

FSL Sector Meeting

17th August 2023, Khartoum.

Meeting Agenda

- 1. Situation Updates**
- 2. Updates from CLAs (WFP & FAO)**
- 3. FSL Response Updates**
- 4. Sudan IPC 2023 Updates**
- 5. Partners Updates, Funding, Access & Operational Challenges**
- 6. AOB**
 - CWG Updates**
 - MEB Updates**

1 - Situational Update

- More than 4M people have been displaced inside and outside the country due to the Sudan Conflict Crises between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) since 15 April.
- About 71% (3.3M) people displaced internally are originally from Khartoum.
- The World Food Programme (WFP) convoy carrying food assistance reached West Darfur State for the first time since the conflict erupted in mid-April from 3-5 August.
- FAO remained successful to reach East Darfur on 5 August from Kosti in White Nile State, and on 7 August, 6 MT of millet seeds were distributed to 5 village committees in Abu Karinka locality, while the remaining 75 village committees across 9 localities will be supported with remaining seeds, 70K farming families will benefit from these seeds.



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1 - Situational Update

- Almost 13,500 people have reportedly been affected by heavy rains and flooding in North Darfur, Northern and White Nile states.
- The Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan, issued a statement on calling parties to the conflict to allow civilians safe passage out of conflict zones in Khartoum, Darfur and other areas of active hostilities *(9 August)*.

FSL Situational Update

- An estimated 20.3M people – over 42% of the population – are expected to be food insecure between July and September 2023, according to the latest report from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for Sudan. This is nearly double the number of food-insecure people compared to the last IPC analysis conducted in May 2022.
- Funding shortfalls, the limited capacity of humanitarian personnel and government counterparts on the ground, lack of fuel needed for the transportation of humanitarian supplies and staff, lack of access to money in banks, and difficulties in delivering humanitarian supplies to areas outside state capitals due to insecurity have also affected the humanitarian response. These challenges are further compounded by power outages, as well as poor internet and telephone connectivity.
- Between 15 April to 30 July, 15 FSL partners supported 2.32M people across Sudan with life-saving assistance, including food and livelihoods.



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FSL Situational Update

- RSF's expansion efforts from Khartoum towards Wad Madani, Gezira may strain the eastern corridor, critical for humanitarian access into the capital. Similarly, the RSF's movement from El Obeid, North Kordofan towards Kosti, White Nile and resulting clashes therein may jeopardize access from the staging area therein to Darfur and Kordofan.
- Heavy clashes between RSF and SAF were reported in Zalingei (Central Darfur) on 7 Aug 2023. Situations in Golo, Nertiti and Mukjar were reported calm but equally remain unpredictable.
- The July market monitoring reports unveiled notable increases in the cost of the local food basket, prices of wheat, inflation rates, and daily wages for casual labor compared to the previous month.
- This surge in food prices is anticipated to constrain households' ability to access food and push them towards negative coping mechanisms which is causing increase in food insecurity and risk of malnutrition.
- Concurrently, the foreign exchange rate has shown a significant upturn during the same timeframe, indicating a need for increased value for cash-based transfers to be provided to individual beneficiaries.

FSL Situational Update

- Livestock is a crucial livelihoods for farmers and pastoralists throughout Sudan. The unavailability of livestock vaccines, given the closure of the main laboratory in Khartoum, will have an impact on livelihoods.
- Humanitarian partners continue to provide life-saving assistance to those affected by the conflict, including those internally displaced, despite challenges, including looting of supplies and bureaucratic impediments.
- Cash-based transfers (CBTs) continue to be hampered by the impact of the conflict on banks, financial service providers and supply routes, which in some areas led to price increases of basic commodities.



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Funding and Revised HRP 2023 Status

	Requirements	Funded	Unmet Requirements	Coverage %
FSL Sector	\$581.2M	\$224.3M	\$356.9M	38.6%

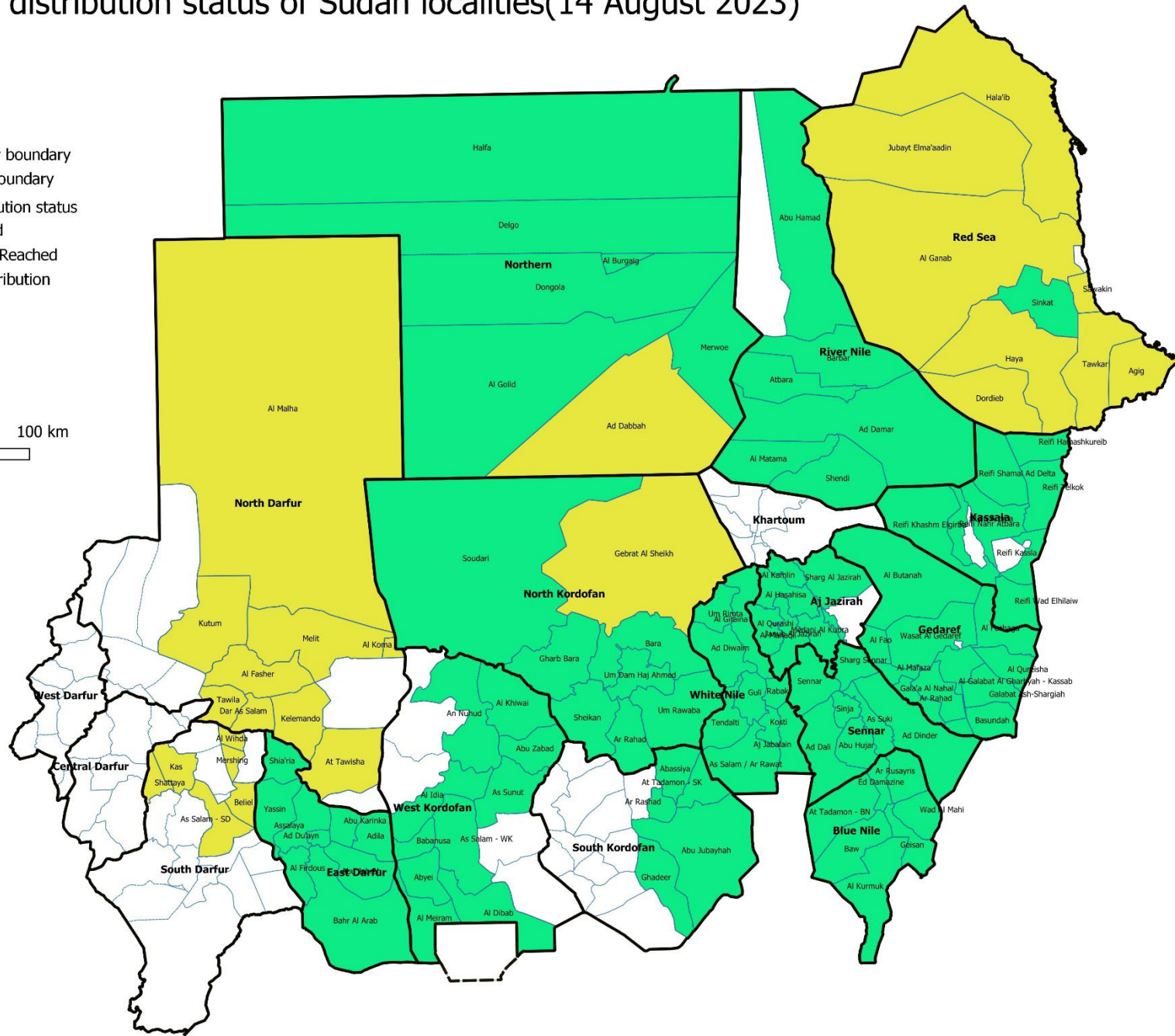
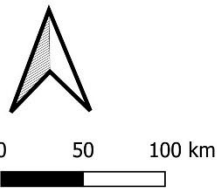
2 - Updates from CLAs (WFP & FAO)

FAO Response Updates

(15 April – Present)

Seed distribution status of Sudan localities(14 August 2023)

- Legend**
-  Locality boundary
 -  State boundary
 - Seed distribution status**
 -  Planned
 -  Target Reached
 -  No distribution



IPC acute food insecurity analysis of seed distribution localities of Sudan (July-September 2023)

Legend

□ Locality boundary

▭ State boundary

IPC status (Area Phase)

