

# Food Security Sector



Join the Meeting 10  
Minutes before the start to  
get set



When Logging in, please  
set your name and  
Role/Guest



Please turn on your  
camera



Mute your microphone  
when you're not talking



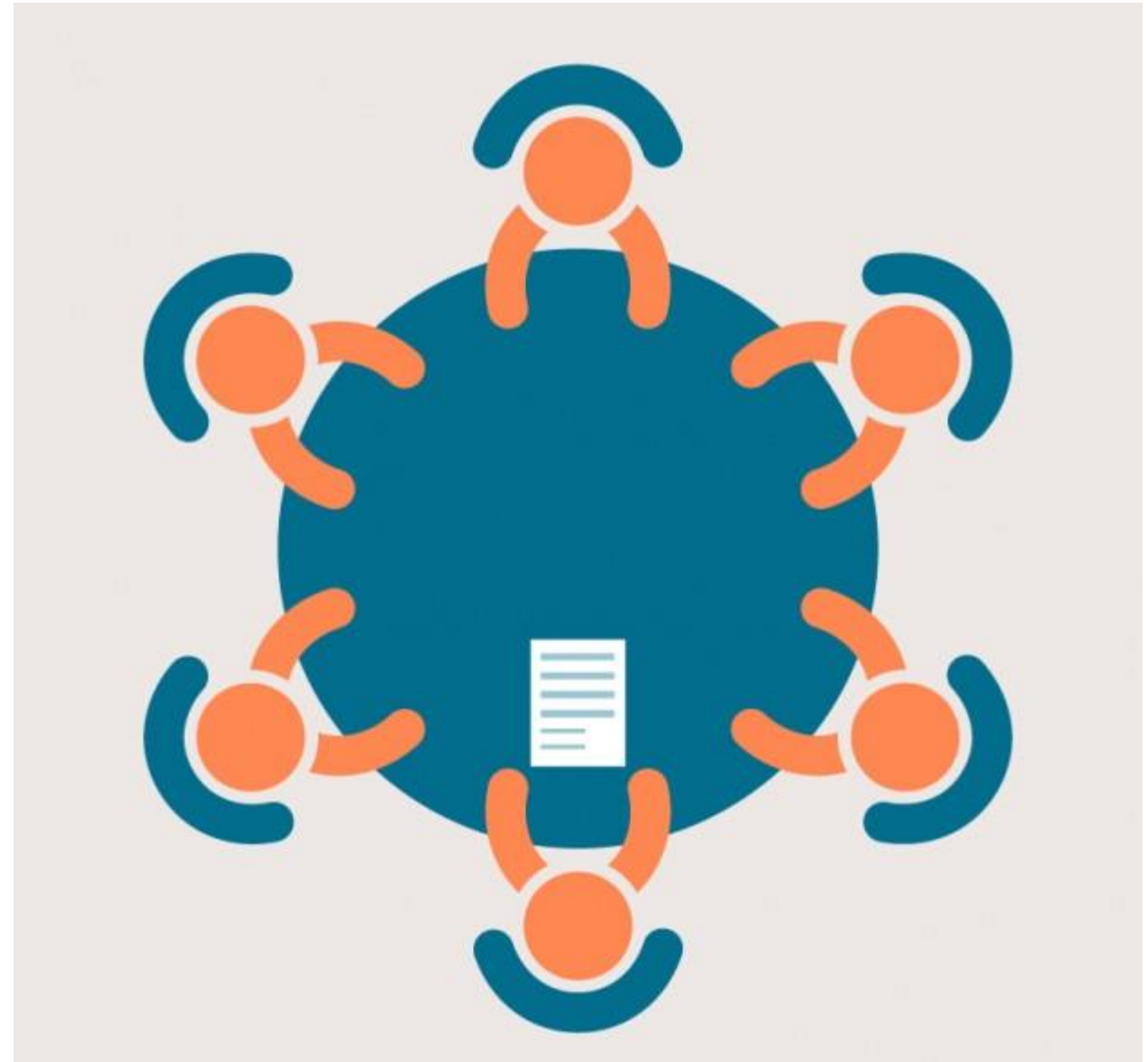
Please turn off your phone

when you're not talking  
Mute your microphone

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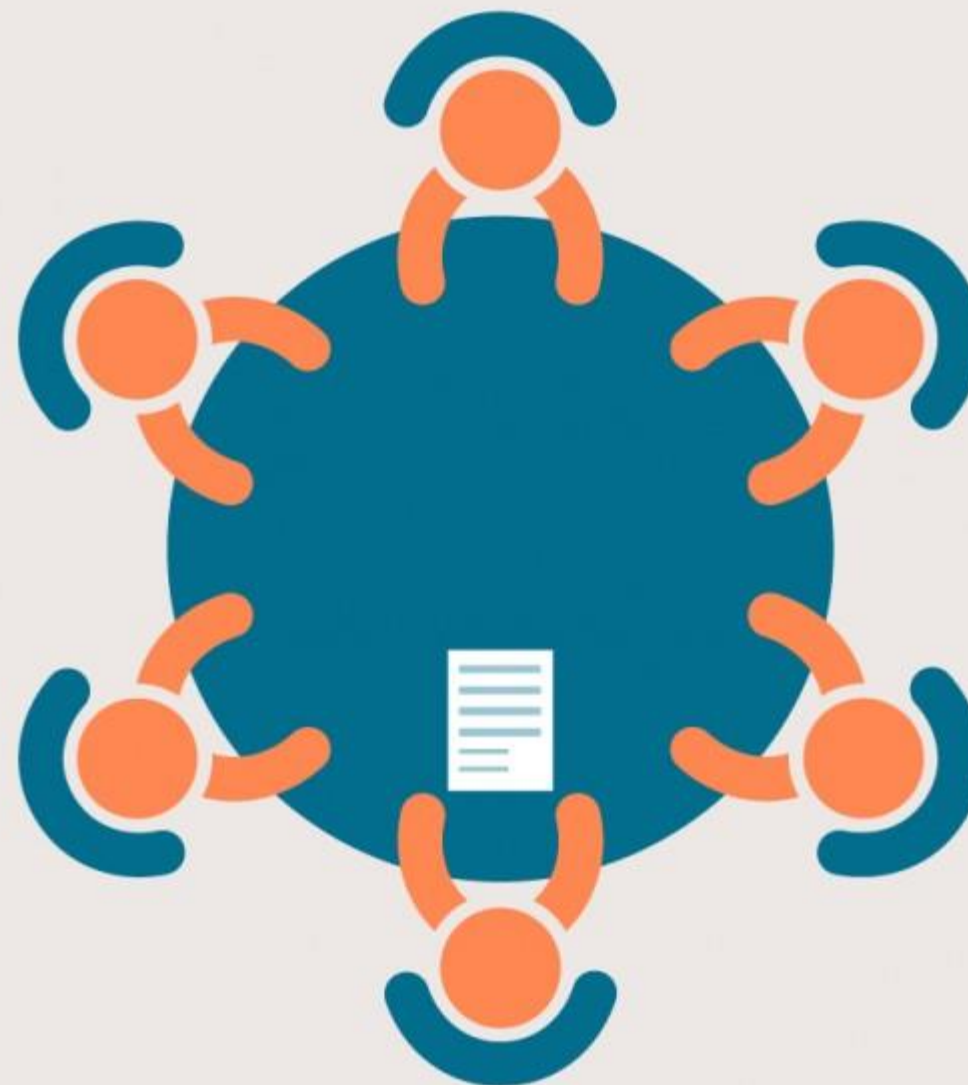
# Our Today's Topics

<b>Sector Updates</b> 1	<b>FSL Humanitarian Updates</b> 2
<b>Desert Locust Updates</b> 3	<b>Findings of IPC 2020</b> 4
<b>AOB</b> 5	



## AGENDA

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Round of Introduction   | [5 min]  |
| 2. FSL Information Updates   | [30 min] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Q1 4W HRP 2020 updates</li><li>• FSL Dashboard</li><li>• FSL Contact List</li><li>• FSL HRP Addendum Updates (PIN and Target)</li><li>• Reach MSNA</li></ul>             |          |
| 3. FSL Humanitarian Updates  | [30 min] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SHF Process Update</li><li>• Floods Preparedness and Response Plan Sudan</li><li>• FSL HRP Addendum Updates (Needs and Response)</li><li>• CCPM-Sudan Findings</li></ul> |          |
| 4. Desert Locust Updates   | [20 min] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DL App Orientation/Brief</li></ul>   |          |
| 5. Findings of IPC 2020  | [20 min] |
| 6. AOB   | [15 min] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• FSL Meeting Frequency</li><li>• FSL Information sharing</li></ul>  |          |





# Facts about 2020 Q1 Cycle



**12**

States out of 19 Reached in  
2020 Q1 Cycle under SO1  
and SO2



**90**

Localities out of 178  
Reached in 2020 Q1 Cycle  
under SO1 and SO2



**1.3 M**

Beneficiaries reached under  
SO1 in 2020 Q1 Cycle

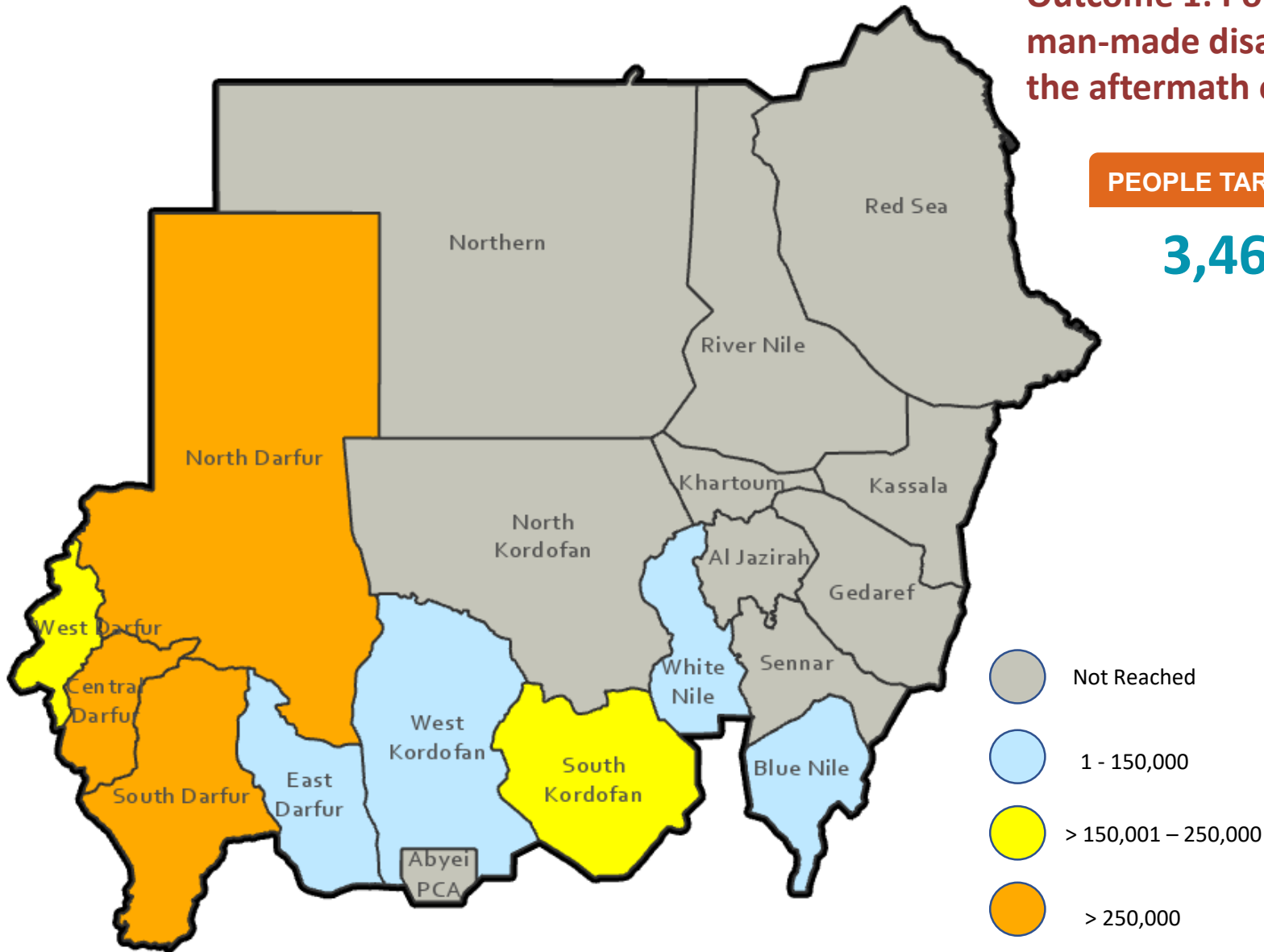


**234 K**

Beneficiaries reached under  
SO2 in 2020 Q1 Cycle

# Sector Objective 1 Map - 2020 Q1 Cycle

**Outcome 1: Populations in areas affected by natural or man-made disaster receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of a shock**



