FSL Meeting
15 Sep 2020
Our Today’s Topics

1. Humanitarian Update
2. Floods Update
3. FSL Updates
4. Desert Locust Updates
5. AOB
Heavy rainfall has intensified in Sudan over the past week, causing more flooding, displacement and deaths, and leading the Government to declare a three-month State of Emergency in the country.

Sudan Humanitarian Aid reported that more than 557,000 people were affected by floods in 17 out of Sudan's 18 states.

Since first case reported of the COVID-19 on 13 March 2020, total number of positive cases are 13,535 with 6,194 recovered and 763 deaths.
On 8 September, HAC reported that more than 557,000 people were affected by floods in 17 out of Sudan’s 18 states.

As of 13 September, WFP is targeting with emergency food assistance nearly 160,000 people across 9 states. The number of flood-affected people who are in need of food support was determined through needs assessments. The response is coordinated with humanitarian actors and the government entities.

Cash distribution to 650 households (300 South Darfur, 200 Khartoum, 150 North Darfur).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RSS</td>
<td>Tokar</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Darfur</td>
<td>Al Lait</td>
<td>2,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Kordofan</td>
<td>Al Fula, Abu Zabad, Al Snout Al Odya, Al Nuhud, Wad Banda</td>
<td>35,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Nile</td>
<td>Gouli</td>
<td>5,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tandalti</td>
<td>3,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kassala</td>
<td>Kilo 26 (refugee camp)</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sennar</td>
<td>Singa, El Souki, Abu Hujar and Elmazmoum</td>
<td>38,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Darfur</td>
<td>Firdous</td>
<td>16,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khartoum</td>
<td>Khartoum</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Kordofan</td>
<td>Um Ruwaba, West Bara, Um Dum, Sodari and Sheikan</td>
<td>8,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>159,423</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Floods 2020 Updates

Needs
- Food assistance
- Cash assistance
- Agriculture support once water recedes
- Livestock vaccination and support
- Income Generation activities

Gaps/Challenges
Overall gaps identified are;
- Physical accessibility to affected areas and population because of heavy rainfall cutting roads access to affected areas,
- In accessing information from the affected areas because of communications problems (Weak and/or no network),
- Limited partners in Sennar state,
- Fuel shortages for transportation,
- Competing needs across Sudan while other on-going emergencies like desert locust and COVID-19.
Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2021 Process

- Humanitarian needs overviews produced to support the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in developing a shared understanding of the impact and evolution of a crisis and to inform response planning.

- The severity of Humanitarian Conditions is estimated by taking the following main consequences:
  1. **Physical and Mental Wellbeing (Life Threatening):** Measured by assessing the physical health of the affected population as well as its mental wellbeing, excess morbidity or mortality, malnutrition, psychosocial trauma, grave human rights violations.
  2. **Living standards (Life Sustaining):** Ability of the affected population to meet their basic needs for essential goods and services.
  3. **Resilience (Coping mechanisms):** Degree to which people are coping or facing challenges with impact recovery. Coping mechanisms can be positive or negative.

- **Baseline Population:** The baseline population groups used are IDPs & Returnees (IOM 2020 Mobility Tracking), Refugees (RCF, UNHCR), Vulnerable residents (IPC Phase 3 & 4, COVID Impacted people, any other hazard data).
# Food Security Sector Proposed Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consequences</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coping Mechanisms</td>
<td>Livelihood coping strategy (basic needs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coping Mechanisms</td>
<td>Livelihood coping strategy (food) - 30 day recall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Standards</td>
<td>Food Expenditure share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Standards</td>
<td>Household Economy Approach (HEA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Standards</td>
<td>Food Production losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Standards</td>
<td>Productive assets losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical and Mental Wellbeing</td>
<td>Household Hunger Scale (HHS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical and Mental Wellbeing</td>
<td>Reduced Coping Strategies Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical and Mental Wellbeing</td>
<td>Food Consumption Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical and Mental Wellbeing</td>
<td>Intergrated Phase Classification - IPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical and Mental Wellbeing</td>
<td>Household Dietary Diversity Score</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to identify the basic needs of the most vulnerable groups, we depend on a group of indicators that covers a range of food security standards which allow us to measure the response of each population group. Then a severity scale is applied in each indicator in order to improve the response and fill the gaps in planning and coverage. These indicators are the **Integrated Phase Classification (IPC)**, which depend on convergence of direct and indirect evidence from a variety of data sources and process indicators, the second one is **Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)**, which is a qualitative measure of food consumption that reflects household access to a variety of foods, and **Food Expenditure Share**, which focus on the share of total household expenditure spent on food.

