IPC
Integrated **F**ood **S**ecurity **P**hase **C**lassification
Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

SUDAN

PROJECTION UPDATE FOR OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020 PERIOD SHOWS HIGHER LEVELS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY THAN FORECAST IN JUNE 2020

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS PROJECTION UPDATE OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2020

Issued November 2020

PROJECTION UPDATE OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2020

7.1M

16% of the population analysed

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

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	1,297,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	5,800,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	17,408,000 People in Stressed
Phase 1	20,508,000 People in food security

Key Drivers

Inflation
In August 2020, the year-on-year inflation rate increased by 214% compared to August 2019, resulting in high prices of food commodities and agricultural inputs.
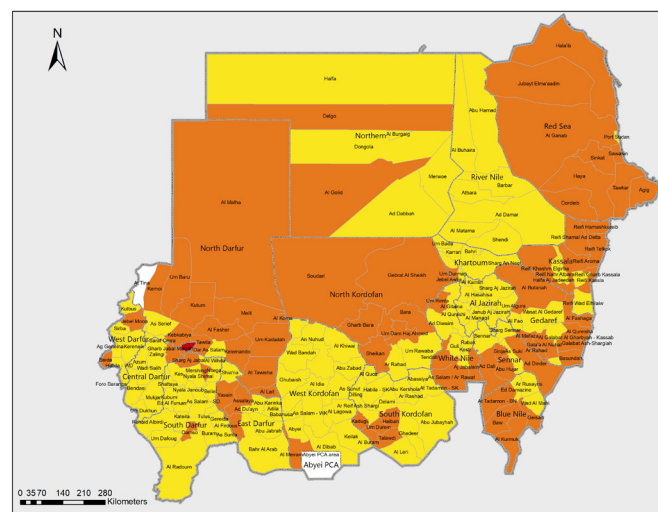
Flooding
Over 875,000 people were directly affected by flooding, including around 155 deaths; over 175,000 houses either destroyed or damaged; and around 1.4 million hectares of cropped land submerged by waters.

Displacement
Around 2.4 million people have been displaced due to flooding, and political instability/social unrest resulting from tribal clashes in Eastern Sudan.

Overview

Flooding, rampant inflation, political instability and tribal clashes have triggered higher levels of acute food insecurity during the period of October - December 2020, compared to what had been forecasted for the same period in the last projection analysis conducted in June 2020.

During the projection update of October - December 2020, an estimated 7.1 million people, representing 16% of the total analysed population, are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) through December 2020 and are in need of urgent action to save lives, protect livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps.

Nearly 1.3 million people will likely remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), nearly 6 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and over 17 million people are estimated to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). This marks an increase of 2 percentage points (from 6.4 million to 7.1 million) of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4), compared to the projection made in June 2020 for the October - December 2020 period.

Several localities in seven states affected by flooding have been classified one phase higher compared to the June 2020 projection. Five localities (Nyala Janoub, Nyala Shimal, Tulus, Kassala and Shendi) shifted from Minimal Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2). 11 localities (Galabat Ash Shargiah, Reifi Aroma, Kebkabiya, Soudari, Gebrat Al Sheikh, Al Meiram, Abu Hujar, Ad Dali El mazmom, Sinja, Mershing and

Projection Update October - December 2020

Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stress
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

Evidence Level
** Medium

ShargAj Jabal) shifted from Stressed (IPC Phase 2) to Crisis (IPC Phase 3). A few localities reported a population shift of between 5-10% to Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Although October is the actual beginning of the earlier harvest in Sudan, and the period when the food security situation is considered to stabilize or begin to improve compared to the lean season, food insecurity remains widespread across different parts of Sudan. This is mainly due to the prevailing poor macroeconomic conditions in the country. There has been an extreme increase in prices of all food and non-food commodities. Prices have more than doubled compared to the previous year and have increased by more than 500% compared to the five-year average. A rapid deterioration of the local currency in the parallel market has also been recorded. In addition to this, the ongoing agriculture season witnessed high costs of agricultural inputs and labor, resulting in high production costs, and lower production. The situation has been further exacerbated by the flooding situation, that resulted in widespread destruction across most parts of the country from August to September 2020.

 According to the Ministry of Agriculture's (FSTS) preliminary findings of the mid-season assessment for the 2020/2021 agriculture season, the performance of the season is promising in terms of production (expected to be average). However, the high cost of production and transportation, together with the continuous macroeconomic changes, will contribute to above average prices. This will continue to reduce purchasing power and limit poor households' access to food. Most of these households will likely continue using different coping strategies, including reducing their number of meals or consuming food of less quality.

KEY DRIVERS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Macroeconomic effect on food security: As predicted for the October projection, Sudan continues facing severe macroeconomic difficulties associated with low foreign exchange reserves in the official banking system. Shortages of foreign currency continue and are exacerbated by an increased demand for importing essential food and non-food items (wheat, fuel, medicines, agricultural inputs, spare parts and other industrial requirements, etc.), driven by the flood crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. As of October 2020, the official exchange rate of the Sudanese Pound remains at 55 SDG/USD, while it recorded up to 250 SDG/USD in the parallel market compared to 240 SDG/USD in September and 170 SDG/USD in August 2020. Based on FEWS NET's integrated projections, the Sudanese Pound (SDG) is likely to depreciate further in the parallel market and will likely be between 225 and 260 SDG/USD through the beginning of 2021. The inflation rate has increase by 214% in August 2020 compared to August 2019, which resulted in high prices of agricultural inputs and high costs of agricultural production.