PEOPLE TARGETED



**3,469,424**

PEOPLE REACHED



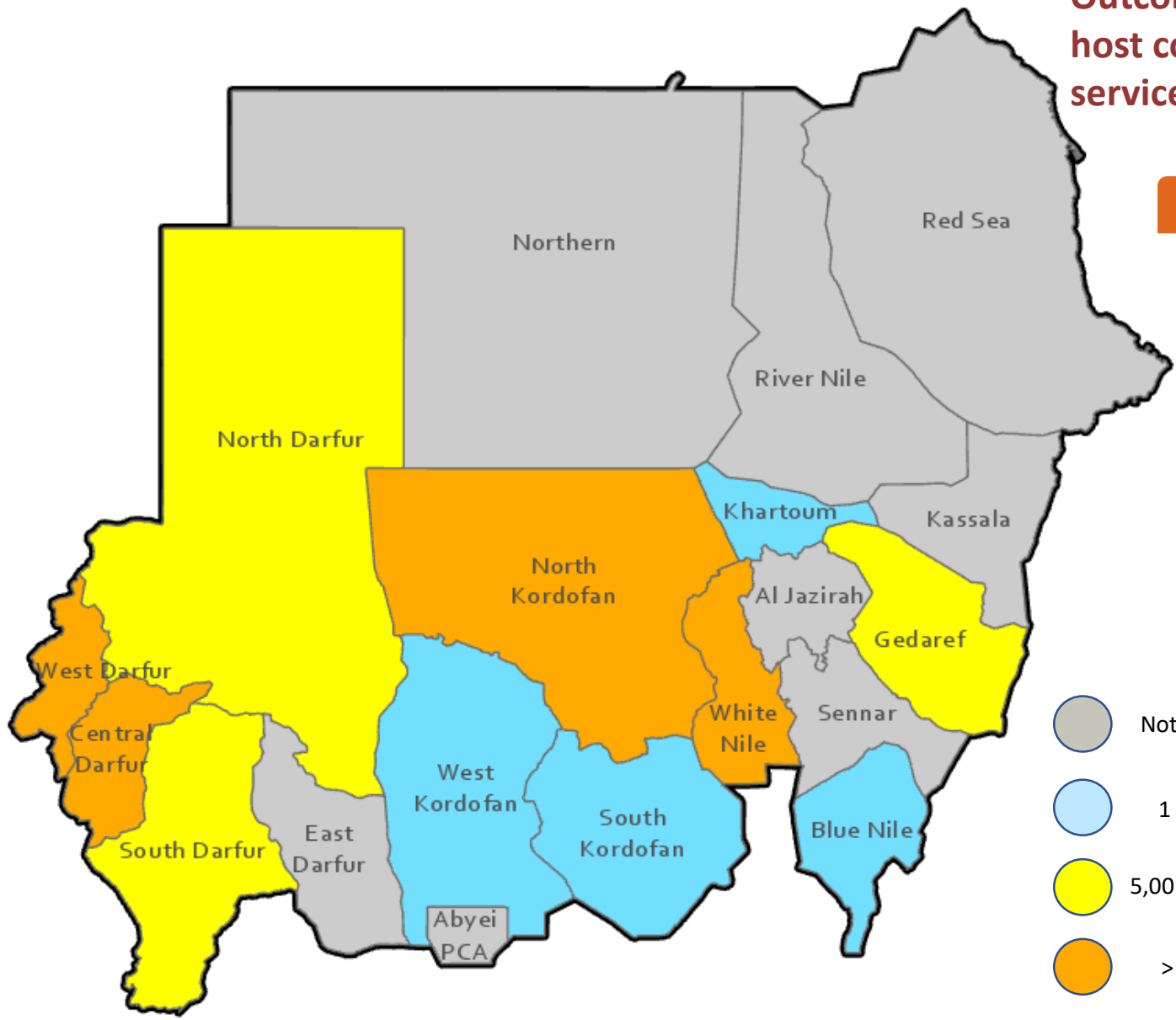
**1,478,895**



**19 Partners**

# Sector Objective 2 Map - 2020 Q1 Cycle

**Outcome 2: Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access basic services while increasing their self-reliance**



**PEOPLE TARGETED**  
**1,350,518**



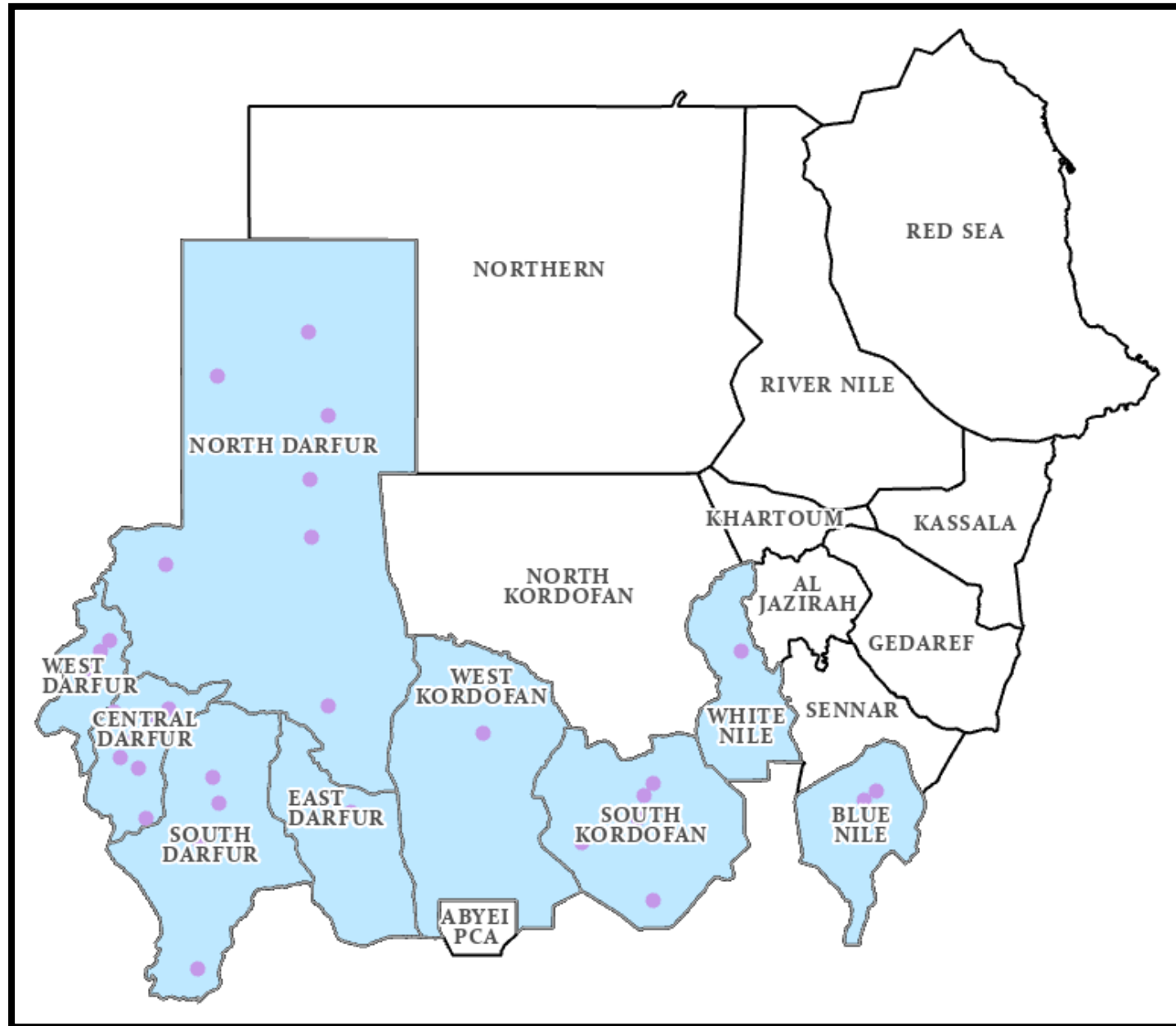
**PEOPLE REACHED**  
**234,538**






**14 Partners**

- Not Reached
- 1 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- > 10,000

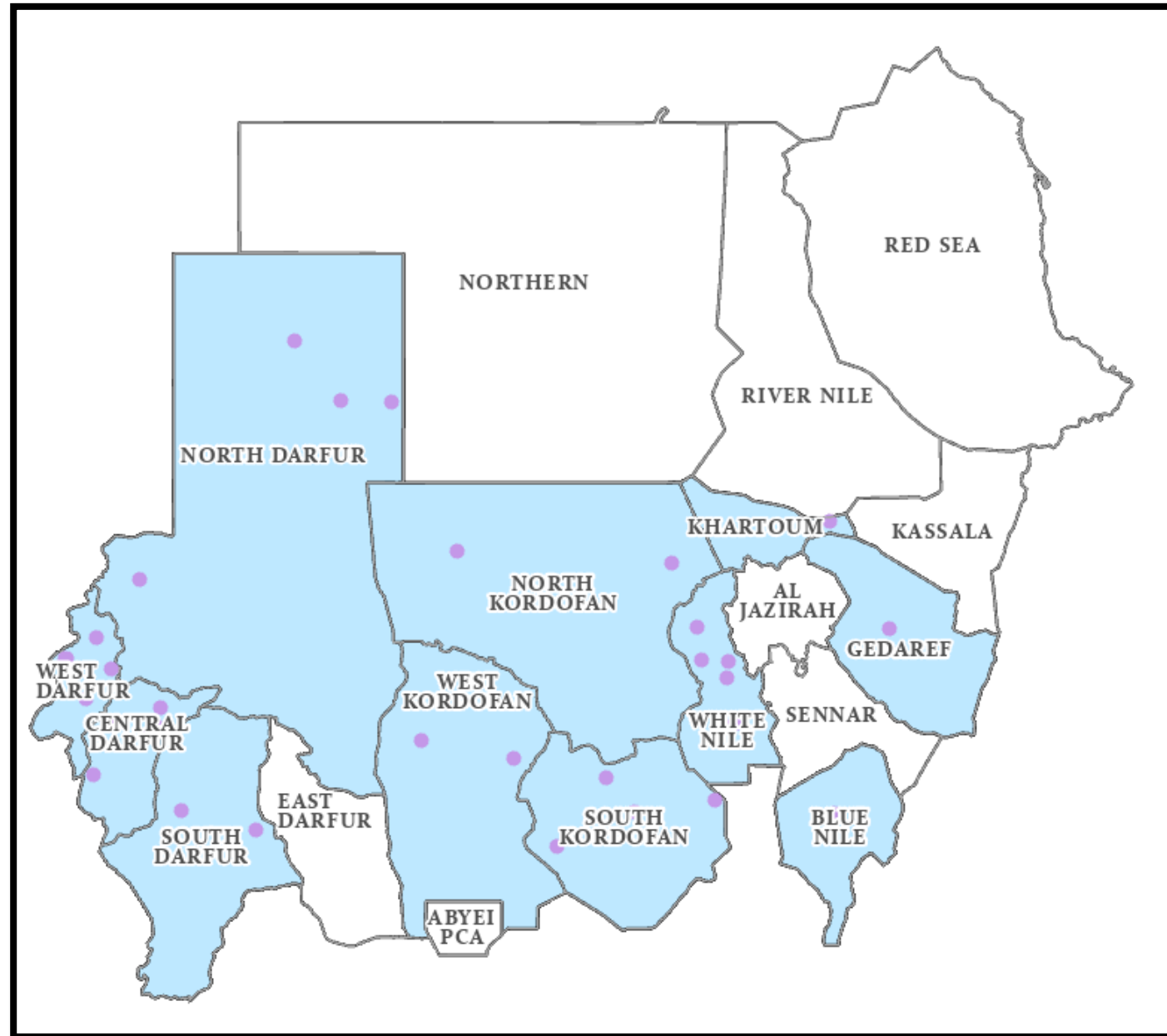
# Partner Presence Map Sector Objective 1 - 2020 Q1 Cycle






