



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

The Sudan

2020 flood impact rapid assessment

September 2020

Summary of key findings



Content

- Situation analysis
- Rapid impact assessment
- Outcomes/Impacts
- Proposed interventions
- FAO call for support

SITUATION ANALYSIS



Crisis situation before the floods

- Prevailing economic crisis;
 - COVID-19 pandemic;
 - Climate-induced natural hazards (floods and droughts);
 - Conflicts, and;
 - Rapid and unpredictable soaring food prices.
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Food security and nutrition situation before the floods

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for June–September 2020 estimates:

- 2.2 million people are facing emergency acute food insecurity (IPC 4) and 7.4 million people are facing crisis acute food insecurity (IPC 3) while 15.9 million people are estimated to be in Stress (IPC 2).

* This is the highest figure ever recorded in the history of the IPC in the country.

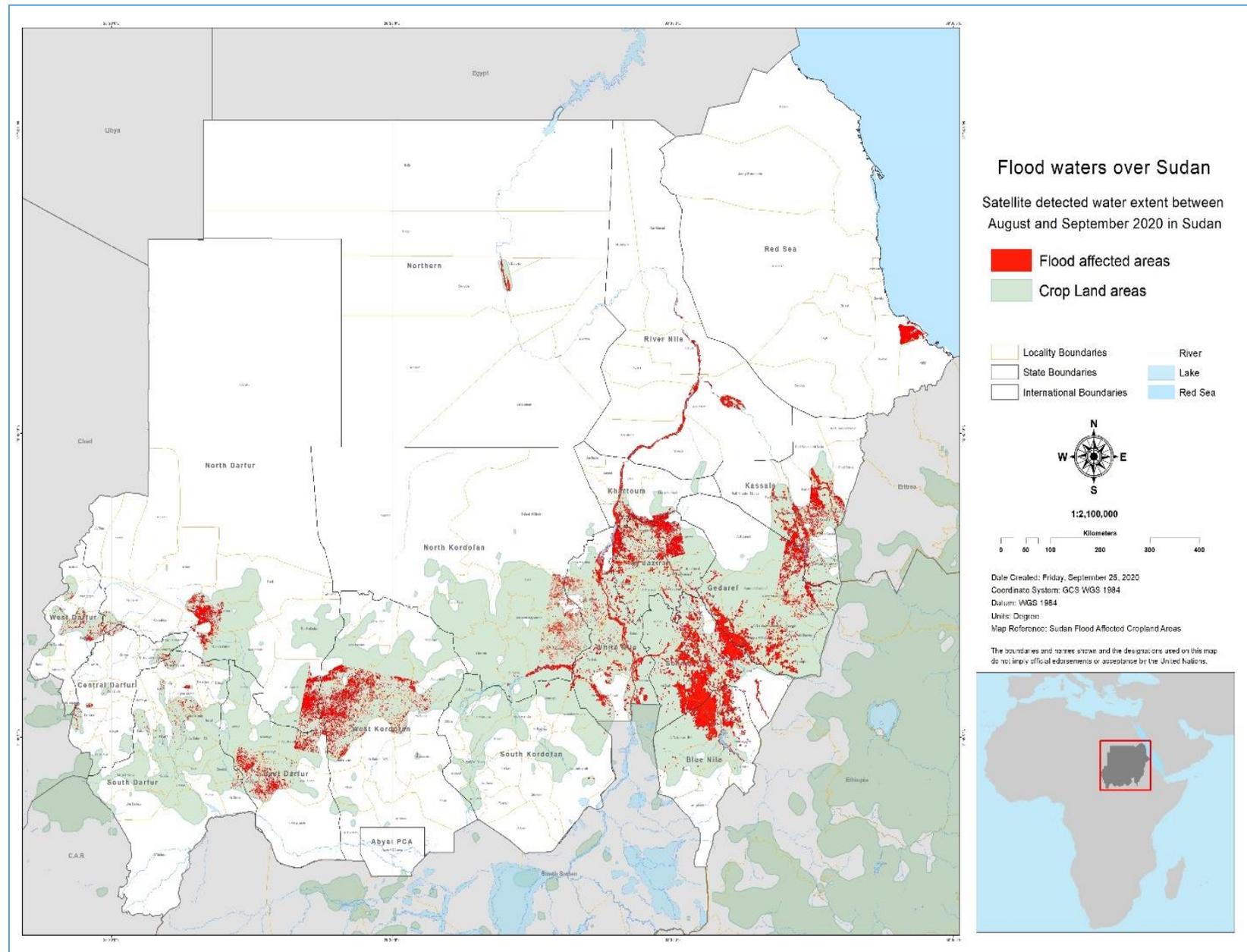




Flood situation

- Since July – mid-September 2020.
 - Continued torrential rains and subsequent flooding.
 - Combined with the historical overflow of the River Nile and its tributaries.
 - Most states have been affected.
 - Causing devastating damage alongside riverbanks in the northern, central and eastern regions of the country.
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Satellite detected floods between August and September 2020 in Sudan



