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Agenda

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With up to **11.7** million people (a further increase of **2** million compared to previous IPC analysis). This includes **3.1** million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and **8.6** million in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). The poor macroeconomic conditions, Poor harvest, conflicts/political instability, and Ukraine crisis are all key factors which lead to **24%** of the population to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 or worse).

**Conflict: West Darfur - Kulbus**

Due to conflict between 6 – 11 June 2022, Reports indicate that **25** villages were either fully or partially burnt and looted, with **30,000** people displaced. Partners will start the response as soon as the security situation permits, in addition to that, upcoming rains risk hindering the response as they will make roads impassable. WFP plans to provide general food assistance (GFA) and blanket supplementary feeding programmes (BSFP) in all the areas assessed.
Flood: South Kordofan and White Nile States

Several areas in South Kordofan State have been affected by heavy rains, including At Tadamon, Dilling, Al Goz and Kadugli localities impacting about 2,200 people. Around 170 homes were destroyed and another 40 damaged. In White Nile State, heavy rains and flooding affect Aj Jabalain locality destroyed 20 homes and damaged another 39.

Sudan: Humanitarian Funding

The funding for the 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan is low. With $1.65 billion gap for overall operation (20% funded). A total of $162 million funded under FSL projects with 77% gap.
Presentation of the Results for IPC Analysis
April 2022 – February 2023
What is IPC?

A Global Classification for Acute Food Insecurity, Chronic Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition

Developed around four key values:
- Achieved through evidence-based technical consensus among key stakeholders
- An approach that consolidate wide-ranging evidence to classify the severity and magnitude and identify key drivers
- Provides actionable knowledge for strategic decision making
- Promotes rigorous, neutral analysis

With four IPC Functions to achieve them:
- Function 1: Build Technical Consensus
- Function 2: Classify Severity and Identify Key Drivers
- Function 3: Communicate for Action
- Function 4: Quality Assurance
### General Findings

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Current analysis</th>
<th>Projection 1</th>
<th>Projection 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>April - May 2022</td>
<td>June – September 2022</td>
<td>October – February 2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.6 M people represent 20% of the total population</td>
<td>11.7 M people represent 24% of the total population</td>
<td>7.7 M people represent 16% of the total population</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**IPC Phase**

(IPC Phase 3 and above) and are need urgent action
In the current period (April – May 2022), an estimated 9.6 million people (20% of the population analysed) are experiencing crisis or worse levels of food insecurity (IPC level 3 or above) and are in need of urgent action to save lives, reduce food consumption gaps, restore and protect their livelihood.

Most severe food insecure States include South Kordofan, North Kordofan, west Kordofan, Blue Nile, North Darfur, Central Darfur, West Darfur, South Darfur, East Darfur and Red Sea, Kassala.

Key Drivers:

❖ Poor harvest: 2022 harvest was 35% below average (CFSAM 2021/2022), leading to a cereal deficit of 2.5 million MT

❖ Economic crisis: worsening macro-economic situation and prices are likely to remain more than double compared to respective prices in 2021 and more than 400-500 percent above the five-year average through the beginning of 2023.

❖ Ukraine Crisis: In 2020, 80% of the total wheat imported came from Russia and Ukraine. With a 1.7 million metric tonnes deficit of wheat and a shortage of foreign currency for imports, there is likely to be a huge surge in wheat prices.

❖ Conflict Induced Displacements: about 3.03 million people are displaced across the country
CURRENT IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (April– May 2022)

Availability:

• Food availability during current analysis period is compromised by lower production in sorghum and millet, the main staple food for most of the Sudanese people. Production in the previous main cropping season was hampered by some or combination of above-mentioned food insecurity drivers.

• The Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission report (CFSAM, March 2022) estimated national cereal production (sorghum, millet and wheat) at about 5 million tones, 35 percent below the output obtained in the previous year and 30 percent below the average of the previous five years. Sorghum production about 3.5 million tones, 32 percent lower than the level of the previous year and 28 percent less than the past five-year average.

Accessibility:

Continuous macroeconomic challenges, deterioration of local currency, high inflation rates and hikes in the prices of staple food and essential commodities hampered the ability of many people, particularly the most vulnerable households to access adequate and better-quality food. Sudan’s annual inflation rate has decreased to 220.71 in April 2022 compare to 263.16% in March 2022.