-  Reached State
-  Partner Presence
-  Non Reached State



# Partner Presence Map Sector Objective 2 - 2020 Q1 Cycle

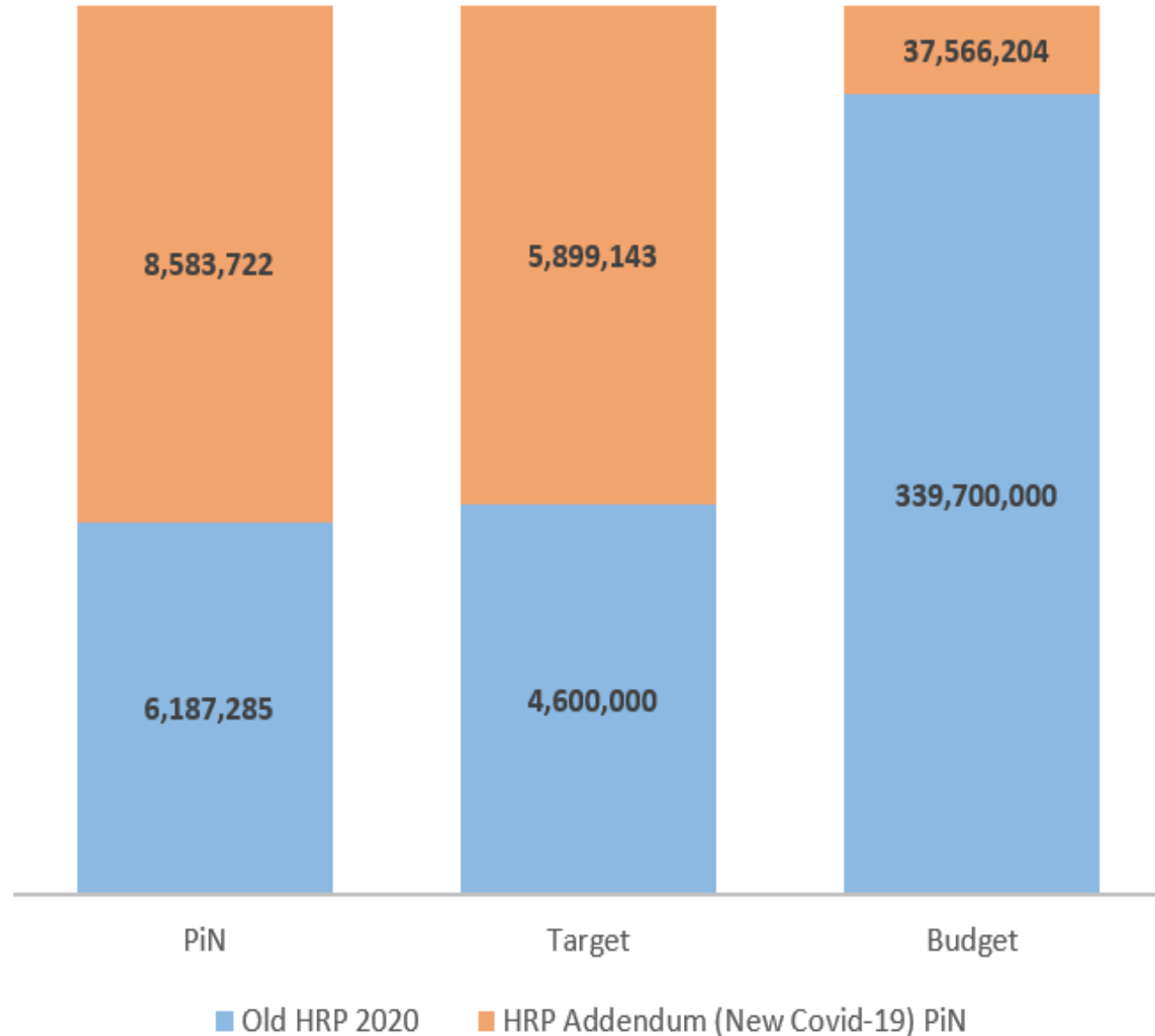


-  Reached State
-  Partner Presence
-  Non Reached State

## FSL PiN Calculation

All indicators are calculated under state level and the new PiN is Vulnerability PiN.

- IDPs numbers.
- Returnees numbers.
- Residents numbers.
- Number of people affected by hazards.
- Reached beneficiaries/Gaps on the Q1 cycle 2020.



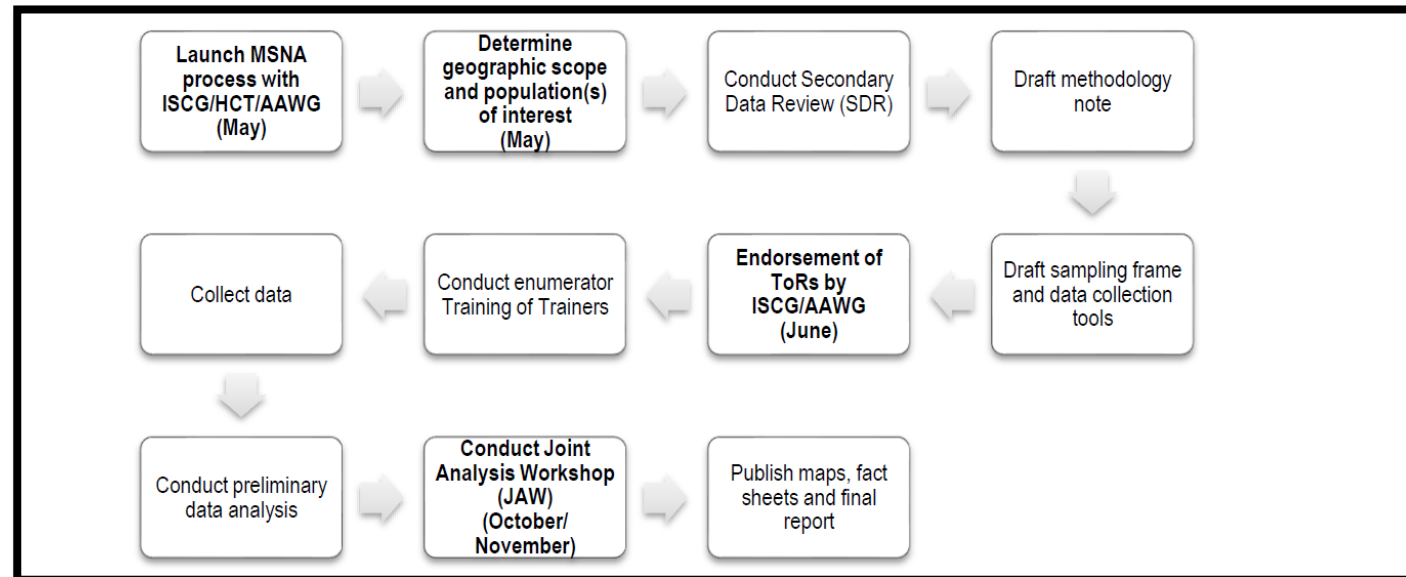
# REACH MSNA – Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment

**MSNA Sudan 2020, is the first-ever Sudan multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA).**

**process will be led by OCHA and humanitarian sectors, with the technical support of REACH**

**The results of the assessment will feed into the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) processes.**

## MSNA Process:





## MSNA Methodology:

**MSNAs typically take a mixed-methods approach, combining household survey data with qualitative sources such as key informant interviews and focus group discussions**

**A secondary data review of contextual information and existing data sources**

**The methodology for this year's MSNA will be adapted to the special risks and requirements of collecting data during the COVID-19 pandemic.**

## FSL main questions/topics in MSNA

% of HHs that experienced a shock in the 6 months prior to data collection

HH Hunger Scale

food expenditure share in the 30 days prior to data collection

Reduced Coping Strategies Index

# FSL Mailing List

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdLmOlR1HjhSAoS4QT2YHBI0ImK-GYPQA7Qa5S57D9T-Ubww/viewform?usp=sf\\_link](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdLmOlR1HjhSAoS4QT2YHBI0ImK-GYPQA7Qa5S57D9T-Ubww/viewform?usp=sf_link)



The image shows a screenshot of a Google Form titled "SUDAN FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS SECTOR Strengthening Humanitarian Response". The form contains the following fields:

- Name \***: A text input field with the placeholder "Your answer".
- Organization \***: A text input field with the placeholder "Your answer".
- Role/Position \***: A text input field with the placeholder "Your answer".
- Email \***: A text input field with the placeholder "Your answer".
- Phone number**: A text input field with the placeholder "Your answer".

A green "Submit" button is located at the bottom of the form.



## 2020 SHF Allocations to FSL Partners

- **Desert Locust Surveillance and Control:**
  - Two emergency allocations to FAO :
    - **March 2020:** one million US \$ to support Desert Locust control operations and mitigate the impact of crop and pasture losses on food security and rural livelihoods in five states (*Gedaref, Kassala, Red Sea, River Nile and Northern State*). A six months project ending in September 2020.
    - **April 2020:** 2.4 million US \$ from DFID to strengthen Desert Locust Surveillance and Control Operations to Prevent and Mitigating the Impact of outbreaks on Food Security and Rural Livelihoods in Sudan- covering 14 states. A nine months project ending in January 2021.



## 2020 SHF Allocations to FSL Partners

- **Standard Allocation:**
- Strategically linked to the 2020 HRP and contributes to its three strategic objectives.
- **Allocation strategy is intended to:**
  - Place a primary focus on life-saving activities in areas with the most severe humanitarian needs;
  - Advocate for improving access to basic services;
  - Support the restoration of livelihoods, and
  - Promote durable solutions to displacement to lessen reliance on humanitarian assistance.
- **Allocation envelope size : US \$36.2M.**



## Geographical Focus

### **The allocation focuses on localities which:**

1. Are included in 2020 HRP Multi-sectoral Priority 1;
2. Have not received SHF or CERF allocations in 2019;
3. Have not been covered by 3-4 sectors under special 2020 CERF allocation; and
4. Have a high-level of multi-sector humanitarian severity, as measured by an HNO severity scoring of 4 and 5.





## Activity Focus

- 1. Provision of agricultural inputs (eg. seeds, tools etc.) and services (eg. training, community awareness session etc.).
- 2. Provision of veterinary (i.e. vaccination and treatment) and livestock inputs and services (eg. animal feed, watering, training, community awareness session etc.).
- 3. Provision of emergency livelihood start-up activities (eg. agrifood processing, restocking, fisheries, the establishment of VSLA, multi-purpose cash programming etc.) and services (eg. training, community awareness sessions etc.).



## Activity Focus

4. Activities particularly targeting livelihoods for women, people with disability and old people are highly encouraged.
5. Cash-for-Works (or other feasible modality, eg. Seeds, tools etc) for maintenance or clean-up of public facilities, such as irrigation, water channel, canals, public toilets etc.
6. Community awareness on sustainable and responsible farming, as well as CoVID-19, floods and diseases outbreak preparedness and responses-related topics



## Sectoral Envelopes

Sector	Envelope size	Activities
Food Security & Livelihoods	8,500,000	Service delivery and supplies
Health	9,500,000	Service delivery and refurbishment of facilities
Nutrition	7,000,000	Service delivery
Protection (General, CP & GBV)	2,700,000	Service delivery
WASH	8,500,000	Construction/rehabilitation of facilities and supplies
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,200,000</b>	



## Sudan Humanitarian Fund - SHF Update

Step	Phase	Who	Key Date
1	Allocation Launch	OCHA	✓ 29 April
2	Proposal Submission	Partner	✓ 16 May
3	Strategic Review	Strategic Review	✓ 18 – 21 May
4	HC/AB proposal endorsement	HC, AB	✓ 24 May
5	Technical Review	Technical Review	25 May – 20 July
6	Financial and administrative process	OCHA	20 – 30 July

## Strategic Review Results (FSL)

Strategic review process concluded by recommendations for 19 projects out of 34 projects SHF funding

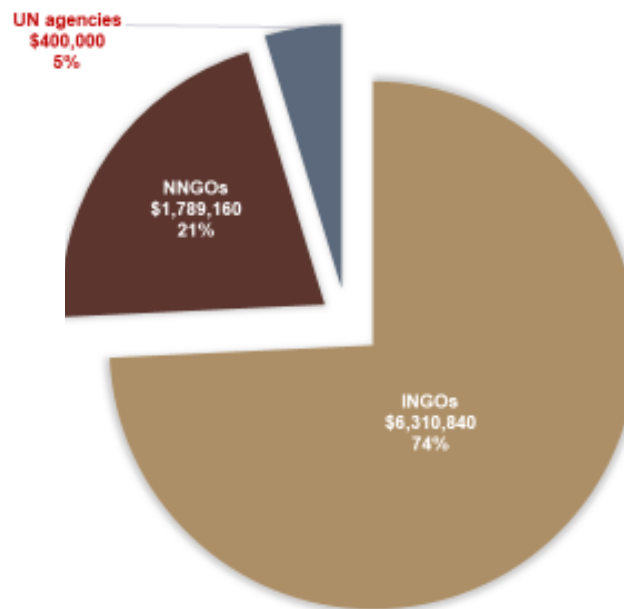
## Strategic Review Results (FSL)

### Strategic Review Results (FSL)

ALLOCATION BY STATE



ALLOCATIONS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE





## CERF Allocations

Two projects with US \$5.9 million review were funded under CERF Rapid Response earlier in February this year.

