Since 2018, Sudan has faced double crisis of recession and high inflation. The inflation rate reached 388 per cent in August 2021. This high inflation has an impact on the increase of the number of food insecure people in Sudan, limiting people’s purchasing capacity and raising prices of basic goods.

In June 2021, Sudan reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) decision point, humanitarian needs have significantly increased as protracted conflict, forced displacement, natural disasters, pandemic, malnutrition, and food insecurity persist across the country. In addition to these factors, the onset spread of dry spell in many states has direct impact on food security situation. The socio-political instability and the ongoing economic crisis have exacerbated humanitarian needs and deepened poverty in the in several states, including in areas where humanitarian partners have limited presence. These factors have been further strengthened, especially after the military overthrew the transitional civilian government on 25 October 2021.

Food insecurity remains alarmingly high, with 9.8M people facing crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity based on the IPC update, representing a 34 per cent increase compared to the need at the beginning of 2021. FSL will target 8.4 M categorized with segregation of 5.4 M with SO1 (Food) and 3.0 M with SO2 (Livelihoods).

At state level, the highest percentage of populations in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse is found in West Darfur (30%), North Darfur (29%), and East Darfur state (28%). Around 2.7M people will be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), with nearly 7.1M in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and over 16.5M people in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). This marks an increase of 29.6% (from 5.5M to 7.1M) of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 46.5% (from 1.8M to 2.7M) of people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) compared to the first half of 2021. With 130 localities are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). A total of 51 localities moved between Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while three localities moved between Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4).
FSL Significant Contribution in Strategic Tools Development

1. SUDAN IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS

The Federal TWG in collaboration with the IPC GSU organized an IPC Acute Food Insecurity Level 1 training based on the IPC Version 3.0 Technical Manual in Sudan prior to the IPC analysis with the facilitation support of FSL Sector, Sudan.

Due to the current context of travel restrictions and containment, the TWG, in collaboration with the IPC Global Support Unit, adapted virtual analysis processes, facilitated by experienced food security and nutrition analysts supporting the country team facilitation. Around 105 participants from Government, Donors, UN Agencies (WFP and FAO) and NGOs attended the virtual training and analysis from all the 18 states despite challenges of internet connection. Participating agencies included the Ministry of Agriculture and natural Resources (FSTS), Ministry of Production and Economic Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, Irrigation & Electricity, Central Bureau of Statistics & state Bureaus, Humanitarian Aid Commission, Sudan Metrological Authority, WFP, FEWSNET, USAID, FAO, CRS, OCHA, UNHCR, EU, SCI, Plan International, Concern Worldwide, SOS Sahel, WCC, SRC and OXFAM.

The virtual IPC AFI analysis was conducted from the 6th – 15th of April, 2021, using the CFSVA data collected by WFP from December 2020 – March 2021 to inform food security outcomes, alongside with data provided by different sources such as FEWSNET (Price monitoring), Government, FAO, WFP, FEWSNET and USAID (CFSAM report), SME (rainfall forecast), IOM (displacement), FAO/FSTS (impact of COVID-19 on food security in 18 states), CBS (demographics, exchange rate and inflation), FAO (Desert Locust update), FSTS (Early Warning), and FAO (Flood Rapid Assessment). The analysis covered three periods: the current period (April–May 2021) based on the data collected during January/March 2021 reflecting the existing factors that lead to food insecurity, the first projected period (July to September 2021) and the second projected period (October 2021 to February 2022) considering the contributing factors, and outcome indicator evidence with the projection assumptions factors.
2. Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2021

Food insecurity remains alarmingly high in Sudan with increased and protracted displacement, economic decline and inflation, floods, lean season, and high food price hikes exacerbated by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The restriction measures to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected humanitarian operations, decreased commodity movement, market functioning and cross-border trade. It also compromised livelihoods, daily labor opportunities, reducing vulnerable populations' purchasing power and food access. An increase in conflicts, linked to national politics, triggered population displacements, especially in Darfur (Ag Geneina) and Kordofan states and, combined with the deterioration of the economy, has led to higher than usual levels of acute food insecurity.

Based on various food security assessments, the most affected groups are IDPs, returnees, those stranded in conflict-hit areas, refugees from neighboring South Sudan, Ethiopia and other countries, and poor groups from agro-pastoral and pastoral communities in rural areas of western, eastern, and northern Sudan whose livelihoods are directly affected by the impact of lean season and the macroeconomic crisis. The COVID-19 spread, economic crisis, conflict and natural shocks had a negative impact on the overall food security situation of the country.

Assistance should include in-kind, cash and vouchers to respond to specific food security needs. Regular food and/or cash assistance, emergency agricultural and livestock interventions as well as vocational training and rehabilitation activities can improve food security levels.
3. Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2021

Out of the 9.8 M people in need, the FSL Cluster will target 8.4 million, focusing on:

• Provision of life-saving emergency food assistance to 5.4 million people and improvement of the food security status; and
• Livelihood and rehabilitation support to 3 million people, focusing on supporting self-reliance capacity of the affected households by protecting and building productive assets and restoring or creating income-generating opportunities.

