



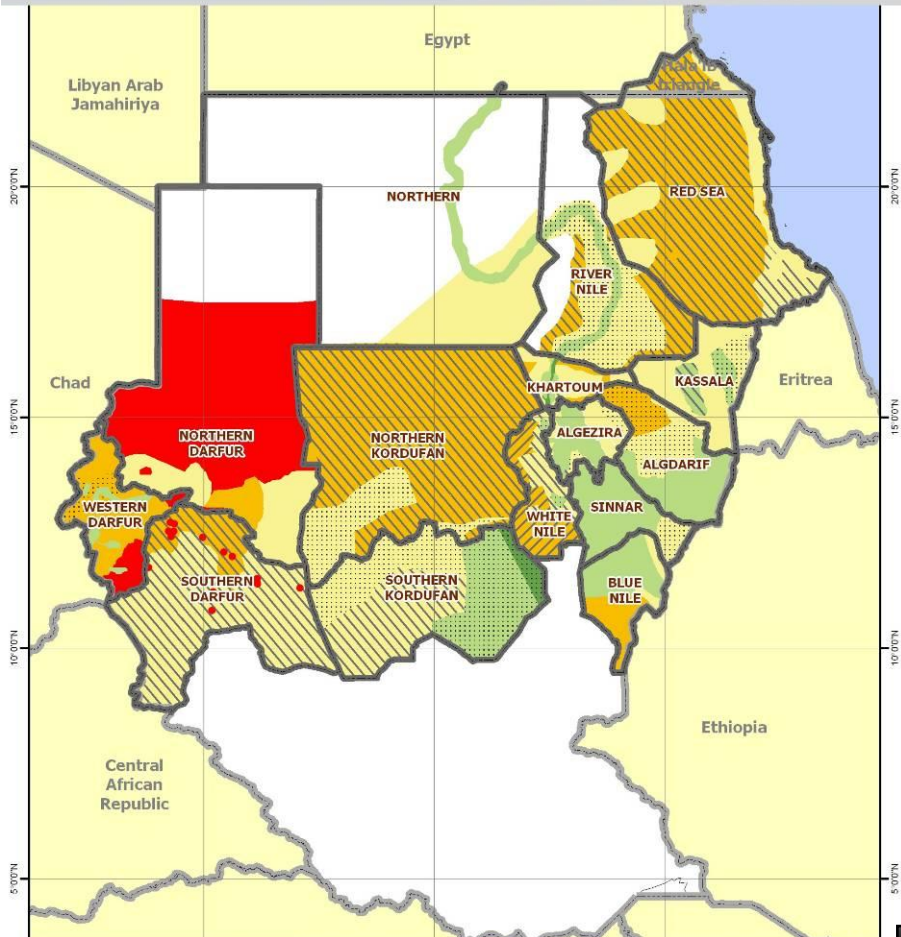
Sudan Integrated Food Security Information For Action (SIFSIA – N)

IPC STATE MAPS

Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) – Ministry of Agriculture

IPC

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Sudan-North – (Aug – Oct 2010))

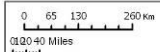


Current or Imminent Phase	
IA Generally Food Secure	1B Generally Food Secure
2 Borderline Food Insecure	3 Acute Food and Livelihood Crises
4 Humanitarian Emergency	5 Famine /Humanitarian Catastrophe

Risk of Worsening Phase	
Watch	Moderate
High	

Projected Trend	
Improving Situation	Worsening Situation
No Change	Mixed Situation

Data Source: Information was collected by IPC State working groups, and finalised in the National Forum on IPC 3-5 August 2010, by SIFISA, FSTS with the support of the Sudan Remote Sensing Authority (RSA), Sudan Meteorological Authority (SMA), WFP / VAM, UNDP / CRMA project, Khartoum - Sudan.
 Contact: FAO - SIFISA (SUDAN), FSTS- Ministry of Agriculture



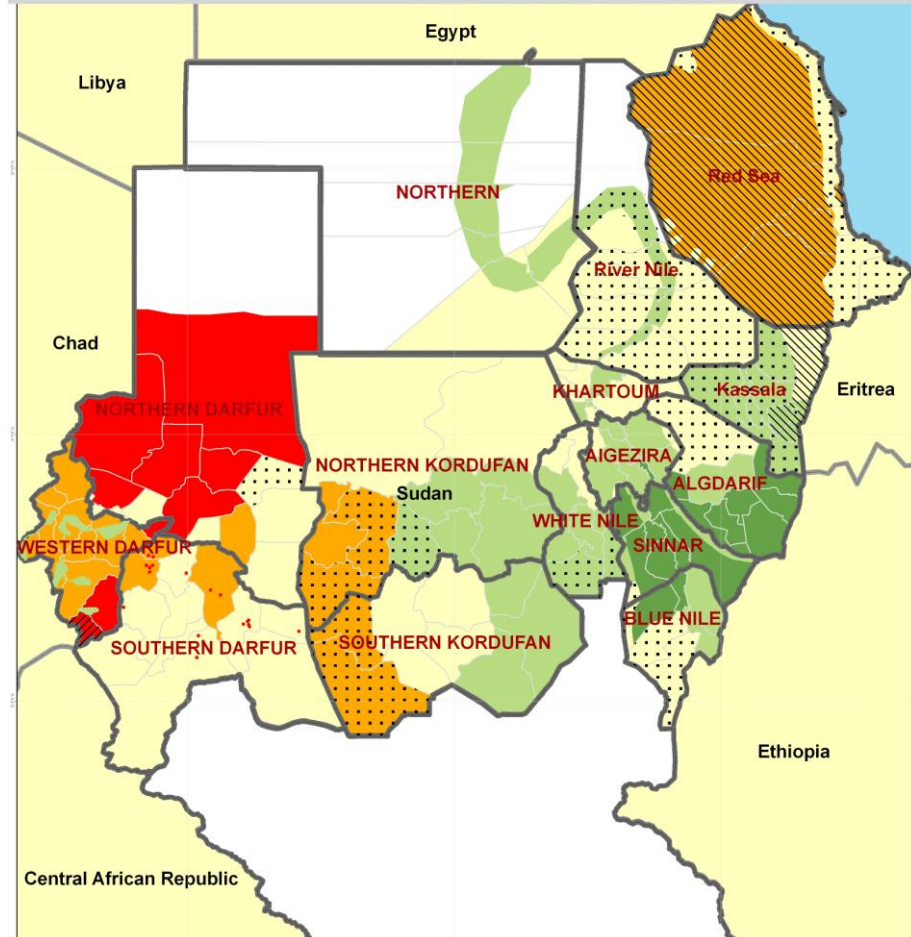
Projection: Geographic Datum: WGS 84

Administrative boundaries and names on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of Sudan nor the United Nations.



IPC

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Sudan – (NOV 2010 – Jan 2011))



Current or Imminent Phase	
1A Generally Food Secure	1B Generally Food Secure
Borderline Food Insecure	Acute Food & Livelihood Crises
Humanitarian Emergency	No data

Risk of Worsening phase	
Watch	Moderate
Risk	

Projected Trend	
Improving Situation	Worsening Situation
No Change	Mixed Situation

Data Source: Information was collected by IPC State working groups during 2010/2011 CFSAM mission, and finalised in February 2011, by SIFISA, FSTS with the support of the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)

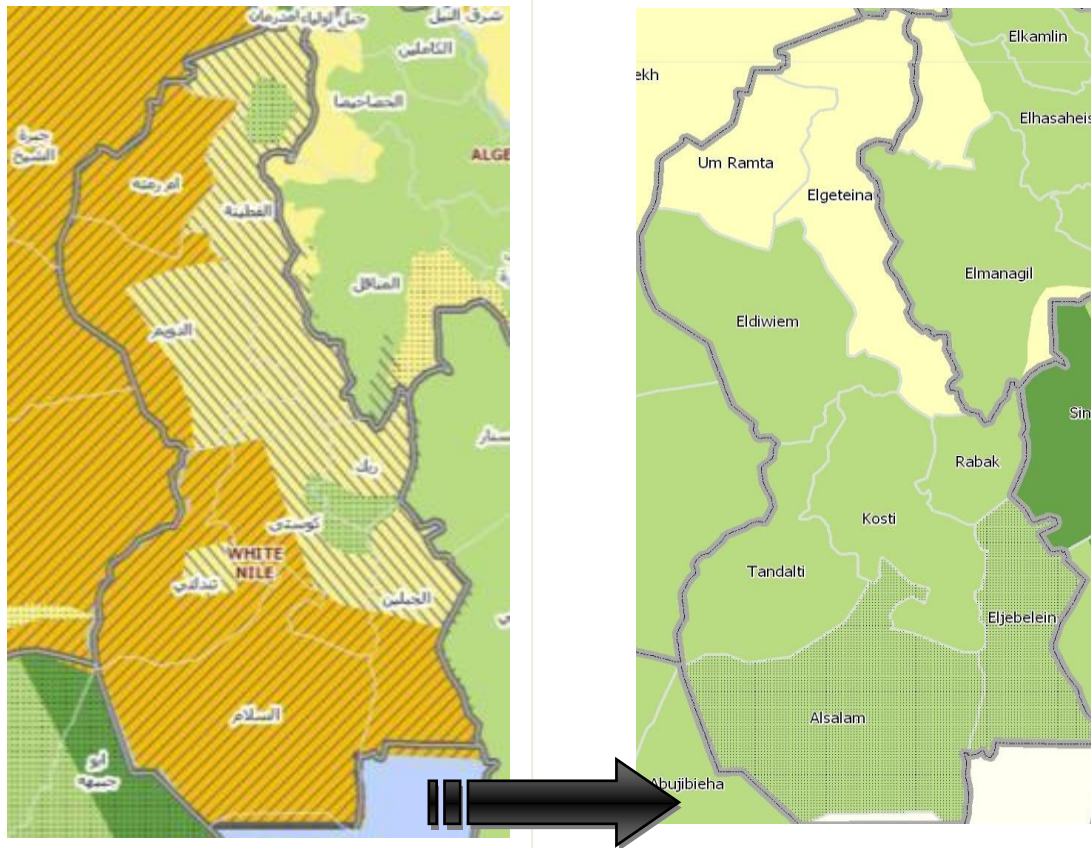


Projection: Geographic Coordinates System Datum: WGS 1984

Administrative boundaries and names on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of National Unity, the Government of South Sudan nor the United Nations.



