

Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS)

Early warning bulletin

31 MAY , 2022



Key message

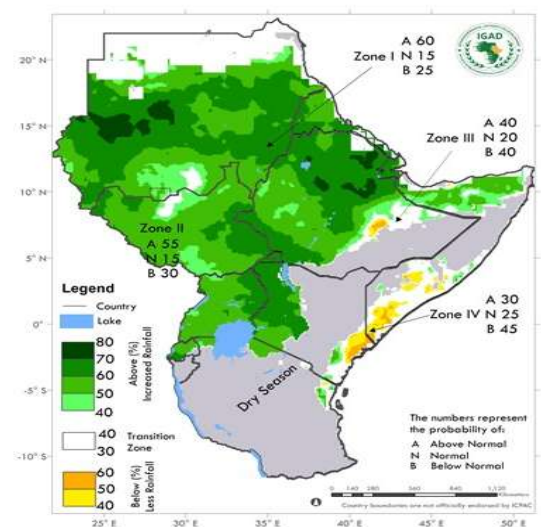
- According to IGAD, the seasonal forecast for Sudan (June – September 2022) showed that the rainfall is expected to be above normal in most parts of the country.
- The local authorities in Kereneik locality in West Darfur State reported that about 98,000 people have been displaced due to the conflict. At least 165 people were killed and 136 injured during the clashes, according to local authorities
- **As a response action Khartoum, 30 May 2022:** The Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan Khardiata Lo Ndiaye has announced a grant of US\$20 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for Sudan.
- Disasters prevailed e.g. COVID-19 and economic crisis, resulted in worsening food insecurity and increased competition over resources in 2021 and contributed to rise in violence and displacement.
- According to the latest update from the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), the current confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Sudan is 62,321 with 4,941 deaths.
- According to the Central Bureau of Statistics the annual inflation rate in the country reached 220.71 percent in April compared to 263.16 percent in March which recorded a

Rainfall forecast (June – September 2022)

According to **IGAD**, the rainfall forecast for June to September 2022 is expected to be above normal rainfall in most parts of the country, which may result in floods in some areas leading to blockage of roads and damage in the crops. From the other side, floods carry and deposit nutrient-rich sediments that support plant in wetlands and satisfy the plant requirements

Rainfall forecast

Rainfall Forecast for June - September 2022



Conflict in West Darfur

Tribal conflict took place from 22 – 25 April following the discovery of two deceased Arab nomads on 21 April near Hashaba village in Kereneik locality. The violence spilled over to Al Geneina locality. The security situation improved after the deployment of security forces in Kereneik town, and no fighting has reported since then.

The local authorities in Kereneik reported that about 98,000 people have been displaced by the conflict. At least 165 people were killed and 136 injured during the clashes, according to local authorities. Source (OCHA report 26 May 2022)

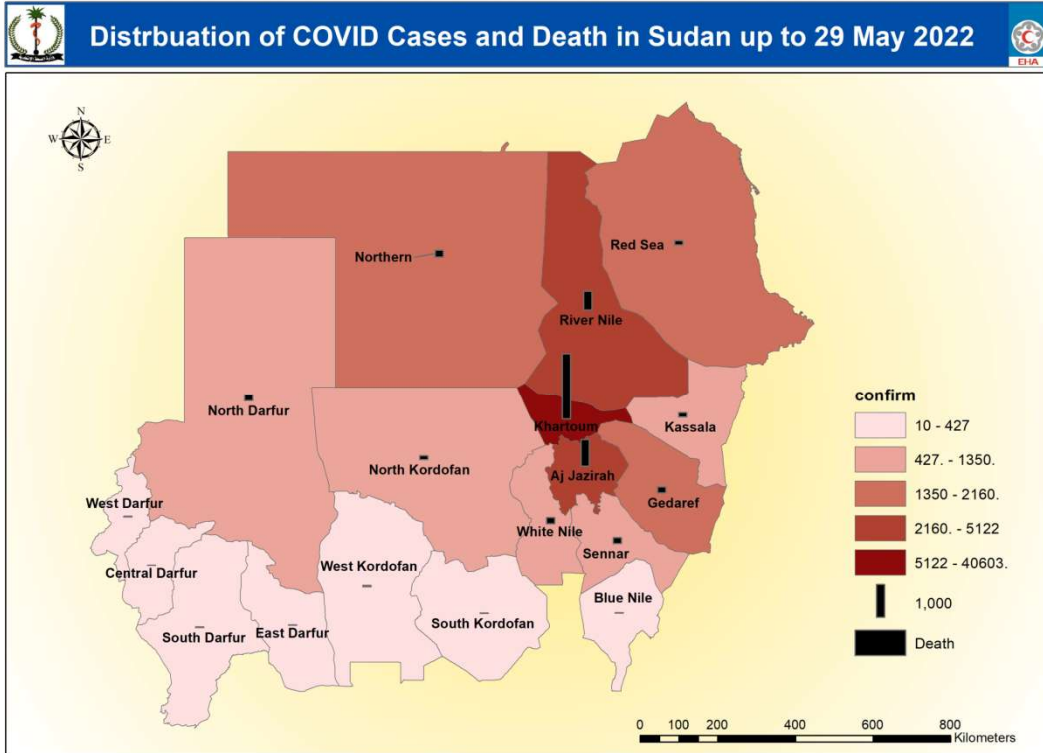
COVID-19 Situation Overview

The current situation of COVID- 19 revealed that the number of confirmed cases in Sudan up to 30 May 2022 is 62,321 (increased by .31% compared to 30 April 2022) with 4,941 deaths (increased by .2% compared to 30 April 2022)