Flooding: The heavy rains and overflow of the River Nile, along with many seasonal rivers across the country during August and September 2020, has resulted in devastating flooding that has affected nearly all of Sudan's 18 states. According to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), as of mid-September 2020, the flooding affected over 875,000 people, including: approximately 155 deaths, more than 175,000 houses either destroyed or damaged, and around 1.4 million hectares of cropped land submerged. Most households have been displaced and are living in schools or temporary shelters. They have also lost their key livelihood assets and food stocks.

Conflict and displacement / security situation: Despite the signing of a comprehensive peace agreement between the Sudanese government and the Sudan Revolutionary Front Rebel Alliance (SRF), political instability and social unrest (resulting from tribal clashes in Eastern Sudan which led to the disturbance of livelihoods in Red Sea, Kassala and Gedarif states) continued during October 2020. The recent conflict in ShargAj Jabal Marrah, South Darfur has escalated recently, resulting in the displacement of an estimated 550-650 individuals to Kidingeer, Keila and Mershing. This current update does not factor in the impact on southeastern Sudan from the ongoing conflict in neighboring Ethiopia's Tigray Region. The situation will have to be adequately monitored through December 2020, and another update should be triggered to monitor the potential large displacement of people and the affects on refugees and Sudanese.

CHANGES COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS ASSUMPTIONS

Displacement: No further displacements are expected due to the declared ceasefire and peace agreement and ongoing talks between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North under the leadership of Abdelaziz El Hilu (SPLM-N El Hilu). Localized displacement, however, is still expected. Seasonal returns of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and better opportunities of agricultural labor during the harvest period of December could provide better income opportunities to poor groups.

COVID-19: Restrictive measures have been relaxed across the country as of October 2020. Most of the border crossing points have reopened for the movement of commodities, while the movement of people remains restricted. Curfews and internal population movements are back to normal, which is expected to contribute to better access to livelihood sources by a majority of the population. No major direct effects of COVID-19 on food security and livelihoods is expected during the projection period. However, COVID-19 still has indirect effects on food insecurity due to the following factors: competing priorities within households regarding the allocation of limited resources, the lowering volume of remittances, increased costs of key commodities such as fuel, and a context characterized by the scarcity of hard currency. If border closures for population movements continue, it could lead to overgrazing and conflict over water resources between pastoral communities who cross the borders and the resident community in and around the areas where pastoralists are staying.

Disease outbreak: With the limited capacity of the health system in the country and shortage of medical supplies, poor households will not be able to have their medicinal needs met, especially people with chronic diseases or if an epidemic took place during the projection period.

IMPACT ON FOOD SECURITY

Food Availability

- Overall, the availability of and access to food is expected to start increasing gradually with the beginning of the harvest from November through December 2020. The availability of own household production and in-kind payments from agricultural labor is expected to improve compared to the peak lean season of September 2020.

- Fuel shortages and the high cost of transportation will continue reducing market supplies to affected remote areas and roads cut-off by flooding.

- High loss of food stocks in areas affected by floods will continue to contribute to reduced supplies and high demand.

- Expected delays in harvest due to replanting caused by waterlogging in some areas will reduce the availability of households' own production in some affected areas during November and December 2020.

Food Access

- The major change in assumptions is related to the anticipated prices of staple foods for the projection period. As the prices of food are expected to remain at higher levels than anticipated, due to the rapid deterioration of the economic situation in the country (currency devaluation, high inflation rate, lifting of subsidies, shortage of hard currency reserves, etc.). Increased prices of food and non-food commodities and services is a major contributing factor that will affect food security in Sudan during the projection period.

- Food prices are expected to slightly decline with the beginning of the harvest in November and December, but will remain higher than last year and five-year averages. Sorghum and millet prices will remain 207% and 228% higher respectively, compared to the same period last year, and 500% above the five-year average throughout the projection period.

- Prices continue to be influenced by the devaluation of the Sudanese pound, high cost of transportation, and reduced stocks at market and household levels.

- During the projection period, food prices are likely to be affected by the government plan to partially lift subsidies on wheat and fuel. This will affect prices of all other food and non-food commodities, as well as lead to increased stress on the population.

- The government decision of lifting fuel subsidies, which already led to an increase in transportation costs, is expected to increase the cost of harvesting/threshing. Prices are not expected to drop significantly during the harvest period due to the expected increase in harvesting/post harvesting costs.

- Other important factors that will affect people's food security and livelihoods is the limited health services in Sudan and their high cost. There is a noticeable shortage of medicines, due to the shortage of hard currency, to import drugs, which is also exacerbated by the huge difference between the official and parallel market exchange rate.

- In the absence of interventions to reduce the rise in food commodity prices, it is expected that the food situation will deteriorate, especially for vulnerable groups. However, localities classified in IPC Phases 2 and 3 (Stressed and Crisis) are expected to face difficulties in purchasing food and non-food items due to the high prices.

- The expected high prices of cereal and non-cereal food items are accepted to continue reducing poor households' access to adequate diversified food through December 2020.