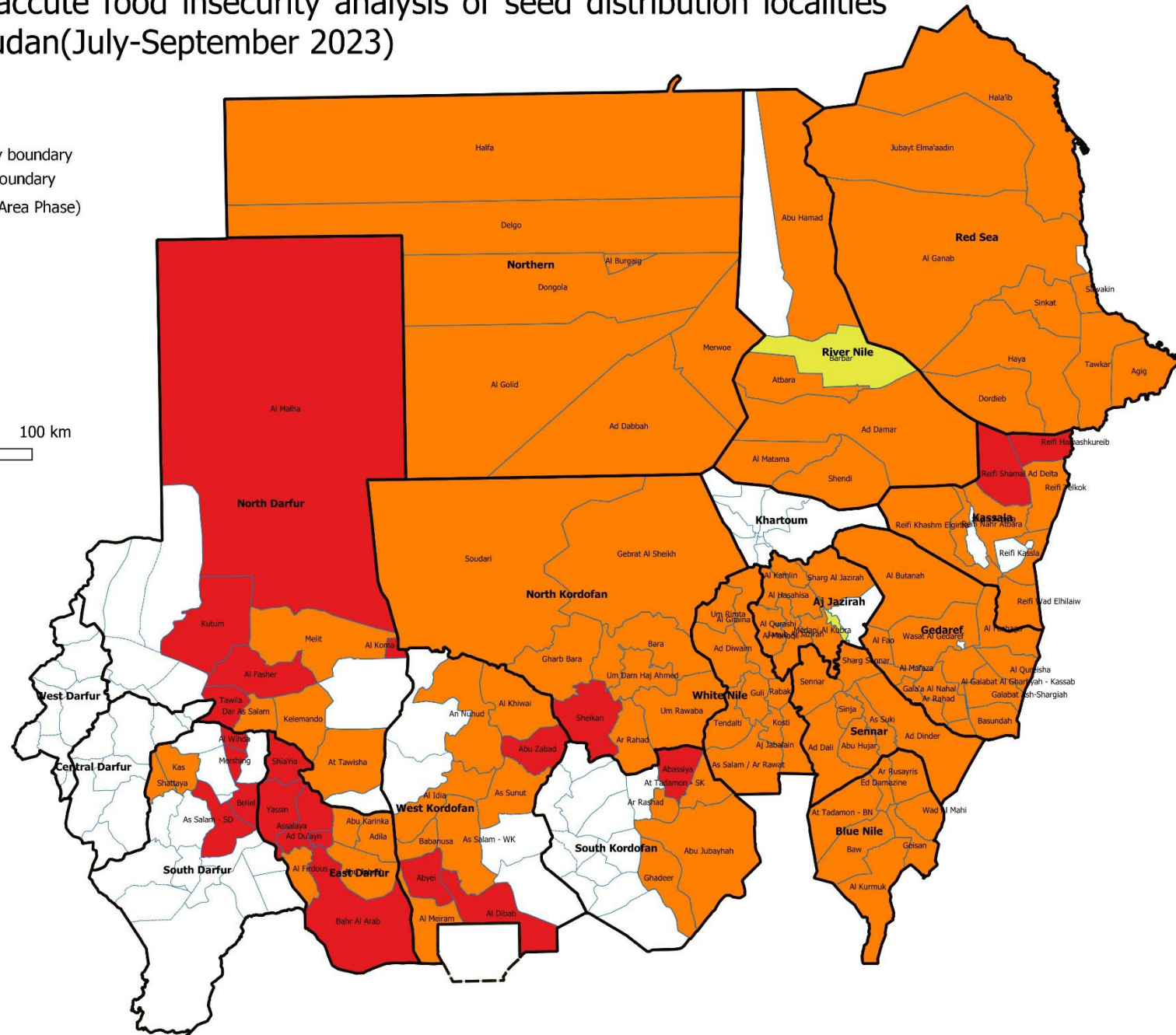
2

3

4



0 50 100 km



FAO Updates

- Since the beginning of the conflict, FAO has upscaled its support to the main agricultural season to mitigate the impact of this crises on food security and livelihoods.
- FAO has therefore developed a response plan, aligned with the revised HRP, to reach 1 million farming HHs (5 million people) with emergency agriculture assistance during this season through provision of seeds, mainly sorghum and millet, the main staple food crops in Sudan.
- FAO procured more than 10,000 tons of seeds and engaged around 30 implementing partners through signed letters of agreements to distribute the seeds in 15 states (all states, excluding Khartoum, West and Central Darfur).
- FAO targets to distribute the seeds in 118 localities (out of 189 localities) in 15 states (out of 18 states).



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FAO Updates

- Up to 14 August, FAO reached 650,000 farming households (3.25 M people) in 93 localities. As presented in the map.
- Reached/target localities for seeds distribution are currently under IPC 3 and above. As presented in the other map.
- Seeds allocated to North and South Darfur are currently stuck in Elobied. Trucks are awaiting security clearance to move. In case access denied, and because the planting window is closing, these seeds will be shifted to Kordofan states, and other neighbouring states.

FSL Sector Meeting 17th August 2023 WFP Updates





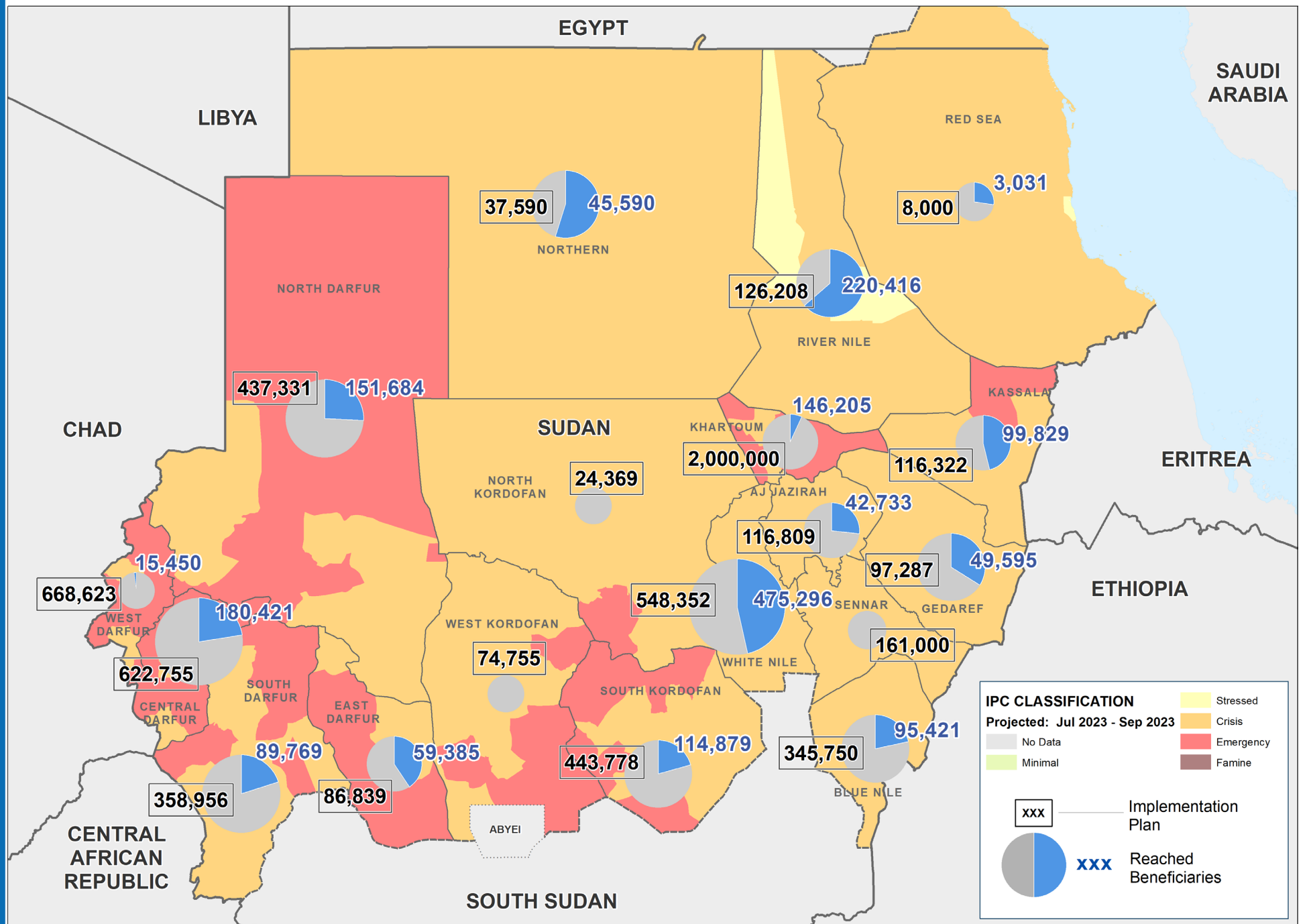
Key Programmatic Updates

- Since the beginning of the crisis, to date WFP has reached over 1.8 million individuals across fifteen states, of which close to 300,000 New IDPs, 75,000 New Refugees, and 160,000 Residents.
- As of 15 August, WFP has already reached 700,000 individuals, while distributions are ongoing, including in Khartoum where to date 66,750 people have been reached in Jebel Awlia and Karari.
- Refugees (new and Protracted) are assisted with full basket. IDPs (New and protracted) and residents are assisted with half basket (with also date bars in some critical New IDPs locations).
- WFP Sudan resumed cash-based transfers in Kassala, aiming to reach over 35,000 beneficiaries before the end of the month – expansion of cash-based assistance planned for around 200,000 beneficiaries by end of 2023 in the East.
- WFP Sudan provided its first cross-border assistance to West Darfur, reaching 15,450 IDPs and residents across Adikong, Shukri, and Jarabi. Plans are underway to reach an additional 165,400 in Geneina and Ardamata in the coming weeks.
- WFP currently maintains community helpdesks in over 80 percent of its active programme distribution and verification sites, which are registering a steady increase in usage.