Utilization:

• Most of the rural population are lacking safe drinking water sources and has a limited access to improved sanitation facilities. Most of the rural people reliant on the use of wood or charcoal as cooking fuel, in addition to that shortage of gas in some urban areas lead to shift to wood and charcoal.
CURRENT IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (APRIL 2022 – MAY 2022)
Population table for the current period: (APRIL 2022 – MAY 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
<th>Phase 4</th>
<th>Phase 3 Or Higher</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
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Overview

With significant increase in food and other commodity prices, reduced harvest and conflict, acute food insecurity in the country continues to worsen at rapid pace, 9.7 million people were classified in IPC Phase 3 or worse in the period of April – May 2022 and up to 11.7 million people (further increase of 2 M) requiring urgent action in the period June to September 2022. This includes 3.1 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 8.6 million in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).

The population in IPC Phase 3 and above moved from 13% (October 2021 – February 2022) to 20% (April-May 2022) to 24% (June-September 2022). derived by economic crisis, Poor harvest and conflict

The results reflect a major increase in the expected magnitude with additional 2 million people requiring urgent action to reduce food gaps, save lives and livelihood, compared to the same period last year (June to September 2021) when 9.8 million people were classified in IPC Phase 3 and above. The states that are projected to have highest proportion of people in need of urgent action are West Darfur (42%), North Darfur (36%) and Central Darfur (35%).
The key assumption for the projection period is based on the most likely scenario situation in the country.

- **Economic crisis**: The poor macroeconomic conditions manifested through soaring devaluation of the local currency and soaring inflation rates are expected to continue in the projection period.

- **Poor harvest**: Due to the poor harvest in the 2021/22 production season, an expected early onset of the lean season with more households depleting own stocks and relying on purchase from markets for food at record high price levels. According to CFSAM the 2021 harvest was 35% below average, leading to a cereal deficit of 2.5 million metric tones.

- **Ukraine Crisis**: Due to the below-average harvest, Sudan will likely need to import at least 2.5 million tons -mainly wheat- for the 2022 marketing year (January/December). In 2020 80% of the total wheat imported came from Russia and Ukraine. National imports for Sudan are likely to be further hindered by the conflict in Ukraine, the lack of hard currency reserves in the official banking system, and the continued devaluation of the SDG. Very high wheat prices are likely to increase domestic reliance and demand for sorghum and millet, increasing sorghum and millet prices. The rising cost of fuel and fertilizers are likely to further increase.

- **Conflict Induced Displacements**: Intercommoned violence in Darfur, Kordofan, and Kassala states will continue through the first projection period. Conflict in West Darfur and influx of refugees from South Sudan as well as internal displacement has affected the stability in certain localities. Conflict and high number of internally displaced population and refugees from South Sudan and Ethiopia. According to OCHA between January and May 84,758 people were displaced due to conflict. With the bulk of the displacement in West and Central Darfur and during the projection period the period

- **Political instability**: will likely persist throughout the period June – September 2022. The implementation of the economic reforms that started earlier last year remained on hold due to the suspension of major economic support by the international community

- **Humanitarian Food Assistance**: Considering it will be the peak of the lean season the Humanitarian needs are expected to significantly increase during the first projection period. Based on available resources, Food Security sector partners are expected to assist around 5.3 million people over this period, with the bulk of the assistance concentrated in the Darfur and Kordofan states. Filling the resource gap to cover the entirety of the needs, may face significant hurdles, considering competing crises in the horn of Africa, as well as the food consumption gaps created globally as a result of the Ukraine conflict. Moreover, humanitarian access may be challenged in the rainy season with restricted road access, as well increased conflict in priority areas of the Darfur region.
IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY DURING FIRST PROJECTION PERIODS

• Food Availability

Following the below-average harvest in the 2021-22 agriculture season, this would likely leave Sudan with around a 2.5-million-ton cereal supply gap for the consumption year, January to December 2022. According to the annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM), total cereal production for the 2021/22 summer and winter seasons is estimated at around 5.1 million metric tons, against a 7.6-million-ton cereal requirement and 36 percent below the five-year average. Of particular concern is the deficit in wheat, with the import requirement estimated at 1.7 million tones.

Low production will translate into a lean season that will be harder than in previous years as households will deplete stocks earlier than in a normal year.

