SUDAN

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS
June 2019 – August 2019
Issued in September 2019

Overview

An estimated **5.8 million** people (14% of the total population) are experiencing Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity **(IPC Phase 3 and above)** and are in need urgent action. This figure is the highest on record since the introduction of the IPC analysis in Sudan. Around **1 million** individuals are facing Emergency levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) and around **4.8 million** individuals are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while nearly **11.8 million** are estimated to be in Stress Phase (IPC Phase2).

Overall, **162 localities** from 17 states have been classified out of the 18 Sudan States.

CURRENT JUNE 2019 - AUGUST 2019

5.8M
14% of the population

People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	1,043,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	4,809,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	11,835,000 People in Stress
Phase 1	24,246,000 People minimally food insecure

Key Drivers

Civil Unrest and Conflict

The social unrest in form of continued protests in main towns have resulted in heightened restricted security measurements set by government, declaration of state of emergency in many areas which resulted in further disruption of people access to their normal livelihoods activities, disrupted access to main markets and free trade flows across the country in addition to further deterioration on overall macroeconomic of the country, all these has contributed to high price of essential food and non-food items and have weekend majority of poor households purchasing capacity to levels beyond their survival threshold.

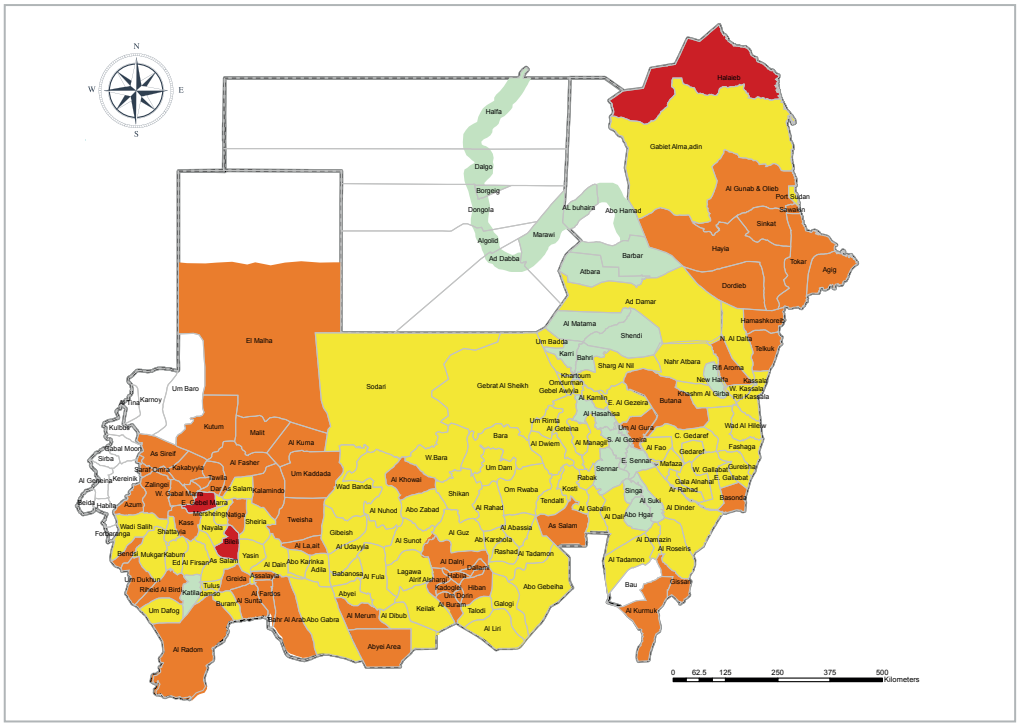
Economic Decline

Limited livelihoods source coupled with extremely high inflation, lack of cash liquidity, high prices and scarcity of bread and fuel.

Natural Shocks

Risk of natural disasters including drought and floods.

Current Acute Food Insecurity June - August 2019



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Map Symbols

Urban settlement classification

Classification takes into account levels humanitarian food assistance provided

≥ 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

> 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

IPC Analysis Partners:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
World Food Programme
FEWS NET FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK
USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND KEY DRIVERS

Current Situation Overview

In the current analysis period (June – August 2019), **5.8 million individuals** are estimated in need of food and livelihoods assistance to mitigate food insecurity. Major concerns exist for the States classified under Phase 3 and above, in particular, South Kordofan, Red Sea and the three Darfur States (Central, North and South) which reported a significant increase of food insecure people compared to previous analysis. Overall, more than one third of households reported adopting food-based coping strategies including eating less preferred food, borrowing money to buy food, limiting portion sizes, reducing the number of meals and reducing adult consumption favouring smaller children to maintain minimum food consumption levels. Additionally, 54% of the households resorted to livelihood based coping strategies, depleting their livelihood assets including spending savings, reducing health expenses, and selling last female animals. The main drives of the deterioration of the food security situation are related to the significant macroeconomic challenges still prevailing the country, resulting in high inflation rates, soaring food prices and shortages of foreign currency and cash.