The FSL Sector ensures mainstreaming of crosscutting issues in its interventions, including protection, AAP, gender, and environment. FSL Sector partners will aim to avoid, minimize, or reduce any unintended negative consequences or impact of their assistance or interventions and are committed to a ‘do no harm’ approach. Equality, participation, through community consultations and complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM), and empowerment of beneficiaries will be incorporated into all stages of implementing any food security activity.

The FSL Sector will continue to advocate for proactive emergency preparedness through pre-emptive anticipatory actions and Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA). The FSL Sector will strengthen the national capacity in proactive emergency preparedness by working closely with the Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS), the Ministry of Labor and Social Development (MoLSD), and other key stakeholders.
4. Sudan Preparedness Plan 2021

FSL Sector has significantly contributed to the development of Sudan Preparedness Plan 2021 and provided FSL detailed chapter covering coordination and operational support arrangements with key sectoral activities and indicators.

On behalf of the HCT and based on the Emergency Response and Preparedness (ERP) approach, the Inter-sector coordination group has developed the Sudan Preparedness Plan to ensure timely delivery of assistance to affected communities, particularly to those affected by floods. The plan targets approximately 539,000 people in 2021.

Humanitarian response was focused within the framework of the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan, with an emphasis on providing multisectoral life-saving assistance to crisis affected people across the country. The response was guided by the HCT Emergency Response Framework (ERF) and Standard Operating Procedures to enable cohesive, principled, and timely an emergency response. The humanitarian community will work with the Government led Flood Taskforce to ensure response planning and activities are effectively coordinated. In addition, sector coordinators and focal points will work in collaboration with government counterparts in the relevant ministries at national and subnational levels. The plan was part of the overall Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) approach and aligned with individual agency plans as well as the Sudan National Policy Disaster Risk Management (2017).

Preparedness and response interventions of humanitarian organizations was coordinated through the sectors. The ISCG took the leadership role in coordinating preparedness and response interventions with strategic guidance and support from the HCT. In addition, sector coordinators worked in collaboration with their counterparts in the relevant ministries at national and sub-national levels.
Capacity Building Initiatives by FSL Sector in 2021

1. Food Security Training for FSL State Level Focal Points
   FSL Sector Sudan has organized FSL Training for State Level Focal Points for three days (30 August – 1st September 2021) in Khartoum with the extended support of FAO and WFP as sector lead agencies besides FSTS. The training was organized to strengthen the coordination among FSL state level focal points (WFP and FAO) for having coordinated and efficient humanitarian response at state levels.

   The training attended by 35 FPs from WFP and FAO; participants were trained on the following topics:
   - FSL Pillars, Indicators & HPC 2022
   - FSL Assessments & Context Analysis
   - Information Management, Collection and Visualization

2. Data Management Training for FSL State Level Focal Points
   As a complement of the FSL state level FPs training, a remote training session on 29th September 2021 was conducted in terms of Data Management where WFP/FAO focal points were trained on the latest mechanisms regarding to data processing by cleaning and preparing them in the way where it can be used. Participants were also trained to create interactive dash boards using Excel.

3. 5Ws training for FSL Partners
   An online training done on 17th March 2021 for 5Ws reporting tool to our sector partners on how they can collect actual/plan figures for different interventions under Sudan operation. Around 40 participants from 25 partners attended the training.
Food Security Sector Funding Status 2021

In 2021, the FSL Sector had received overall 36% (185,118,712 $) of funds while the overall in and outside HRP 2021, the 45.5% (236,866,529 $) was covered against the requested amount which was (520,986,510 $) under HRP funding.
Food Security Sector Response 2021

Reached Localities under SO1* in 2021
*FSL:SO1: Improve the food security status of assessed food insecure people through lifesaving and life sustaining food assistance

Reached Localities under SO2/3** in 2021
**FSL:SO2/3: Support self-reliance of affected households by protecting and building productive assets and restoring or creating income generating opportunities to save and improve communities’ capacity

Reached Beneficiaries under SO1 vs. Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarters</th>
<th>SO1 Target 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>3,573,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>3,549,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>4,182,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>1,940,531</td>
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</table>

Reached Beneficiaries under SO2/3 vs. Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarters</th>
<th>SO2/3 Target 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>348,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>465,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>1,264,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>760,231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
State Response 2021

Blue Nile

![Map of Blue Nile]

- Reached Ben under SO1: 695,321
- Reached Ben under SO2/3: 389,724
- # Active Partners: 9

![Graph of Response per Activity]

Central Darfur

![Map of Central Darfur]

- Reached Ben under SO1: 2,826,027
- Reached Ben under SO2/3: 158,483
- # Active Partners: 9

![Graph of Response per Activity]
East Darfur

- Reached under SO1: 262,850
- Reached under SO2/3: 178,225
- # Active Partners: 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>% Response</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Inputs</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash for Food</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash for Work</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Voucher</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Food Distribution</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Distribution</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Treatment</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation Project</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Training</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 441,075