• Food Access

Food Prices: On average, 64% of the households in the current period reported do not have stocks to carry them over until the end of the lean season, the dependence on markets will further increase in the first projection period. Price levels, already at extremely high levels, are expected to further increase seasonally and will be significantly above the long-term average, further limiting households’ food access. Areas under conflict, insecurity and natural hazard like floods where cereal production levels were significantly below average level will see most households depleting their stocks before the start of the lean season.

Livestock prices are expected to follow seasonal trends, but at relatively high-level prices compared to average due to high inflation and local currency depreciation. Prices are expected to relatively decreases during the lean season, June to September, as households will sell additional livestock to fund staple food purchases and build household food stocks.

Food Utilization

The community will face difficulties to access water sources during the start of lean season (May-July). The forecasted average to above average rainfall (August to November) will likely improve the availability and access to water, however, expected disease outbreaks and the contamination of water sources may occur during the rainy season. Shortages of water for human consumption, especially in the desert, and semi-arid areas of the pastoral and nomadic communities, will expose these populations to diseases and health hazards.

Additionally, most localities have poor access to inadequate cooking fuel and proper storage facilities. Therefore, it is expected the children malnutrition to increase due to poor feeding practices and poor hygiene caused by water scarcity and distance to clean water sources.
FIRST PROJECTION IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (JUNE 2022 – SEPTEMBER 2022)
Population table for the projected period: JUNE 2022 – SEPTEMBER 2022

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
<th>Phase 4</th>
<th>Phase 3 Or Higher</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>%</td>
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<td>%</td>
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<td><strong>17,575,637</strong></td>
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</table>
OVERVIEW

The second projection period corresponds with the harvest season where households are expected to have improved access to food from own production. October to February 2022 is the harvest season during which households will increasingly rely on own production and improved market supplies from the new harvest and the relatively reduced market prices of staple food.

The food security situation is expected to improve during the second projection period compared to the first projection where the prevalence of population in phase 3 and worse is 16% compared to 24% in the first projection period.

The harvest of food and cash crops is expected to improve the food security (availability and accessibility) of those households who depend more on own production, prices will reduce slightly, increased wage from labor during the harvest and increased food supply to the markets from local production.
Key Drivers and Assumptions during Second Projection Period

**Macroeconomic situation:** Sudan's macroeconomic situation is expected to continue to deteriorate through the year 2022 and entering 2023. The persistent lack of a sustainable hard currency stream and the increased need to import essential food and non-food items will likely drive further currency depreciation. Continued increases in the prices of food and transportation and the local food basket are expected to continue affecting the purchasing power of poor households and continue driving an increase in the inflation rate.

**Prices:** Prices for sorghum and millet are anticipated to continue to unseasonably increase despite the harvest that will only partly mitigate the upward trend. Locally produced wheat prices are likely to remain more than double compared to respective prices in 2021 and more than 400-500 percent above the five-year average through the beginning of 2023.

**Purchasing power:** Agricultural labor opportunities and wages are expected to decrease seasonally between September and October following the end of the weeding practices before seasonally increasing by the beginning of the 2022/2023 harvest, with labor wages.

**Climate Outlook:** Based on WMO forecasts, the June to September 2022 main rainfall season in Sudan is expected to be above average. However, national imports for Sudan are likely to be further hindered by the conflict in Ukraine, the lack of hard currency reserves in the official banking system, and the continued devaluation of the SDG. Very high wheat prices are likely to increase domestic reliance and demand for sorghum and millet, increasing sorghum and millet prices.

**Conflict:** Violence is expected to further escalate during harvest season between November 2022 and January 2023. Nonetheless, violence in the lead up to, and during the harvest season is likely to be at higher levels compared to 2021 due to increasing disputes over access to farming lands and competition for scarce natural resources between pastoralists and farmers.

**Political instability and social tensions** are expected to remain high. Sudan's economic recovery in 2022 will depend on crucial international financial support. However, with the democratic transition now stalled, international aid will be limited and economic reform progress minimal will likely persist throughout the period of June – September 2022. The current fiscal deficit is projected to narrow to 6.4% of GDP in 2022 and to 3.9% in 2023, reflecting ongoing structural reforms.