Food availability: Aggregate cereal production in 2018 was estimated at 8.2 million tonnes, 57% up from the reduced 2017 output and 30% above the average of the previous five years. The bumper harvest is the result of abundant and well distributed seasonal rains which benefited yields and of increased plantings, especially of millet in the Darfur area, where security improvements allowed substantial numbers of IDPs to return to their homes and to engage in agricultural activities .Despite the satisfactory outcome of the 2018 cropping season, market availability is low, with traders reported to hoard their agricultural produce, regarded as a more reliable form of savings compared to the fast weakening local currency. In addition, foreign currency shortages are seriously constraining availabilities of imported food commodities, mainly wheat.

Main Outcomes

- **Food consumption:** More than 20% of the population in the affected localities suffers from poor food consumption.
- **Livelihoods change:** The transformation of farmers and herders to traditional gold mining, marginal activities, migrations and large group of young people shifted to serve in military forces. The deterioration in coping strategies to reach the level of selling the productive assets in some areas.
- **Nutritional status:** high rates of malnutrition in these localities, where the rates of malnutrition are as follow:
- GAM = 17- 30%; **SAM = 0.5-4.9%.**
- **Mortality rates:** No information

Food accessibility: To fulfil their food requirements, large segments of the population rely on market purchase – which is subject to prices, income and availability of cash. More than half of the households are spending at least 75% of their expenditure on food and are unable to create or invest in livelihood assets. Similarly, 58% of the households cannot afford the local food basket due to limited purchasing power resulting from inflation and high food prices. Prices of cereals, which started to surge in late 2017 driven by the removal of wheat subsidies, were in July at near-record levels in most markets across the country. Prices of sorghum in El Gadarif market, located in a key producing area, and in the Khartoum were in July about 65 and 85% higher than the already high levels of one year earlier, and more than 5 times their levels in October 2017, before they started to surge. Prices of millet, mainly grown and consumed in western areas, in Nyala (South Darfur) and Al Fashir (North Darfur) markets, despite the bumper 2018 harvests in the area, were in July 15 – 25% higher than one year earlier and more than twice their levels in October 2017. Prices of wheat mostly imported and mainly consumed in urban areas, and in the capital Khartoum were in July 60% higher than one year earlier and almost four times the October 2017 levels. Inflation rates continued to increase in recent months, reaching 52.3% in July.

Food utilization: Several localities have reported inadequate access to sufficient and clean drinking water, unsafe methods of food preparation and conservation. Consequently, it has been reported that 25% of households lacked adequate dietary diversity; 20% did not consume Vitamin A rich food and 30% did not consume hem-iron, exposing them to potential micro-nutrient deficiencies. Similarly, only 9% of children aged 6-23 months have Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) criteria.

According to weather forecasts, several states are likely to receive above-average rains in August; this is likely to result in high levels of flooding in flood-prone areas of Sudan, including Northern, River Nile, AL Jazeera, White Nile, Kassala, Red Sea, Sennar and Blue Nile states. As a result, destruction of productive and other assets including crops, lands, animals, houses, roads and increase the prevalence of water-borne diseases during the months of August until October is expected.

The above normal rainfall is likely to generate above average pasture conditions and water availability. This will support normal livestock body conditions and livestock production. In addition, it is also expected to boost crop yields in rain fed agricultural areas. However, the area planted in semi-mechanized and irrigated agricultural areas is likely to be negatively impacted by fuel and cash shortages and high cost of inputs.

Market supplies of locally produced main staples (sorghum and millet) are expected to continue to decrease during September (peak of the lean season), while they will begin to increase in October with the start of the harvest season. However, cereal prices are not expected to decline significantly, as during and after the 2018 harvest, due to soaring input prices inflating production and transport costs.

Access to seasonal agricultural labour is likely to improve during the harvest season (starting from October) particularly in semi-mechanized farming areas, though high costs of inputs and cash availability are likely to reduce the capacity of large-scale farmers to hire typical levels of labour and will result in below-average access to seasonal agricultural labour opportunities, impacting livelihoods sources of many seasonal labourers. Similarly, deterioration physical access to some farmlands has been observed in all Darfur States, which could have an impact on farmers and workers food security and livelihoods.

Current macroeconomic difficulties are expected to persist despite the formation of Sudan Transitional government in August. Slight improvement in the situation should be noticeable gradually.