- The high need of construction materials in areas affected by flooding will likely compromise poor households' ability to afford enough food and essential livelihood requirements.

Food Utilization

- The rainfall across the country will likely improve the availability of and access to water, however, expected disease outbreaks and the contamination of potable water sources may occur. Following the rainy season, the flood prone areas of Kassala, Gedaref, West Kordofan, Sennar, White Nile Eastern and Western parts of the country are expected to be negatively impacted by reduced access to clean water. Shortages of water for human consumption, especially in the desert, arid and semi-arid areas of the pastoral and nomadic communities, will exposure these populations to diseases and health hazards.

PROJECTION UPDATE MAP AND POPULATION TABLE (October-December 2020)
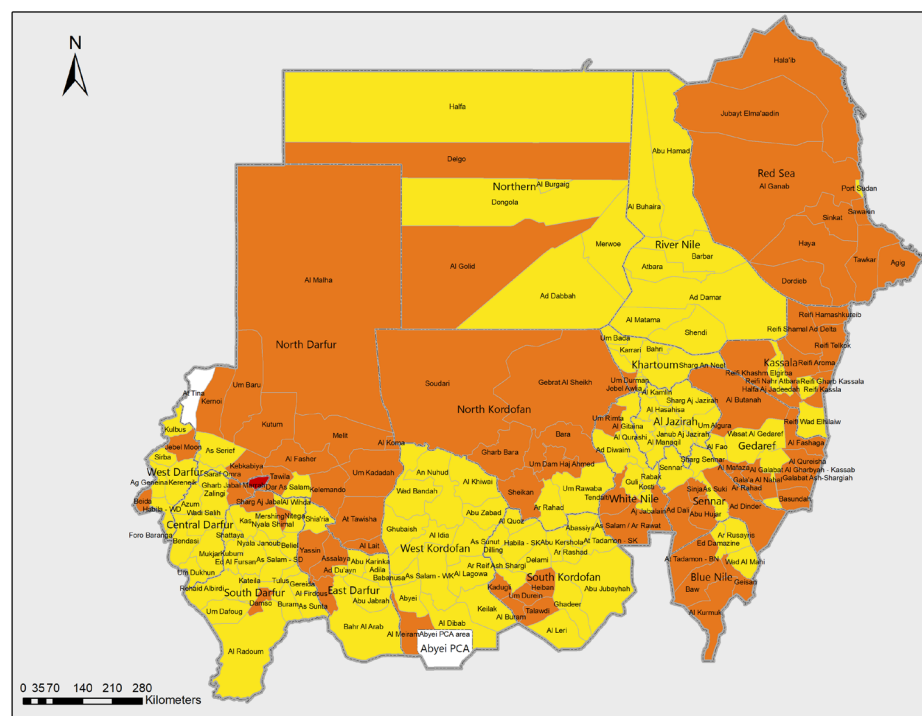
Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stress
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

Evidence Level
** Medium

| State	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Phase 3+	
		#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%
Aj Jazirah	5,283,870	2,224,301	42	2,308,429	44	700,021	13	51,119	1	0	0	751,140	14
Blue Nile	1,273,283	440,721	35	592,133	47	195,721	15	44,707	4	0	0	240,428	19
Central Darfur	1,692,165	1,107,282	65	306,421	18	222,383	13	56,080	3	0	0	278,463	16
East Darfur	1,078,878	513,038	48	416,097	39	149,743	14	0	0	0	0	149,743	14
Gedaref	2,331,140	935,157	40	917,847	39	397,582	17	80,554	3	0	0	478,136	20
Kassala	2,624,576	1,068,855	41	1,073,411	41	449,324	17	32,987	1	0	0	482,311	18
Khartoum	8,497,019	3,959,611	47	3,262,855	38	849,702	10	424,851	5	0	0	1,274,553	15
North Darfur	2,426,498	643,668	27	1,221,904	50	368,863	15	192,062	8	0	0	560,925	23
North Kordofan	1,940,794	824,235	42	683,876	35	371,454	19	61,229	3	0	0	432,683	22
Northern	969,164	527,683	54	351,103	36	90,378	9	0	0	0	0	90,378	9
Red Sea	1,510,348	559,588	37	640,304	42	249,135	16	57,044	4	0	0	310,455	20
River Nile	1,564,643	924,195	59	512,195	33	128,254	8	61,321	4	0	0	128,254	8
Sennar	2,016,780	1,000,998	50	693,914	34	279,020	14	42,848	2	0	0	321,868	16
South Darfur	3,702,165	1,871,528	51	1,466,980	40	363,656	10	0	0	0	0	363,656	10
South Kordofan	1,902,123	657,724	35	854,373	45	290,614	15	99,413	5	0	0	390,027	20
West Darfur	1,838,371	1,242,025	68	383,600	21	212,747	12	0	0	0	0	212,747	12
West Kordofan	1,748,349	1,030,183	59	566,103	32	141,841	8	10,222	1	0	0	152,063	9
White Nile	2,612,410	976,814	37	1,156,246	44	339,933	13	139,417	5	0	0	479,350	18
Grand Total	**45,012,576**	**20,507,618**	**46**	**17,407,801**	**39**	**5,800,373**	**13**	**1,296,814**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**7,097,187**	**16**

Note: A population in Phase 3+ does not necessarily reflect the full population in need of urgent action. This is because some households may be in Phase 2 or even 1 but only because of receipt of assistance, and thus, they may be in need of continued action.