Key Programmatic Updates

	Revised Implementation Plan (as of 08 August 2023)					
AO	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
KA AO	422,012	761,997	747,640	812,480	1,255,570	1,453,708
KH AO	115,581	250,000	550,000	825,000	1,100,000	1,410,073
ND_AO	30,358	180,000	235,700	437,331	682,840	682,840
OBD_AO	393,724	487,404	624,030	798,955	1,022,914	1,257,832
SED_AO	46,710	46,710	225,679	445,795	645,000	942,893
WCD_AO	15,450	150,000	295,050	365,776	540,000	793,477
Two Areas_AO	-	-	-	148,680	148,680	148,680
Grand Total	1,023,835	1,876,111	2,678,099	3,834,017	5,395,004	6,689,503





Access Challenges

- Chad Geneina corridor produced positive and optimistic results. We have sent first convoy of 4 trucks in August to West Darfur (Geneina) reaching 15,500 people in 3 villages. More convoys are being planned, keeping in mind the changing situation. The rest of the Darfurs remain inaccessible. Some organizations made successful access but had to incur costs for local escorts in addition to safety challenges for their convoy drivers.
- At this point of time WFP is following the JOP for access to Darfur agreed with OCHA and we are not breaking the principles agreed.
- We have done distributions in SK in June, after which it was cut off because of the rainy season as well as fighting.
- Access in Khartoum remains unpredictable. So far we have been able to provide repeated food assistance in Ombada and Karrari areas in the north of Omdurman, and Jabal Awlia area in the South of Khartoum. In the initial days of the assistance, we have done distributions inside KRT and Omdurman using convoys that were already there.
- Access in the two areas and in Abiyei remains constrained

3 - FSL Response Updates

(15 Apr - 2 Aug)

Month:
 State:
 Organization:
 FSL Intervention:
 Status:



2.26M

FSL Sector Beneficiaries



2.15M

Food Assistance Beneficiaries



106.35K

Livelihoods Beneficiaries

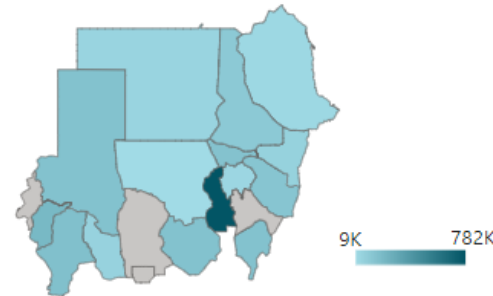
Reporting Organizations **16**

Total beneficiaries reached per organization

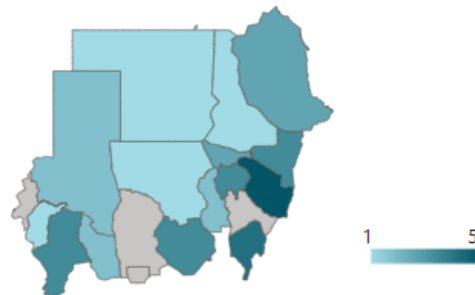
World Food Programme (WFP)	2,085,823
Plan International	30,886
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	25,710
Adventist Development and Relief A...	20,150
Humanitarian Relief Foundation (IHH)	16,200
CARE International	15,999
United Nations Development Progra...	15,500
Save the Children	15,127
ZOA	12,082
Al Salam Organization for Rehabilitat...	9,450
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	7,210
Human Appeal - UK	2,500
arche noVa (AN)	1,405
World Relief	883
Samaritan's Purse	500
United Peace Organization (UPO)	95

States Reached **15**

Total beneficiaries reached per state



No. of partners present per state



Reach timeline



SO1: Total beneficiaries reached per FSL activity

General Food Distribution (Half Ration)	1,193,135
General Food Distribution (Full Ration)	932,295
Food for Assets (In-kind)	19,871
Food Voucher/Cash (Half Ration)	6,333
Food for Assets (Voucher/Cash)	1,400
Food Voucher/Cash (Full Ration)	135

SO2&3: Total beneficiaries reached per FSL activity

Agricultural Support (Seeds, Tools)	100,328
Livestock Support (Distribution, Treat...)	3,606
Livelihood Kits Support	1,835
Vocational Trainings/Rehabilitation C...	582

3 - Updates on Displacement

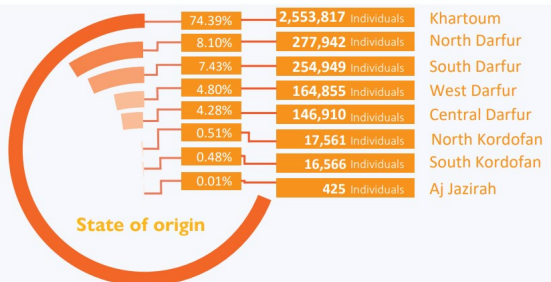
(122) DAYS
From the start of the conflict



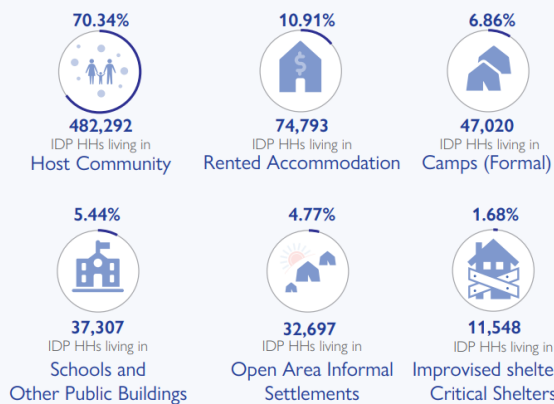
150,722 ↑
3,433,025
Displaced Individuals

29,365 ↑
685,657
IDP households

48,998
1,017,449
Mixed Cross-Border Movement



Shelter categories



Top 3 priority needs

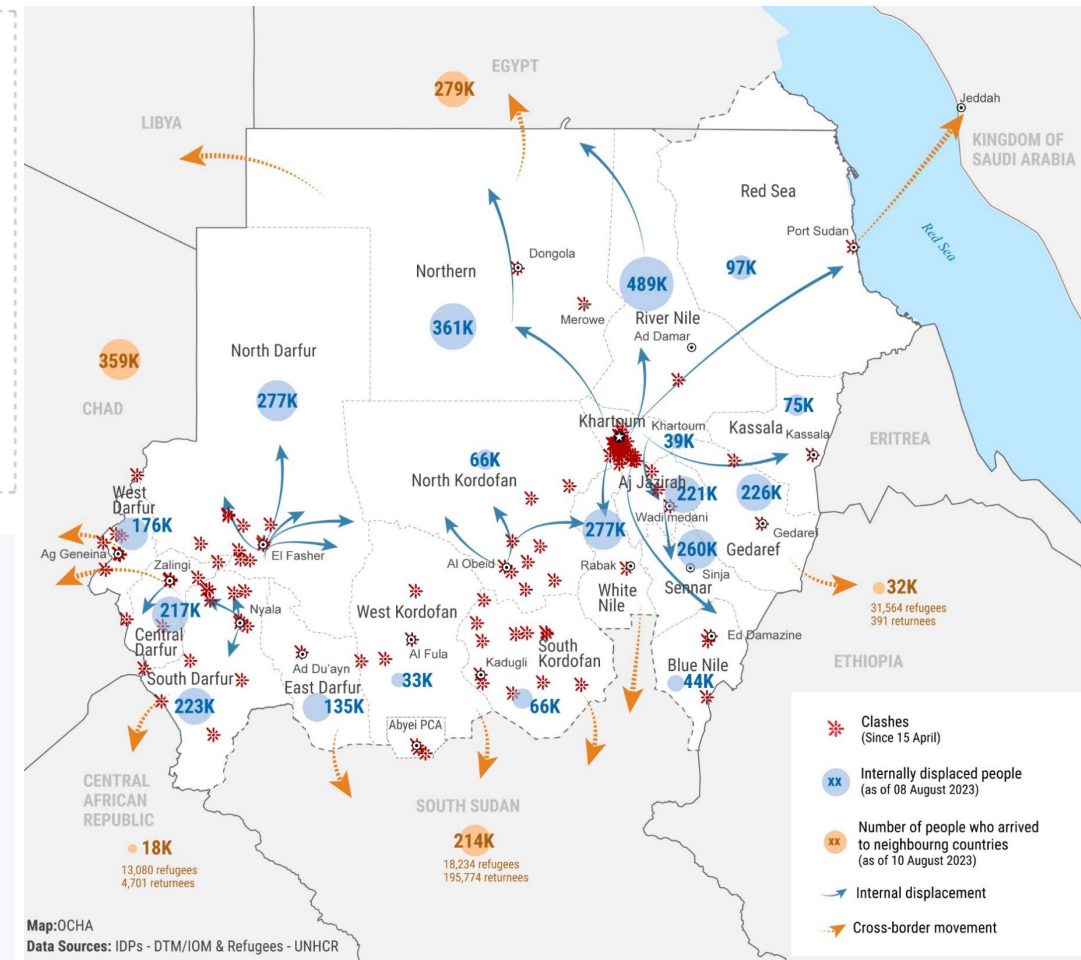
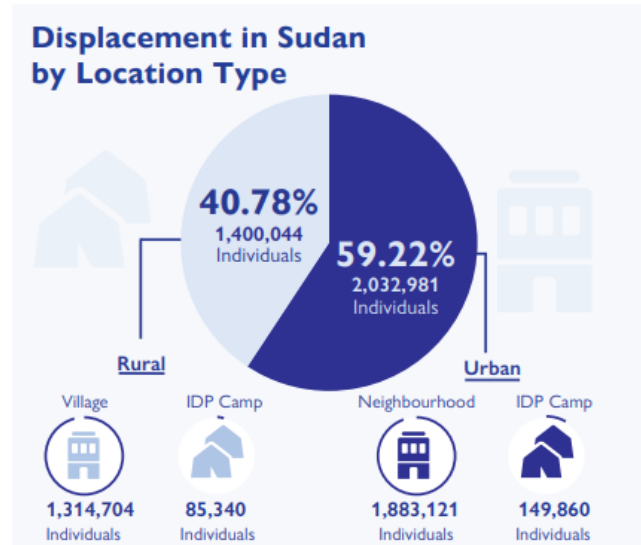
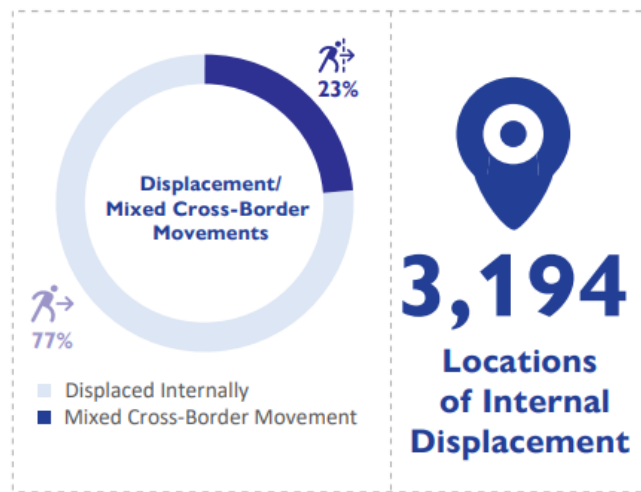