Gedaref

- Reached under SO1: 99,712
- Reached under SO2/3: 157,262
- # Active Partners: 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>% Response</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Inputs</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash for Food</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash for Work</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Voucher</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Food Distribution</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Distribution</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock Treatment</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation Project</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 256,974
Kassala

- Reached Ben under SO1: 159,456
- Reached Ben under SO2/3: 167,881
- # Active Partners: 6

- Agriculture Inputs: 42%
- Cash for Food: 10%
- Cash for Work: 0%
- Food Voucher: 0%
- General Food Distribution: 38%
- Livestock Distribution: 0%
- Livestock Treatment: 1%
- Rehabilitation Project: 8%
- Vocational Training: 0%

Khartoum

- Reached Ben under SO1: 29,977
- Reached Ben under SO2/3: 10,876
- # Active Partners: 3

- Agriculture Inputs: 72%
- Cash for Food: 0%
- Cash for Work: 0%
- Food Voucher: 1%
- General Food Distribution: 0%
- Livestock Distribution: 0%
- Livestock Treatment: 0%
- Rehabilitation Project: 0%
- Vocational Training: 0%
North Darfur

- Reached Ben under S01: 2,918,188
- Reached Ben under S02/3: 513,697
- # Active Partners: 12

- % of Response per Activity:
  - Agriculture Inputs: 30%
  - Cash for Food: 0%
  - Cash for Work: 0%
  - Food Voucher: 0%
  - General Food Distribution: 1%
  - Livestock Distribution: 0%
  - Livestock Treatment: 3%
  - Rehabilitation Project: 2%
  - Vocational Training: 0%

North Kordofan

- Reached Ben under S01: 1,865
- Reached Ben under S02/3: 42,779
- # Active Partners: 5

- % of Response per Activity:
  - Agriculture Inputs: 80%
  - Cash for Food: 1%
  - Cash for Work: 0%
  - Food Voucher: 0%
  - General Food Distribution: 3%
  - Livestock Distribution: 4%
  - Livestock Treatment: 4%
  - Rehabilitation Project: 0%
  - Vocational Training: 8%
Red Sea

 Reached Ben under SO1 | Reached Ben under SO2/3 | # Active Partners
---|---|---
40,168 | 207,011 | 3

% of Response per Activity

- Agriculture Inputs: 55%
- Cash for Food: 0%
- Cash for Work: 2%
- Food Voucher: 0%
- General Food Distribution: 0%
- Livestock Distribution: 16%
- Livestock Treatment: 20%
- Rehabilitation Project: 7%
- Vocational Training: 0%

Total: 247,179

Sennar

 Reached Ben under SO1 | Reached Ben under SO2/3 | # Active Partners
---|---|---
0 | 150,476 | 2

% of Response per Activity

- Agriculture Inputs: 100%
- Cash for Food: 0%
- Cash for Work: 0%
- Food Voucher: 0%
- General Food Distribution: 0%
- Livestock Distribution: 0%
- Livestock Treatment: 0%
- Rehabilitation Project: 0%
- Vocational Training: 0%

Total: 150,476
South Darfur

- Reached Ben under SO1: 1,479,871
- Reached Ben under SO2/3: 447,694
- # Active Partners: 8

% of Response per Activity

1,927,565

South Kordofan

- Reached Ben under SO1: 1,199,726
- Reached Ben under SO2/3: 160,397
- # Active Partners: 11

% of Response per Activity

1,360,123
### West Darfur

- **Reached Ben under SO1**: 3,392,316
- **Reached Ben under SO2/3**: 155,398
- **# Active Partners**: 8

### West Kordofan

- **Reached Ben under SO1**: 20,413
- **Reached Ben under SO2/3**: 60,655
- **# Active Partners**: 4
White Nile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reached Ben under SO1</th>
<th>Reached Ben under SO2/3</th>
<th># Active Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120,244</td>
<td>38,603</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of Response per Activity

- Agriculture inputs: 15%
- Cash for Food: 34%
- Cash for Work: 0%
- Food Voucher: 0%
- General Food Distribution: 42%
- Livestock Distribution: 0%
- Livestock Treatment: 0%
- Rehabilitation Project: 0%
- Vocational Training: 9%

Total: 158,847
Country Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM) of FSL Sector 2021

A self-assessment of cluster performance against the 6 core cluster functions and Accountability to Affected populations;

1. Support service delivery.
2. Inform the HC/HCT's strategic decision-making.
3. Strategy development
5. Capacity building in preparedness and contingency planning.
6. Advocacy.
7. Accountability to Affected Populations

Rest of CCPM results can be viewed in our web page https://fscluster.org/sudan
FSL Sector Functional Partners in 2021
Thank You

Saifa Asif  
FSL Sector Coordinator  
Saifa.Asif@wfp.org

Ahmad Omar  
FSL Information Management Specialist  
Ahmad.Omar@fao.org