- **FAO** : US \$ 2.97 million for enhancing agriculture and livestock based livelihood situation of the most vulnerable households from the IDPs, Returnees and host communities
- **UNDP** : US \$ 3.0 million to support Peacebuilding and Durable Solutions in Sudan Through Early Recovery and Nexus Interventions



## HRP Funding Status

Component	Requirements	Funding	% covered
Food aid	\$253,951,020	\$165,879,678	65%
Agriculture & Livelihoods	\$85,720,062	\$21,949,645	26%
<b>FSL Total</b>	<b>\$339,671,082</b>	<b>\$187,829,323</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>2020 Sudan HRP</b>	<b>\$1,437,356,804</b>	<b>\$554,812,175</b>	<b>39%</b>

FSL sector has completed the following tasks for Floods Preparedness and Response Plan;

- Partners Mapping
- Stock Mapping
- FSL State Level Emergency Contact List (FAO/WFP Focal Points)

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Provision of emergency technical livestock interventions including veterinary and livestock inputs and services (vaccines, drugs, animal concentrate feed, water, mineral licks)

# of (male and female) individuals benefiting from life-saving emergency agriculture and livestock/veterinary inputs and kits

Provision of emergency agricultural inputs and services (seeds, tools, equipment and awareness raising)

# of (male and female) individuals benefiting from life-saving emergency agriculture and livestock/veterinary inputs and kits (disaggregated by gender and age)

Provision of General Food Assistance (GFA) through in-kind

# of (male and female) individuals benefiting from General Food Assistance (GFA) with through in-kind, voucher or cash.\* (disaggregated by gender and age)





## EARLY WARNING EARLY ACTION TECHICAL WORKING GROUP (EWEA)

**Khartoum,  
July 2020**



## EWEA



**Co-chaired by WFP, FAO and Food Security Technical Secretariat**



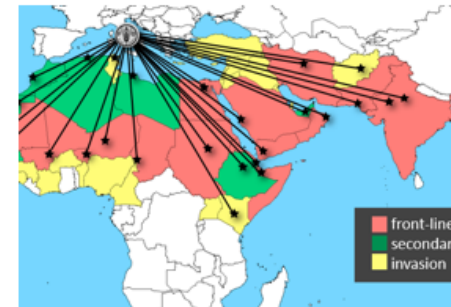
**First meeting happened in February 2020, ToRs endorsed in March 2020**



**Participants include:** (FAO), (FSTS), (WFP), (SMA) (OCHA), (HAC), (FEWSNET), (IFAD), etc.



**The main objective of the EWEA Working Group** is to facilitate coordinated early action implementation based on accurate and timely early warnings.





## EWEA

- Currently, EWEA team is **currently working on a vulnerability analysis** per state considering **COVID19** and the **upcoming rainy season**.

**Next steps:** Further data on desert locust + Data on ICPAC forecast

- EWEA participants to be represented at the **National Flood Task Force**

### WAY FORWARD:

- EWEA participants to be represented at the **National Flood Task Force**
- Develop a joint working plan for early warning and early actions to maximize efforts



### Food Insecurity in Rainy Season 2020

June 2020 EWEA Working Group Meeting  
Draft working document



Next meeting:  
**29 of July**



## FSL Sector Strategy

### Needs Analysis:

- The food security situation of vulnerable people in Sudan due to seasonal floods, desert locusts economic crisis is likely to worsen due to the direct and indirect impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak.
- In April, the national average cost of local food basket was SDG59.8, which is an increase by 11.6 per cent compared to March. Also in April, the average price of sorghum has increased consistently for the past six months, reaching SDG 3,671.
- Agriculture sector will be negatively impacted; fuel scarcity and increased transportation costs have an impact on the price of food and agricultural inputs and shortages in labor.
- The most at-risk population groups are female/elderly/child-headed households, households with many elderly and children, disabled, informal sector workers. Also people living in high-concentration areas, such as IDPs, refugees, and returnees.



## **FSL Response Strategy – as Priorities and Way Forward**

- Advance rations of food distributions to IDPs over the next three months to ensure food consumption is maintained, and to minimize risk of COVID-19 spread.
- FSL sector partners also work with the Government on providing food assistance to the households most affected by the lockdowns.
- Provide time-critical agriculture inputs seeds and tools with prioritizing animal treatments, feed and supplements.
- To scale up social protection, FSL partners in coordination with the government, implemented direct cash transfers, cash schemes, and provision of unconditional cash transfers where the existence of markets and availability of goods allows.
- FSL sector will also expand real-time remote monitoring systems to collect and assess the impact of COVID-19 on food insecurity at national, state and locality levels.



# Country Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM) -Sudan

**CCPM is a country-led self-assessment exercise where country Clusters assess their performance against six core cluster functions and on accountability to affected populations.**

**The process enables all cluster partners and coordinators to identify strengths and weaknesses of performance and agree actions towards improvement.**

**The CCPM comprises 4 stages (1. Planning, 2. Survey, 3. Analysis and action planning, 4. Monitoring).**

## Participants in CCPM Survey:

UN Organization	13%
International NGO	40%
National NGO	42%
National Authority	5%
Donor	2%

## Satisfaction with the cluster meetings (Frequency)

Unsatisfactory	27%
Satisfactory	52%
Strong	17%
Don't know	4%

## Satisfaction with the cluster meetings (Information Shared)

Unsatisfactory	5%
Satisfactory	44%
Strong	48%
Don't know	3%

## Satisfaction with the cluster meetings (Discussion on Strategies)

Unsatisfactory	17%
Satisfactory	38%
Strong	36%
Don't know	9%



## 4W Database (Ease of Use)

Unsatisfactory	18%
Satisfactory	76%
Don't know	6%

## 4W Database (Usefulness)

Unsatisfactory	14%
Satisfactory	82%
Don't know	4%

## 4W Database (Contribution to Operational Decision)

Unsatisfactory	33%
Satisfactory	60%
Don't know	9%





## FSC products (Monthly dashboard)

Unsatisfactory	23%
Satisfactory	65%
Don't know	12%

## FSC products (Presence Map)

Unsatisfactory	25%
Satisfactory	66%
Don't know	9%

## FSC products (Gap Analysis)

Unsatisfactory	25%
Satisfactory	61%
Don't know	14%



## Involvements of members

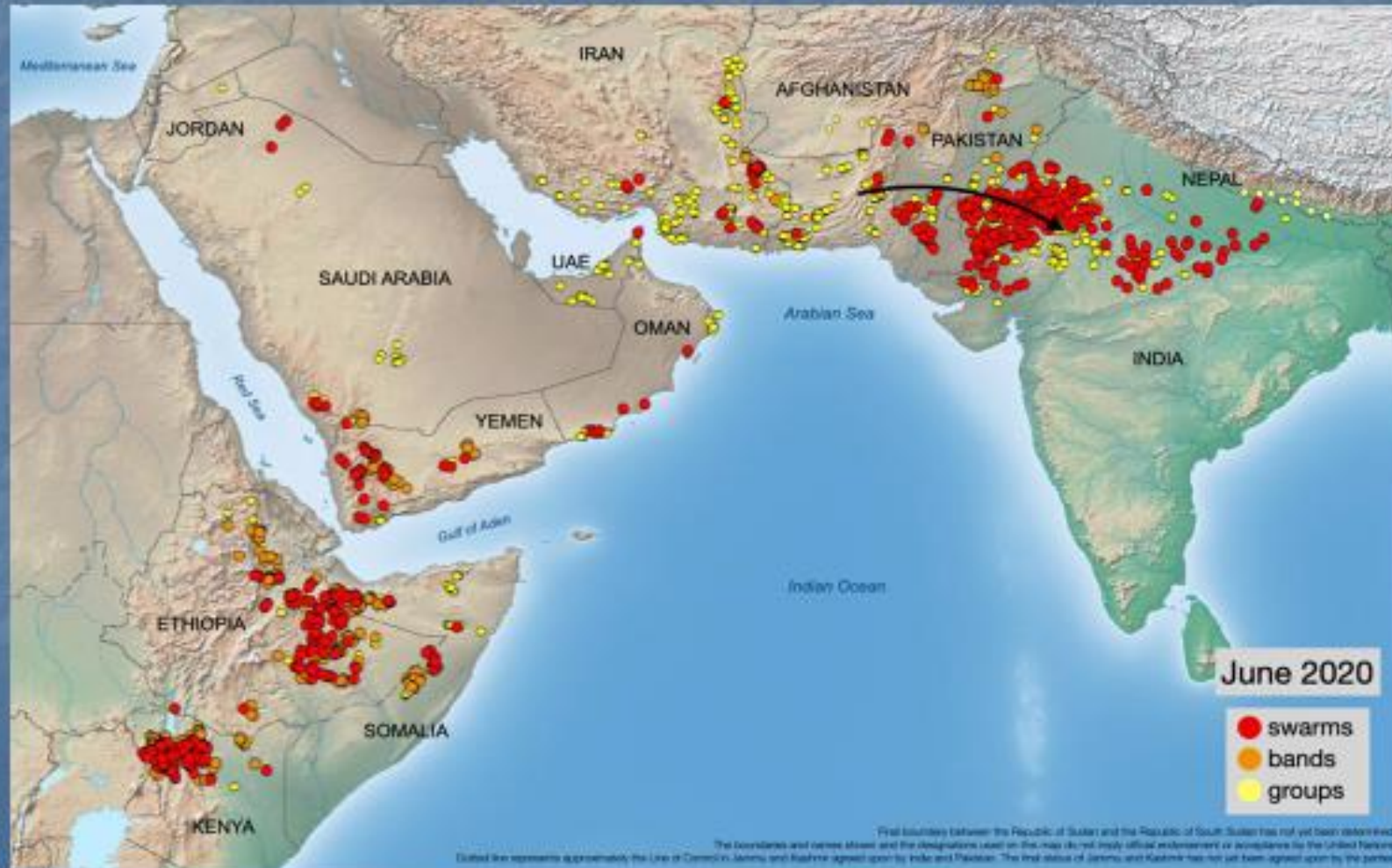
Unsatisfactory	37%
Satisfactory	60%
Don't know	3%

## Frequency of receiving assessments and analysis from other partners through

Sometime	74%
Regularly	26%



## Global Desert Locust Situation







## *East Africa*

- *The unprecedented Desert Locust threat to food security and livelihoods persists in the Horn of Africa and is increasing in southwest Asia.*





# Desert Locust Updates

## *Kenya*

- Second-generation spring swarms are present in northwest Kenya
- Most of the swarms in northwest Kenya will migrate northwards and cross South Sudan to Sudan while other swarms will migrate to Ethiopia.

## *Ethiopia*

- Second-generation spring swarms are present in eastern Ethiopia.
- Breeding continues in eastern and northern Ethiopia
- Few swarms will migrate from northwest Kenya to Ethiopia.
- Some swarms could migrate from Yemen to northeast Ethiopia in July.



## *Somalia*

- Second-generation spring swarms are present in parts of Somalia.
- Breeding continues in central and northern Somalia where hopper bands are present.
- Swarms that concentrate in northern Somalia are likely to move east to the Indo-Pakistan summer breeding areas.
- Some swarms could migrate from Yemen to northern Somalia July.

## *South Sudan*

- Most of the swarms in northwest Kenya will migrate northwards and cross South Sudan to Sudan






## SOUTH-WEST ASIA

- ❑ *The unprecedented Desert Locust threat to food security and livelihoods is increasing in southwest Asia.*
- ❑ *Many of the spring-bred swarms migrated to the Indo-Pakistan border before the monsoon rains.*
- ❑ *These swarms will return to Rajasthan with the start of the monsoon in the coming days to join other swarms still arriving from Iran and Pakistan, which is expected to be supplemented by swarms from the Horn of Africa in about mid-July.*
- ❑ *Early breeding has already occurred along the Indo-Pakistan border where substantial hatching and band formation will take place in July that will cause the first-generation summer swarms to form in mid-August.*




## *Sudan*

- ❑ Desert Locust situation will be developed at the Summer breeding belt, particularly at River Nile State due to the detection of breeding groups, as well as reporting of mature immature groups at south west Abu Hamed.
- ❑ Surveillance confined of at River Nile, White Nile, Northern and North Kordofan states during the above mentioned period where 29,950 ha surveyed indicated scattered and gregarious hoppers and adults in several locations. 
- ❑ Limited ground control operations were conducted at Berti area (River Nile State) against groups of hopper and adults.
- ❑ No locusts were seen at West Kordofan state.
- ❑ The green vegetation cover is prevailed along Nile valley and the pivot schemes and greening in West Kordofan State.






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## The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Desert Locust Operations

- ❑ *Khartoum and some other states were under 24-hour curfew.*
- ❑ *Nevertheless, the Locust Control Department of the Plant Protection Directorate managed to issue travel permits for their teams, and currently they are able to mobilize them to various states as DL situation requires.*
- ❑ *So Far there are in the field about 10 survey & control teams* ↓
- ❑ *A training on locust operations held in Eddamer (River Nile State) for 12 participants during the period 28/06-04/07/2020.* ↓
- ❑ *Further 5 trainings sessions will be held in Medani (Central State), Kosti (White Nile State), El Obied (North Kordofan State), El Fasher (North Darfur State) and Swakin (Red Sea State).*



## Introduction of eLocust3m For Field Reporting and Transmitting of Data

- ❑ Field staff and other users gather data and transfer it in real-time via satellite to National Locust Centres and ultimately to the Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) in Rome.
  