COMPARISON WITH THE PREVIOUS IPC PROJECTION ANALYSIS OF OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2020

Compared to the last projection for October - December 2020 conducted in June 2020, this projection update conducted in October 2020 is partially in line with the assumptions made for the most likely scenarios through December 2020. The exception is for the unforeseen impacts of flooding and the sustained (above expected levels) macroeconomic crisis.

Compared to the June 2020 projection, about 10% of the population has shifted from Minimal Acute Food Insecurity (IPC Phase 1) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2), while the estimated populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and worse increased from **6.4 million people (14%) to 7.1 million people (16%). This represents a 2 percentage point increase compared to the previous analysis.** Populations in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) also increased by 33%. The highest increases of populations in IPC Phase 3 or above are observed in ten localities: (Kebkabiya, Gebrat al sheikh, Soudari, Abu hujar, Ad dali, Ad dinder, Sinja, Mershing, Sharg aj jabal and Al meiram).

Compared to the previous analysis, five localities shifted from IPC Phase 1 to IPC Phase 2, and 11 localities shifted from IPC Phase 2 to IPC Phase 3.

Comparison of updated population figures with previous Projection
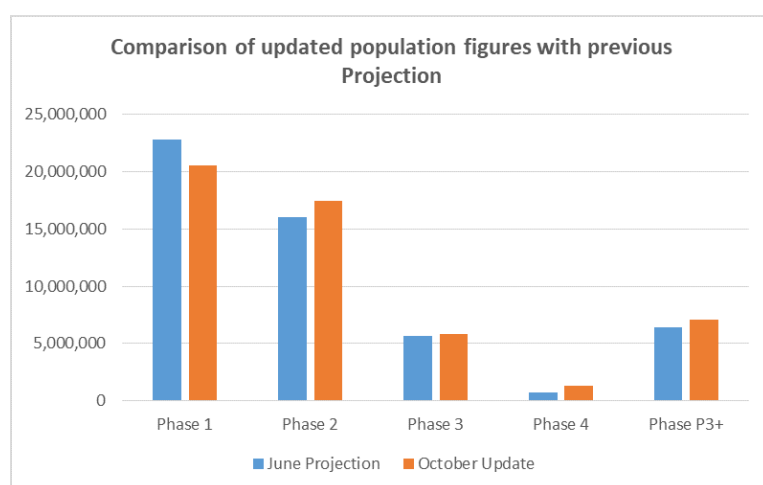
States	Phase 1 to Phase 2	Phase 2 to Phase 3
Gedaref		Galabat Ash Shargiah
Kassala	Kassala	Reifi Aroma
North Darfur		Kebkabiya
North Kordofan		Soudari
		Gebrat Al Sheikh
West Kordofan		Al Meiram
Sinnar		Abu Hujar
		Ad Dali El mazmom
		Sinja
South Darfur	Nyala Janoub	Mershing
	Nyala Shimal	ShargAj Jabal
	Tulus	
River Nile	Shendi	

Projected Situation October - December 2020 (June 2020 Analysis)
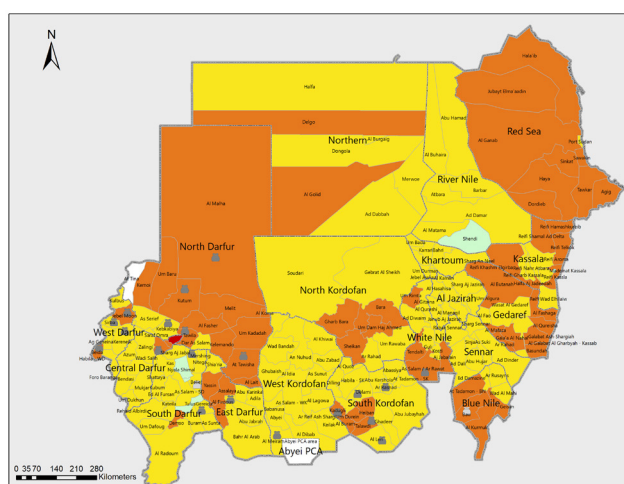
Projection Update October - December 2020 (October 2020 Analysis)
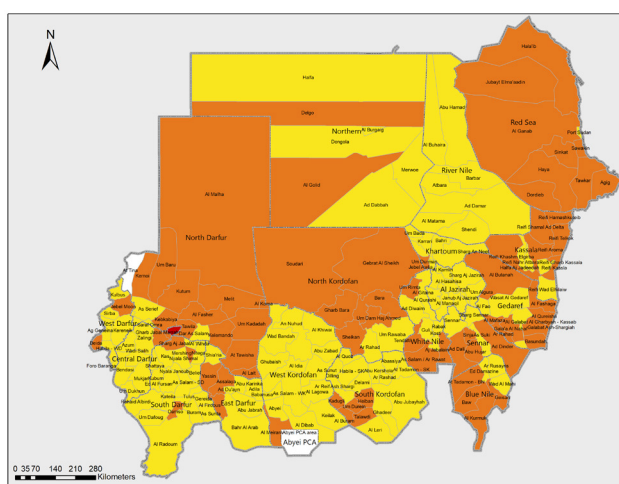
Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
(mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stress
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas not analysed

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Response Priorities

• Urgent actions are required to save the lives and livelihoods of populations estimated in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), as well as protect the livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps for populations estimated in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

• Support during the harvest of the ongoing agricultural season will improve food availability during the projection period.