1. WHITE NILE



Narrative summary:

The food security situation in White Nile State is very similar for urban and rural households, where the majority of households are food secure.

33 percent of urban and 35 percent of rural households are moderately food insecure.

Due to prevalence of favorable agro-climatic conditions, food security situation has changed from moderate food insecure conditions in many localities (August – October 2010) to generally food secure situation all over the state.

Livestock body conditions are better than the last season due to prosperous pasture and good access to water resources.

Some general facts for White Nile:

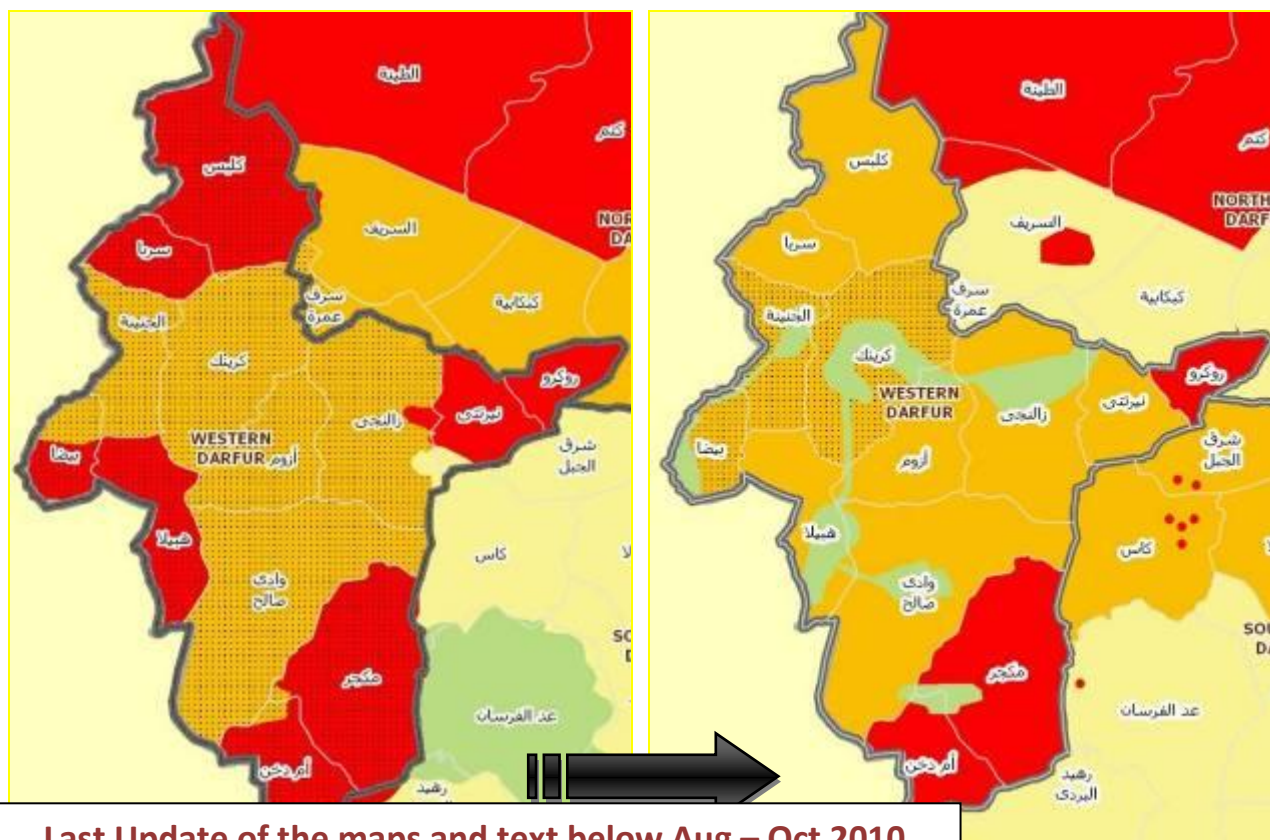
According to the 2009 CBS data and analysis, the **Depth of Hunger in White Nile** is about 389 kcal which is higher than the national average, 344 kcal.

Depth of hunger is the amount of calories the deprived population has missed to reach the daily Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements per person level. The prevalence of undernourishment in White Nile is 41% as opposed to the national figure of 33%.

Dietary Energy Consumption (DEC) in White Nile is 2080 kcal as opposed to the national average of 2180 kcal. DEC refers to food consumption expressed in terms of kilocalories per person per day basis.

On the other hand, the food expenditure ratio (FR), also known as the 'Engel ratio', was 60 percent for White Nile. This means that on average a household spent on food items more than three fifths of their total expenditure. **The national figure is 61.4%.**

2. WESTERN DARFUR (maps not updated)



Last Update of the maps and text below Aug – Oct 2010

PHASE 3: Approximately 75% West Darfur state in this phase

- 1- 70% of areas located in this phase are secure areas;
- 2- Bigger population of IDPs in camps; 60% depends on humanitarian aid;
- 3- Limited income sources and escalating cereal prices;
- 4- Agric-production is lower while food aid is high that IDPs received 50%-100% of food ration especially in the hunger period which takes place between June-November
- 5- Lower health services that no qualified medical personnel exist in the majority of the state;
- 6- Most of their IGAs coming from seasonal labor and not more than 10% depend on employment.

PHASE 4: Approximately 18% of West Darfur state in this phase

- 1- Conflict areas | Mostly IDPs and refugees | Very limited income sources;
- 2- No farming due to insecurity and ownership of farm lands as they are, IDPs high dependency on food aid, Rokerro (High land LZ) has no food aid services.
- 3- Lower health services that no qualified medical personnel in the majority of state and ongoing humanitarian intervention in some localized areas
- 4- Most of their Income Generation Activities

Narrative summary of food security phases:

GENERAL conditions UPDATED:

In all Darfur States the food security situation has improved compared to last reporting period. Pockets of persistent food insecurity continued in some localities due to the following reasons: conflicts and the movement of armed groups and their attack to citizens, and the separation process in the south. Despite all these pasture conditions continued to be good in these areas due to good rains of last season.

Ongoing high food prices and very high crude mortality (36-71) and high level SAM and GAM rates are the main reasons for Kernik Beida and Genaina to be moderately borderline food insecurity.

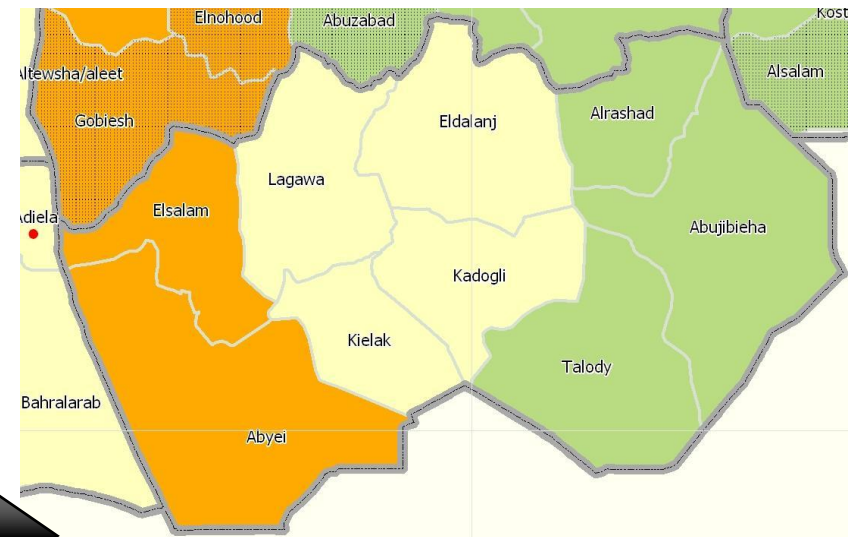
In general the overall situation has improved compared to the previous reporting period. Um Dokhun, and Mukjar, IDPs fall into acute food insecurity and livelihood crises. Despite persistent hazard incidents, all localities have benefited from good production performances and ongoing humanitarian assistances.