- ❑ New eLocust3m features:
  - Latest locust information & maps
  - Chat with other elocust3m users
  - Send notifications:
    - Feedback on the app
    - Video and image
    - You can see all reports





## Introduction of eLocust3m

- All Senior staff , survey and control teams are trained on how to download the application and how to use it.
- Accordingly field staff and other users will be trained on the use of eLocust3m.
- NGOs and other users will be able trained to use eLocust3m or simplified survey form (Arabic & English) in unrest areas.

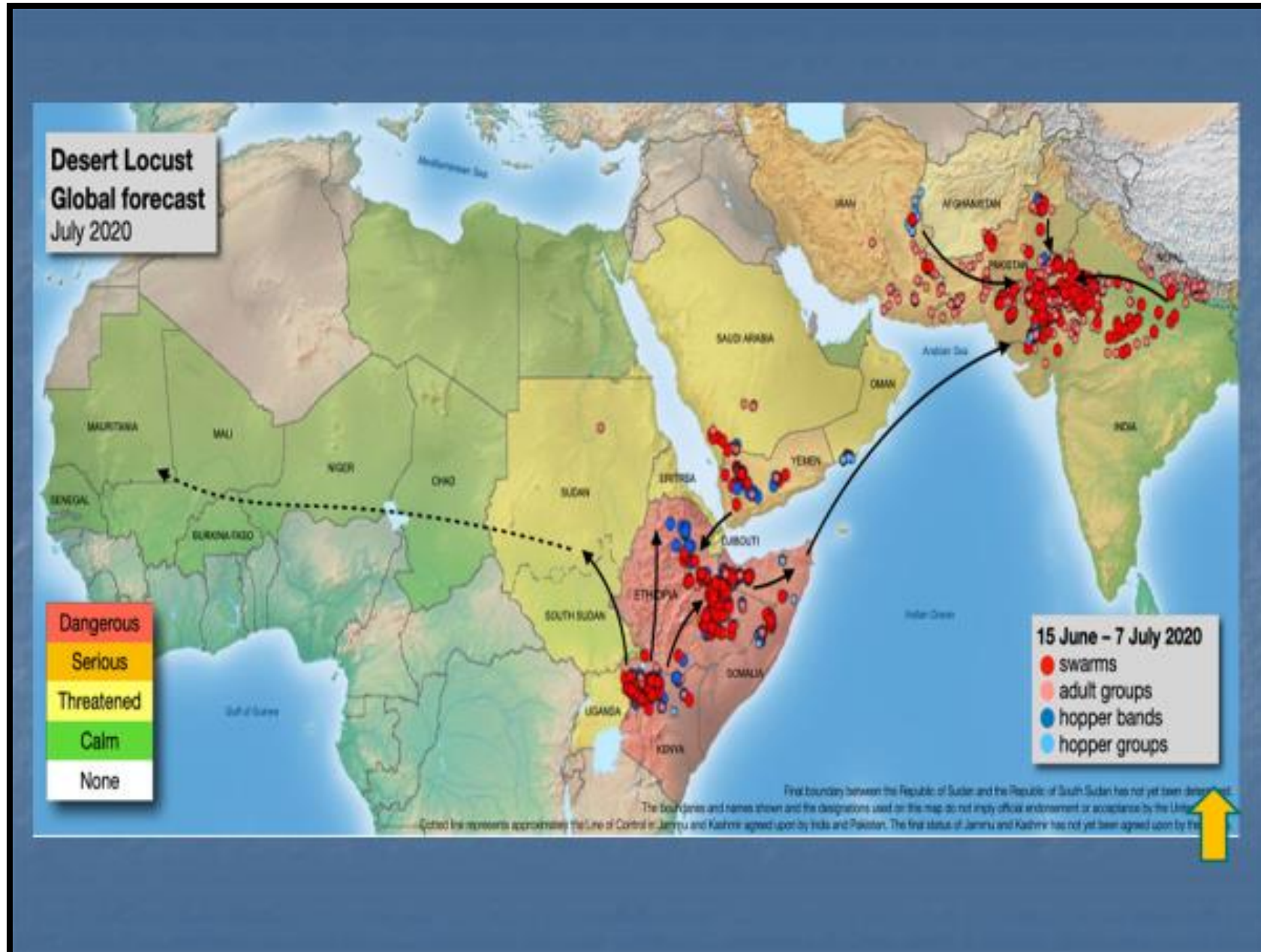


## Other Resources

- How to use eLocust3m: <http://tiny.cc/eL3mIntro>  
(video tutorial)
- <http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/en/activ/DLIS/eL3suite/index.html>  
(Desert Locust Watch)
- [http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/347\\_en\\_DLG1e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts/common/ecg/347_en_DLG1e.pdf)  
(DL Guidelines)