• Scale up diversified livelihood programs for improved self-reliance, resilience building and social protection for all vulnerable communities classified in IPC Phases 2, 3 and 4, with special support for reconstructing and restoring livelihood assets in areas affected by flooding.

• Close monitoring and facilitation of nomads' seasonal movements with their animals to the summer season grazing areas to avoid the destruction of farms and conflict with farmers.

• Scale up and improve access to basic services (health and WASH) throughout the projection period, with a special focus on flood-affected areas.

• Strengthen and support initiatives addressing cross-cutting issues of food security and nutrition 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.

Situation Monitoring and Update

• The next IPC analysis update would occur depending on changes in the projection assumptions and availability of updated contributing data from various sources.

• FSTS and partners will conduct the Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (ACFSAM) in November and December 2020 to estimate actual production and develop the country's food balance sheet for the consumption year November 2020/October 2021.

• The macroeconomic crisis has significant impacts on the food security situation of the urban and rural areas, in addition to the impacts of flooding and the associated health hazards.

• The COVID-19 situation will continue to be monitored during the winter season to avoid any health crises and possible impacts on food security and livelihoods.

• The IPC Technical Working Group (TWG) and partners are expected to monitor the food security situation both in rural and urban areas. This includes any further COVID-19 containment measures and possible impacts in the major urban centers of the country, as well as rural areas.

• Strengthen and expand food price monitoring in the major markets of the country.

• Strengthen the capacities of national and state level TWGs on food security information systems and communicate timely information.

Risk Factors to Monitor

• **Desert Locusts:** mature adults and groups of desert locusts were observed on the Red Sea coast north of Toker Delta in September. More immature and mature adults and swarms were observed in Northern Haiya to South of Dordaib in Red Sea state, where egg-laying and hatching has occurred, and band formation has commenced. Scattered immature and mature adults were present in North Darfur, North Kordofan and near the River Nile.

• **Prices:** as inflation is expected to remain high throughout the projection period, prices of staple food and non-food items are likely to remain high and could be exacerbated by macroeconomic challenges.

• Increased outbreaks of waterborne diseases in areas affected by flooding and waterlogging.

• Any further spread of COVID-19 during the winter season and the possibility of reinforcing control measures.

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The Federal Technical Working Group (TWG) in collaboration with the IPC TWG carried out the analysis that covered the period from October - December 2020, based on the available data. The analysis reflects the existing factors that lead to food insecurity and also consider the contributing factors. Data was provided by the following sources:

• Price monitoring (FST & FEWS NET)

• Rainfall (SMA)

• Flood damages and losses report (HAC)

• Mid-season report (FSTS)

• Market Monitor (WFP)

• Inflation (CBS)

• Exchange rate (Central Bank of Sudan)

• Impact of desert locusts (FAO)

• COVID-19 impact on food security in 6 states (FSTS)

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.

Acute Food Insecurity Phase name and description

Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/ Famine
Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either: • have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or • are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either: • have large food consumption gaps that are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or • are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. For famine classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)

Contact for further Information

Elhassan ELtahir, Fatima

IPC Chair
fatmaeltahir59@gmail.com

Hassan, Nagwa

IPC Focal Person
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 was 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:

Projection population table (October - December 2020)