Typically, food security outcomes are expected to improve starting October, when households could benefit from access to food from own harvest, seasonal declines of staple food prices, and improved access to income from the sale of cash crops and/or seasonal agricultural labour (starting October harvest period), however, since the main drivers of food insecurity are expected to persist, the situation is not expected to significantly change for the most vulnerable communities. Staple food prices are likely to remain very high even into the harvest period.

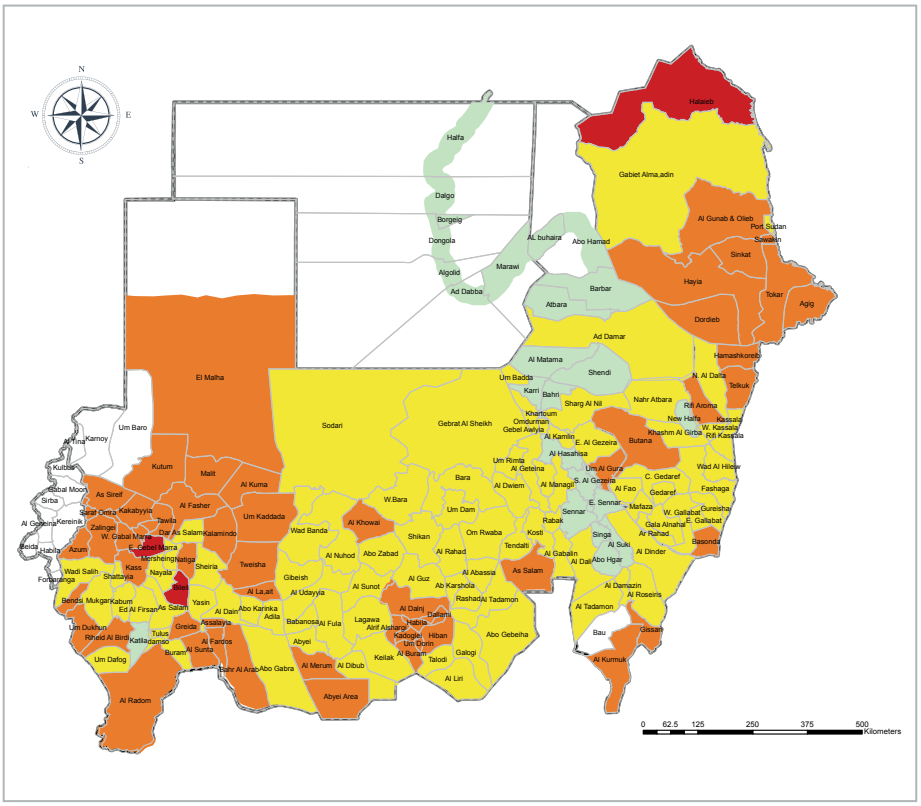
Risk Factors To Monitor

- **Climate monitoring:** with the rainy season characterizing the analysis periods, the above average rainfall and floods could contribute to worsening of the food insecurity situation, due to loss and damage of productive assets, food stocks, crops, agricultural lands and livestock.
- **Government transitional phase and new policies**
- **Pest and disease monitoring with special attention on desert locust.** In Sudan and the region, the situation is alarming and rapidly progressing. Outbreaks are expected in October, as in 56% of surveyed areas (in June – July), adult desert locusts are scattered in six states: North Kordofan, White Nile, the Northern State, Khartoum and Kassala and the summer breeding belt of the Red Sea state.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Provision of humanitarian support and food assistance, specifically in localities classified in IPC phase 3 and above.
- 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.
- Promote good agricultural and environmental sensitive practices with special focus on water and soil efficacy.
- Promote good nutritional practices at household levels through nutrition sensitive activities such as home gardening and educational awareness on food and water safety.
- Improve information on food security and its related sectors, through regular assessments, monitoring and early warning systems.
- Strengthen the capacities of national and state level Technical Working Groups on food security information systems.
- Enhance preparedness and contingency plans to adapt to different scenarios and shocks.

CURRENT IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION JUNE - AUGUST 2019