Some general facts on West Darfur:

According to the 2009 CBS data and analysis, the **Depth of Hunger in White Nile** is about 255 kcal which is lower than the national average, 344 kcal. This may have to do with injection of food aid.

Depth of hunger is the amount of calories the deprived population has missed to reach the daily Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements per person level.

3. SOUTHERN KORDOFAN



Narrative summary

PHASE 1: improvement in Rashad, Talodi and Abujibiha Localities due to:

- 1- Improved crop production situation,
- 2- Better rainfall and pasture,
- 3- Improved access to drinking water,
- 4- Stability of commodity prices.

PHASE 2: Three localities are categorized under this phase - Al Buram, Um Durein and AlQoz

- 1- Restriction of pastoralist movement to Warab and Unity States during dry season resulted in conflict over water and pasture,
- 2- Poor rainfall and pasture,
- 3- Limited access to drinking water,
- 4- Unstable commodity prices.

GENERAL conditions:

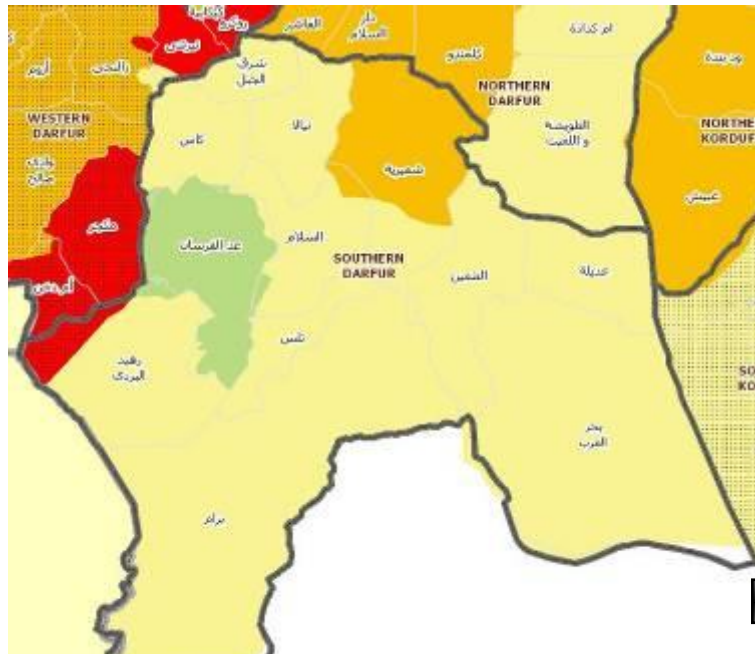
All the localities experienced an improved food security situation during the reporting period due to good rainy season, and good distribution of rains - good plant production and animal conditions due to good pastures. However, the following issues need to be watched closely: watching trend due to **high food commodity prices; restriction of pastoralist movement south to Warrab and Unity state during dry season conflict over water and pasture; impact of secessions**. However, the situation in Abyei will continue to be very critical and worsening due to conflict between Mesairia and Public liberty army (separation).

Some general facts for South Kordofan:

According to the 2009 CBS data and analysis, the **Depth of Hunger in Southern Kordofan** is about 252 kcal which is lower than the national average of 344 kcal. More humanitarian assistance may have covered some of the gaps in the State. Dietary Energy Consumption (DEC) in South Kordofan is 2140 kcal which is very close to the national average of 2180 kcal. DEC refers to food consumption expressed in terms of kilocalories per person per day basis.

On the other hand, the food expenditure ratio (FR), also known as the 'Engel ratio', was 61 percent for South Kordofan. This means that on average a household spent on food items more than three fifths of their total expenditure. **The national figure is 61.4 percent.**

4.SOUTHERN DARFUR (not updated)

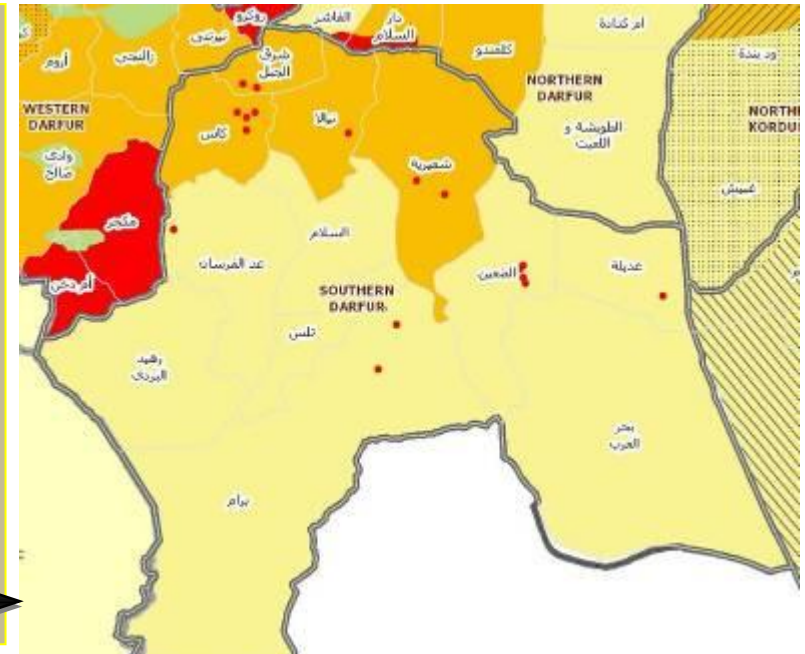


PHASE 4: IDP camps

Poor agricultural production, insecurity, Poor Hygiene Practices, Livestock Diseases, inadequate access to clean water sources and Depend mainly on GFD Easy access to Nyala market.

PHASE 3: Northern Part of Nyala, Sheriea, East Jabal Marra, and Kass localities:

Common issue is the high density of IDPs (15% - 20% of residents)



Narrative summary of food security phases:

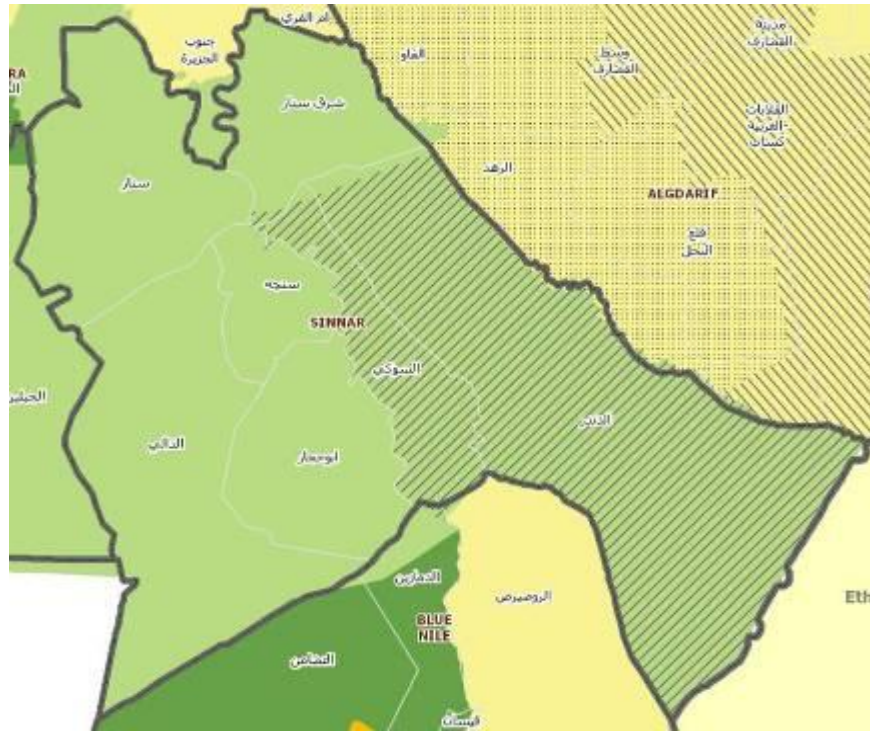
Edd Alfursan from **PHASE 1** to **PHASE 2** mainly due to the increase of IDP camps, due to the stability and food surplus.

General conditions in Southern Darfur:

- 1- Erratic rainfall and frequent dry spells during critical stages of growth period.
- 2- Unstable security situation due to tribal conflicts. Inaccessibility of remote area during the rainy season
- 3- Poor infrastructures, seasonal roads, and markets. Poor access to clean water in terms of quantity and quality.
- 4- High prevalence of human and animal disease.
- 5- Environmental degradation due to concentration of IDPs camps around forests.
- 6- Continuous price rises due to insecurity and limited quantity of commodities available at local market levels.