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
Aj Jazirah	Al hasahisa	901,173	360,469	40	405,527	45	135,175	15	0	0	0	0	2	135,175	15
	Al kamlin	594,492	237,796	40	267,521	45	89,173	15	0	0	0	0	2	89,173	15
	Al manaqil	814,049	325,619	40	366,322	45	122,107	15	0	0	0	0	2	122,107	15
	Al qurashi	493,737	197,494	40	222,181	45	74,060	15	0	0	0	0	2	74,060	15
	Janub aj jazirah	828,804	372,961	45	372,961	45	82,880	10	0	0	0	0	2	82,880	10
	Medani al kubra	629,236	251,694	40	283,156	45	94,385	15	0	0	0	0	2	94,385	15
	Sharg aj jazirah	693,129	346,564	50	242,595	35	69,312	10	34,656	5	0	0	2	103,968	15
	Um algura	329,250	131,700	40	148,162	45	32,925	10	16,462	5	0	0	2	49,387	15
	Total	5,283,870	2,224,301	42	2,308,429	44	700,021	13	51,119	1	0	0		751,140	14
Blue Nile	Al kurmuk	180,125	63,043	35	81,056	45	27,018	15	9,006	5	0	0	3	36,024	20
	Ar rusayris	248,903	99,561	40	124,451	50	24,890	10	0	0	0	0	2	24,890	10
	At tadamon - bn	126,246	50,498	40	37,873	30	25,249	20	12,624	10	0	0	3	37,873	30
	Baw	175,333	52,599	30	78,899	45	35,066	20	8,766	5	0	0	3	43,832	25
	Ed damazine	298,377	89,513	30	164,107	55	44,756	15	0	0	0	0	2	44,756	15
	Geisan	143,099	50,084	35	50,084	35	28,619	20	14,309	10	0	0	3	42,928	30
	Wad al mahi	101,200	35,420	35	55,660	55	10,120	10	0	0	0	0	2	10,120	10
	Total	1,273,283	440,721	35	592,133	47	195,721	15	44,707	4	0	0		240,428	19
Central Darfur	Azum	82,775	49,665	60	20,693	25	12,416	15	0	0	0	0	2	12,416	15
	Bendasi	114,051	91,240	80	22,810	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Gharb jabal marrah	245,672	147,403	60	49,134	20	36,850	15	12,283	5	0	0	3	49,133	20
	Mukjar	148,146	118,516	80	14,814	10	14,814	10	0	0	0	0	2	14,814	10
	Shamal jabal marrah	181,120	54,336	30	54,336	30	36,224	20	36,224	20	0	0	4	72,448	40
	Um dukhun	146,423	102,496	70	21,963	15	21,963	15	0	0	0	0	2	21,963	15
	Wadi salih	321,272	257,017	80	32,127	10	32,127	10	0	0	0	0	2	32,127	10
	Wasat jabal marrah	151,438	75,719	50	30,287	20	37,859	25	7,571	5	0	0	3	45,430	30
	Zalingi	301,268	210,887	70	60,253	20	30,126	10	0	0	0	0	2	30,126	10
	Total	1,692,165	1,107,282	65	306,421	18	222,383	13	56,080	3	0	0		278,463	16
East Darfur	Abu jabrah	89,297	58,043	65	17,859	20	13,394	15	0	0	0	0	2	13,394	15
	Abu karinka	162,823	81,411	50	73,270	45	8,141	5	0	0	0	0	2	8,141	5
	Ad duayn	141,089	63,490	45	63,490	45	14,108	10	0	0	0	0	2	14,108	10
	Adila	131,396	72,267	55	39,418	30	19,709	15	0	0	0	0	2	19,709	15
	Al firdous	102,755	41,102	40	41,102	40	20,551	20	0	0	0	0	3	20,551	20
	Assalaya	129,184	51,673	40	51,673	40	25,836	20	0	0	0	0	3	25,836	20
	Bahr al arab	179,220	80,649	45	71,688	40	26,883	15	0	0	0	0	2	26,883	15
	Shiaria	75,047	33,771	45	33,771	45	7,504	10	0	0	0	0	2	7,504	10
	Yassin	68,067	30,630	45	23,823	35	13,613	20	0	0	0	0	3	13,613	20
	Total	1,078,878	513,038	48	416,097	39	149,743	14	0	0	0	0		149,743	14

Projection update population table (October - December 2020) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1 #people	%	Phase 2 #people	%	Phase 3 #people	%	Phase 4 #people	%	Phase 5 #people	%	Area Phase	Phase 3+ #people	%
Gedaref	Al butanah	134,281	46,998	35	46,998	35	33,570	25	6,714	5	0	0	3	40,284	30
	Al fao	333,790	150,205	45	133,516	40	33,379	10	16,689	5	0	0	2	50,068	15
	Al fashaga	22,927	8,024	35	8,024	35	5,731	25	1,146	5	0	0	3	6,877	30
	Al galabat al gharbyah - kassab	173,520	69,408	40	78,084	45	17,352	10	8,676	5	0	0	2	26,028	15
	Al mafaza	114,916	40,220	35	51,712	45	17,237	15	5,745	5	0	0	3	22,982	20
	Al qureisha	145,964	58,385	40	43,789	30	36,491	25	7,298	5	0	0	3	43,789	30
	Ar rahad	256,331	76,899	30	89,715	35	76,899	30	12,816	5	0	0	3	89,715	35
	Basundah	90,200	31,569	35	36,080	40	18,040	20	4,510	5	0	0	3	22,550	25
	Galaa al nahal	124,853	43,698	35	56,183	45	18,727	15	6,242	5	0	0	3	24,969	20
	Galabat ash-shargiah	214,288	85,715	40	85,715	40	32,143	15	10,714	5	0	0	3	42,857	20
	Madeinat al gedaref	509,094	229,092	45	203,637	40	76,364	15	0	0	0	0	2	76,364	15
	Wasat al gedaref	210,976	94,939	45	84,390	40	31,646	15	0	0	0	0	2	31,646	15
	Total	2,331,140	935,157	40	917,847	39	397,582	17	80,554	3	0	0		478,136	20
Kassala	Halfa aj jadeedah	310,678	233,008	75	62,135	20	15,533	5	0	0	0	0	2	15,533	5
	Madeinat kassala	437,764	350,211	80	65,664	15	21,888	5	0	0	0	0	2	21,888	5
	Reifi aroma	150,686	37,671	25	82,877	55	22,602	15	7,534	5	0	0	3	30,136	20
	Reifi gharb kassala	116,397	34,919	30	64,018	55	17,459	15	0	0	0	0	2	17,459	15
	Reifi hamashkureib	374,355	56,153	15	168,459	45	131,024	35	18,717	5	0	0	3	149,741	40
	Reifi kassla	226,750	68,025	30	113,375	50	45,350	20	0	0	0	0	3	45,350	20
	Reifi khashm elgirba	145,084	50,779	35	65,287	45	29,016	20	0	0	0	0	3	29,016	20
	Reifi nahr atbara	200,767	80,306	40	100,383	50	20,076	10	0	0	0	0	2	20,076	10
	Reifi shamal ad delta	134,690	33,672	25	67,345	50	26,938	20	6,734	5	0	0	3	33,672	25
	Reifi telkok	403,228	80,645	20	221,775	55	100,807	25	0	0	0	0	3	100,807	25
	Reifi wad elhilaiw	124,177	43,461	35	62,088	50	18,626	15	0	0	0	0	2	18,626	15
	Total	2,624,576	1,068,855	41	1,073,411	41	449,324	17	32,987	1	0	0		482,311	18
Khartoum	Bahri	934,672	420,602	45	373,868	40	93,467	10	46,733	5	0	0	2	140,200	15
	Jebel awlia	1,529,463	688,258	45	611,785	40	152,946	10	76,473	5	0	0	2	229,419	15
	Karrari	1,189,583	594,791	50	416,354	35	118,958	10	59,479	5	0	0	2	178,437	15
	Khartoum	1,019,642	509,821	50	356,874	35	101,964	10	50,982	5	0	0	2	152,946	15
	Sharg an neel	1,359,523	679,761	50	475,833	35	135,952	10	67,976	5	0	0	2	203,928	15
	Um bada	1,614,434	726,495	45	645,773	40	161,443	10	80,721	5	0	0	2	242,164	15
	Um durman	849,702	339,880	40	382,365	45	84,970	10	42,485	5	0	0	2	127,455	15
	Total	8,497,019	3,959,611	47	3,262,855	38	849,702	10	424,851	5	0	0		1,274,553	15