Table (1): confirmed cases, recovery and deaths until 30 May 2022:

No.	STATES	CASES	DEATHES	RECOVERY	ACTIVE CASES
1	KHARTOUM	40603	2056	38463	84
2	GEZIRA	5122	833	4288	1
3	SENNAR	1350	177	1173	0
4	WHITE NILE	1051	194	857	0
5	BLUE NILE	222	8	214	0
6	GADARIF	1607	183	1424	0
7	KASSALA	906	131	774	1
8	R. SEA	2160	133	2025	2
9	R. NILE	3368	585	2776	7
10	NORTHERN	2013	215	1797	1
11	N. KORDOFAN	874	116	758	0
12	S. KORDOFAN	140	9	131	0
13	W. KORDOFAN	427	42	385	0
14	N. DARFUR	726	185	541	0
15	S. DARFUR	224	14	210	0
16	C. DARFUR	10	3	7	0
17	E. DARFUR	61	8	53	0
18	W. DARFUR	194	19	175	0
	UNKNOWN	1263	30	1233	0
	TOTAL	62,321	4,941	57,284	96

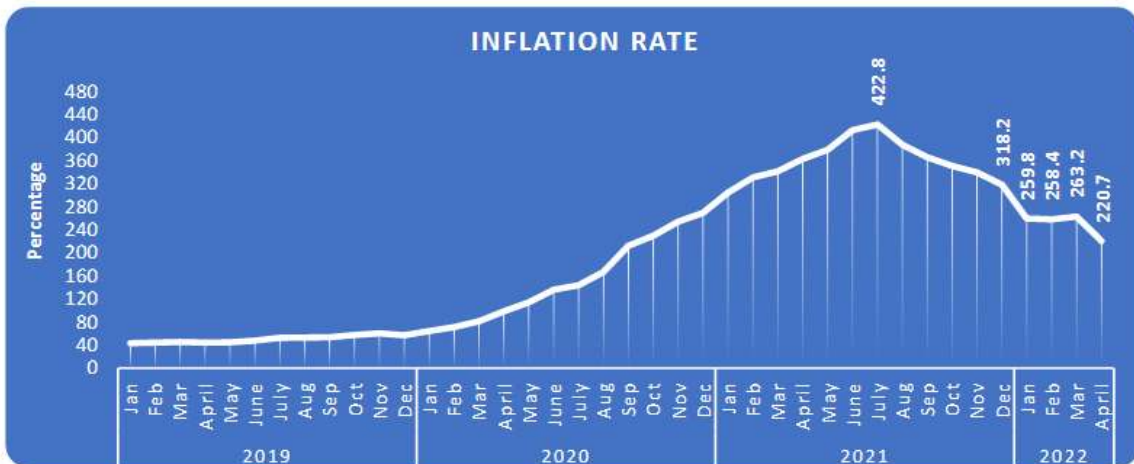
Source: Ministry of Health - Directorate General of Emergency and Epidemic Control



Inflation rates:

The annual inflation rate was recorded at 220.71 percent in April 2022, compared to the rate of 263.16% percent in March 2022.

Despite the increase in the general level of prices, the inflation rate recorded a decrease, and this is due to the rise in the general level of prices in the month of April, which recorded a monthly change rate of 17.1%



UN provides US\$20 million for Food Security in Sudan

The Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan has announced a grant of \$20 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for Sudan. To allow the procurement and distribution of seeds, provide critical nutrition and WASH services and support crop protection committees to farmers in Darfur. She calls on Government of Sudan to facilitate the provision of agricultural inputs (fuel, fertilizers and extension services) for all producers. She urges peace to prevail and the government to uphold the peace and security to ensure a successful agricultural season so people can rely on their own food production this and next year, as global food supply faces major challenges and humanitarian funding for food support is limited.

The challenges of food security

- ✓ The shortage of grain production in neighboring countries, especially Ethiopia and Eritrea, encouraged the movement and smuggling of grains from Gedaref, Sennar, Blue Nile and Kassala States to those countries, which led to an increase in prices internally and a shortage in grains.
- ✓ Widespread of poverty and high unemployment rates
- ✓ High rates of malnutrition in some areas negatively affected by shortage in availability and access to food in vulnerable areas.
- ✓ Influx of refugees is negatively impacted food availability, affordability and access. This has an impact on livelihood system.
- ✓ High inflation rates and limited livelihoods sources due to low income.
- ✓ High prices of food commodities and weak purchasing power
- ✓ Changing the lifestyle of some families due to private mining, marginal businesses, migrations, and shortage of labor affected the production of food crops, and this in turn affected the availability of food
- ✓ Decline in domestic and international investments

Recommendations to improve food security situation

- ✓ Providing assistance and services to the displaced people.
- ✓ Encouraging voluntary and safe returns.
- ✓ Peace building dialogues.
- ✓ Continue humanitarian assistance for the targeted groups in the affected states, and support activities related to education and nutrition
- ✓ Implement environmental sanitation programs and combating the different pathogens during the next stage.
- ✓ Improve veterinary, health and educational services.
- ✓ Develop a mechanism to facilitate seasonal animal movements, reduce destruction on farms and mitigate conflict between farmers and pastoralist

- ✓ Control regulation of trade border between neighboring countries, especially in food grains movement to avoid smuggling especially of the main food crops.
- ✓ Control the prices to stabilize the food prices.
- ✓ Raise awareness of the risks associated with clean-up activities, and maintaining food security conditions.