Locality	Population		Annual Rainfall	Food Deficit	Phase Classification
	Residents	IDPs%			
Nyala	654,975	20%	353	-80,737	2 (NORTH 3)
Sharia	327,488	13%	119	-43,622	3
East Jabal Marra	289,552	10%	1310	-38,157	3
Kass	286,552	15%	445	-26,766	3
Edd Alfursan	614,039	7%	596	-22,297	2
Alsalam	122,808	6%	173	-14,920	2
Al Daein	491,230	10%	307	-29,652	2
Adilla	204,680	6%	521	-21,828	2
Tullus	204,680	0	438	39,665	2
Rehead Aberdi	614,039	0	477	-9,074	2
Buram	573,103	13%	551	-3,564	2
Bahar Alarab	286,553	0%	303	NA	2
Total	4,669,69	500,00			2

5.SINNAR



PHASE 1B to PHASE1A

- Generally, food security situation has improved significantly all over the state as a result of good rainfall performance season 2010/ 2011
- Good condition of livestock due to availability of good pasture and water resources. No farmers pastoralist conflict
- North- South bordering areas in Al Dali locality received around 600 families displaced to Goz Fami area.



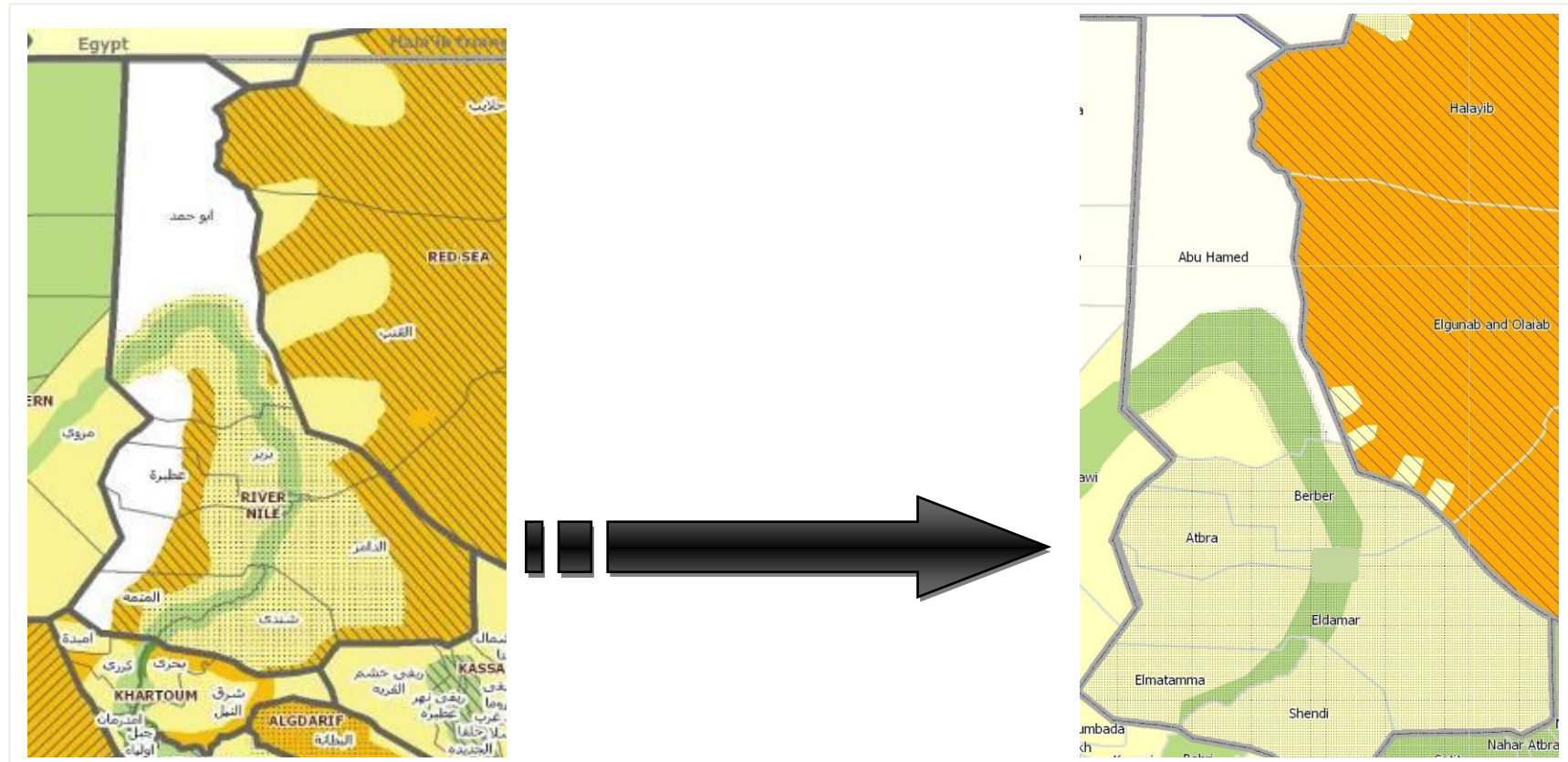
Locality / Livelihood Zone	Phase	Risk of worsening phase	Phase (new)	Risk of worsening phase	State IPC group to provide explanation for any phase change. Can use Indirect (rain, crop production, prices, etc.) and Direct Evidence for the new Phase Classification
Sennar East - El Dendir - Sennar	1B	watch	1A		-Low rainfall in some pockets of the locality. -water harvesting practices Herbicide usage
Al Dali (South-east)	1B	watch	2	watch	-IDPs has been reported in this area.
Al Suki- Abo Hugar- Siga	1B	watch	1A		-water harvesting schemes - Herbicide usage Animal prices increase

Generally moderate food secure

General condition:

All Sinjar localities are reported as generally food secure due good crop and pasture conditions (sorghum production estimated at 768,000 MT).The border localities in Sinjar are affected by the returnees from different states to the south (most of them stay in camps).

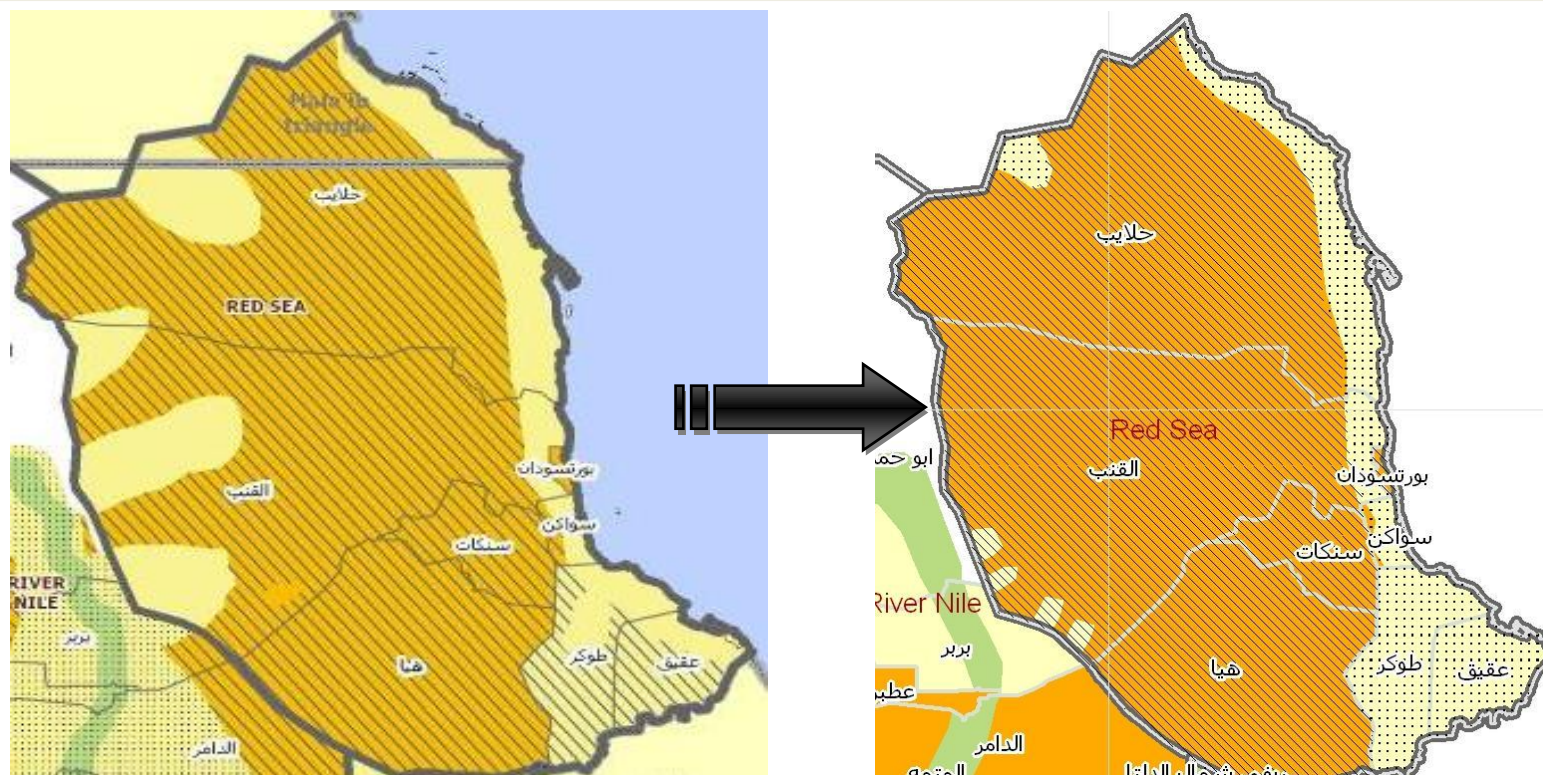
6. RIVER NILE



Narrative summary of food security phases

- **River Nile State** composed of six localities: Barber, ALmatama, Atbara, Abuhamad, Shendi and ALdamer
- All the localities are remaining in the same situation as the last previous reporting period. Barber and Shandi are borderline food insecure while the rest of the localities are falling in chronic food insecurity situation.
- Production of sorghum is about 35,000 MT (both traditional and irrigated).
- The trend is improving and the increase in livestock numbers from last year can enhance access to food from animal products which provides diversified food to improve the nutrition status.