**The Humanitarian Food Assistance** in the second projection period was not been factored in, due to absence of funded plans covering the period October 2022 to February 2023.
IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY DURING THE 2nd PROJECTION PERIODS

Food Availability

- Food availability during the second projection period will improve compared to the current and first projection periods. As the second projection coincides with the end of lean season and start of harvest, more food will be available for household consumption from own production, possible decrease/stability in food prices, improved purchasing power and replenishment of households’ food stocks, ease of access for trade as well as humanitarian assistance.

Food Access

- Prices for sorghum and millet are anticipated to continue to unseasonably increase during the post-harvest period and remain above average this period is not valid here prices are likely to seasonably decrease during, the harvest season of October 2022 to January 2023. Based on FEWS NET’s integrated price projections, sorghum and millet prices are expected to be over 150-200 percent higher than respective last year and four to five times above the five-year average during the projection period across most markets in Sudan.

Utilization

- Following the rainy season, the flood prone areas in most parts of the country are expected to be negatively impacted by reduced access to clean water. Shortages of water for human consumption, especially in the desert, arid and semi-arid areas of the pastoral and nomadic communities, will expose these communities to diseases and health hazards due to poor / sanitation. Other important factors that will affect people’s food security and livelihoods are the limited health services in Sudan and their high cost. There is a noticeable shortage of medicines, due to the shortage of hard currency, to import drugs.
SECOND PROJECTION IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (OCTOBER 2022 – FEBRUARY 2023)
Population table for the Second projected period: (OCTOBER 2022 – FEBRUARY 2023)

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<td>West Darfur</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>22,371,931</td>
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Population in IPC phase 3 and 4 (Crisis and emergency), 2019-2023

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Analysis Periods</th>
<th>2020 Analysis</th>
<th>2021 Analysis</th>
<th>2022 Analysis</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Projected</td>
<td>Current</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Including HFA</td>
<td>Including HFA (7M)</td>
<td>Including HFA (9M)</td>
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<tr>
<td>and above (Crisis and worse)</td>
<td>45,198,109</td>
<td>45,198,109</td>
<td>46,568,824</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prevalence of population in IPC phase 3 and above (Crisis and worse)</td>
<td>9,578,685</td>
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<td>Population in IPC phase 3 (Crisis)</td>
<td>7,410,682</td>
<td>5,657,268</td>
<td>5,457,113</td>
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<td>Prevalence of population in IPC phase 3 (Crisis)</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population in IPC phase 34 (Emergency)</td>
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<td>1,841,160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prevalence of population in IPC phase 4 (Emergency)</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

### Response Priorities

Urgent actions are required to save the lives and livelihoods of populations projected in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), as well as protect the livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps for populations estimated in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in different localities through the current and two projections periods.

### Response Priorities

- Enhance livelihood interventions, building resilience to future shocks through asset creation and Safety Nets programs.
- Enhance different agricultural and rural livelihood activities and providing services and protect productive assets, especially in areas impacted by flooding, conflict and other shocks.
- Provide full packages of basic services to returnees from displacement areas with a focus on security improvements.
- Support Agricultural production of the upcoming main agricultural season will improve food availability during the second projection period.
- Scale-up prevention of acute malnutrition across the states by improving access to basic services (health and WASH) throughout the projection period, with a special focus on drought, and flood-affected areas.
- Develop strategies to improve food systems, storage mechanisms, and reduce food loss and waste.
- Promote good nutritional practices at household levels through nutrition-sensitive activities, such as home gardening and educational awareness on food and water safety.
- Strengthen the capacities of national and state level Technical Working Groups on food security information systems and produce timely information.
Thanks for your attention
The 2021 Food Systems Summit

Sudan Food Systems Pathway

Develop a resilient, equitable, and sustainable food system, leaving no one behind.
• **Vision**: Develop sustainable food systems that leaves no one behind so as to put to an end all forms of food insecurity and malnutrition in line with Sudan’s commitment to SDGs.

• **Main goal**: To transform food system to an equitable, sustainable and resilient system to achieve the SDGs

• **Specific objectives**;
  • **Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all through**;
    • Developing game - changing and systemic solutions to increase production and make nutritious food more available, affordable, and safer for all.
• Ensuring access to nutrient dense foods and healthy diets to address triple burden of malnutrition including; stunting, wasting, under nourishment, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight/obesity especially among vulnerable groups—children, and women.