### FSL Proposed Methodology and Chosen Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>People in Need</th>
<th>Associated Factors</th>
<th>Most Affected Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 2020</td>
<td>9.5 M</td>
<td>IPC Analysis form Jun – Sep 2020</td>
<td>Children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, elderly, people with disability, small scale farmers, IDPs, refugees and returnees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2020</td>
<td>6.3 M</td>
<td>IPC Projection Analysis Oct – Dec 2020</td>
<td>Children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, elderly, people with disability, small scale farmers, IDPs, refugees and returnees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food Security Sector Interactive Dashboard

https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiMzA4YmZhMjAtYzhiNi00YTYwLTljZmUtMmUxZGFiMGNlMGE2IiwidCI6IjQ2MmFkOWFlLWQ3ZDktNDIwNi1iODc0LTcxYjFlMDc5Nzc2ZiIsImMiOjh9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Package cost/person in USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td>General Food Distribution (Full) Monthly food basket per person</td>
<td>12.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Food Distribution (Half) Monthly food basket per person</td>
<td>6.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food for Asset (Ration per person)</td>
<td>6.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livelihood</strong></td>
<td>Average cost for agricultural support (including 20% overhead cost)</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average cost for livestock support (including 20% overhead cost)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average total cost per person for both (Agri + Livestock) activities (including 20% overhead cost)</td>
<td>32.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CBT</strong></td>
<td>Voucher at half ration</td>
<td>12.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voucher at full ration</td>
<td>24.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash under MPCA at full</td>
<td>17.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash under MPCA at half</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cash under hybrid</td>
<td>5.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity Building</strong></td>
<td>Vocational Trainings (60-90 days/per person)</td>
<td>800 -1400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAHWs and Kits (15 days training / per person)</td>
<td>470 - 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food Security Technical Secretariat

Impact of Soaring Prices Study on Food Security and Nutrition Situation

Khartoum - September 2020
Location and duration

- The study covered four states, Khartoum, Kassala, North Darfur and Northern State.
- The data was collected randomly using questionnaire designed and pre-tested and filled by well-trained staff.
Study findings

- There is real acceleration in the average price of food crops from 2009 to 2019.
- The prices comparison for all food groups from 2018 to 2019 showed high increase in the year 2019 than 2018.
- During the period from 2010 to 2019 there was clear fluctuation in the production of oil crops.
- Social information from the studied states showed strong relationship between households level of education, poverty and place of persistence and the food accessibility (91% residents, 7% returnees, 1% nomads and 0.4 for internally displaced and refugees).
Study findings

- Prices of food commodities cereals, beans, vegetables, dry vegetables, fruits, sweets, oils, animal products and other items increased 63%, 80%, 96%, 84%, 80%, 70%, 89%, 54% and 94% respectively in 2019.
- 84% increase in the prices of health insurance, education clothes, communications and transportation, taxes constructions, home rent and production inputs.
- The respondent in the different study areas adopting diverse coping strategies in different seasons but the majority reduce the number of meals and purchase food of low quality.
Conclusion

- The study concludes that high prices lead to low purchasing power, low food consumption, which affect nutrition situation and result in health problems and diseases.
Recommendations

- Policies set up to increase production and productivity.
- Improve farmers income, flourish export and achieve food security.
- Decreasing agricultural products taxes.
- Encourage dissemination of production and marketing technologies
- Decreasing production costs.
- Supporting the formulation of farmers associations and organizations.
- Increase social safety net works.
- Markets rehabilitation and organization.
Recommendations

- Creation of market monitoring, price control mechanisms.
- Promotion of value chains.
- Increase storage capacities.
Desert Locust Updates

Desert Locust Update 15th September 2020

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Ground and aerial control operations continue against spring-bred swarms that persist in the Horn of Africa.
Kenya

- Any swarms that are not detected or controlled in northwest Kenya are expected to remain and mature during September and lay eggs with the onset of the Short Rains.
- Other swarms remain immature in eastern Ethiopia and northern Somalia that could spread south, towards Kenya when the prevailing winds change in October.

Ethiopia

- Summer breeding is underway in northern Ethiopia where an increasing number of hopper bands are forming in Afar and eastern Amhara and Tigray.
**Eritrea**

- Several mature swarms invaded Eritrea and spread throughout the highlands and the Red Sea coast where good rains fell in August, these swarms are expected to invade the south coast of the Red Sea in Sudan.

**South Sudan**

- On 31 August, a swarm moved from northwest Kenya to adjacent areas of Budi district in Eastern Equator, South Sudan.

Generally locust infestations are expected to increase substantially in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Yemen, and, to a lesser extent, on the Red Sea coast in Sudan and Saudi Arabia where numerous hopper bands could form during September.
**Sudan**

- Desert locust surveillance continued in summer breeding areas, during the first week of September 2020.
- Surveys covered the breeding areas at the River Nile State near Ed Damer, where ecological conditions are suitable, and other summer breeding areas.
- Total area surveyed in August 157,800 ha and the total of 1200 ha was surveyed during 01-15 September period.
- No locust were reported at North Darfour, south and west Kordofan, Gaderif, Gezira, River Nile and Blue Nile states.
Sudan

- Information received few days ago that DL swarm have arrived Kassala, however, teams in Kassala surveyed the area and didn’t report any infestation, only reported high density of local grasshoppers.

- Additional teams from Red Sea State were already moved and arrived two days ago to Kassala, they also reported grasshoppers and also observed scattered immature solitary adults.

- Intensified survey started to monitor the whole area, confirmed report received about DL swarms from Eritrea invaded the country and spread out in Khor Baraka and area between Sinkat and Haya (summer breeding area of the Red Sea State).
Sudan

- Immediately, aircraft is arranged to conduct aerial control ops, and additional teams and resources are to be deployed in the infested areas.

- Unfortunately the floods hampering the accessibility of the survey teams particularly in southern coastal areas of Sudan.

- The deployed survey and control teams now conducting intensive surveys in all suspected areas, and they are stand by for immediate control intervention.

- The following are some performance indicators and statistics about the DL campaign Jan.- Aug. 2020
Hectares physically surveyed against Desert Locust

- Jan-20: 75,200
- Feb-20: 83,900
- Mar-20: 78,700
- Apr-20: 66,700
- May-20: 96,100
- Jun-20: 181,700
- Jul-20: 155,750
- Aug-20: 157,800
- Jan-Aug 2020: 895,850
- Target 2020: 600,000
Hectares physically treated against Desert Locust

Jan-Aug 2020: 25,000
Control capacity 2020: 250,000
Number of field teams, trained staff, community awareness sessions & livelihood protected

- Number of functional field teams: 15 vs. 30
- Number of PPD staff trained: 40 vs. 84
- Number of community awareness sessions: 130 vs. 144
- Number of people whose livelihoods and assets are protected: 6,000,000 vs. 9,000,000
Support that could be provided for up to 25 aircraft for pest control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air operations bases were used to support DL control</th>
<th>Logistics/ operational bases used to support DL control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ecological condition is favorable for breeding at most of the summer breeding zone due to heavy rains, resulted in green vegetation and wet soil.

Limited breeding expected in areas where scattered found particularly Northern, White Nile, North Kordofan and Kassala states.

Extensive surveys and close monitoring are highly recommended in all summer breeding areas even along the Red Sea coast and next to the Eritrean border during the forecasting period.
Based on the Desert Locust Forecast, PPD is Undertaking the following:

- Three out of the six planned national training programs conducted during the last two months in Ed Damer (12 trainees), Al Fasher (14 trainees) and wad Medani (14 trainees), total of 40 trainees.

- New reporting tool (eLocust3m) was introduced in the training course in Medani, uploading and using the system was practised.

- Another three national training course on locust operations planned to take place in the coming period in Kosti, El Obied and Swakin.

- Second round of surveying and monitoring the summer breeding areas in the coming few days.
Although the DL situation is relatively calm, but we are staying vigilant for any internal breeding & cross border swarm invasion.

Thank you for your attention !!!
North Darfur State
River Nile
Northern State
THANKS