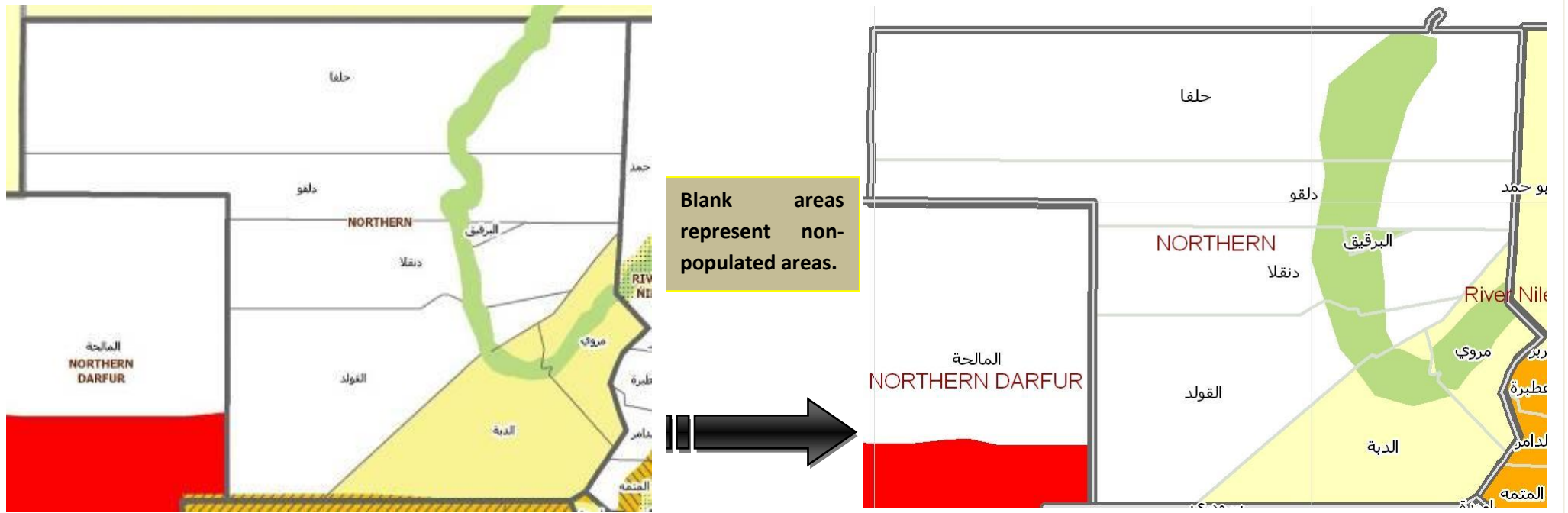
7. RED SEA



Narrative summary of food security:

- **Red Sea State** composed of seven localities but the reported localities include: Toker, Halaieb, Swakin, Port Sudan, and Sinkat.
 - **Red Sea State** main source of livelihood is not agriculture except in Toker delta and other areas around khors. Red sea state faces recurrent food insecurity due to persistent drought and volatile market situations.
-
- **Toker locality** is classified as moderately borderline food insecure. Chronic malnutrition is the major problem in the area. The traditional coping mechanisms used in the area include sales of cash crops, and tried to depend a lot on fish consumption and sales of it (in bad years).
 - **Halaib locality** - faced with an acute and livelihood crises situation due to many factors including poor infrastructure, reduction in livestock numbers due to drought, low income and worsening nutrition status with high prevalence of diseases, like diarrhea and trachoma. The trend is worsening due to environmental degradation and poor social structures. Humanitarian assistant including rehabilitation and construction of basic services can improve the situation in the coming period.
 - **Port Sudan locality:** facing an acute food insecurity and livelihood crises for more or less the same factors prevailing at most of Red sea localities. They try to cope with these problems by selling of livestock, firewood, charcoal, fishing and getting involved in petty trade selling their labor. Prices continue to rise significantly.
 - **Sinkat:** faces acute and livelihood crises, for the same factors that affect the food security situation in red Sea, higher GAM rates with deteriorating nutritional situation. Diarrhea and trachoma were prevailing in the locality. Shortages of drinking water for both humans and animals and poor pasture condition are prevalent. Fluctuations in food prices, plus persistent floods which will continue to be hazards to monitor. Serious monitoring and humanitarian assistance are critical.

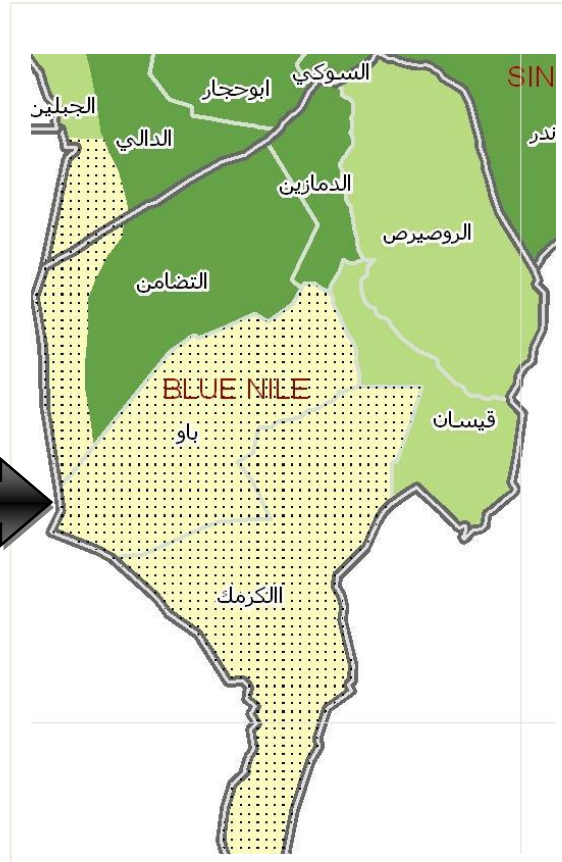
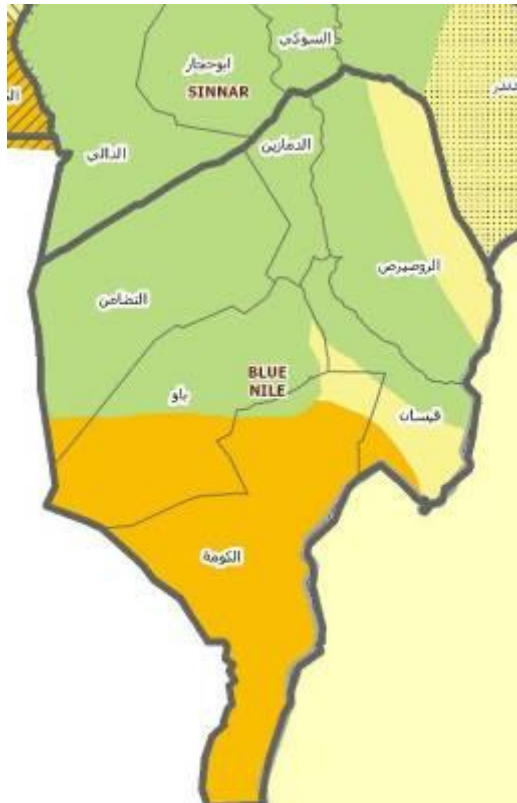
8. NORTHERN



Some general facts for Northern State:

- **Northern State** composed of seven localities: Dongla, Merewe, ALdabba, Halfa, ALburgaig, dalgoand ALgolid.
- All the localities remain in the same situation, generally food secure due to: Increase in production of maize, and dates. The increase in food prices is somehow compensated by good production of date, sorghum and animal sales. A noticeable drop in sorghum prices from 126 to 99 SDG observed compared to the same period from last year while millet prices increased in 2010 by 23 SDG for the same period.
- **Merewe and ALdabba** localities remain to be chronically food insecure apart from areas close to the river Nile. Some chronic food insecurity problems to monitor include persistent environmental degradation, declining labour force and mismanagement of resources. In general, however the trend is going towards improvement for the coming period due to agriculture (from floods) that will increase the production for *damera* crops , this is in addition to the expected winter crops – Northern State is one of the major wheat growing areas.