• Putting in place and expand food safety and quality systems to assure access to safe and quality food for all.

• Establishing appropriate infrastructures—roads, transportation, storage, solar power, processing facilities, market linkages and cold-chain systems.

❖ leave no one behind
Shift to sustainable consumption patterns through;

• Promoting consumption of healthy foods through innovative Social & Behavioural Change and Communications (SBCC)
• Encouraging local production of safe and quality foods by improving direct access of consumers to farmers produces
• Supporting and facilitating catalytic financing of SMEs engaged in food production, processing, marketing and distribution.
• Promoting and expanding production and fortification of appropriate complementary foods for infant and young children.
• Value addition of staple foods using biofortification and food fortification.
• Putting in place legal framework and food laws to disincentives production of ultra-processed foods with unhealthy levels of sugar, salt and fat and outlaw marketing, production and importation of Breast Milk Substitutes (BMS).

• Building an accurate and up to date nutrition information system on dietary consumption patterns by updating the national food composition table and dietary guideline and by putting in place robust nutrition surveillance system.

• Strengthening anti-poverty programmes (making them nutrition sensitive) using enhanced and wide reaching national social protection programs.

• Promoting and scaling appropriate technologies to reduce crop loss using improved food storage, preservation, processing, and transportation facilities
• Preventing & mitigating desertification and identifying and scaling technologies environmental-friendly for arid and semi-arid ecosystems.

• Restoring natural or modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively to climate change and other shocks, providing human well-being and bio diversified healthy production.

• Promoting endogenous and local food systems

• Promoting and putting in place legal framework to ensure women’s land ownership rights

• Promoting and scaling sustainable livestock systems such as poultry
Advance equitable livelihoods through;

• Promoting decent and productive work, employment and income generating activities for all along the food sector especially for women, and youth.

• Developing innovative social protection system to build resilience for wealth creation among people living at the base of rural and urban areas

• Promoting and scaling workplace nutrition and eliminating exploitation in the workplace.

• Addressing the inequitable access to resources and distribution of value
Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

• Following the systemic and nexus approach and consider all the resilience interlinked factors that can be influenced by multiple systems, a variety of sectors and stakeholders, at different levels.

• Putting in place robust Early Warning Systems (EWS) to respond to humanitarian crisis and mitigate the impact of shocks in a timely manner.

• Putting in place multi-sector (food, health, WASH etc) rapid response mechanisms to reach vulnerable communities affected by shocks especially the most vulnerable groups including children, women and elderly.

• Putting in place pandemic resilient food systems.

• Strengthening the disaster management capacities including early warning and response systems.

• Creating income generation opportunities for host populations, IDPs and refugees.
1. **Institutional set up** Institutional Set up for FS&N at the National Level & states, headed by the Prime Minister; Food Security Technical Secretariat, MoAF and Technical Working groups

2. **Agriculture**
   - Remains a crucial sector in the economy as a major source of raw materials, food and foreign exchange.
   - Vast Lands, waiting!!, diversity in climate, crops.

3. **Livestock**
   - Sudan has a livestock wealth of more than (103) million heads, including poultry, equine and fish.
   - The livestock provides supply of' essential foods and contributes to food diversity.
   - Recent growth patterns for major animal herds showing modest growth of about 0.9% year
5. Forests
• Suitable environment for forest production. Land is available for forest. No. of forests need to be controlled and managed by legislations.

6. Water sources
• Availability of water for drinking and irrigation is recorded but it needs improvement in quality and quantity.

7. The strategic location of Sudan. Sudan bridges Africa, the Middle East and Europe with strong potential for exporting agricultural produces- horticultural foods and become a hub of healthy foods (nuts, fruits & fibber rich dates).

8. A new agriculture and livestock census should be conducted to provide a more realistic and updated picture.

9. Adding value to the country’s exportable agricultural commodities is strongly encouraged.
10. **Diversified livelihood** systems in the country.

11. Engaging **Research Centres**. Research work and evidence is key to identify and scale up priority nutrition sensitive agriculture technologies and multi-sector packages of interventions to meet the SDG targets. National and global academic and research institutes do play important role in generating such evidences and knowledge.

12. Partnership with UN agencies, international organizations, PPP and community-based organizations.
**KEY DRIVERS**

- **Driver 1**
  Rainfall and climate change: above average rains during June to September 2020 rainy season coupled by floods during August and September resulted on damage of infrastructure and household’s assets.