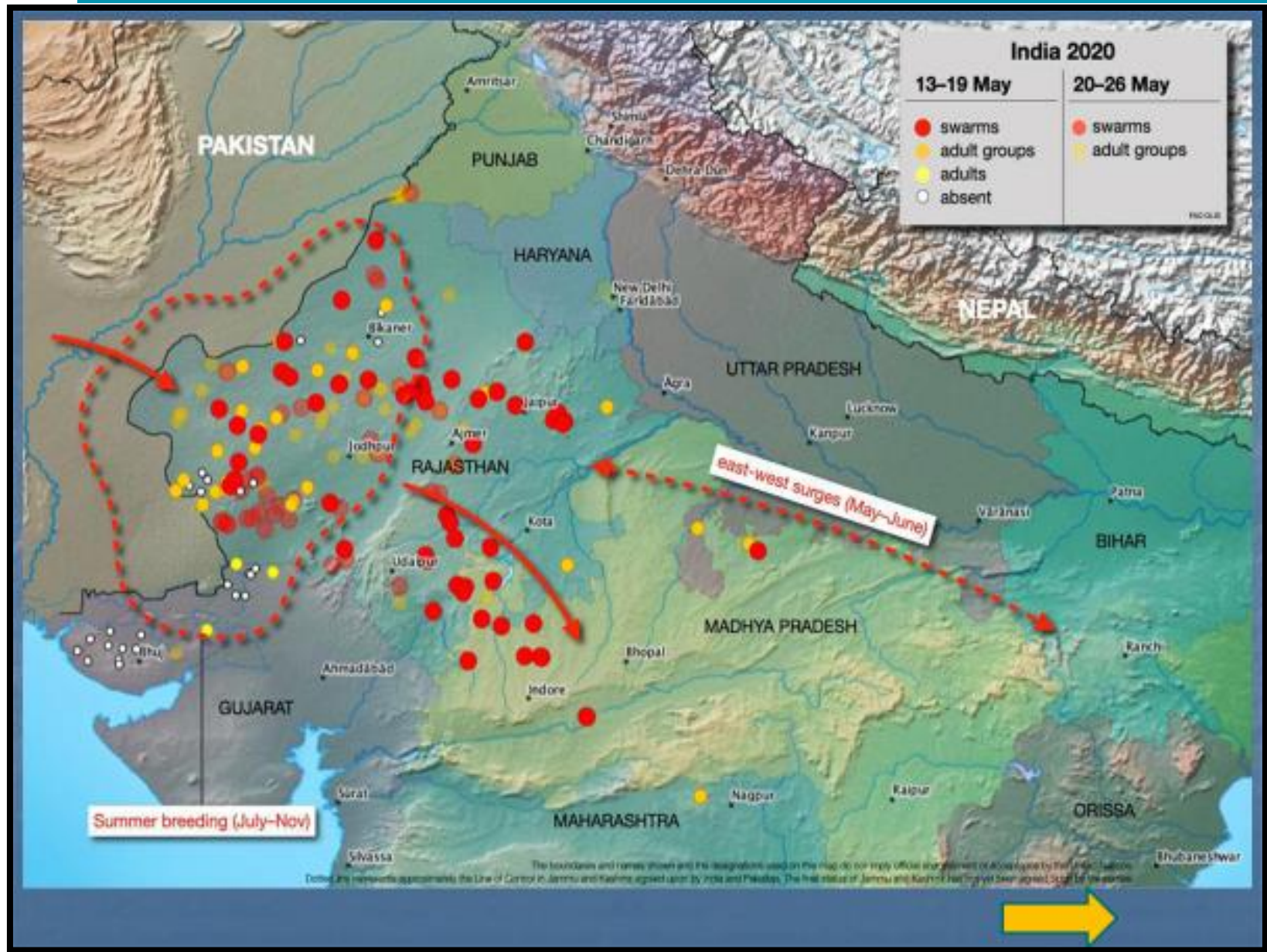
# Desert Locust Updates





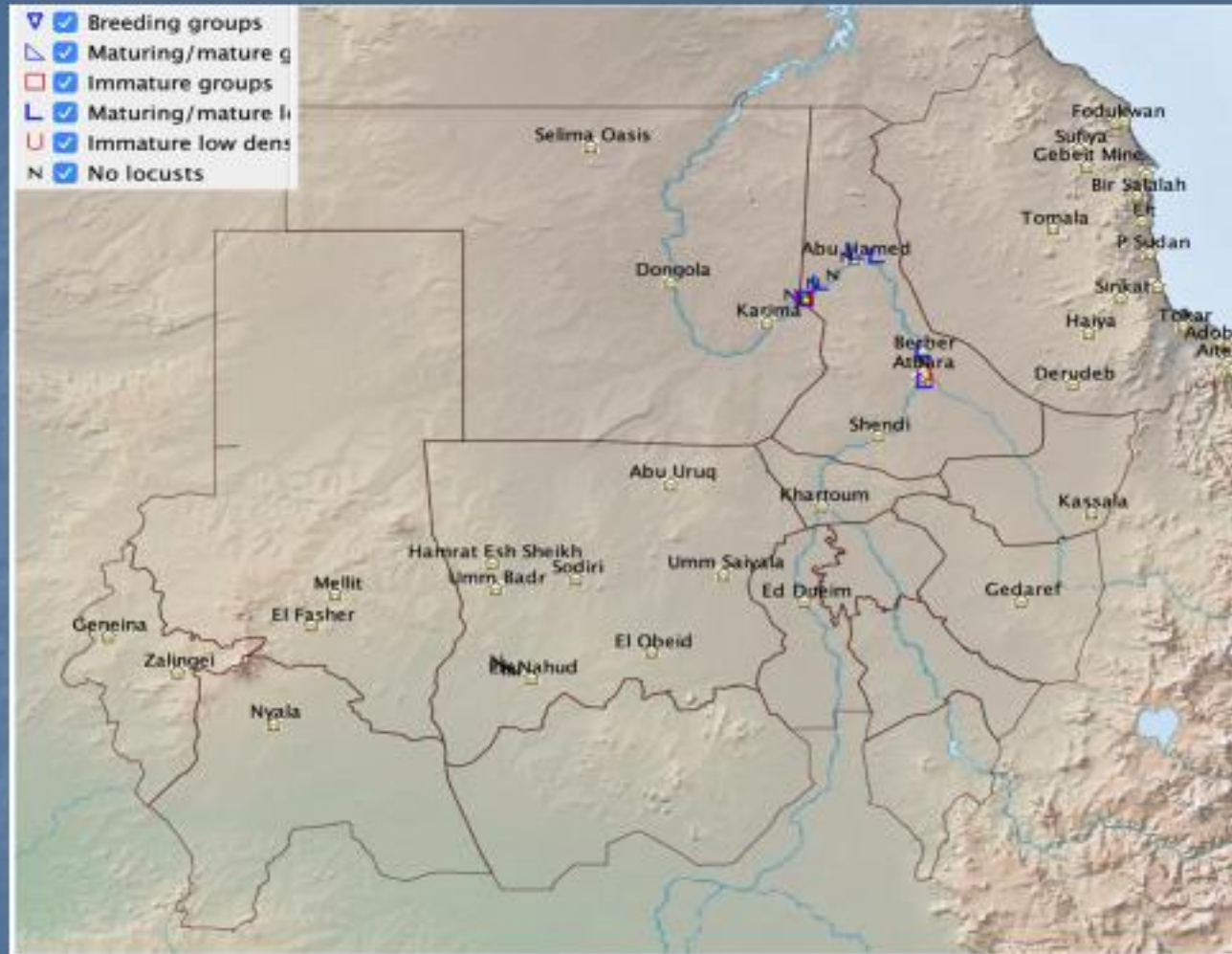


# Desert Locust Updates





# Desert Locust Updates

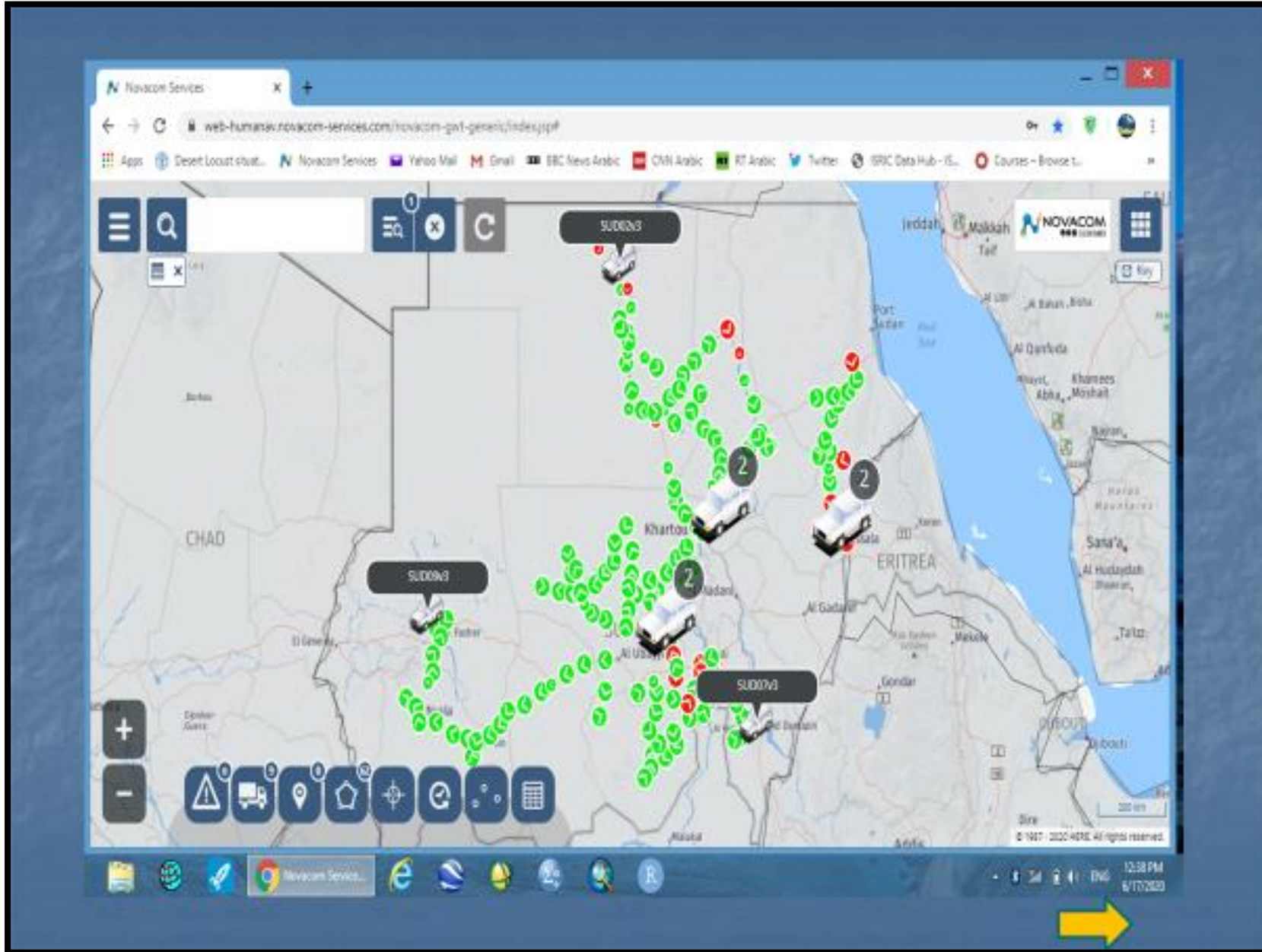


Map shows DL presence in summer breeding areas during  
01 -07 July 2020





# Desert Locust Updates



## Simplified Desert Locust Information Survey Form

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Tick the box as appropriate

- |  |       |                          |  |
|--|-------|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Presence of Desert Locust                           | No    | <input type="checkbox"/> | End of report  |
| 1. Presence of Desert Locust                           | Yes   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Continue the report  |
| 2. Green in colour un-winged hopper found individually |       | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 3. Brown in colour, winged found individually          |       | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 4. Yellow with black spot un-winged hopper scattered   |       | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 5. Yellow with black spot un-winged hopper in groups   |       | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 6. Pink winged adult scattered                         |       | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 7. Pink winged adult in groups                         |       | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 8. Yellow winged adult scattered                       |       | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 9. Yellow winged adult in groups                       |       | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 10. Pink swarm   |       | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 11. Yellow swarm                                       |       | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |
| 12. Estimate of the swarm size                         | ..... |                          |  |
| 13. What is the flying direction of swarm?             | North | <input type="checkbox"/> | South <input type="checkbox"/> West <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. What is the status of the vegetation?              | Green | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dry <input type="checkbox"/>   |

التاريخ: \_\_\_\_\_ نموذج مبسط عن معلومات ومسح الجراد الصحراوي

ضع علامة على المربع حسب الملاحظ:

- |  |         |                          |   |
|--|---------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. وجود الجراد الصحراوي                                | لا يوجد | <input type="checkbox"/> | نهاية التقرير   |
| 1. وجود الجراد الصحراوي                                | يوجد    | <input type="checkbox"/> | متابعة التقرير  |
| 2. أخضر اللون، غير مجنحة لنطاط وجدت بشكل فردي          |         | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 3. بني اللون، مجنح وجدت بشكل فردي                      |         | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 4. أصفر اللون مع بقعة سوداء غير مجنحة لنطاط متناثرة    |         | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 5. أصفر اللون مع بقع سوداء، غير مجنحة لنطاط في مجموعات |         | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 6. حمراء أو وردية اللون مجنحة متناثرة                  |         | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 7. حمراء أو وردية اللون مجنحة في مجموعات               |         | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 8. صفراء اللون مجنحة متناثرة                           |         | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 9. صفراء اللون مجنحة في مجموعات                        |         | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 10. سرب أحمر اللون                                     |         | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 11. سرب أصفر اللون                                     |         | <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| 12. تقدير حجم سرب                                      | .....   |                          |   |
| 13. ما هو اتجاه طيران السرب؟                           | شمالاً  | <input type="checkbox"/> | جنوباً <input type="checkbox"/> غرباً <input type="checkbox"/> شرقاً <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. ما هي حالة الغطاء النباتي؟                         | أخضر    | <input type="checkbox"/> | جاف <input type="checkbox"/>  |



# Findings of IPC 2020

## IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

*Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions*



### IPC Global Partners



### IPC Funding Partners





# Findings of IPC 2020

CURRENT JUNE 2020 – SEPTEMBER 2020			PROJECTED OCTOBER 2020 – DECEMBER 2020		
<p><b>9.6 M</b></p> <p>21% of the population analysed</p> <p>People facing Crisis acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) and worse</p> <p>IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>	Phase 5	000 000 People in Catastrophe	<p><b>6.4 M</b></p> <p>14% of the population analysed</p> <p>People facing Crisis acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) and worse</p> <p>IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>	Phase 5	000 000 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	2, 200, 000 People in Emergency		Phase 4	724, 000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	7, 400, 000 People in Crisis		Phase 3	5, 700, 000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	15, 900, 000 People in Stress		Phase 2	16, 000, 000 People in Stress
	Phase 1	19, 700, 000 People in food security		Phase 1	22, 800, 000 People in food security

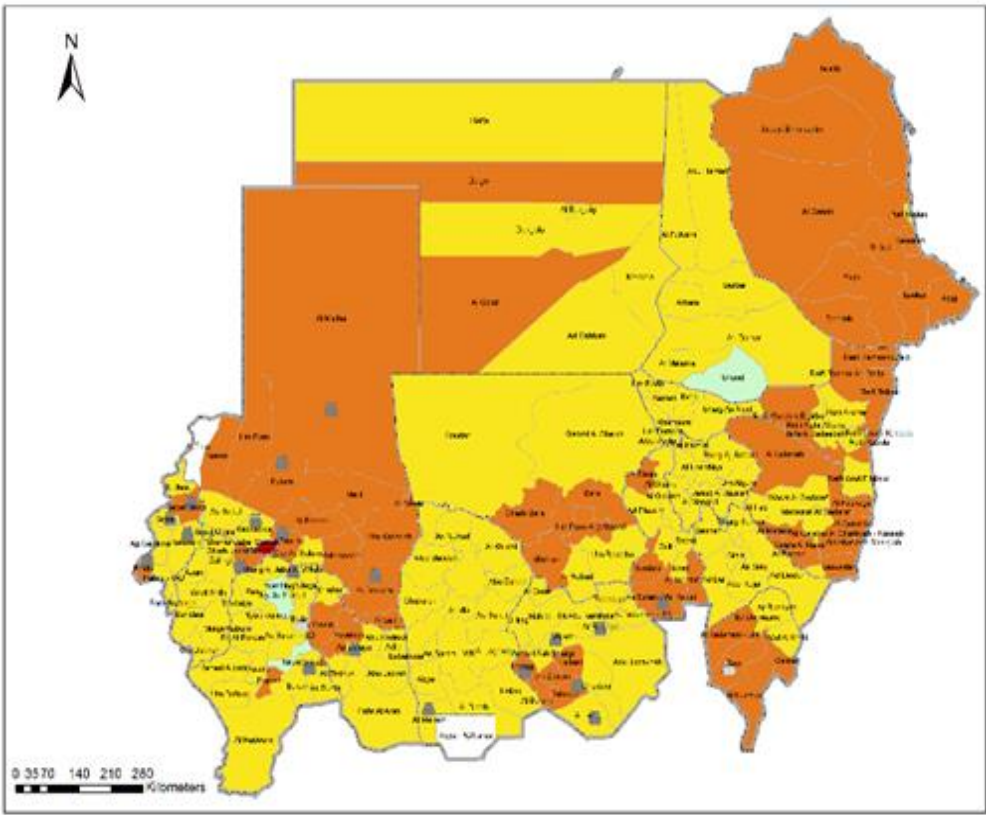
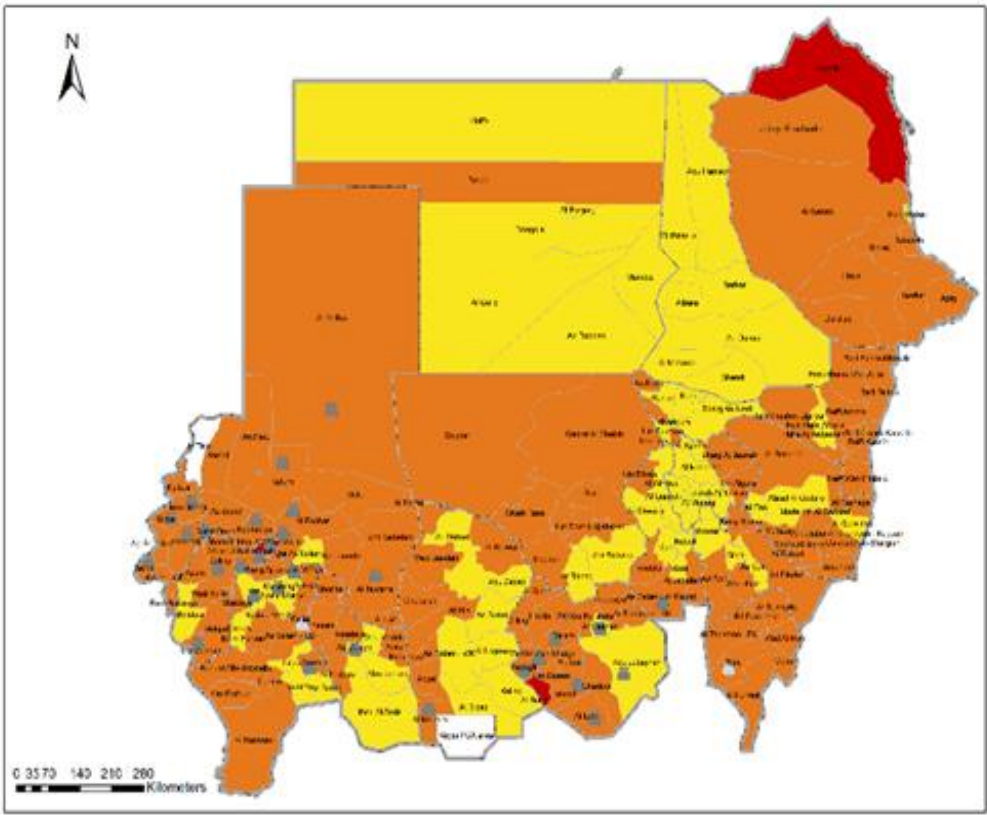




# Findings of IPC 2020

## Current Situation June - September 2020

## Projected Situation October - December 2020



**KEY FOR THE MAP**

**IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification**  
 (mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not included in the analysis

**Map symbols**

- Urban settlement
- IDPs/other settlement

**Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance**  
 (accounted for in Phase classification)

- At least 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance
- At least 25% of households meet over 50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance

**Evidence level**  
 (based on evidence available for analysis)

- \* Acceptable
- \*\* Medium
- \*\*\* High
- Scarce evidence due to limited or no humanitarian access



## Current Situation Overview

- In the current period (June to September 2020), an estimated **9.6** million people (**21%** of the population analysed) are experiencing Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and are in need of urgent action.
- Around **2.2** million people are facing an Emergency acute food insecurity situation (IPC Phase 4) and around **7.4** million people are facing Crisis acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3), while nearly **15.9** million people are estimated to be in Stress (IPC Phase 2).
- This is also a high figure compared to previous analysis. Overall, all localities from 18 Sudanese States have been classified, with exception of At tina locality in North Darfur and Abyei PCA area in West Kordofan, where there was no data collected and similar locality data could not be used either.
- Food insecurity remains alarmingly high in Sudan with increased and protracted displacement, economic decline and inflation, impacted food price hikes and exacerbated by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The lockdown measures to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic significantly decreased commodity movement, market function and cross-border trade, and compromised livelihoods, daily labour opportunities, reducing household purchasing power and food access of the vulnerable population.