9. BLUE NILE

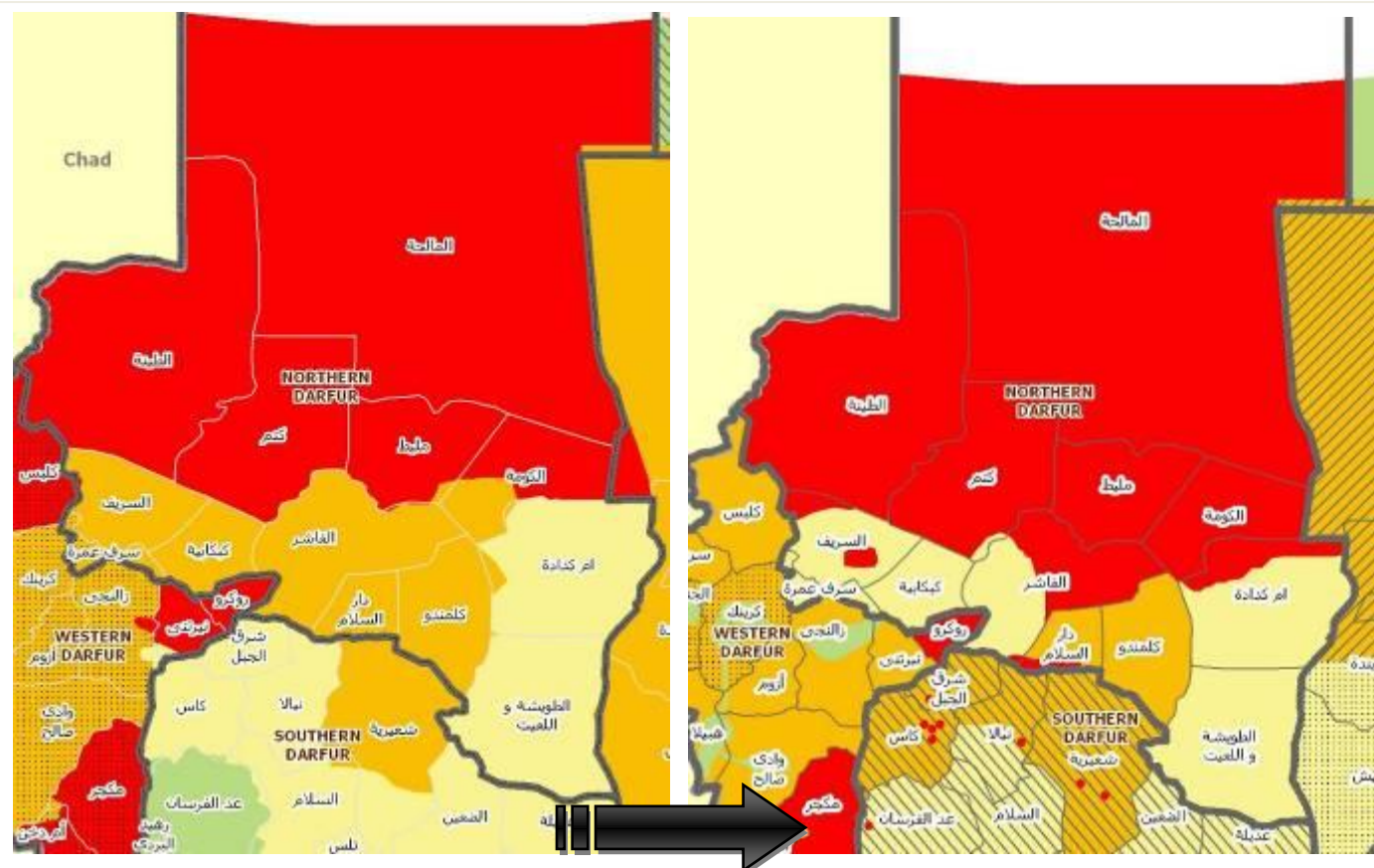


Some general facts for Blue Nile:

- Blue Nile State composed of five localities: Damazin, Tadamon, Roseires, Bau, Gessan and Kurmuk.
- **Roseires** Locality has shifted from chronic food insecure to food secure, due to good seasonal performances with a significant improvement from last season, which seriously damaged both the crop and pasture production. Dramatic increases in sorghum production reported (220,000 MT) with an improved livestock situation.

- **Bau** has shifted from acute food insecurity and livelihood crises to food secure implying that, food availability and accessibility is improving, but there are some problems of nutrition status that may be due to bad traditional practices of food consumption.
- **Damazin and Tadamon** shifted from 1b to 1a (generally food secure – upper). There is also an improvement in nutritional status.
- **Gessan** shifted from moderately borderline food security to generally food secure 1b due food security situation with slight problems in nutrition status.
- **Kurmuk** shifted from acute food insecurity and livelihood crises to borderline food insecure with high risk of worsening situation due to bad nutrition status.
- All localities bordering the South are affected by the gathering of people who moved from other states and stay at borders with the south. This adds pressure to deteriorated situation at border camps. If the situation persists, humanitarian situation will be critical, and will require immediate response.

10. NORTH DARFUR (not updated)



Narrative Summary

PHASE 4 represents **56.2%** of the state

Include: Malha – Mallet- Kutom Koma – Fasher and Northern of Um Kedadda.

- 1- Malnutrition rates are high (SAM GAM rates are above the threshold).
- 2- Poor food availability mainly due to poor harvest of last season
- 3- Floods (Kotum & Fasher rural)
- 4- High prices of grain (270 – 300 SDG)
- 5- Livestock diseases and outbreak
- 6- Restriction of livestock movement
- 7- Poor access to market

PHASE 3 represents **18.7%**

Include Um Kadadda- Darsalam and Kalemendo.

- 1- Poor harvest of last year.
- 2- High prices of grain.
- 3- Limited natural resources (water and pasture).
- 4- Long dry season.

PHASE 2 represents **25%**

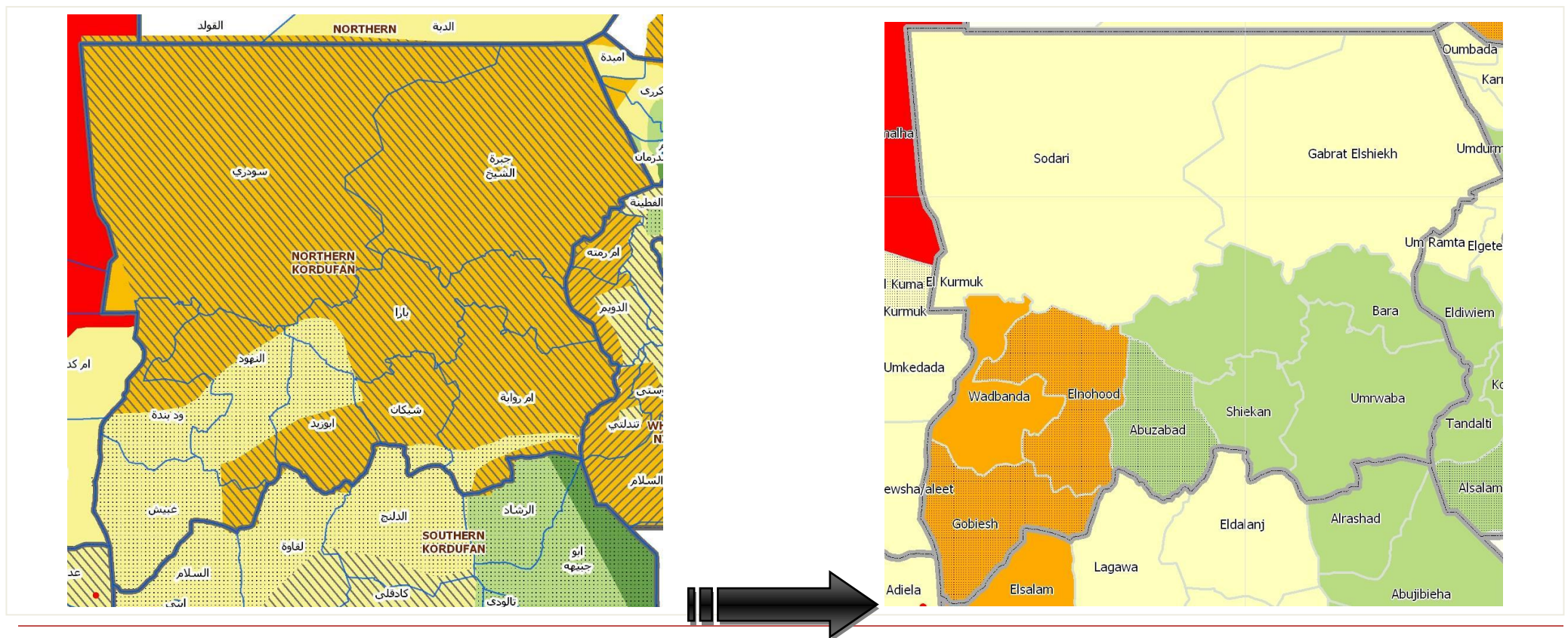
- 1- Relatively stable nutrition status
- 2- Potentiality of cash crop production
- 3- Good access to market
- 4- Livelihood assets were less affected.