Return Intentions



3 - Updates on Displacement

Current Locations	Update 16 8-August-23	Update 17 15-August-23	Difference	% Total IDP
Aj Jazirah	221,445	238,529	17,084 ↑	6.95%
Blue Nile	44,064	45,259	1,195 ↑	1.32%
Central Darfur	217,135	217,635	500 ↑	6.34%
East Darfur	134,960	260,055	125,095 ↑	7.58%
Gedaref	226,367	232,842	6,475 ↑	6.78%
Kassala	75,440	78,695	3,255 ↑	2.29%
Khartoum	38,545	39,690	1,145 ↑	1.16%
North Darfur	276,975	275,105	1,870 ↓	8.01%
North Kordofan	66,187	77,912	11,725 ↑	2.27%
Northern	360,755	362,136	1,381 ↑	10.55%
Red Sea	96,938	102,273	5,335 ↑	2.98%
River Nile	489,231	500,979	11,748 ↑	14.59%
Sennar	259,934	282,352	22,418 ↑	8.22%
South Darfur	222,810	230,585	7,775 ↑	6.72%
South Kordofan	66,085	69,455	3,370 ↑	2.02%
West Darfur	175,625	103,355	72,270 ↓	3.01%
West Kordofan	33,129	36,273	3,144 ↑	1.06%
White Nile	276,678	279,895	3,217 ↑	8.15%
Total	3,282,303	3,433,025	150,722	100.00%



3 - Updates on Displacement

- Overall displaced individuals across Sudan has reached 3.43M individuals (686K Households).
- The conflict caused the Mixed Cross-Border Movements of 1M individuals into neighboring countries namely Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan and Ethiopia.
- The highest proportions of IDPs have been observed in River Nile (15%), Northern State(11%), White Nile (8%), North Darfur, (8%) and Sennar (8%) states.
- The majority (74%) have been displaced from Khartoum state; followed by North Darfur (8.1%), South Darfur (7.4%), West Darfur (4.8%), and Central Darfur (4.28%).
- Almost 68% of arrivals in those countries were Sudanese nationals and 34% are foreign nationals and returnees.
- The majority of arrivals were reported in Chad (36.5%), Chad (30.3%), and South Sudan (22.5%).



4 – Sudan IPC 2023 Updates



IPC



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Presentation of the Sudan IPC Analysis Results July 2023

IPC Global Partners



IPC Funding Partners



Sudan IPC Analysis Overview

- ❑ **IPC Analysis process** - The Sudan IPC AFI 2023 analysis was organized by the Federal Technical Working Group amidst the conflict between SAF and RSF. The IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) provided assistance throughout the analysis.
- ❑ **Unit of analysis: country wide coverage - 186 localities of the 18 states**
- ❑ **Analysis period** was determined considering the overall seasonality factors of Sudan.
 - **Current: snapshot - June 2023 – Snapshot**
 - **1st projection: July -September 2023 – The lean Season**
 - **2nd projection : October 2023 – February 2024. Harvest season**
- ❑ **Population Analysed - 48,579,711 – using the 2023 population projection and the internal displacement and migration figures**
- ❑ **Participants:** Experienced food security and nutrition analysts facilitated the analysis, and approximately 70 participants from Government, Donors, UN Agencies (WFP and FAO), and NGOs from all 18 states participated in the analysis despite internet connectivity challenges. Key participating agencies included WFP, FAO, FEWSNET, USAID, Food Security Cluster, ZOA, REACH, MoPER, , and Government line ministries.

Data and information sources

- WFP – (CFSVA, FSMS)
- CFSAM- Mid Season Assessment (Government/FAO/WFP/FEWSNET/USAID)
- FEWSNET/ FSTS (Market price monitoring)
- ICPAC/ SMA (rainfall forecast)
- IOM (DTM- Displacement Information)
- UNHCR (population movements and Refugees, WASH and Health Situation)
- FAO/FSTS (food security situation in 6 states besides FSTS reports in 12 states)
- FAO (GIEWS, DIEM,)
- FSTS (Early Warning, FS reports)
- REACH (Cross-border assessments for trend situations)
- States TWGs (Key Informant Interview (KII) Checklists (Context information)
- TWGs (Conflict analysts checklist - conflict dynamics context)
- INGO Rapid Needs Assessments: NRC, NIDAA, GOAL, Mercy Corps, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Save the Children, Voluntas/SPSC

Sudan IPC AFI Key Findings

FIRST PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY: JULY - SEPTEMBER 2023

 **20.3 M**
42% of the population analysed

People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	6,256,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	14,038,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	17,092,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	11,194,000 People in food security

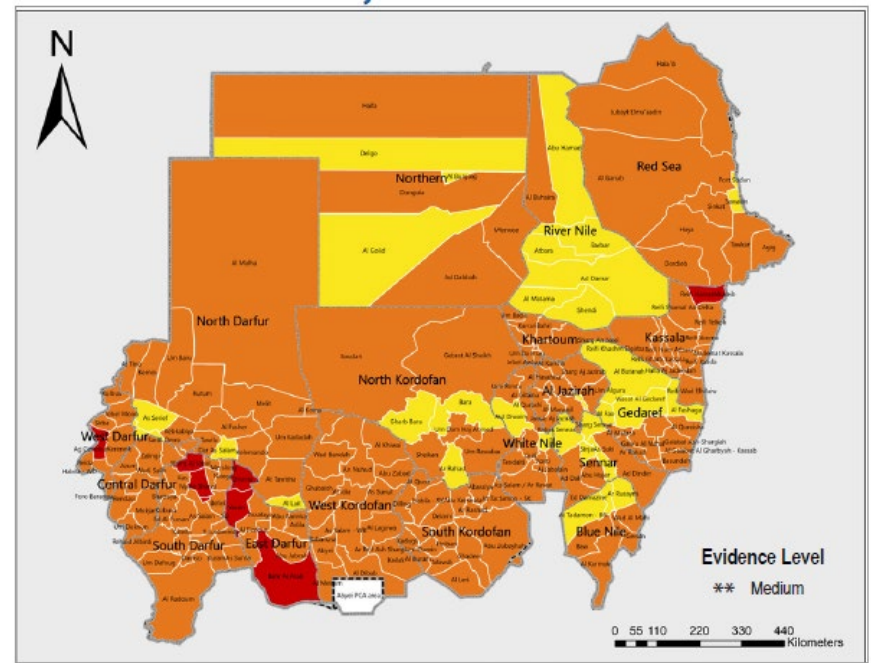
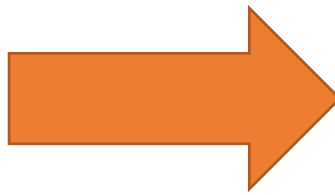
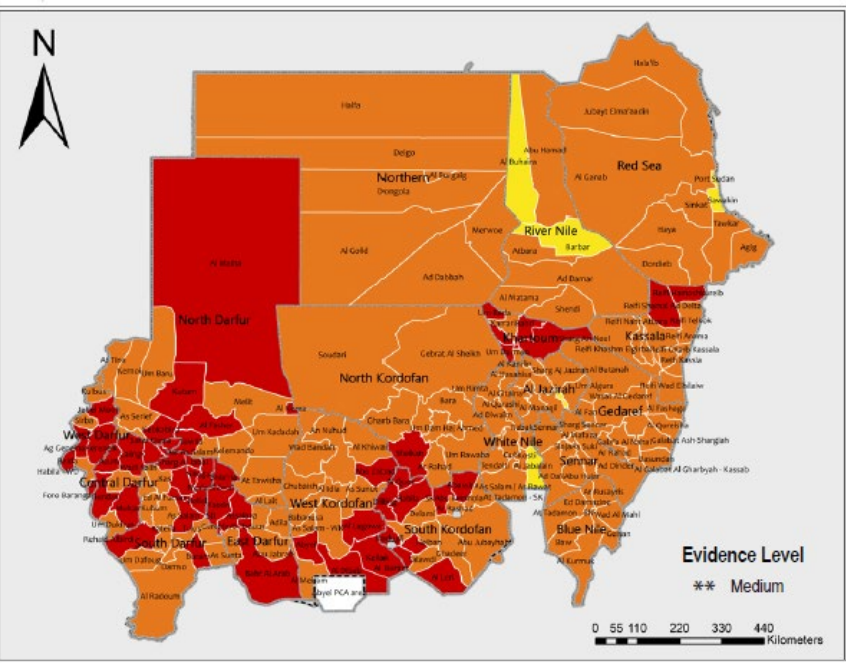
SECOND PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY: OCTOBER 2023 - FEBRUARY 2024

