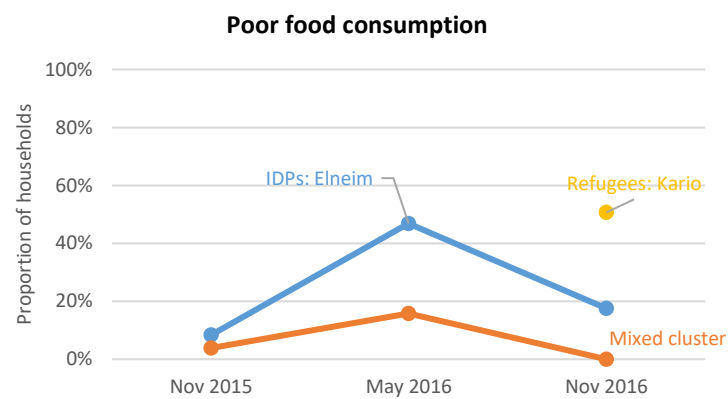
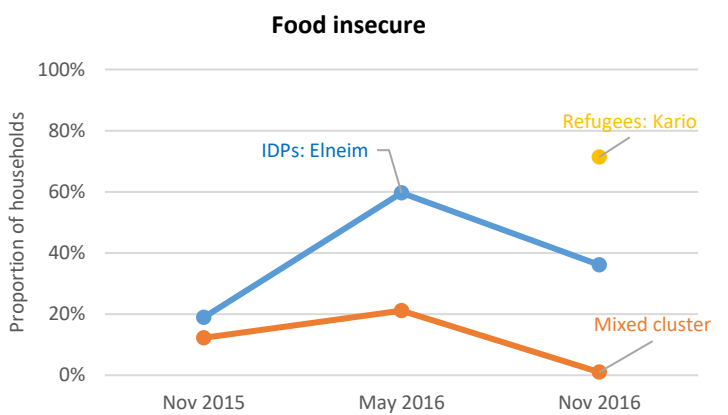
Sorghum prices were high compared to the country average and the three-year average. The increasing trend of the price of sorghum had contributed to driving up the price of the local food basket. The price of the local food basket was the highest in Dereige, Gereida, Kass, and Otash.



Analysis of the household data for the protracted IDPs and mixed communities in East Darfur shows that the prevalence of food insecurity remained relatively at a similar level, from 16 percent in November 2015 to 19 percent in November 2016. In contrast, among the South Sudanese refugees, over seventy percent of the sampled households were found to be food insecure in November 2016. The recent relocation of refugees from Khor Omer to Kario camp, and the resulting livelihood disruptions, likely contributed to the elevated vulnerability.

Household food consumption of sampled IDPs deteriorated slightly in November 2016 compared to November 2015. Still, the proportion of IDP households in East Darfur with poor food consumption stayed below 20 percent while over half of all sampled households had acceptable food consumption. However, more than half of sampled refugee households had poor food consumption in November 2016. The large food consumption deficit was attributed to extremely poor economic access to food due to their limited income opportunities.

Sorghum prices in Ed Dein market were above country-average and the highest in Darfur. The trend had been increasing for two months during a time of the year when sorghum prices typically decline. The informal, cross-border trade with South Sudan could have contributed to local prices being 40 percent above the country average in December 2016. This had a negative impact on the price of the local food basket, which was already the highest in the Darfur region. The hike in the price of the local food basket was expected to affect the prevalence of food insecurity among displaced populations and the general population.