Some general facts for N. Darfur:

According to the 2009 CBS data and analysis, the **Depth of Hunger** in Northern Darfur is about 309 kcal which is lower than the national average, 344 kcal. Depth of hunger is the amount of calories the deprived population has missed to reach the daily Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements per person level.

The prevalence of undernourishment in North Darfur is 41% as opposed to the national figure of 33%. Dietary Energy Consumption (DEC) in North Darfur is 1960 kcal as opposed to the national average of 2180 kcal. The food expenditure ratio (FR) – a household in N Darfur spends 62 percent of their income on food while the national average is 61.4%.

11. NORTHERN KORDOFAN



Narrative Summary

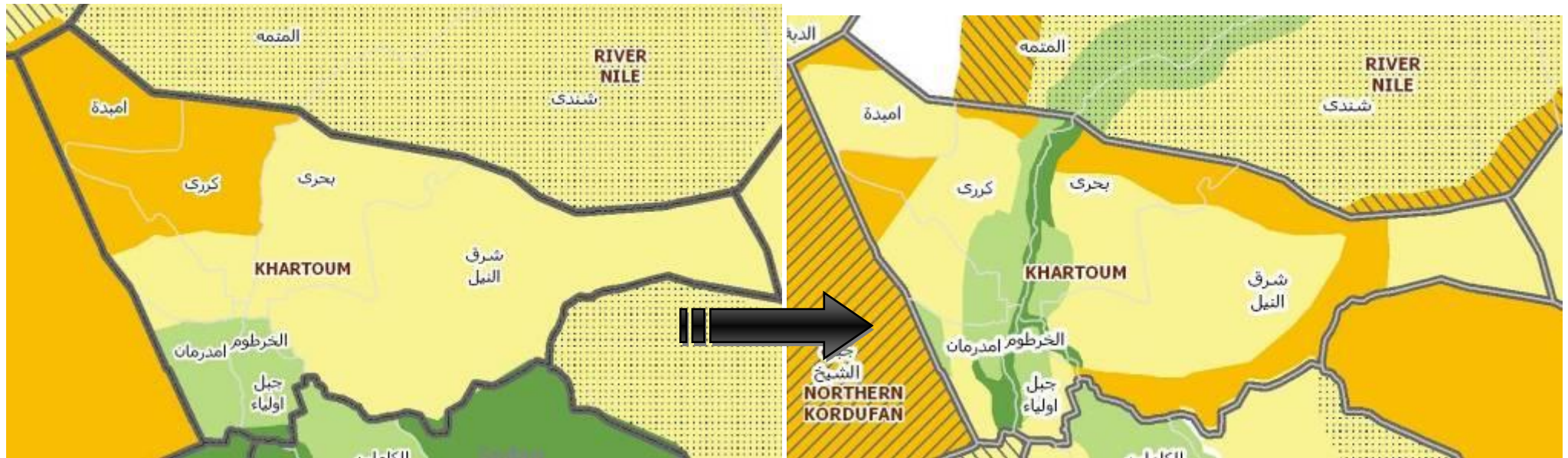
PHASE 3 is dominating the south western parts of the state with moderate risk level; 75% of the Gum Arabic zone is **PHASE 3** due to low price of gum compared to previous years (from 350 to 70 SDG/ 90 kg sack). Areas bordering Darfur are also facing serious security problem due to recurrent conflicts.

Hamarat Alwiz, Eialbakhit, Abuzabad, Umdam, Sheikan, Abu haraz and kajgail localities are shifting from Chronically food insecure to moderately borderline food insecure from the last reporting period due to good rainy season reflected in increase in crop production and improved pasture and animal conditions.

Nutrition status has improved and there is a decrease in mortality rates and malnutrition and absence of epidemic diseases. WFP assistance will clearly contribute in improving the situation, especially before harvest.

In general, the state is negatively affected by the environmental changes in production of both crop and animal as appeared in fluctuated rainfalls and dry spell in the past few years and for long term. Increasing in cost of living because of uncontrollable market prices reflected in cost of production in animal and food products, especially for small scale farmers who were greatly affected by increase of different kinds of taxes. Moreover, decrease in productivity coupled with a decrease in planted area.

12.KHARTOUM (not updated)



Narrative Summary

General food security situation is dominant

- **PHASE 1:** 1A (area around the Nile)
- **PHASE 1:** 1B (urban area)
- **PHASE 2** (pastoral zone)
- **PHASE 3** Marginal area and displaced population

Livelihood zones:

- Agriculture
- Pastures
- Trade activities
- Urban Zone
- Marginal zone

Population analysis:

The state is considered as over populated area (each locality the pop. is over 700 thousands)

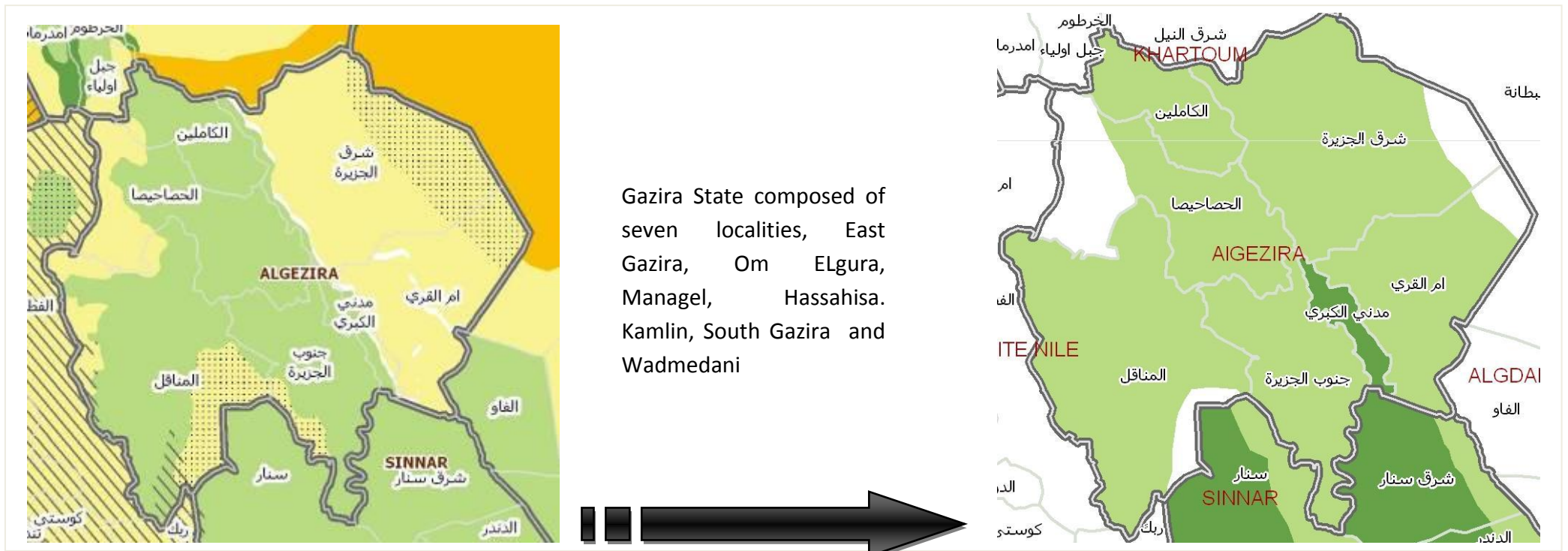
- Majority of population are urban (86%)
- Rural area (14%)
- Jebel Awelia is more affected locality in the state displaced people , diseases and tension

Some general fact on Khartoum:

According to the 2009 CBS data and analysis, the **Depth of Hunger in Khartoum** is about 343 kcal which is equal to the national average, 344 kcal.

Depth of hunger is the amount of calories the deprived population has missed to reach the daily Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements per person level.