- **Driver 2**
  Economic decline and inflation
  Devaluation of local currency, high inflation and soaring food and non-food prices reflected in the high inflation rate recorded during the previous months and poor purchasing power resulted from low income among most poor people.

- **Driver 3**
  COVID – 19
  COVID – 19 affected all food security pillars; availability, access, utilization and stability in terms of people affected and restricted measures which affect inputs, transportation and increase of prices coupled with the economic crisis.

- **Driver 4**
  Conflicts Induced Displacements
  Influx of refugees from South Sudan as well as internal displacement has affected the stability in certain localities. Conflict and high number of internally displaced population and refugees from South Sudan and Ethiopia.
Cross cutting issues contributing to the food system in the country;

• **Youth and food system;** Young people are recognized as agents of change, entrusted with fulfilling their own potential and ensuring a world fit for future generations.

• **Communities;** Communities in Sudan play an important role in Food System. There are three primary areas of community food system development that include Production, processing, coordination, and markets

1. **Climate change;** Observed climate change is already affecting food security through increasing temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and greater frequency of some extreme events. Stakeholder capacity development.

2. Food-based nutrition.

3. Gender equality.

5/ Challenges, Priorities and Way foreword

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tracks</th>
<th>Challenges &amp; Key contributing or triggering factors</th>
<th>Key priorities and Way foreword</th>
<th>Synergies between tracks and alignment with SDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1; Food safety and Nutrition | • Limited adoption of good agricultural practices and good manufacturing practices  
• The existing Acts and related regulations and standards that delegate various powers are not updated. (MoH, MoAF, MoAR and SSMO).  
• Poor coordination in sampling and analysis of food products by various Control Authorities.  
• Lack of integrated system to report food borne diseases (FBDs) and respond to food safety emergencies | • Support extension services to adopt good agricultural practices, and, good manufacturing practices  
• Establish traceability system among the value chain and updating and amending laws and legislations related to food safety and SPS.  
• Review and streamline the inspection, sampling and analysis of food products by various Control Authorities in order to reduce duplication, and reduce costs, (one harmonized window system)  
• Conduct food-borne diseases surveillance and create a comprehensive database for food-borne-related illnesses.  
• Introduce innovation in food laboratories and build the capacities of public and private facilities  
• Improve food storage and food handling at household level Ensure the safety and quality of locally produced foods, including specialised nutritious food for treatment of child wasting and locally produced and imported complementary foods. | All tracks: SDG1, SDG 2; SDG 6; SDG 7; SDG 9; SDG 10; SDG 11; SDG 12; SDG 13; SDG 16; SDG 17; |
-Infections & illnesses due to food borne diseases & contaminations & other preventable illnesses  
-High level of poverty & household food insecurity  
-Limited availability of fortified or specialized nutritious food publicly.  
-Weak M&E System and Insufficient investment in nutrition information  
-COVID-19 adverse effects on food security and nutrition. | -Supplementary feeding program and Vitamin A supplementation, school health and nutrition (school feeding, gardens, education).  
-Nutritional counselling and education  
-Ante-natal and post natal care (iron/foliate supplementation) and Food based approached to prevent malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children (e.g. Fortified complementary foods)  
- technology transfer program for bio fortification and diversity/Food  
-Strengthen information and M&E System  
-Vaccination expansion and control  
-Food fortification of common staple foods (wheat flour, edible oil, salt)  
-Improve access to age-appropriate nutritious, affordable and sustainable foods through social protection transfers for children and women and making it available in retail market for wider consumption  
-Mitigate the impact of COVID19 among the poor through resource transfers & innovative and nutrition sensitive social Safety nets. | Track 2 and 4 SDG 1; SDG 2; SDG 3; SDG 4; SDG 6; SDG 9; SDG 13; SDG 16; |
| 2; Shift to sustainable consumption patterns | - Inappropriate food consumption practices  
- Severe macroeconomic difficulties affect food access  
- Poor households are not able to meet their food needs  
- High cost of transportation continue reducing market supplies to remote areas.  
- Food loss and waste. | - Awareness raising and policy-based interventions to reduce overconsumption of sugar-sweetened beverages and ultra-processed food.  
- Halving per capita food waste at HH in all the chain.  
- Strengthen connections between consumers and producers of food by fostering development of more robust value chains where feasible.  
- Increase the availability, accessibility of safe food for healthy diets.  
- Game changing in food culture towards more diversified consumption and improved productivity.  
- Sustainable value chain to ensure that international trade facilitates - Improve urban food environment and identifying challenges and opportunities in urban/ rural communities.  
- Conduct a food security strategy.  
- Strengthen storage capacity and post-harvest loss management  
- Strengthen food value chains to improve the availability and affordability of healthy and nutritious diets  
- Expand SBCC reach using various channels including media to influence consumption patterns including violation inappropriate marketing of unhealthy foods. | All tracks SDG1;SDG 2; SDG 3; SDG 4; SDG 7; SDG 8; SDG9;SDG11; SDG 12;SDG13; SDG14; SDG15; SDG16; SDG17; |
### 3; Nature - positive food production system.

- Limited productivity and production loss in crops and animals.
- Poor enabling productive environment.
- Limited capacity in agro processing.
- Few innovative technologies applied.
- Low diverse food production.
- Absence of national land use action plan.
- Ineffective & inefficient extension services especially in remote areas.
- Negative environmental impacts (climate change, erosion, floods-drought).
- Limited funding for food & nutrition.
- Misuse of pesticide and insecticides, and Animal drugs.

**Pillar 1**: protect natural systems and areas by delineating closure areas allowing the land and water to regenerate.

**Pillar 2**: sustainable management of the production systems (crops and livestock).

**Pillar 3**: restore and rehabilitate degraded systems for sustainable food production and ecosystem services.

- Adopt practices to restore, protect and manage natural resources in sustainable manner: including regulations, judicial decrees, or other actions, soil conservation and appropriate water harvesting.
- Develop the capacity of small scale producers, and farm advisors.
- Promote & scale up, marketing of healthy foods
- Create & support industries & SMEs to process foods.
- Increase policy coherence, and adequate governance & accountability.
- Strengthen actions and information on sustainable nutrition and food diets.
- Establish and strengthen rural areas/ cross-farm co-operations,
- Put in place robust Risk management plans (fires, floods..etc)
  Adopt organic agriculture, and encouraging zero tillage practices in the harsh areas.
  Introduce improved seeds and animal breeds to improve productivity.
- Adapt mixed farming system and discourage mono cropping farming.
- Reduce Crop and food losses.
### 4. Advance Equitable Livelihood

| - inadequate policies governing the right to work, land ownership. |
| - Inequality among landowners, and partnerships between them and unequal gender norms. |
| - Environmental and natural disasters such as floods, droughts, desertification, removal of vegetation. |
| - The impact of conflicts on loss of work and land ownership. |
| - Displacement of the main unpaid contributors to household income and food production. |
| - Provide chances for gender participation in decision-making in state legislatures, parties and community-based organizations (CBOs). Ensure women's equal rights and promote their equal access to and control over productive assets such as land, labour, and finance. |
| - Building productive capacity of producers. |
| - Strengthen agricultural support services in terms of innovation, research, technology transfer and extension, agricultural education, markets, information. |
| - Build strategic partnerships to have better access to new technology. Actions to support equality in livelihoods namely: Stakeholder capacity upgrading, Food-based nutrition. Peace, stability building and voluntary guidelines for land tenure. |
| - Develop the knowledge, skills, and talent of youth and women groups by investing in smallholder to provide viable livelihoods for all future generations. |

All tracks
SDG 1; SDG 2; SDG 4
SDG 5; SDG 8
SDG 9; SDG 16;
SDG 17;
<table>
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<tr>
<th>5. <strong>Build resilience to vulnerability, shocks and stress</strong></th>
<th>All tracks SDG1; SDG 2; SDG 3; SDG 5; SDG 6; SDG 7; SDG 8; SDG 9; SDG 10; SDG 16; SDG 17;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Limited awareness on climate-related hazards; Social unrest; fragile economic situation and lack of shocks-risks-hazard mapping/information.</td>
<td>-Support decision making through partnership-based capacity development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Natural resources deterioration.</td>
<td>-Provide tools to guide resilience/vulnerability mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Traditional food production systems; less applied research</td>
<td>-Coordination with media for awareness raising;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Limited institutional capacities and response triggering mechanisms in disaster risk management and early warning system.</td>
<td>-Enhance coordination mechanism;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Climate variation/ climate change and extreme events.</td>
<td>-Capacity building for staff in FS analysis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Limited access to agricultural inputs, services and skills;</td>
<td>-Improve access to agricultural inputs and extension services to enhance food security access;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Shortage of water among the livestock routes;</td>
<td>-Organize dialogues between farmers and herders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Lack of legislations in access to land and natural resources;</td>
<td>-Secure availability of integrated services of water, fodder and pasture along stock - routes to markets, including cross-border</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Low standard for data collection, analysis on resilience in Sudan.</td>
<td>-Implement projects of common interest to support peace building;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Limited employment/ low income.</td>
<td>-Establish early warning system and community disaster management strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The negative impact of COVID - 19 in food system.</td>
<td>-Develop climate change adaptation strategy to reduce the impact;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor coordination between development an humanitarian parties</td>
<td>-Support institutional and natural resources governance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Vulnerability mapping and analysis to support resilience building;</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>-Support the integration of livelihood related interventions in the design and delivery of emergency and resilience building programmes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Stand to shock responses, and social protection interventions in areas with food insecurity</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Improve food programmes to provide nutritional needs of children, adolescent girls and pregnant and breastfeeding women</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Development and adoption of climate-resilient agriculture introducing diversified climate/ hazards tolerant crops and minimizing water usage whilst ensuring nutritional</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>-Development of community-based decision-making mechanisms on land rights, access and control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other food system synergies

| Food reserves (strategic and HH) | -Low capacities  
-Traditional and unsafe storage  
-Poor cold stores; | -Modernization of storage at national and HH levels.  
-Control measurement for safe stored food  
-Availability of cold stores for perishable food; | Track 1, 2, 3, SDG 8; |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Transportation                | Deteriorated infrastructures  
-Insufficient cold transport  
-High cost means high food prices | - Rehabilitation, modernization  
-Quality control | All tracks |
| Marketing                     | -Infrastructures  
-Weak marketing structures | -Rehabilitation of infrastructures  
-Policies and legislations | All tracks |
| Processing                    | -Limited Innovations  
-Poor standards  
-Poor infrastructure | -Applications of innovations  
-Quality control  
-Rehabilitation of infrastructure  
-Support applied Researches | Tracks 1 & 2 |

Main drivers to develop the food system:
• **Political and institutional drivers, economic and market drivers, biophysical and environmental drivers, demographic drivers**: Socio-cultural drivers, innovation and research drivers.
To achieve our vision

**Build Agency**
Building consciousness, confidence, self-esteem and aspirations (non-formal sphere) and knowledge, skills and capabilities (formal sphere).

**Change Relations**
The power relations through which people live their lives through intimate relations and social networks (non-formal sphere) and group membership and activism, and citizen and market negotiations (formal sphere).

**Transform Structures**
Discriminatory social norms, customs, values and exclusionary practices (non-formal sphere) and laws, policies, procedures and services (formal sphere).
Thanks
Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Assessment
CFSVA 2022- Analysis & Primary results

June 2022

https://fscluster.org/sudan/document/sudan-comprehensive-food-security-and
FSL Q1/2022 Response

1. 3.8 million people reached through different interventions under Food Security Sector in Q1/2022

2. 3,178,311 million people reached with Food Assistance and 700,485 with Livelihood Assistance
13 states [out of 19] reached through different interventions

66 localities [out of 189] reached through different interventions

Under SO1, reached people with In-kind support
1,402,628 and 1,775,685 with Cash/Vouchers

Under SO2, reached people with In-kind support
592,063 and 108,422 with Cash/Vouchers
## Sudan Food Security and Livelihood Sector | Q1/2022

### Reached/Gap for SO1 - Q1/2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SO1</th>
<th>FSL Target</th>
<th>FSL Reached</th>
<th>% Gap to Target</th>
<th>% Gap to Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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### Reached/Gap for SO2 & 3 - Q1/2022

<table>
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<th>SO2 &amp; 3</th>
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<th>FSL Reached</th>
<th>% Gap to Target</th>
<th>% Gap to Proportion</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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### Reached/Gap for SO4 - Q1/2022

<table>
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<th>% Gap to Target</th>
<th>% Gap to Proportion</th>
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Thank You

Food Security Sector