Projection update population table (October - December 2020) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
North Darfur	Al fasher	565,065	113,013	20	310,785	55	84,759	15	56,506	10	0	0	3	141,265	25
	Al koma	235,397	70,619	30	82,388	35	58,849	25	23,539	10	0	0	3	82,388	35
	Al lait	127,420	31,855	25	70,081	55	19,113	15	6,371	5	0	0	3	25,484	20
	Al malha	91,700	13,755	15	55,020	60	18,340	20	4,585	5	0	0	3	22,925	25
	As serief	62,866	15,716	25	37,719	60	6,286	10	3,143	5	0	0	2	9,429	15
	At tawisha	104,748	15,712	15	62,848	60	20,949	20	5,237	5	0	0	3	26,186	25
	Dar as salam	122,054	48,821	40	61,027	50	6,102	5	6,102	5	0	0	2	12,204	10
	Kebkabiya	203,010	71,053	35	81,204	40	40,602	20	10,150	5	0	0	3	50,752	25
	Kelemando	71,576	14,315	20	42,945	60	7,157	10	7,157	10	0	0	3	14,314	20
	Kernoi	102,321	40,928	40	40,928	40	10,232	10	10,232	10	0	0	3	20,464	20
	Kutum	25,649	8,977	35	7,694	30	6,412	25	2,564	10	0	0	3	8,976	35
	Melit	164,875	49,462	30	82,437	50	16,487	10	16,487	10	0	0	3	32,974	20
	Saraf omra	159,330	71,698	45	71,698	45	7,966	5	7,966	5	0	0	2	15,932	10
	Tawila	140,630	21,094	15	84,378	60	28,126	20	7,031	5	0	0	3	35,157	25
	Um baru	116,362	23,272	20	63,999	55	17,454	15	11,636	10	0	0	3	29,090	25
	Um kadadah	133,495	33,373	25	66,747	50	20,024	15	13,349	10	0	0	3	33,373	25
	Total	2,426,498	643,668	27	1,221,904	50	368,863	15	192,062	8	0	0		560,925	23
North Kordofan	Ar rahad (1)	164,557	82,278	50	57,594	35	24,683	15	0	0	0	0	2	24,683	15
	Gebrat al sheikh	241,051	96,420	40	84,367	35	48,210	20	12,052	5	0	0	3	60,262	25
	Gharb bara	191,058	85,976	45	57,317	30	47,764	25	0	0	0	0	3	47,764	25
	Sheikan	563,925	225,570	40	197,373	35	112,785	20	28,196	5	0	0	3	140,981	25
	Soudari	283,022	99,057	35	113,208	40	56,604	20	14,151	5	0	0	3	70,755	25
	Um dam haj ahmed	136,581	54,632	40	47,803	35	27,316	20	6,829	5	0	0	3	34,145	25
	Um rawaba	360,600	180,300	50	126,209	35	54,090	15	0	0	0	0	2	54,090	15
	Total	1,940,794	824,235	42	683,876	35	371,454	19	61,229	3	0	0		432,683	22
Northern	Ad dabbah	205,130	112,821	55	71,795	35	20,513	10	0	0	0	0	2	20,513	10
	Al burgaig	122,141	73,284	60	36,642	30	12,214	10	0	0	0	0	2	12,214	10
	Al golid	111,463	55,731	50	33,438	30	22,292	20	0	0	0	0	3	22,292	20
	Delgo	58,911	26,509	45	20,618	35	11,782	20	0	0	0	0	3	11,782	20
	Dongola	212,083	116,645	55	84,833	40	10,604	5	0	0	0	0	2	10,604	5
	Halfa	44,845	24,664	55	17,938	40	2,242	5	0	0	0	0	2	2,242	5
	Merwoe	214,591	118,025	55	85,836	40	10,729	5	0	0	0	0	2	10,729	5
	Total	969,164	527,683	54	351,103	36	90,378	9	0	0	0	0		90,378	9
Red Sea	Agig	85,542	21,385	25	42,771	50	17,108	20	4,277	5	0	0	3	21,385	25
	Al ganab	127,842	44,744	35	51,136	40	25,568	20	6,392	5	0	0	3	31,960	25
	Dordieb	64,920	22,722	35	25,968	40	12,984	20	3,246	5	0	0	3	16,230	25
	Halaib	28,290	5,658	20	11,316	40	8,487	30	2,829	10	0	0	3	11,316	40
	Haya	317,593	127,037	40	127,037	40	47,638	15	15,879	5	0	0	3	63,517	20
	Jubayt elmaaadin	109,596	21,919	20	54,798	50	27,399	25	5,479	5	0	0	3	32,878	30
	Port sudan	312,209	171,714	55	109,273	35	31,220	10	0	0	0	0	2	31,220	10
	Sawakin	91,068	40,980	45	31,873	35	13,660	15	4,553	5	0	0	3	18,213	20
	Sinkat	191,787	67,125	35	86,304	45	28,768	15	9,589	5	0	0	3	38,357	20
	Tawkar	181,501	36,300	20	99,825	55	36,300	20	9,075	5	0	0	3	45,375	25
	Total	1,510,348	559,588	37	640,304	42	249,135	16	61,321	4	0	0		310,455	20