 **15 M**
31% of the population analysed

People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	3,824,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	11,153,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	19,349,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	14,254,000 People in food security





General findings of the analysis

- 1. Current analysis period (June 2023): 16.9 million people (35%) of the total analysed population are under Phase 3 and above, which require humanitarian assistance, and out of which 4.9 million (10%) are under IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 12 million (25%) are under IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).**
- 2. First projection (July -September 2023): 20.3 million people (42%) of the total analysed population are under Phase 3 and above, which require humanitarian assistance, and out of which 6.3 million (13%) are under IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 14 million (29%) are under IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).**
- 3. Second projection (October -January 2023): 15 million people (31%) of the total analysed population are under Phase 3 and above which require humanitarian assistance out of which 3.8 million (8%) are under IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 11.2 million (23%) are under IPC Phase 3 (Crisis).**

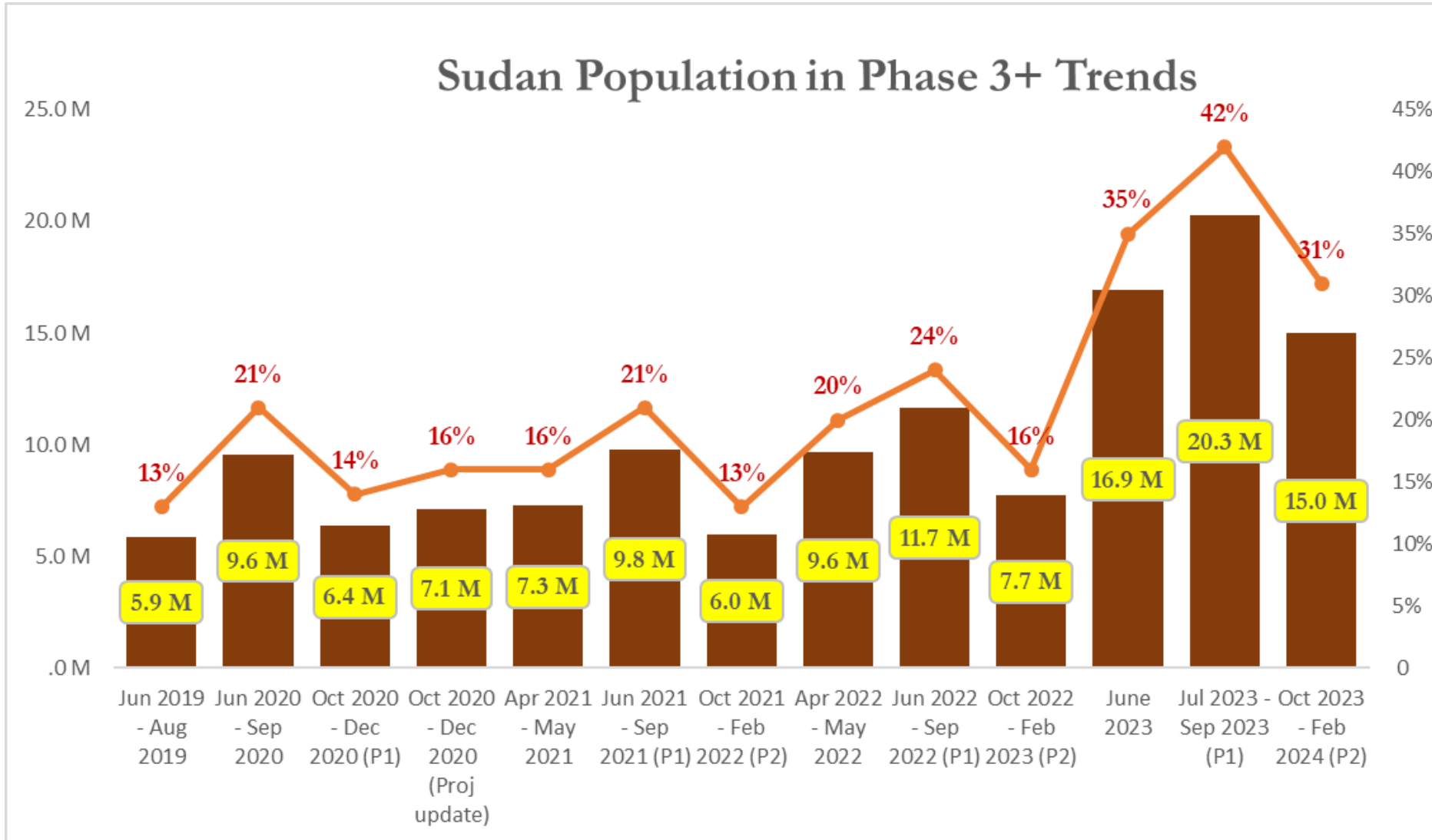
Current (June 2023) – **137** out of 188 Localities analyzed are classified in **Crisis (IPC Phase 3)**, and **34** localities are classified in **Emergency (IPC Phase 4)**.

First Projection (July to September 2023) – **129** out of 188 Localities analyzed are classified in **Crisis (IPC Phase 3)**, and **55** localities are classified in **Emergency (IPC Phase 4)**. **21** localities have deteriorated from IPC Phase 3 to IPC Phase 4.

Second Projection (October 2023 to February 2024) – **147** out of 188 Localities analyzed are classified in **Crisis (IPC Phase 3)**, and **8** localities are classified in **Emergency (IPC Phase 4)**.

The multilayered combined adverse impacts of the pre-existing, current and future key drivers of food insecurity, malnutrition and livelihood impoverishment highlighted above have worst effects on the poorest resident farmers, agro-pastoral and pastoral communities in rural and urban areas of the country, including IDPs, returnees, refugees, vulnerable host communities.

Sudan IPC Populations Trends



In the past four years, Sudan has experienced a situation where the population in Phase 3 and worse, which indicates those facing crisis or more severe conditions, constituted more than 15% of the total population.

Levels of food insecurity are likely to keep rising as a result of the protracted conflicts, and political instability, deteriorating macroeconomic environment and poor harvest.

Projection 1 - State Level Populations

Population table for the first projection period: July – September 2023

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Aj Jazirah	5,938,705	1,679,404	28	2,537,301	43	1,286,288	22	435,712	7	0	0	1,722,000	29
Blue Nile	1,416,233	347,605	25	622,710	44	318,935	23	126,984	9	0	0	445,919	31
Central Darfur	1,901,819	293,703	15	598,215	31	624,988	33	384,914	20	0	0	1,009,902	53
East Darfur	1,176,114	234,045	20	314,432	27	401,284	34	226,353	19	0	0	627,636	53
Gedaref	2,788,911	843,044	30	1,172,764	42	695,004	25	78,099	3	0	0	773,103	28
Kassala	2,886,457	512,028	18	956,426	33	1,086,699	38	331,304	11	0	0	1,418,003	49
Khartoum	7,455,666	1,429,603	19	1,832,239	25	2,783,752	37	1,410,073	19	0	0	4,193,824	56
North Darfur	2,530,410	519,708	21	930,047	37	682,840	27	397,815	16	0	0	1,080,655	43
North Kordofan	2,223,993	424,561	19	795,819	36	688,984	31	314,630	14	0	0	1,003,614	45
Northern	1,386,956	327,898	24	684,913	49	251,244	18	122,901	9	0	0	374,145	27
Red Sea	1,632,391	395,213	24	724,669	44	418,428	26	94,081	6	0	0	507,789	31
River Nile	2,088,028	771,204	37	916,969	44	308,668	15	91,187	4	0	0	399,855	19
Sennar	2,403,581	811,976	34	842,124	35	576,041	24	173,440	7	0	0	749,481	31
South Darfur	3,937,539	675,982	17	1,174,821	30	1,370,196	35	716,540	18	0	0	2,086,736	53
South Kordofan	2,077,654	383,086	18	522,002	25	784,901	38	387,665	19	0	0	1,172,566	56
West Darfur	1,891,564	178,774	10	528,609	28	775,618	41	408,563	21	0	0	1,184,181	62
West Kordofan	1,735,672	370,468	21	625,011	36	454,324	26	285,870	16	0	0	740,193	43
White Nile	3,108,018	995,725	32	1,313,264	42	529,362	17	269,667	9	0	0	799,030	26
Total	48,579,711	11,194,025	23	17,092,334	35	14,037,556	29	6,255,796	13	0	0	20,293,352	42