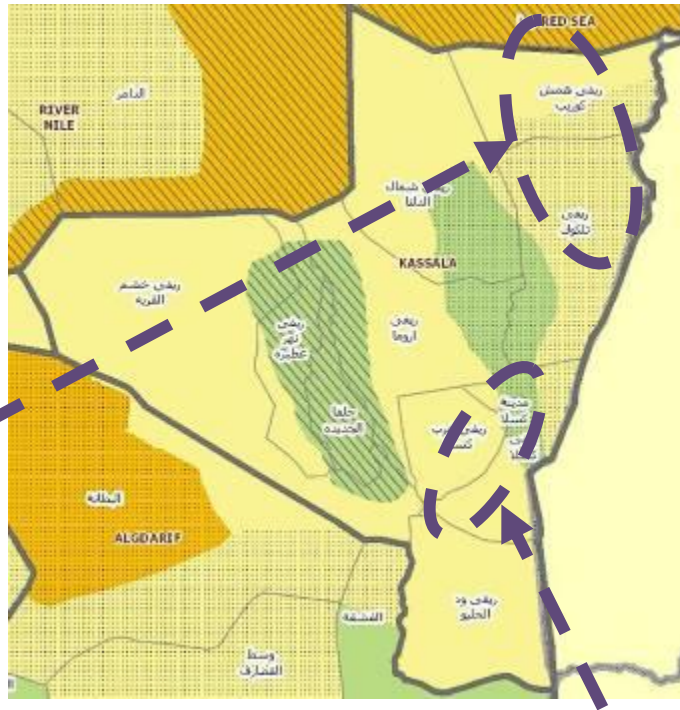
13.ALGEZIRA



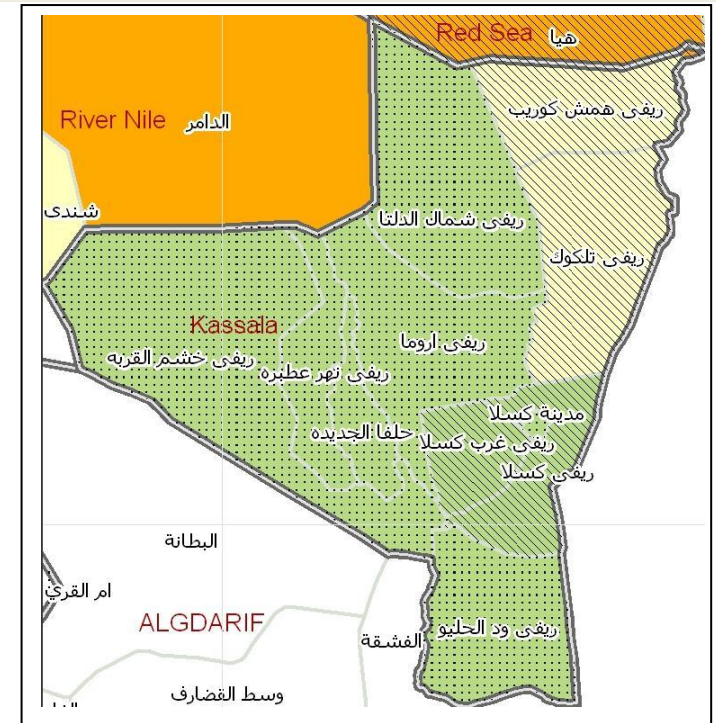
Narrative summary of food security

- In all localities there is an improvement due to increase in production in season 2010 -2011. Availability of drinking water has also improved to all localities. Hence the state is considered to be food secure except a narrow strip in east Gazira locality which is reported as food insecure due to bad pasture conditions and shortage of water. No change in food security situation except Om ELgura locality from chronically food insecure to food secure due to the above factors.
- Limited or no conflicts between farmers and pastoralists which reflected in good pasture and animal conditions in most of the localities.
- Declining/ stability of sorghum prices in most of the localities which enhance the accessibility of sorghum for the poor (the main food crop).
- The nutrition status is mainly challenged by the poor food consumption habits and lack of diversity.

14.KASSALA

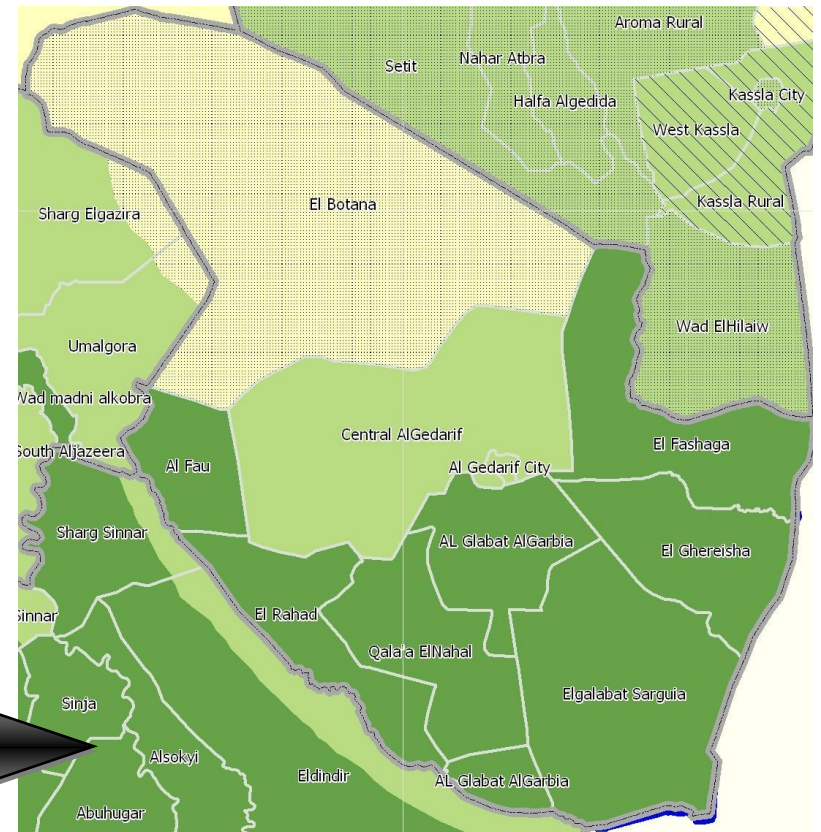
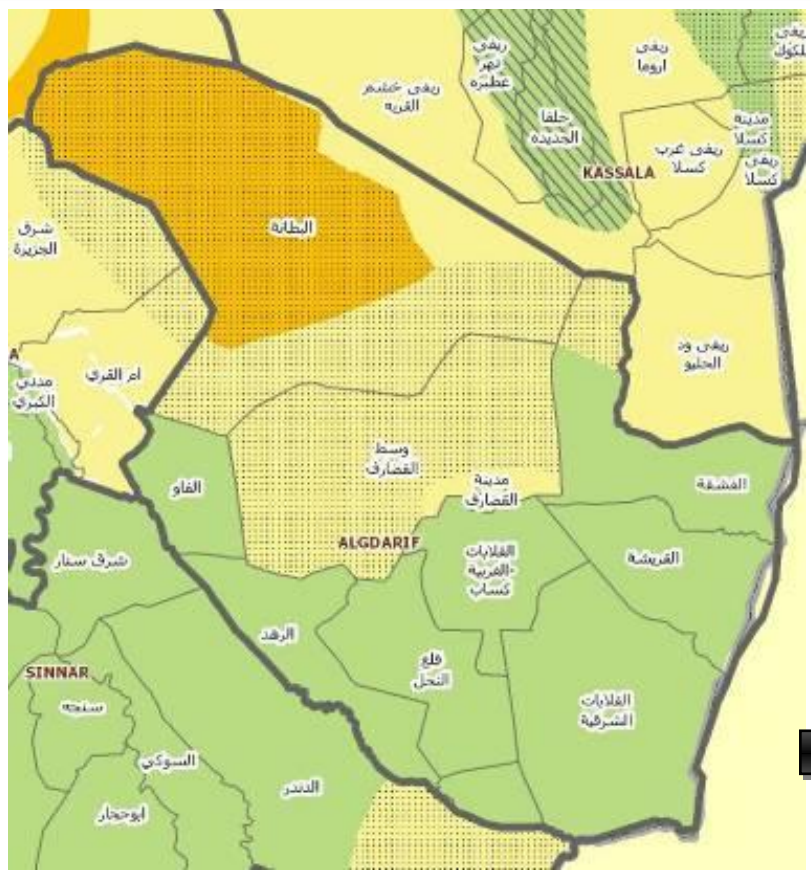


Kassala State composed of six localities: Kassala town, River Atbara/ new halfa, Kassala Rural/ Western Kassala, ELgash liabilities, Hamashkoraib and Khashm Elgirba



Narrative summary of food security

- Improved food security situation all over the State due to: good rainy season, good pasture conditions.
- Even in the IDP camps, the situation is improving, although the prices are high but they compensate by buying the food aid to purchase sorghum with lower prices.
- Kassala locality remains food secure situation with good crop production although there is an increase in prices of some food commodities but it started to decline after harvest. An improvement in food security at Kassala rural and ALgash due to good rainy season. In addition, interventions by the UN and other organization had some positive impact though the increases in food prices continue to be a problem in Kassala for the coming months.
- Food security situation improved in Hamshkoraib due to improvement in production and intervention from the government and NGO's which adds positively for food availability. In Khashm Elgirba locality the situation is under watch due to the sharp increase in food prices.



- Large portion of Gedarif state lie within the basement complex formation, access to water is considered a serious problem in the summer, households in rural communities; consume a remarkable proportion of the income to get water for both domestic use and for small animals.
- Nutrition survey showed that SAM is 6.9% which is very high

Some general facts for Gedarif:

According to the 2009 CBS data and analysis, the **Depth of Hunger** in Gedarif is about 283 kcal which is lower than the national average, 344 kcal. Depth of hunger is the amount of calories the deprived population has missed to reach the daily Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements per person level.

Dietary Energy Consumption (DEC) in Gedarif is 2360 kcal as opposed to the national average of 2180 kcal.