State	Cluster (locations)	Month	Food security			Food consumption		
			Food insecure	Borderline	Food secure	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
North Darfur	Mixed: Kassab, Kutum Town and Fataborno	Nov 2015	39%	30%	31%	20%	27%	53%
		May 2016	10%	48%	42%	0%	18%	82%
		Nov 2016	36%	41%	23%	16%	30%	55%
	IDPs: Abassi, Mellit Town	Nov 2015	15%	54%	31%	1%	24%	74%
		May 2016	8%	49%	43%	0%	14%	86%
		Nov 2016	38%	48%	14%	17%	32%	51%
	Mixed: Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra	Nov 2015	13%	39%	48%	2%	20%	78%
		May 2016	23%	44%	33%	0%	32%	68%
		Nov 2016	42%	36%	22%	14%	45%	41%
	IDPs: Zamzam, Al Salam, Abu Shouk	Nov 2015	38%	43%	19%	14%	34%	52%
		May 2016	52%	39%	9%	1%	64%	35%
		Nov 2016	61%	28%	11%	37%	32%	32%
	IDPs: Tawila and Shangil Tobay	Nov 2015	60%	32%	8%	22%	48%	30%
		May 2016	52%	41%	7%	1%	60%	39%
		Nov 2016	64%	26%	10%	43%	29%	28%
South Darfur	IDPs: Otash and Deriege	Nov 2015	37%	42%	21%	13%	30%	57%
		May 2016	31%	40%	29%	21%	16%	64%
		Nov 2016	16%	53%	31%	2%	24%	74%
	IDPs: El Sereif, Mosey, and Sakalay	Nov 2015	21%	47%	32%	6%	22%	72%
		May 2016	50%	31%	19%	27%	26%	47%
		Nov 2016	55%	33%	12%	36%	30%	34%
	IDPs: Kalma, Alsalam, Beleil	Nov 2015	26%	40%	34%	9%	26%	65%
		May 2016	32%	33%	35%	18%	21%	60%
		Nov 2016	60%	27%	13%	39%	30%	32%
	IDPs: Gereida camps	Nov 2015	58%	34%	8%	20%	45%	34%
		May 2016	86%	13%	1%	58%	30%	12%
		Nov 2016	66%	29%	5%	30%	41%	29%
	IDPs: Kass camps	Nov 2015	23%	38%	39%	4%	29%	67%
		May 2016	26%	56%	18%	2%	31%	68%
		Nov 2016	51%	39%	10%	14%	52%	34%
Refugees: Beliel camp	Nov 2016	84%	14%	2%	36%	49%	15%	
West Darfur	IDPs: Fur Buranga, Mornie, Habila	Nov 2015	48%	37%	15%	4%	57%	38%
		May 2016	54%	34%	12%	6%	59%	35%
		Nov 2016	64%	25%	11%	28%	45%	27%
	IDPs: Ardamata, El Riad, Kirinding 1	Nov 2015	29%	50%	21%	5%	36%	59%
		May 2016	32%	37%	31%	9%	32%	60%
		Nov 2016	42%	31%	27%	11%	42%	47%
	Mixed cluster	Nov 2015	23%	46%	31%	2%	39%	60%
		May 2016	33%	44%	23%	4%	48%	49%
		Nov 2016	49%	32%	19%	15%	45%	40%
Central Darfur	IDPs: Nertiti, Hameedia, Hasahisa	Nov 2015	67%	25%	8%	29%	50%	20%
		May 2016	32%	41%	27%	5%	59%	36%
		Nov 2016	66%	21%	13%	28%	57%	15%
	IDPs: Garsila, Um Dokhon, Mukjar	Nov 2015	57%	26%	17%	24%	50%	26%
		May 2016	63%	24%	13%	15%	60%	25%
		Nov 2016	54%	34%	12%	34%	33%	33%
East Darfur	IDPs: Elneim	Nov 2015	19%	63%	18%	8%	18%	74%
		May 2016	60%	27%	13%	47%	17%	36%
		Nov 2016	36%	41%	23%	18%	30%	53%
	Mixed cluster	Nov 2015	12%	29%	59%	3%	10%	87%
		May 2016	21%	35%	44%	7%	13%	80%
		Nov 2016	1%	33%	66%	0%	2%	98%
	Refugees: Kario	Nov 2016	71%	22%	7%	51%	22%	27%

WFP conducts continuous food security monitoring of populations across Sudan affected by emergencies, focusing on internally displaced persons and refugees. The food security monitoring system (FSMS) covers the states of North Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Kordofan, South Kordofan, White Nile, Blue Nile and Kassala. For each round of monitoring, results are released in two reports, one for Darfur and one for the rest of the country.

Sample

Data collection takes place two times per year, in May and November. The household data collection for this round of monitoring was conducted in November 2016, which constitutes the start of the harvest period. Field teams collected data from a set number of sentinel sites. The sentinel sites did not change across monitoring rounds. Some variation may occur between rounds as a result of access or operational constraints. For this round of monitoring, 46 locations were sampled in Darfur. A total of 5,300 selected households were interviewed. Within the fixed sentinel sites, sampled households were selected randomly. Results were aggregated to groups of camps and locations, called clusters, and statistics were reported at that level. The data from the 46 locations were aggregated to 18 clusters (as listed in the Data Table). The sample size was 300 for each cluster, with the exception of Kass camp, where 200 households were sampled.

Indicators

Food security was determined, as per WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment standards, by cross-tabulating two economic food access indicators with a household food consumption indicator (see below). For the first economic food access indicator, the price of a local food basket was used as a benchmark against which to compare household total expenditure (a proxy for income), to determine the ability of households to meet their food needs through food purchases. The local food basket consisted of sorghum, onions, vegetable oil, milk, cow meat, goat meat, dry tomatoes, and sugar in amounts sufficient to attain a nutritionally acceptable diet, while minimizing the cost. For the second economic access indicator, the proportion of total household expenditure spent on food was calculated, as a complementary indicator of economic strength and a proxy indicator for household food production (under the assumption that households with large food production would spend a smaller proportion of their expenditures on food purchases). Household 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 household food consumption score. Weights were based on the nutritional density of the foods. Using standard thresholds, households were classified as having either poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption. See the [WFP methodology paper](#) for more details. WFP in Sudan is transitioning to WFP's standard Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI).

For more information contact Anders Petersson, Head of Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, at anders.petersson@wfp.org.



vam
food security analysis