Projection 2 - State Level Populations

Population table for the second projection period: October 2023 – February 2024

State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Aj Jazirah	5,938,705	2,122,048	36	2,516,340	42	1,039,092	17	261,226	4	0	0	1,300,318	22
Blue Nile	1,416,233	547,029	39	578,847	41	209,786	15	80,571	6	0	0	290,357	21
Central Darfur	1,901,819	405,074	21	757,560	40	527,314	28	211,872	11	0	0	739,185	39
East Darfur	1,176,114	264,138	23	392,760	33	366,723	31	152,493	13	0	0	519,215	44
Gedaref	2,788,911	1,097,021	39	1,149,004	41	536,287	19	6,599	0	0	0	542,886	19
Kassala	2,886,457	571,891	20	1,062,876	37	1,001,623	35	250,068	9	0	0	1,251,690	43
Khartoum	7,455,666	1,747,784	23	2,550,253	34	2,236,441	30	921,189	12	0	0	3,157,629	42
North Darfur	2,530,410	773,509	31	1,026,147	41	482,095	19	248,658	10	0	0	730,754	29
North Kordofan	2,223,993	652,532	29	932,145	42	476,438	21	162,879	7	0	0	639,316	29
Northern	1,386,956	494,163	36	637,196	46	186,250	13	69,348	5	0	0	255,598	18
Red Sea	1,632,391	465,447	28	769,182	47	335,862	21	61,900	4	0	0	397,762	25
River Nile	2,088,028	829,747	40	1,010,908	49	217,875	10	29,498	1	0	0	247,373	12
Sennar	2,403,581	1,064,550	44	927,754	39	318,841	13	92,436	4	0	0	411,278	17
South Darfur	3,937,539	972,670	25	1,515,774	38	1,057,516	27	391,578	10	0	0	1,449,094	37
South Kordofan	2,077,654	374,475	18	897,028	43	590,873	28	215,279	10	0	0	806,152	39
West Darfur	1,891,564	297,211	16	623,910	33	710,277	38	260,166	13	0	0	970,443	51
West Kordofan	1,735,672	460,956	27	625,489	36	396,850	23	252,378	15	0	0	649,228	37
White Nile	3,108,018	1,113,819	36	1,375,780	44	463,018	15	155,401	5	0	0	618,419	20
Total	48,579,711	14,254,063	29	19,348,952	40	11,153,161	23	3,823,536	8	0	0	14,976,697	31

Key Drivers



Conflict and insecurity

The conflict and insecurity have resulted in the loss of thousands of lives and means of subsistence, population displacement, destruction of productive assets, disruption of supply chains and trade routes, limiting access to markets, and destruction of infrastructure and services. The direct and indirect impacts of the conflict are likely to disrupt agriculture production, including planting season and access to water and pasture for livestock keepers resulting in inter-communal conflicts. In the metropolitan and industrial state of Khartoum, the conflicts have severely disrupted the population's formal and informal livelihood opportunities.



Economic decline

The macroeconomic environment substantially worsened, and the Sudanese economy will slide deeper into an economic crisis in 2023 amid the recent conflict.



Climatic shocks and hazards

A below-average main season rainfall forecasted will have consequences on agricultural crop production as well as water and pasture for livestock, negatively affecting availability and access to food.

- ❑ **Population Displacement:** The escalation of violence in Khartoum, Greater Darfur, and Greater Kordofan has triggered the large-scale displacement of the local population – estimated to be 2.6 million people* – into other states of Sudan and forced nearly 740,000 people to flee into neighbouring countries as of the end of July 2023.
- ❑ **Destruction of Civilian Infrastructure:** Many people are stranded where they are. The conflict also resulted in critical damage and destruction to key civilian infrastructure, including healthcare facilities, schools, power and water sources as well as telecommunications. Wide looting of markets, banks, industries, public buildings and private residences has also led to an increased shortage of essential food and non-food items across the country.
- ❑ **Impediment of Humanitarian Access:** The conflict will negatively affect food assistance due to access constraints that include insecurity and compounding factors such as the breakdown in communications, aid diversion, and road access in the upcoming rainy season.
- ❑ **High Food Prices and Disruptions to Markets:** The conflict led to the destruction and disruption of the market in the most affected areas. According to the (CFSAM), total cereal production for the 2022–23 summer and winter seasons is estimated to be around 7.4 million metric tons – 45 percent above the output obtained in the previous year and 13 percent above the average of the past five years.
- ❑ **Economic Decline:** Before the outbreak of the conflict, Sudan had already been facing an ongoing poor macroeconomic situation resulting from the continued political and security instability, reduced access to foreign currency reserves, high inflation and persistent local currency depreciation.
- ❑ **Impediments to livelihood activities:** The conflict is also likely to disrupt agricultural production, including the planting season, and hinder access to resources for livestock keepers. During the forecast period, it is anticipated that conflict will persist, coinciding with the lean season characterized by reduced agricultural inputs.

- **Conflict and insecurity likely to persist:**
 - The ongoing conflict in urban and rural areas (at a minimum, fighting in key transport hub routes and cities) will likely persist for an extended period. While the conflict remains challenging to predict, intercommunal violence in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan will likely increase during the outlook period because of the continued dispute over land and natural resources, further exacerbated by the cyclical nature of attacks.
- **High food prices likely to remain high:**
 - With expectations of reduced harvest given the impact of the conflict on crop production, prices are likely to remain atypically high in the post-harvest period.
 - In the projection period, staple grain prices are expected to escalate 200-700 percent above the five-year average and 100-200 percent above last year.
 - Access to staple food commodities in Sudan will continue to be constrained by significantly high prices, low purchasing power, and limited cash retrieval. The high transportation cost, either due to fuel scarcity will induce cereal prices to increase further.
- **Crop production is likely to reduce:**
 - Continued disruption to overall commerce and trade in the country will reduce their capacity to hire labour throughout the season, thus reducing agricultural labour opportunities and likely lowering agricultural wages below typical rates.
 - Planting and production in irrigated (mainly wheat) and semi-mechanised sectors are most likely to be significantly impacted by reduced access to agricultural finance and inputs.
 - The high cost of fertilisers has a minor impact in the western part of the country. The provision of seeds by FAO will enhance crop production.
- **Humanitarian Food Assistance:**
 - Despite unstable security, widespread looting, loss of humanitarian resources, and facility destruction, providing food assistance will continue to be extremely difficult.
 - Access to some of the most directly affected by violence in contested areas will remain severely constrained given the lack of restraint in targeting aid workers and reliance on air drops for delivery, even if humanitarians intend to scale deliveries to 4.9 million people. The areas of eastern Sudan, such as Gedaref, Al Jazirah, Kassala, and White Nile, are most likely to continue to receive aid. Most safe places hosting IDPs from Khartoum, Kordofan, and Darfur have access issues.
- **Remittances flow expected to continue:** from relatives outside of Sudan are expected to continue and increase the purchasing power of the people during the projection period.

Recommended Actions



De-escalation of conflict:

The parties to the conflict in Sudan must engage in peacebuilding and negotiation to stop the devastating conflict and allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians – especially those most in need. This should be impartial and conducted without any adverse distinction, subject to their right of control.



Lifesaving humanitarian response

Urgent and timely scaling up of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance is required to save lives and prevent the total deterioration of livelihoods in IPC Phase 3 or above. Humanitarian interventions are urgently needed for vulnerable communities in the country, with a particular focus on the IDPs and refugees.



Livelihood support

Scale up agricultural production and productivity by providing inputs to small-scale farmers and Sudan's herding communities. Enhance resilience to climate change and find sustainable solutions to the increasing competition over natural resources.



Expand access to health services

Scale up and improve access to basic services, social support and medical requirements, including WASH and health service delivery throughout the year. This should also include emergency nutrition, especially during the lean season.



Social Protection Programs

Scale-up social protection programs targeting the most vulnerable households through Social Protection Register, home gardening and small animals rearing, to improve nutrition and livelihood conditions.

Risk Factors to Monitor

- **Conflict and insecurity:**
 - Active conflict will continue to impede the full functionality of the banking system and disrupt any progress on the exchange rate reform implementation.
 - The overall humanitarian needs will arise as conflict continues hampering the smooth delivery of assistance would be affected by conflict hampering its effectiveness to reach the households.
- **Displacement:** Due to the conflict, internal displacement and ongoing mass is fleeing to neighboring countries (Chad, Egypt, South Sudan, CAR and Ethiopia).
- **Price shocks:**
 - Significant increases in prices of food, fuel, and other essential goods, making critical goods unaffordable.
 - Staple food prices remain, on average, higher than last year's prices and over 4 times higher than the five-year average.
 - Household income is stagnating, contributing to low purchasing power.
- **Agriculture season performance:**
 - Below-average rainfall forecast and monitoring the season performance on crop and livestock production is important.
 - Access to credit and agriculture inputs to farmers is also crucial to monitor as it determines more than 40 percent of the cereal needs of the country.
- **Loss of employment:**
 - More income sources are likely to be lost, (agriculture and non-agriculture casual labour, and salaried people).
 - Urban/peri-urban populations lose their work and companies end their contract, and some temporarily lose their job.
- **Remittances:** Assistance from outside relatives support the displaced people to access their basic food needs.
- **Economic conditions;** inflation rates, currency devaluation, besides the prices monitoring.

5 - Partners Updates, Funding, Access & Operational Challenges

6 - AOB

CWG Updates



Multipurpose Cash 4W Matrix

- Multipurpose cash 4W and cluster sectoral cash data compiled for all cash programs implemented in June and July 2023.
- Publication of cash snapshot for June/July delayed due to missing and/or incorrect data, OCHA IM following up with those partners for missing information, with aim to publish snapshot soonest.
- Going forward MPC 4W and sectoral cash data will be compiled on a monthly basis and will be followed by the publication of an infographic.

Strengthening linkages with Financial Service Providers

- As FSP coverage and capacity has a direct impact on ability to scale up cash programming, the CWG launched informative sessions with FSPs to increase understanding on what FSPs can and can't do.
- Bank of Khartoum, RedRose, Cashi and MTN have presented, with AIDONIC, Blue Nile Mashreg Bank, Ebdaa Bank and Last Mile Technology planned in the coming weeks.
- FSP mapping matrix is consolidating information related to FSP capacity, including contact information, in order to make FSP services available to all partners interested in cash programming.



CWG Updates



Development of the interim Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

- The MEB Technical Working Group is finalizing the interim MEB based off the MEB developed in 2021 by WFP and the CWG.
- Objective is to quantify the items in the MEB so that REACH/JMMI can begin to capture prices of non-food items to complement WFP's food monthly price monitoring to update the suggested MEB transfer value.
- The TWG will then begin to develop the comprehensive MEB, to better reflect the humanitarian needs post crisis. The TWG will be working with cluster coordinators to ensure sectoral needs are included in the MEB and in REACH/JMMI's price monitoring framework to develop a more up to date and realistic transfer value.



SUDAN
FOOD SECURITY
& LIVELIHOODS SECTOR



World Food
Programme

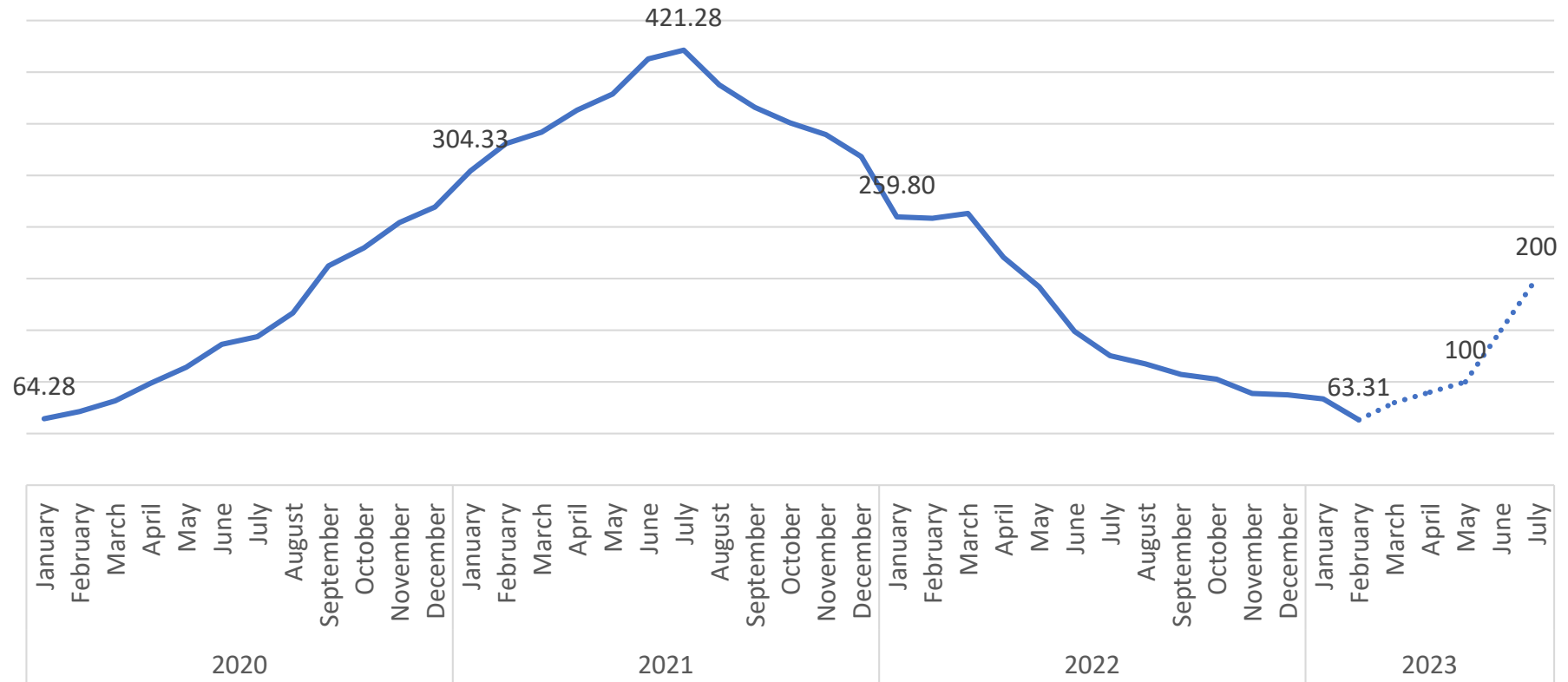
Market Trends & Minimum Expenditure Basket Update

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Sudan CO

August 2023

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

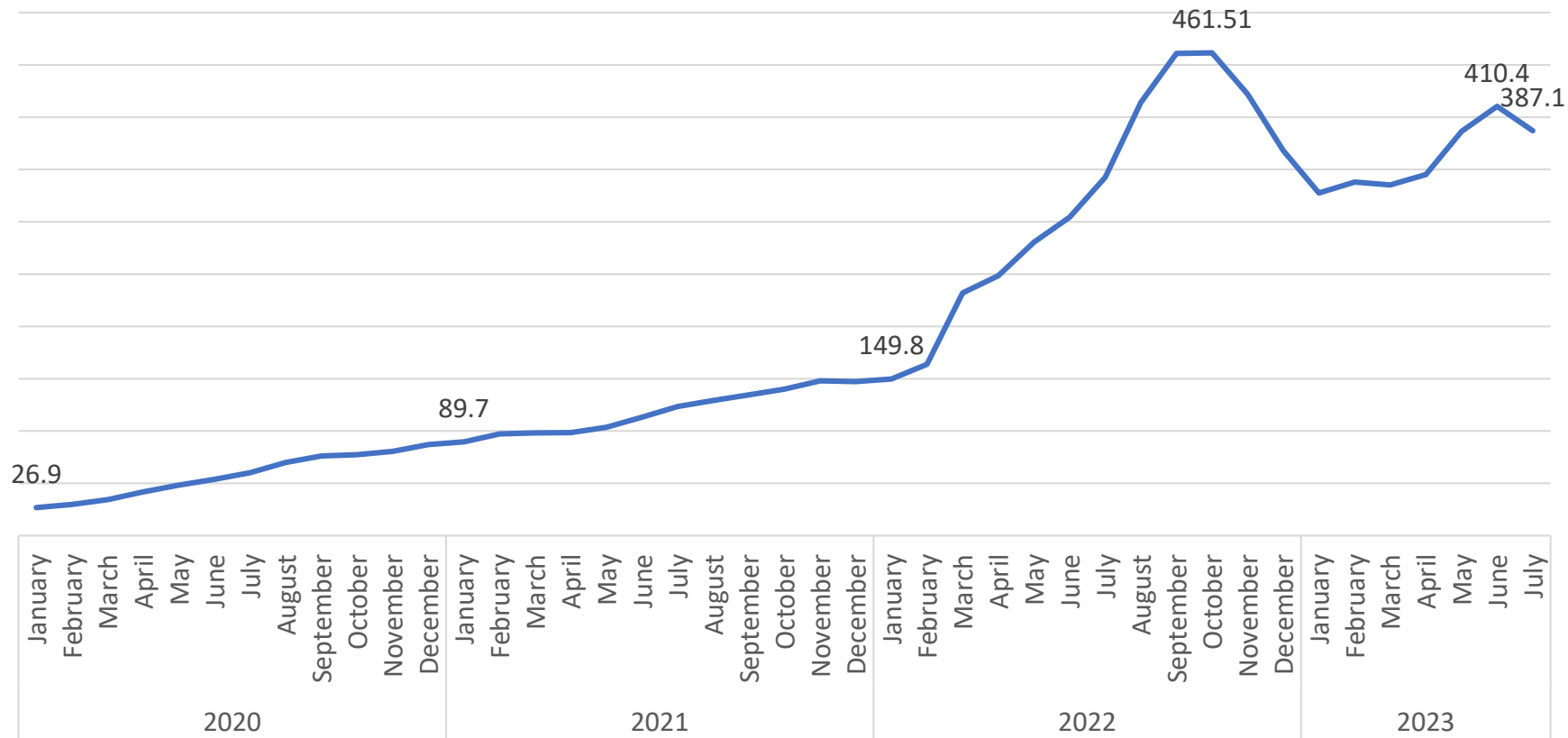
Inflation



NB: No inflation figures have been released by the Central Bank of Sudan since February 2023. Inflation is anticipated to revert to three-digits (200 percent) as prices in nearly all nonfunctional or imperfectly functioning markets have gone up by three-five times.