## Key Drivers

### COVID-19 prevention measures

Lockdown and other measures put in place to prevent COVID-19 spread had a negative impact on food availability and access, more precisely on prices, on income and food expenditure.

### Economic decline and inflation

Significant macroeconomic challenges still prevail in the country, resulting in high inflation rates exacerbated by COVID-19 prevention measures.

### Conflict Induced Displacements

Increased population movements and displacement due to fresh and protracted conflict. Internally displaced population reached 1.89 million people.



## CURRENT IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION (JUNE 2020 – SEPTEMBER 2020)

- The current IPC analysis period (June – September 2020), indicates significant increase of acutely food insecure people in Sudan. Overall, 9.6 million individuals estimated are in need of urgent action to save lives, reduce food consumption gaps, restore and protect their livelihood. This represent an increase by 65% on the people in need of urgent action at the same time last year (IPC analysis, June – August 2019). This is indicating the severity and magnitude of acute food insecurity, where more than 20% of the population are classified in Phase 3 and above.
- Most severe food insecure States include South Kordofan, Blue Nile, North Darfur, Central Darfur, West Darfur, Red Sea, Kassala, South Darfur, North Kordofan and East Darfur.
- The Covid-19 measures, affected access to food due to disruptions and reduced operational capacities of infrastructural facilities, which affects supply chains. It has directly affected the food markets and caused serious labor shortage. The established lockdowns limited income opportunities for casual laborers. The soaring food prices and poor purchasing power have negatively affected access to food and essential needs of the population.
- Sudan continues to suffer from protracted conflict and high number of internally displaced population (1.89 million people) that have caused livelihood disruption, poverty and destitution.
- **Availability:** Food availability during current analysis period is compromised by low production in sorghum and millet, the main staple foods for most of the Sudanese people. The Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission report (CFSAM, February 2020) estimated national cereal production in 2019/20 at 5.1 million tonnes, 57% below the previous year and 18% less than the five-year average. Sorghum production estimated at 4,0 million tonnes, 26% lower than previous year and 19% less than the five-year average. Millet production was estimated at 1.1 million tonnes, 63% lower than the bumper production of the 2018 and 16% less than the five-year average.





## Findings of IPC 2020

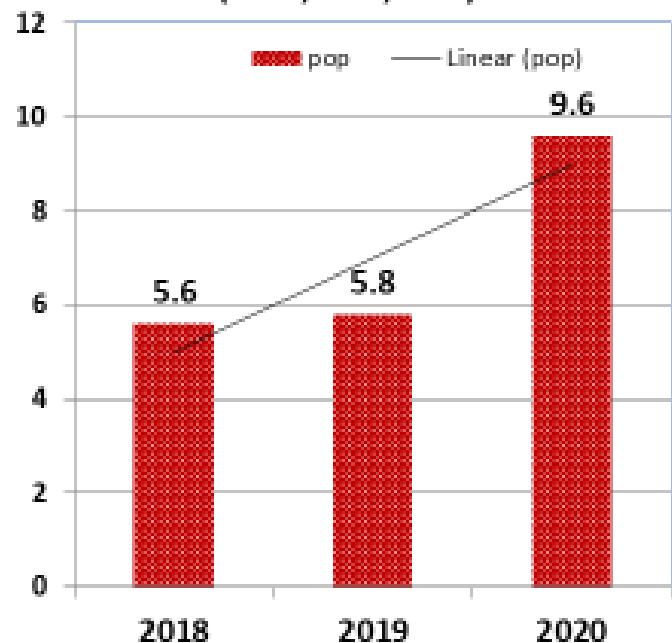
- Wheat, reported an increase in production compared to the previous years.
- Closure of borders with neighboring countries has severely impacted the commodity chain ,exchange rate and migrant laborers who seek opportunities across borders.
- COVID-19 measures restricted the movement of commodities and affected the preparations for the upcoming agricultural season. In addition, the COVID-19 restrictions affected fish and livestock export , this affects livelihoods of the households along the fish and livestock value chain.
- Desert Locust: In the current period, a reported desert locust infestation in Red sea, Northern and River Nile states including the Nile basin, have no significant damage to pasture and winter crops.
- **Accessibility:** Continuous macroeconomic challenges, deterioration of local currency, high inflation rates and hikes in the prices of staple foods and essential commodities hampered the ability of many people, particularly the most vulnerable households to access adequate and high quality food. Sudan's annual inflation rate has increased to 114.23% in May 2020, compared to 98.8% in April 2020 and likely to continue moving upward throughout the analysis period.
- The COVID-19 related price rises are in addition to the already steadily accelerating year-on year inflation.
- Prices of the staple foods have significantly increased all over the country. Sorghum and millet prices have increased by more than 100% during harvest period (December 2019– February 2020) compared to same time last year and over 200% compared to the five years average. As of June 2020, cereal prices continue to significantly increase by more than three times compared to last year and around four times compared to last five years average. Generally, due to the different level of restriction measures the impacts of COVID-19 are less severe in rural areas compared to urban areas, where households may have better access to food stocks from their own production.



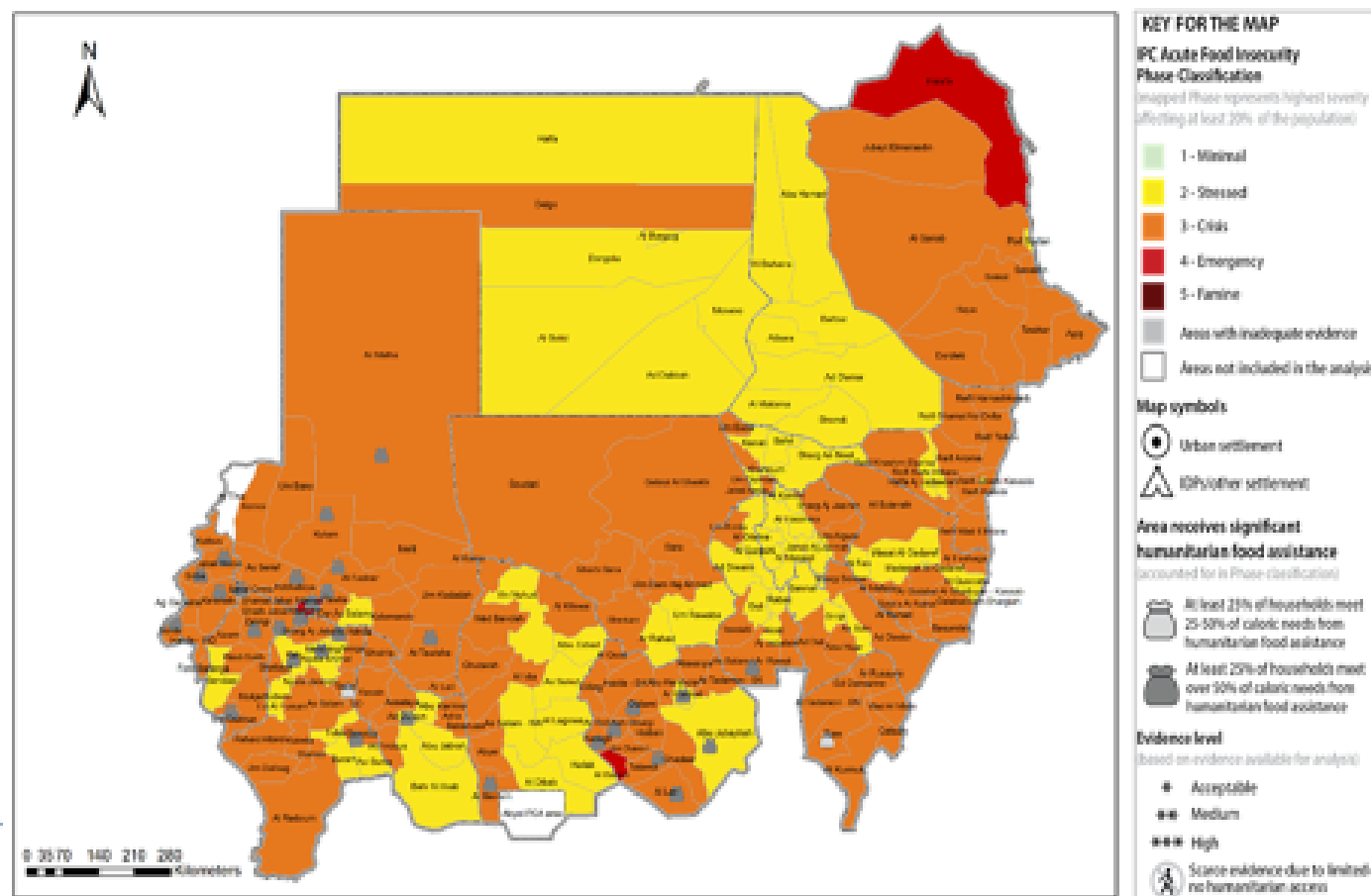
# Findings of IPC 2020

**Utilization:** Most of the rural population is lacking safe drinking water, with limited access to improved sanitation facilities, both during dry and rainy seasons. Most of the rural people are also lacking clean fuel sources and therefore heavily reliant on the use of wood or charcoal as cooking fuel. Often people walk long distances to collect water from crowded water points. This presents significant challenges in containing COVID-19 if there is widespread community transmission.

population in phase 3& more  
 (2018,2019,2020)



IPC Current map  
 ( July – September  
 2020)





## Population table for the current period: (JUNE 2020 – SEPTEMBER 2020)

ESTIMATION OF POPULATIONS PER IPC PHASE FOR CURRENT PERIOD, June to September 2020											
State	Total Population Analyzed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 3 Or Higher	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Northern	969,164	648,244	66.887	241,340	24.902	79,579	8.2111	-	0	79,579	8
River Nile	1,564,643	1,161,322	74.223	285,212	18.229	118,109	7.5486	-	0	118,109	8
Khartoum	8,497,019	4,460,935	52.5	2,604,336	30.65	1,006,897	11.85	424,851	5	1,431,748	17
Gazera	5,283,870	2,518,219	47.659	1,887,295	35.718	645,624	12.219	232,732	4.405	878,356	17
Sinnar	2,016,780	839,343	41.618	804,428	39.887	324,211	16.076	48,797	2.42	373,008	18
Blue Nile	1,273,283	356,571	28.004	484,000	38.012	344,963	27.092	87,749	6.892	432,713	34
White Nile	2,612,410	1,055,509	40.404	1,111,626	42.552	304,112	11.641	141,163	5.404	445,275	17
North Kordofan	2,126,327	951,891	44.767	721,574	33.935	452,862	21.298	-	0	452,862	21
South Kordofan	1,902,123	484,482	25.471	700,391	36.822	532,468	27.993	184,783	9.715	717,250	38
West Kordofan	1,748,349	936,384	53.558	494,230	28.268	237,926	13.609	79,809	4.565	317,735	18
Kassala	2,624,576	973,448	37.09	998,610	38.048	527,764	20.109	124,755	4.753	652,518	25
Gadarif	2,331,140	757,333	32.488	1,122,420	48.149	437,781	18.78	13,606	0.584	451,387	19
Red Sea	1,510,348	717,712	47.52	363,417	24.062	308,512	20.427	120,707	7.992	429,219	28
Central Darfour	1,692,165	865,265	51.134	320,491	18.94	360,072	21.279	146,337	8.648	506,410	30
North Darfour	2,426,498	564,816	23.277	1,084,848	44.708	505,858	20.847	270,977	11.17	776,835	32
West Darfour	1,838,371	909,300	49.462	384,280	20.903	426,079	23.177	118,711	6.457	544,791	30
South Darfour	3,702,165	1,158,756	31.299	1,783,234	48.167	618,028	16.694	142,147	3.84	760,175	21
East Darfur	1,078,878	368,522	34.158	499,639	46.311	179,837	16.669	30,880	2.862	210,717	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,198,109</b>	<b>19,728,053</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15,891,371</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7,410,682</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2,168,003</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>9,578,685</b>	<b>21</b>



## Key Assumptions for the projection period

The key assumption for the projection period is based on the most likely scenario situation in the country.