RAPID IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Rapid Impact Assessment

In mid-September, a joint rapid impact assessment was conducted by:

- FAO in the Sudan;
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and;
- The Ministries of Production and Economic Resources.

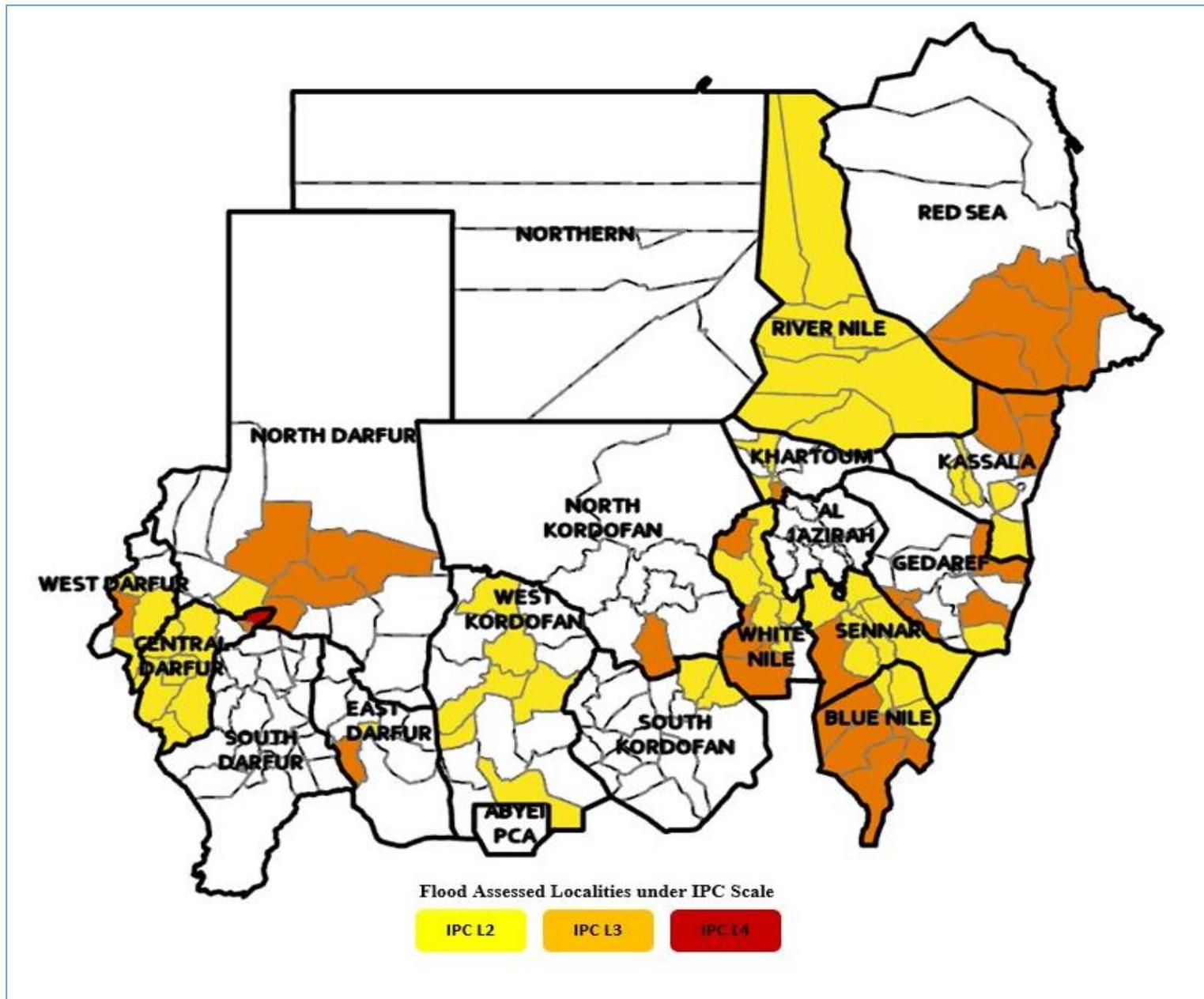
This covered 80 localities seriously affected by flooding in 15 affected states.



Flood Assessed Localities under IPC scale

The rapid assessment teams were mainly composed of:

- FAO technical field officers and monitoring and evaluation field officers
- Representatives from the State Ministry of Production and Economic Resources at state level,
- Representatives from the Food Security Technical Secretariat
- Representatives from the Humanitarian Aid Commission



Localities affected by the floods

State	Number of localities affected	Names of localities affected
East Darfur	2	El Ferdous, El Daein
Red Sea	5	Tokar, Sinkat, Sawakin, Dordeib, Haya
White Nile	9	Goli, Kosti, El Getaina El Jabaleen, El Salam, Tandalti, Um Rimta, El Doem, Rabek
Kassala	7	North Delta, Telkok, Hameshkoreib, Wad El Hillaiw, River Atbara, New Halfa, El Girba
Gedarif	5	El Mafaza, El Galabat, Basunda, El Rahad, El Fashaga
West Darfur	5	El Genaina, Kerenik, Sirba, Habila, Forbranga
North Darfur	5	Kutum, Mellit, Tawila, Kebkabyia, Rural El Fasher
South Kordofan	2	Tadamon, El Abassia
Central Darfur	9	Azum, Zalinge, Mukjar, Um Dukhun, Golo, Nertiti, Rokoroa, Wadi Saleh, Bendesi
Blue Nile	6	El Damazine, El Rosieres, El Tadamon, Bau, Gissan, , Wad El Mahi
Sennar	7	Sennar, East Sennar, Dinder, Dali and Mazmoom, Suki, Abu Hogar, Sinja
West Kordofan	6	El Sonut, El Odaya, Babanosa, El Muglad, El Dibab, El Nuhood
North Kordofan	1	El Rahad (outside the irrigated area)
Khartoum	4	Khartoum, Kararri, Um Dorman, Jebel Aoliaa
River Nile	7	Atbara, El Damer, El Matamma, El Boheirra, Abu Hamad, Berber, Shendi
Total	80	



Objectives of the assessment

- To assess the impact on agriculture and livestock production, livelihoods and food security.
 - To recommend short-, medium- and long-term interventions.
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OUTCOMES/IMPACTS



Households affected

- 597,689 farming and pastoral households affected.
 - This number includes:
 - 527,968 farming households in rainfed areas;
 - 49,200 farming households in the irrigated sector;
 - 20,521 pastoral households, and;
 - About a total of 42% of affected households are female-headed.
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Impact on crops and land

- 2,216,362 ha of cropland damaged.
 - States reporting the largest parts of their agricultural land affected with almost 1,906,767 ha submerged:
 - Gedarif;
 - Blue Nile;
 - Sennar, and;
 - Kassala.
 - This resulted in severe damage to cultivated crops, particularly sorghum and sesame.
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- The production loss is estimated at 1,044,942 tonnes in the rainfed sector.
 - The overall proportion of crops damaged by the floods consists of 50 percent sorghum and 25 percent sesame. The remaining 25 percent includes millet, groundnut, vegetables, and legumes.
 - Conversely, the extent of the damage to the planted areas in the irrigated sector is estimated at 103,320 ha.
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- Seeds, tools, equipment, machinery and agriculture-related infrastructure was also lost.
 - With additional damage to irrigation systems, many farmers risk missing the start of the upcoming 2020 winter and 2021 summer agricultural seasons, starting in October and March, respectively.
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Impact on livestock

- More than 108,000 heads of livestock lost.
 - Includes sheep, goats and cattle.
 - Belong to about 20,521 household.
 - States reporting the highest number of losses with a combined total of 75,597:
 - North Darfur;
 - Blue Nile, and;
 - Sennar states.
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Total Number of pastoral households affected and livestock losses (death) in the assessed states

State	Sheep	Goats	Cattle	Poultry	Horse	Donkey	Total Livestock losses	Total Number of pastoral households affected
East Darfur	0	750	0	0	0	0	750	210
Red Sea	411	1,220	7	0	1,800	0	3,566	1,053
White Nile	2,406	657	569	0	0	0	3,639	1,326
Kassala	3,500	1,500	490	90	0	0	5,580	2,301
Gedarif	1,923	7,029	649	0	0	0	9,601	304
West Darfur	3,247	2,823	990	200	296	175	8,236	1,860
North Darfur	12,000	4,700	100	0	10,000	1478	28,278	3,660
South Kordofan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Darfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Nile	21,021	2,373	1,767	0	0	0	25,161	4,328
Sennar	21,102	800	256	0	0	0	22,158	5,417
West Kordofan	852	218	0	0	0	0	1,075	62
Total	66,462	22,070	4,828	290	12,096	1,653	108,044	20,521



Impact on forestry sector

- The high rates of flooding affected the natural range within the riverine forest, which represents the main source of fodder during the dry season.
 - High siltation rates, which affect the natural water catchments in these riverine forests (Mayas), will result in changes to the ecological futures of this ecosystem.
 - The long flood period will lead to deviations in the forest working plans that will affect the sustainable use of the ecosystem resources.
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Impact on fisheries sector

- States with fishing communities reporting the largest asset losses:
 - Blue Nile;
 - Sennar, and;
 - Upper Atbara lake on the border between Gedarif and Kassala states.



Impact on the job market

- Job opportunities such as casual agricultural labour – considered one of the most important income-generating activities for the rural population – have already diminished and will probably decrease even further during the upcoming harvest season.
 - Consequently, a lack of job opportunities in areas such as farm labour and agrifood processing and marketing will have a significant impact on the livelihoods of many vulnerable women.
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Impact on socio-economic conditions

- Affected populations have begun to engage in distress coping mechanisms such as borrowing money and selling productive assets to access food.
 - Levels of debt are escalating and affected populations will need to access cash as soon as possible to repay their debts.
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PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

Immediate needs (next 3-6 months)

Proposed interventions	Intervention mechanisms
Provision of agricultural seeds, tools and equipment for the upcoming winter season, particularly for the poorest and female-headed households.	In-kind / input trade fairs
Distribution of bags for grain storage to limit post-harvest losses.	In-kind
Rehabilitation of water harvesting structures, particularly for the poorest households and female-headed households.	Cash transfers / cash for work
Restocking of goats and poultry, particularly for the poorest households and female-headed households.	In-kind / cash transfers / vouchers / input trade fairs
Provision of animal feed, mineral licks, veterinary vaccines and drugs.	In-kind
Provision of fishing gear (boats, nets, ice boxes).	In-kind
Cash transfers to address immediate food and basic needs.	Cash transfers

Medium-term needs (next 6-12 months)

Proposed interventions	Intervention mechanisms
Facilitate access to seeds, tools, and equipment for the 2021 summer season.	In-kind and cash transfer
Technical support for improved cropping practices (e.g. integrated pest management, climate change adaptation, flood resilience, etc.).	Capacity building / training
Establishment of seed banks at a village level.	In-kind / capacity building
Income generating activities	Capacity building / training and financial support
Provision of veterinary services.	In-kind / capacity building
Continued support for feed production through the development of cropping and agro-forestry system (in synergy with land stabilization).	Capacity building / training
Technical support for improved breeding practices.	Capacity building / training
Rehabilitation of the drainage systems (in-let and out-let) in affected riverine forests.	Capacity building / training / cash for work
Restoration of the areas affected by floods within the riverine forests' ecosystem.	In kind / Capacity building / training / cash for work
Strengthen institutional capacity for early warning and early action.	Capacity Building
Enhance animal health services, establish processing facilities for agriculture, livestock and fisheries and improve value chain, marketing and added value of agriculture produce.	In-kind / capacity building / training
Support access to markets and affordable rural financial services.	Cash transfers / capacity building / training



Long-term needs beyond next 12 months

- FAO is working with Government counterparts and other stakeholders to conduct a comprehensive assessment to address long-term issues, including:
 - Sustainable natural disaster risk management;
 - Early warning and early action, and;
 - Building resilient agricultural livelihoods through strengthening the institutional capacities of various actors to prepare for, prevent and manage the impact of climate hazards on the agriculture sector and food systems.

FAO CALL FOR SUPPORT



For supporting the flood affected farmer and pastoralist households, FAO estimates the needs to be:

- **USD 70 million**
- **Will urgently assist the most vulnerable 582,000 households (2.9 million people) affected by the floods**

*A flood response plan currently being finalised sets out key emergency agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery interventions to be implemented in severely affected localities.



Thank you

Any Questions?