Sorghum

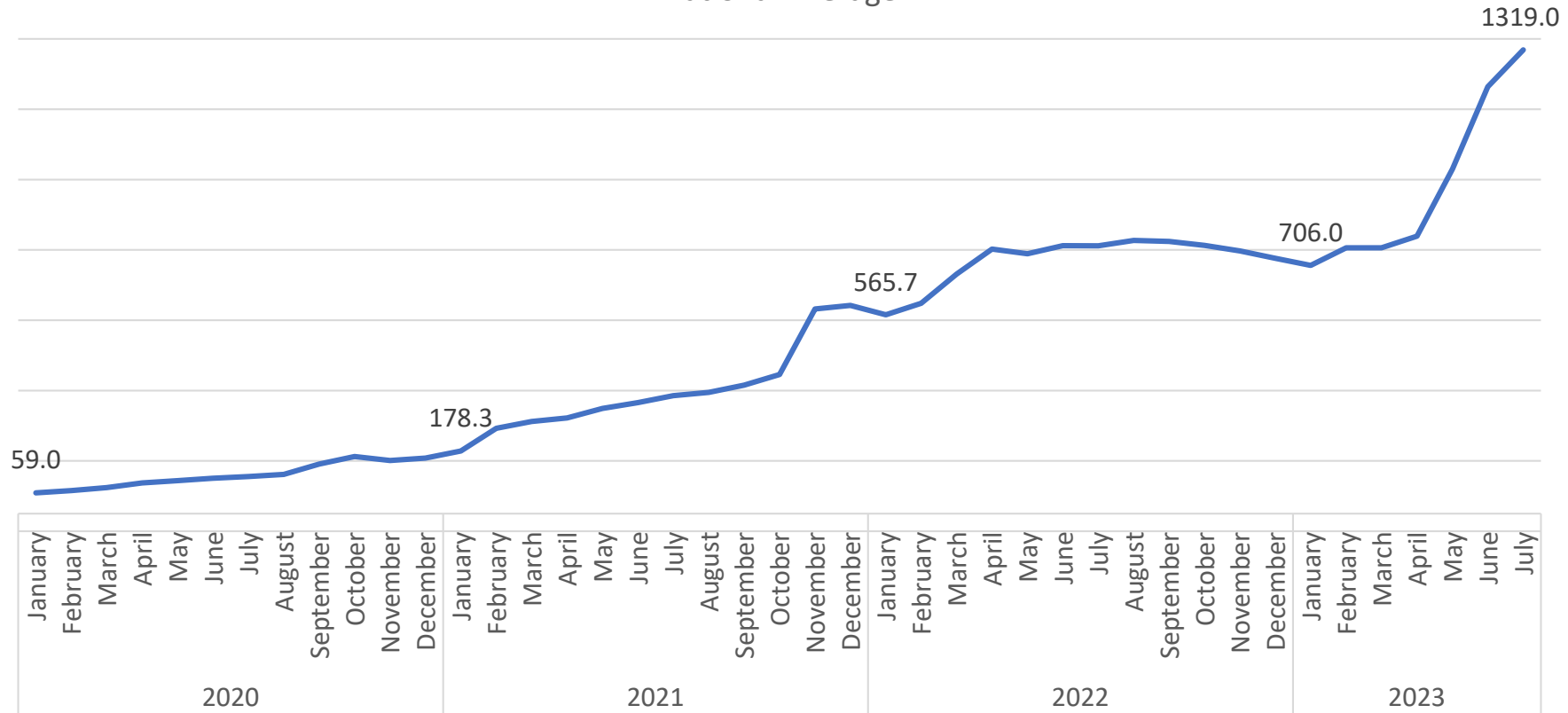
National Average Price of Sorghum (SDG/1kg)



NB: The sorghum price for July 2023 is based on average prices collected from markets in twelve states: Blue Nile, Kassala, North Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, North Kordofan (Um Rawaba), White Nile, Red Sea, River Nile, Northern, Sennar and Gazira.

Wheat

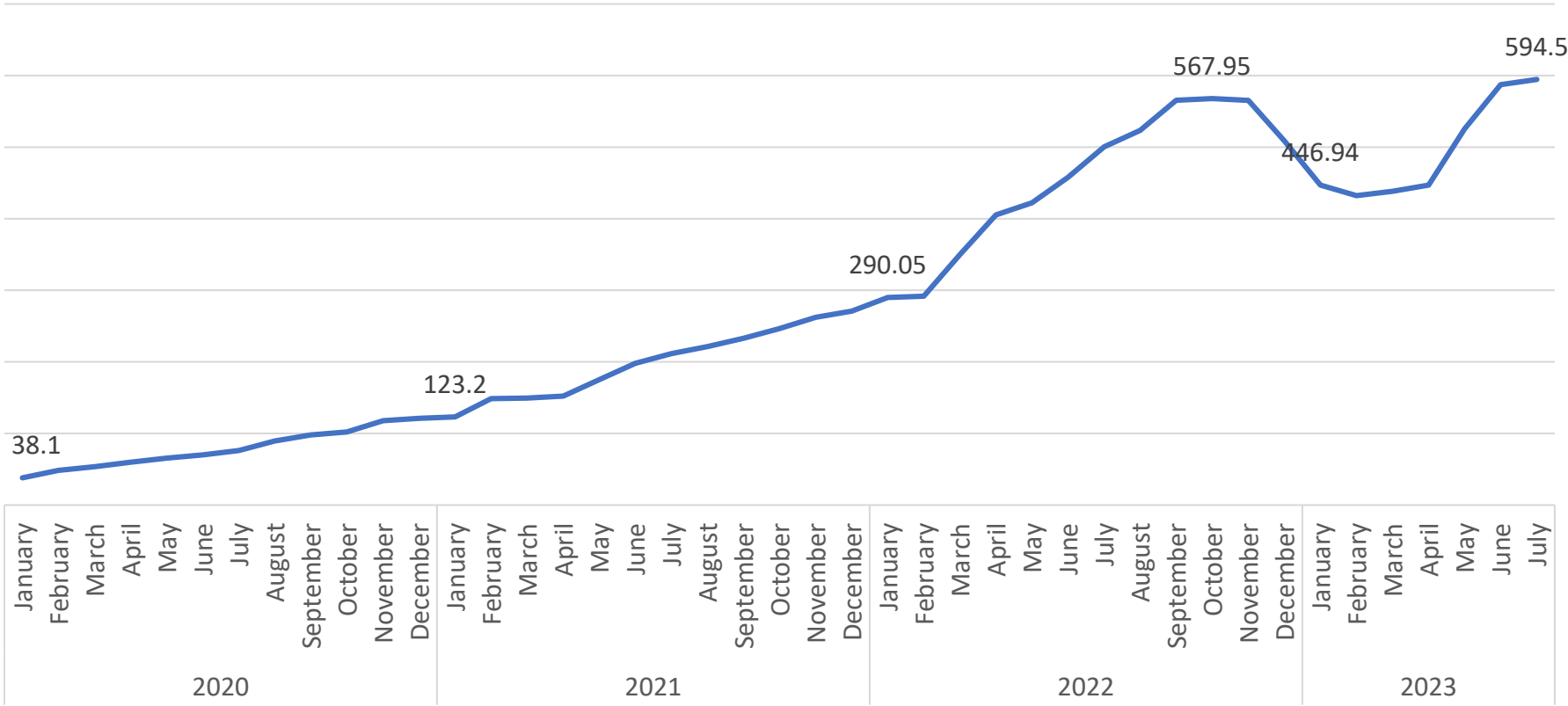
Wheat Flour Prices (SDG/1Kg)
National Average



NB: The wheat price for July 2023 is based on average prices collected from markets in twelve states: Blue Nile, Kassala, North Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, North Kordofan (Um Rawaba), White Nile, Red Sea, River Nile, Northern, Sennar and Gazira.

Local Food Basket (LFB)

National average price of local food basket (SDG)



NB: The local food basket price for July 2023 is based on average prices collected from markets in twelve states: Blue Nile, Kassala, North Darfur, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, North Kordofan (Um Rawaba), White Nile, Red Sea, River Nile, Northern, Sennar and Gazira.

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

Component	June 2023	July 2023	Remarks
Local Food Basket (per person per day)	587 SDG	595 SDG	68 percent of MEB
Non-Food Component (per person per day)	276 SDG	280 SDG	32 percent of MEB
MEB value (per person per month)	25,914 SDG	26,228 SDG	= (LFB + NFI)*30

Casual Labour Wage Rate

Casual non-agricultural labour day rate (SDG)