The crop production is dominantly rely on rainfed, while irrigated cultivation by riverside smallholders and medium to high commercial farms cultivating cereals and high-value crops.

- **Desert Locust:** despite the expected good seasonal rainfall performance locust breeding will not be significant with minimal spread and crop destruction in the Nile basin.
- **Floods:** Expected flash floods in vulnerable area likely impact agriculture and emergence of epidemic diseases for people. (Malaria and Cholera)
- **COVID-19** movement restriction is likely to be lifted which will lead to improve in Agricultural labour during the harvest period and people can access other labor opportunities to improve income sources. The flow of remittance is expected to improve if the COVID-19 pandemic impact on livelihoods and movement across improved
- **Economic crisis:** High prices and inflation has been increasing since January 2020 and expected to remain high in October-December period.
- Disease outbreaks e.g. Human and animal diseases and crop and pests are expected to increase during the projection period due to the seasonality of some epidemic diseases such as malaria in flood prone areas. Livestock disease such as Foot and Mouth Disease and East coast fever are expected to affect the pastoralist areas during this period.
- **Conflict:** Insecurity, tribal/ethnic clashes and natural resource based conflict between the crop farmers and pastorates is expected during this period.



## Findings of IPC 2020

- **Rainfall:** Majority of the States follow unimodal rainfall pattern. The food security situation is expected to improve because of normal to above-normal rainfall forecast, likely generating above average pasture conditions and water availability. This will support normal livestock body conditions, and to boost crop yields in rain fed areas
- **Crop production and harvest:** Despite the impact of COVID-19 on agriculture activities good crop production and harvest is expected, creating opportunities for daily labor activities, which will increase cash income and access to food.
- **Livestock production:** The above normal rainfall is likely to generate above average pasture conditions and water availability. This will support normal livestock body conditions. As a result, livestock prices are likely to remain stable but with high level compared to last year and 5 years average.
- **Prices:** Prices are expected to drop relatively during the projection period as low local consumer demands and supply will influence prices during the harvest period. Cereal prices are likely to start seasonal decrease during harvest period. However, prices will remain above average compared to last year and five years average; this is mainly attributed to continuous macro-economic changes, high inflation rates and deterioration in local currency.





## Projected Situation Overview

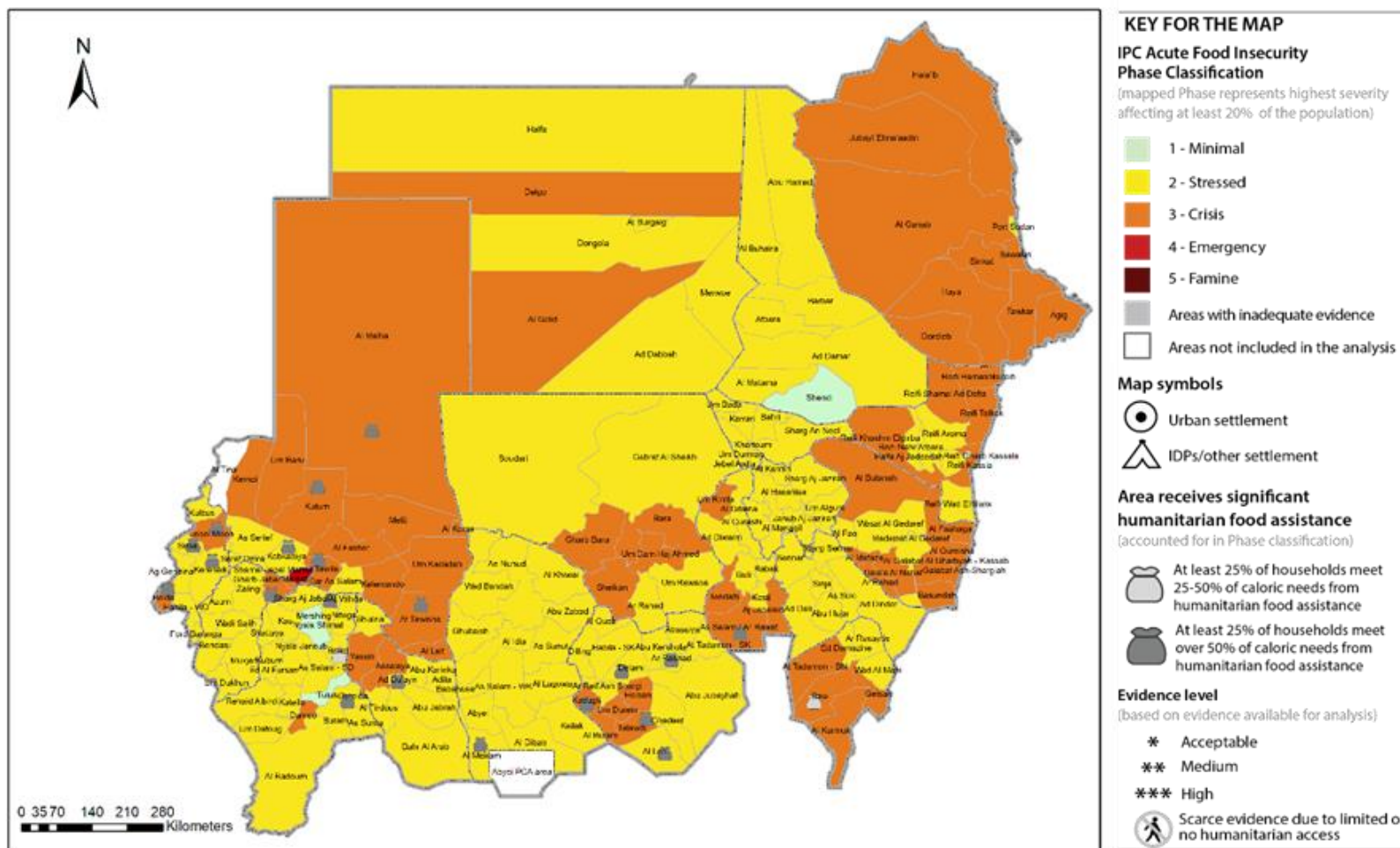
- An estimated **6.4** million people (14% of the total population) are experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) and are in need of urgent action. This figure is the highest on record since the introduction of the IPC analysis in Sudan.
- Around **723,491** individuals are in Emergency situation of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) and around **5.7** million individuals are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while nearly **16** million are estimated to be in Stress (IPC Phase 2).
- During the projection period, the food security situation expected to improve relative to current situation as a result of the positive prospects on the upcoming 2020/2021 harvest season, the increased stocks at household level and an improved livestock productivity, water availability.
- Expected improvement in crops and livestock productivity will impact positively on availability of food stock, household income, purchasing power resulting in an improved access to food. Improved food availability at household levels will reduce the reliance on markets for food supplies. As a result, the majority of households are expected to have improved food consumption.
- **Food Availability:** Generally, a higher yield is expected during the harvest season (October- December 2020), with good productivity of food and cash crops, which will improve household level food stocks from own production. According to ICPAC and Sudan Metrological forecast normal to above normal rain are forecasted during the production season, which will have significant impact on crop production and availability of pasture and water for livestock producing areas.



## Findings of IPC 2020

- **Food Access:** As a result of the expected good harvest, the food prices will relatively drop. However, the prices are expected to remain high, and above the five year average during the projected period due to ongoing macro-economic crises. With the assumption of a future lifting of Covid-19 lockdown measures, it is expected to have easier access to markets with better opportunities, increased purchasing power, and improved terms of trade for both wage to cereal and livestock to cereal.
- Cereal and livestock prices are expected to drop relatively during the projection period compared to current (lean season), while it's likely to remain above the last year and the five year average due to high cost of production (fuel, seeds, labours, animal herding) as low local consumer demands and supply will influence prices during harvest period. The increase in cash crops prices, in relation to stable food crops, is likely to encourage expansion of sesame cultivation areas affecting the production thereby prices of Sorghum and Millet.
- **Food Utilization:** The rainfall across the country will improve availability and access to water, however expected disease outbreaks and contamination of potable water sources may occur, especially in the flood prone areas are expected to be negatively impacted by reduced access to clean water. Shortage of water especially for human consumption in the desert, arid and semi-arid areas of the pastoral and nomadic communities will affect their health and exposure to disease and health hazards.

## PROJECTED MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (October-December 2020)







## PROJECTED POPULATION TABLE (October-December 2020)

ESTIMATION OF POPULATIONS PER IPC PHASE FOR CURRENT PERIOD, June to September 2020											
State	Total Population Analyzed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 3 Or Higher	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Northern	969,164	578,383	59.679	316,766	32.684	74,014	7.6369	-	0	74,014	8
River Nile	1,564,643	1,061,264	67.828	394,702	25.226	108,677	6.9458	-	0	108,677	7
Khartoum	8,497,019	4,520,414	53.2	2,761,531	32.5	1,138,601	13.4	76,473	0.9	1,215,074	14
Gazera	5,283,870	2,518,219	47.659	2,257,310	42.721	473,685	8.9647	34,656	0.656	508,341	10
Sinnar	2,016,780	1,193,542	59.181	621,560	30.819	201,678	10	-	0	201,678	10
Blue Nile	1,273,283	460,321	36.152	586,001	46.023	195,721	15.371	31,240	2.454	226,961	18
White Nile	2,612,410	1,046,713	40.067	1,086,347	41.584	339,933	13.012	139,417	5.337	479,350	18
North Kordofan	2,126,327	1,132,448	53.258	659,385	31.011	334,494	15.731	-	0	334,494	16
South Kordofan	1,902,123	673,633	35.415	830,224	43.647	290,614	15.278	107,652	5.66	398,266	21
West Kordofan	1,748,349	1,132,005	64.747	482,197	27.58	126,560	7.2388	7,588	0.434	134,148	8
Kassala	2,624,576	1,188,900	45.299	967,634	36.868	449,324	17.12	18,718	0.713	468,042	18
Gadarif	2,331,140	961,669	41.253	916,469	39.314	451,855	19.383	1,146	0.049	453,002	19
Red Sea	1,510,348	766,404	50.744	445,425	29.492	240,060	15.894	58,459	3.871	298,519	20
Central Darfour	1,692,165	1,107,282	65.436	306,421	18.108	222,383	13.142	56,080	3.314	278,462	16
North Darfour	2,426,498	643,668	26.527	1,256,540	51.784	334,228	13.774	192,062	7.915	526,290	22
West Darfour	1,838,371	1,242,025	67.561	383,600	20.866	212,747	11.573	-	0	212,747	12
South Darfour	3,702,165	2,078,636	56.146	1,310,577	35.4	312,952	8.4532	-	0	312,952	8
East Darfur	1,078,878	525,231	48.683	403,905	37.437	149,743	13.88	-	0	149,743	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,198,109</b>	<b>22,830,757</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>15,986,594</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5,657,268</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>723,491</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6,380,759</b>	<b>14</b>



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

### Response Priorities

- Urgent actions are required to save lives and livelihoods of populations estimated in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) as well as to protect livelihood and reduce food consumption gaps of the populations estimated in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)
- Provision of emergency agricultural and livestock support to farmers, with special focus on localities prone to natural disasters including floods and drought.
- Scale up diversified livelihoods programmes for improved self-reliance, resilience building and social protection to all vulnerable communities classified under Phase 2, 3 and 4.
- Implement water harvesting programs in water- deficit states.
- Introduction of technical package to improve productivity of food crops.
- Scale up and improve access to basic services (health and WASH) throughout the year.
- Strengthen and support initiatives addressing cross-cutting issues food security and nutrition status of vulnerable groups.
- Promote good nutritional practices at household levels through nutrition sensitive activities such as home gardening and educational awareness on food and water safety.
- Formation of a strategy to reduce food loss.



## Situation Monitoring and Update

The next IPC analysis update of the projection would occur depending on changes of the projection assumptions and availability of updated contributing data from various sources. After seizure of the lock down FSTS with partners will organize to conduct rapid assessments in areas and target specific vulnerable groups with high food insecurity.

- COVID-19 has significant impact on the food security situation of the urban and rural areas in addition to the health hazards. The economic impact of COVID-19 has to be monitored to avoid the health crisis is transformed to food crisis. The IPC TWG and partners are expected to monitor the food security situation both in rural and urban areas. COVID-19 and containment measures has significant impact in major urban centers of the country compared to the rural areas.
- Strengthen and expand food price monitoring in the major markets of the country.
- Monitor weather forecasts and early warning system communication to prone areas against natural hazards such as droughts and floods.
- Strengthen the capacities of national and state level Technical Working Groups on food security information systems and produce timely information.



THANKS