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification

Classification takes into account levels humanitarian food assistance provided

- ≥ 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level

* Acceptable
** Medium
*** High

State population table for the current period: June to August 2019

State	Population	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	Phase 3 and worse	%
Northern	964,343	821,897	85.2	142,445	14.8	0	-	-	-	0	0
River Nile	1,556,859	1,280,821	82.3	207,869	13.4	68,169	4.4	-	-	68,169	4
Khartoum	8,330,411	5,233,164	62.8	2,304,192	27.7	718,914	8.6	74,141	0.9	793,055	10
Gazera	5,280,032	4,214,490	79.8	789,802	15.0	275,740	5.2	-	-	275,740	5
Sinnar	1,996,813	1,619,406	81.1	175,382	8.8	202,026	10.1	-	-	202,026	10
Blue Nile	1,140,371	725,328	63.6	239,734	21.0	112,474	9.9	62,835	5.5	175,309	15
White Nile	2,586,545	1,531,174	59.2	593,053	22.9	301,260	11.6	161,057	6.2	462,317	18
North Kordofan	2,105,274	1,452,942	69.0	548,138	26.0	104,194	4.9	-	-	104,194	5
South Kordofan	1,536,622	323,703	21.1	605,484	39.4	488,751	31.8	118,684	7.7	607,435	40
West Kordofan	1,731,037	979,787	56.6	485,870	28.1	189,031	10.9	76,349	4.4	265,380	15
Kassala	2,611,518	848,038	32.5	1,332,431	51.0	431,049	16.5	-	-	431,049	17
Gadarif	2,319,544	1,613,909	69.6	415,876	17.9	237,424	10.2	52,334	2.3	289,758	12
Red Sea	1,502,834	571,085	38.0	506,864	33.7	305,316	20.3	119,569	8.0	424,885	28
Central Darfour	1,683,745	961,298	57.1	358,626	21.3	250,044	14.9	113,778	6.8	363,821	22
North Darfour	1,831,154	313,202	17.1	1,070,450	58.5	382,484	20.9	65,017	3.6	447,501	24
South Darfour	3,683,746	1,545,602	42.0	1,374,965	37.3	620,405	16.8	142,774	3.9	763,179	21
East Darfur	1,073,512	210,311	19.6	684,208	63.7	122,076	11.4	56,916	5.3	178,992	17
Total Sudan	41,934,359	24,246,158	57.8	11,835,390	28.2	4,809,357	11.5	1,043,453	2.5	5,852,811	14

PROCESS, METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

Process and Methodology

The State level analysis was conducted by the TWGs in the different states, while the review was done at Khartoum level with the national level TWG with the participation of representatives from the FSL sector after a 3-day. Refresher training was conducted prior to the analysis to the members of the TWG and the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Sector partners (including UN, NGOs and donors). West Darfur State was not analysed by the state Level TWG.

Partners participated in the analysis

- FAO
- WFP
- CRS
- COOPI
- World Vision
- OCHA
- UNHCR
- EU
- USAID
- SIDA
- ECHO
- FEWSNET

Limitations of the analysis

The period of this IPC analysis coincided with political instability within the country, which hindered the launch of the IPC version 3.0. As a result, this analysis has been exceptionally conducted using IPC V 2.0 protocols. Similarly, as a result, West Darfur State analysis did not take place.

Sources

The main data sources used for this analysis included:

- Nutritional status – Sudan S3M: Ministry of Health – February 2019
- Performance of Rainfall, Seasonal Forecast :Sudan Metrological Authority Jun – Sep 2019
- Comprehensive Food Security Assessment (CFSA): WFP – November 2018
- Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS): WFP – November 2018
- Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM): FAO – March 2019
- UN agencies and NGOs at national and states level

Plans for next analysis:

The next Sudan IPC analysis is planned to be conducted in October 2019 using IPC version 3.0 after conducting the training to the national and State level TWGs and depending on the availability of new data.

What is the IPC and IPC Acute Food Insecurity?

The IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity and characteristics of acute food and nutrition crises as well as chronic food insecurity based on international standards. The IPC consists of four mutually reinforcing functions, each with a set of specific protocols (tools and procedures). The core IPC parameters include consensus building, convergence of evidence, accountability, transparency and comparability. The IPC analysis aims at informing emergency response as well as medium and long-term food security policy and programming.

For the IPC, Acute Food Insecurity is defined as any manifestation of food insecurity found in a specified area at a specific point in time of a severity that threatens lives or livelihoods, or both, regardless of the causes, context or duration. It is highly susceptible to change and can occur and manifest in a population within a short amount of time, as a result of sudden changes or shocks that negatively impact on the determinants of food insecurity.

Contact for further Information

Haj Hassan, Babiker
IPC Chair
babikeribrahim55@gmail.com

Hassan, Nagwa
IPC Focal Point
nagwahssn@gmail.com

IPC Global Support Unit
www.ipcinfo.org

This analysis has been conducted under the patronage of the Food Security Technical Secretariat. It has benefited from the technical and financial support of the European Union.

Classification of food insecurity and malnutrition conducted using the IPC protocols, which are developed and implemented worldwide by the IPC Global Partnership - Action Against Hunger, CARE, CILSS, EC-JRC , FAO, FEWSNET, Global Food Security Cluster, Global Nutrition Cluster, IGAD, Oxfam, PROGRESAN-SICA, SADC, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP.

IPC Analysis Partners:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
World Food Programme
FEWS NET
USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE