Agenda

1. Humanitarian Updates
2. HNO/HRP 2023 Updates
3. Mid-Season Report
4. FSL 2022 Response Snapshot
5. Food System Transformation
Humanitarian Updates

SUDAN: $74 million to Boost Wheat Production

Approximately 600,000 MT of wheat are harvested in March 2022, which is 13% less than both the output from the previous year and the five-year average, in addition to 2 million MT imported as of Sep 2022 from wheat/wheat flour. The African Development Bank Group approved financing for the Sudan Emergency Wheat Production Project totaling around $74. The project targets small-scale farmers, seasonal workers, seed producers, and agricultural traders, and will be implemented by WFP.

SUDAN: Dengue Fever

29 associated deaths and over 4,147 cases of dengue fever reported across Sudan: Ten states had recorded cases of dengue fever. The states with the most documented cases are North Kordofan (1,270), West Kordofan (971), North Darfur (832), White Nile (614), and Kassala (260), followed by the Red Sea (51), West Darfur (53), South Kordofan (81), South Darfur (13), and East Darfur (2).
Flooding and strong rainfall in the Red Sea state's Baramyo village of Sinkat. There are currently 550 people living in gathering places in the Red Sea state's Baramyo village in Sinkat locality. There were no fatalities or injuries. At least 110 instances of missing items, animals, or cattle have been documented.

To provide an update on those impacted by the conflict that occurred in last October. Around 20,884 internally displaced persons from Al Lagowa have been relocated to West Kordofan, South Kordofan, and North Kordofan, with at least 58 individuals were killed with a further 89 injuries due to conflict and 7,148 reported cases of lost goods, livestock, and/or cattle have been reported.
FSL Response Snapshot [Jan –Sep 2022]

- **8.4 million people**
  - Reached with both Food and Livelihood support

- **5.5 million people**
  - Reached with Food assistance under different modality

- **2.8 million people**
  - Reached with Livelihood support under different modality
FSL Response Snapshot [Jan – Sep 2022]

- FSL Total Reached VS. FSL Total Target 2022: 84% (10,035,527 people)
- FSL SO1 Total Reached VS. Total Target SO1: 82% (6,808,332 people)
- FSL SO2&3 Total Reached VS. Total Target SO2&3: 89% (3,227,195 people)
FSL Response Snapshot [Q3 – 2022]

Sudan Food Security and Livelihood Sector | Q3/2022

Reached vs. Gap per State under FSL SO1

Reached vs. Gap per State under FSL SO2B:3

State | FSL - Target SO1 | FSL Reached under SO1 - Q3/2022 | % Target Achieved | % Gap in Response
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
North Darfur | 46,049 | - | 0% | 100%
River Nile | 34,132 | - | 0% | 100%
White Nile | 39,485 | - | 0% | 100%
Khartoum | 89,680 | 7,748 | 1% | 99%
Al Gezira | 19,292 | 10,800 | 3% | 97%
Sudan | 2,727 | 12,475 | 3% | 97%
Red Sea | 29,012 | 50,490 | 12% | 98%
Jebel Marra | 228,420 | 31,293 | 13% | 97%
Sennar | 255,420 | 32,341 | 12% | 98%
South Darfur | 426,067 | 319,795 | 40% | 58%
North Darfur | 327,146 | 239,875 | 50% | 58%
Blue Nile | 264,720 | 157,725 | 60% | 55%
South Kordofan | 232,220 | 222,220 | 100% | 55%
North Kordofan | 272,032 | 272,032 | 100% | 55%
Central Darfur | 1,205,519 | 895,519 | 75% | 15%
South Kordofan | 1,080,876 | 895,519 | 83% | 15%

Reached vs. Gap per State under FSL SO2B:3

State | FSL - Target SO1 | FSL Reached under SO2B:3 - Q3/3 | % Target Achieved | % Gap in Response
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Al Gezira | 478,239 | - | 0% | 100%
North Darfur | 79,376 | - | 0% | 100%
River Nile | 143,460 | - | 0% | 100%
White Nile | 555,238 | 1,726 | 1% | 96%
Khartoum | 234,180 | 234,180 | 100% | 5%
Sennar | 228,420 | 234,180 | 100% | 5%
Central Darfur | 149,902 | 195,519 | 27% | 18%
North Darfur | 169,814 | 195,519 | 27% | 18%
South Darfur | 177,114 | 200,809 | 27% | 18%
West Darfur | 207,415 | 186,574 | 52% | 28%
North Kordofan | 274,025 | 215,696 | 50% | 28%
South Kordofan | 207,415 | 186,574 | 52% | 28%
North Kordofan | 44,903 | 60,460 | 25% | 55%
North Darfur | 15,498 | 35,460 | 35% | 65%
South Darfur | 127,462 | 96,900 | 50% | 28%
Red Sea | 104,137 | 114,000 | 55% | 19%
South Kordofan | 104,137 | 114,000 | 55% | 19%
North Kordofan | 79,605 | 109,170 | 50% | 28%
Blue Nile | 114,000 | 96,900 | 45% | 55%
East Darfur | 19,825 | 19,825 | 100% | 0%
Data collection has begun in Kassala and Gedaref.

Training of enumerators has been completed in North Darfur, West Darfur and Central Darfur, with data collection starting soon.

Training of enumerators will be conducted in December in Red Sea (currently ongoing), North Kordofan, West Kordofan, White Nile, and South Kordofan.

Training of enumerators will be conducted in January in South Darfur, East Darfur, Khartoum, River Nile, Northern, Al Gezira and Sennar.

Due to the volatile situation in Blue Nile, it is unclear when training of enumerators and data collection can begin. Tentative plan is next week.

Findings will tentatively be ready in March.
The UN integrated presence in Sudan remains committed to providing *lifesaving humanitarian assistance* and *life sustaining* interventions throughout Sudan.

Pillars of the UN Common Approach - *Basic Services, Livelihoods & Local Economic Recovery, Critical Infrastructure*

**Critical gap #1: Basic Services - Food and Nutrition** - Provide food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable population including preventative and curative activities to reduce acute and moderate malnutrition for children under five and pregnant mothers.
Critical gap #2: Livelihoods and Local Economic Recovery – (1) Support/restore rural livelihoods and the agricultural sector. (2) Support vulnerable farmers and pastoralists on food production/ livestock keeping and facilitate market access.

(2) Advance climate resilient agriculture to increase agricultural productivity and overall resilience. (4) Provide livelihood opportunities for conflict affected women and youth.

Integrated Delivery Across the HDP-Nexus - Programming and financing across the three pillars of the HDP Nexus will be based on joint risk-informed, gender-sensitive analysis of root causes, structural conflict drivers, as well as positive factors of resilience.
HNO/HRP 2023

8,180,876 people
FSL Overall Target 2023

2,596,581 people
FSL Target 2023 under SO2

11,653,068 people
FSL PiN 2023

5,584,295 people
FSL Target 2023 under SO1

$437,467,703
FSL Financial Requirement 2023
More than 11.7 M people (24 per cent of the population) are experiencing crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity in Sudan. Based on the latest IPC analysis, this represents a rise of about 2 million people compared to the previous year.

Food insecurity remains alarmingly high, accompanied by increased and prolonged displacement, economic collapse, with significant increases in food and other commodity prices, a reduced harvest, continued conflict, and high unemployment.

The current humanitarian response is hampered by decreasing financing that is not meeting growing humanitarian needs and access problems. The targeting mechanism in 2023 was used by the FSL sector to target the area that are at IPC level 3 [Crisis] and IPC level 4 [Emergency], without any resilience activity.

76 projects submitted under FSL for the HRP 2023, with 38 get the approval (22 FSL, 16 multisectoral), and 38 rejected (21 FSL, 17 multisectoral). Total partners with approved projects under FSL HRP 2023 are 34.
Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS)

Mid-Season Assessment Report 2022
**Introduction:**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) with assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), and USAID, carried out its annual mid-season assessment for the main season 2022/2023. The field assessment was carried out in September 2022 to identify the main factors affecting the agricultural situation in the production areas across 14 States in Sudan, the main summer crops producing areas.

At the national and sub-national level, the teams collected the latest available information and data on rainfall amounts and distribution, vegetation cover, crop protection, cereal reserve stocks and prices of the main crops and livestock.
Summary:

• Generally May rains were showers in most parts of the country, effective rain fall started during June and early July, and heavy rains in August causing flood in many states (Gazira, White Nile, Sinner, North, West, Central, and South Darfur and Gedaref).

• The performance of the season until end of August 2022 was promising as a result of favorable weather condition (rain fall amount and distribution).

• The total targeted area of the six main summer crops sorghum, millet, groundnuts, sesame, and cotton), as reported by state ministries of agriculture in the 14 states amounted to about 65.3 million feddans.

• The area planted till end of August is estimated at around 50.3 million feddans, represent 77.1% of the targeted area.

• The total cropped area impacted until end of August 2022 was estimated at 766,283 feddan (rainfed, irrigated)

• The body condition of livestock is above average in almost all states. No serious outbreak of diseases reported
The total accumulated rainfall this season is above the previous year.
Challenges:

• Shortage of fertilizers, and empty sacks was reported in many states

• The prices of all agricultural inputs witnessed a high increase, at least double the prices of the previous season, resulting in a high cost of production of crops, with expectation of negative impact to both producers and consumers

• The total area financed by different crops until end of August was about 6 million feddan, lower by 16 percent compared to the same period last year. The total amount of finance for this season up to end of August was 34.4 billion SDG, compared with 41 billion last year, lower by 15.9 percent compared to last year for the same period

• One of the positive impacts of lifting fuel subsidies, it was available for all agricultural operation, but at high cost.

• As a result of the prevailing macro-economic conditions in the country, the prices of all agricultural inputs witnessed a high increase, at least double the prices of the previous season, resulting in a high cost of production of crops, with expectation of negative impact to both producers and consumers
Recommendations:

• Increase the capital of the Agricultural Bank to keep up with change economic policies and high cost of production

• Support to the farmers affected by floods so that they can catch up the winter season

• Follow up of the current season and status of food security up to the end of the harvest

• Providing agricultural support services necessary for the coming winter season with special focus on small farmers

• The necessary of preparing and implementation medium and long-term strategy to rehabilitate the irrigation infrastructure in the national project
FSS Action plan, progress

FSL sector meeting
Background

• An action plan was developed based on the Sudan pathway of FSS transformation.

• The plan will cover the period till 2030 to consolidate our FS to achieve SDGs.
Sudan joined 6 coalitions:

- Healthy diet coalition.
- Zero hunger coalition.
- Aquatic food coalition
- HD nexus coalition
- School meals coalition
- Climate security & FS coalition
Progress

• The plan was approved.
• It was presented to most of the stakeholders and in the last sector meeting.
• Some priority areas have been merged in the Agricultural transformation strategy.
• Commitment by some stakeholders to support the implementation of the plan.
• FAO committed to support HD at RS state.
• MoFEP committed to finance school meals at vulnerable area at Khartoum state.
• A team from HD nexus and FS transformation Hub will visit Sudan next month for support.
• AfDB support wheat production.
Challenges

• Weak commitment from partners.

• Weak budget to cover the activities.

• Weak capacities of institutions to implement.

• Economic crisis.
Needs

- Commitments from all government and UN agencies, International community and other
- NGOs to support the implementation process.
- Availability of budgets from all.
- Improve the capacities to do the job with high quality.
If all these challenges resolve, the plan can be implemented to achieve the main objectives of the FSS pathway.
Thank You

Food Security Sector