Projection update population table (October - December 2020) continued

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
River Nile	Abu hamad	178,742	116,182	65	44,685	25	17,874	10	0	0	0	0	2	17,874	10
	Ad damar	396,798	218,238	55	138,879	35	39,679	10	0	0	0	0	2	39,679	10
	Al matama	212,105	127,263	60	63,631	30	21,210	10	0	0	0	0	2	21,210	10
	Atbara	187,943	103,368	55	75,177	40	9,397	5	0	0	0	0	2	9,397	5
	Barbar	212,787	95,754	45	95,754	45	21,278	10	0	0	0	0	2	21,278	10
	Shendi	376,268	263,387	70	94,067	25	18,813	5	0	0	0	0	2	18,813	5
	Total	1,564,643	924,195	59	512,195	33	128,254	8	0	0	0	0		128,254	8
Sennar	Abu hujar	204,322	71,512	35	91,944	45	30,648	15	10,216	5	0	0	3	40,864	20
	Ad dali	110,574	49,758	45	38,700	35	16,586	15	5,528	5	0	0	3	22,114	20
	Ad dinder	300,474	150,237	50	90,142	30	45,071	15	15,023	5	0	0	3	60,094	20
	As suki	329,319	164,659	50	115,261	35	49,397	15	0	0	0	0	2	49,397	15
	Sennar	469,941	281,964	60	140,982	30	46,994	10	0	0	0	0	2	46,994	10
	Sharg sennar	360,569	198,312	55	108,170	30	54,085	15	0	0	0	0	2	54,085	15
	Sinja	241,581	84,553	35	108,711	45	36,237	15	12,079	5	0	0	3	48,316	20
	Total	2,016,780	1,000,998	50	693,914	34	279,020	14	42,848	2	0	0		321,868	16
South Darfur	Al radoum	155,019	62,007	40	69,758	45	23,252	15	0	0	0	0	2	23,252	15
	Al wihda	58,381	17,514	30	32,109	55	8,757	15	0	0	0	0	2	8,757	15
	As salam - sd	107,452	37,608	35	53,726	50	16,118	15	0	0	0	0	2	16,118	15
	As sunta	148,561	59,424	40	81,708	55	7,428	5	0	0	0	0	2	7,428	5
	Beliel	276,528	96,784	35	138,264	50	41,479	15	0	0	0	0	2	41,479	15
	Buram	167,424	66,969	40	92,083	55	8,371	5	0	0	0	0	2	8,371	5
	Damso	167,424	66,969	40	66,969	40	33,484	20	0	0	0	0	3	33,484	20
	Ed al fursan	246,157	98,462	40	123,078	50	24,615	10	0	0	0	0	2	24,615	10
	Gereida	169,548	59,341	35	84,774	50	25,432	15	0	0	0	0	2	25,432	15
	Kas	228,082	159,657	70	57,020	25	11,404	5	0	0	0	0	2	11,404	5
	Kateila	132,649	53,059	40	66,324	50	13,264	10	0	0	0	0	2	13,264	10
	Kubum	213,413	85,365	40	117,377	55	10,670	5	0	0	0	0	2	10,670	5
	Mershing	100,711	65,462	65	15,106	15	20,142	20	0	0	0	0	3	20,142	20
	Nitega	115,968	34,790	30	63,782	55	17,395	15	0	0	0	0	2	17,395	15
	Nyala janoub	364,790	273,592	75	72,958	20	18,239	5	0	0	0	0	2	18,239	5
	Nyala shimal	377,765	283,323	75	75,553	20	18,888	5	0	0	0	0	2	18,888	5
	Rehaid albirdi	227,360	68,208	30	125,048	55	34,104	15	0	0	0	0	2	34,104	15
	Sharg aj jabal	13,602	5,440	40	5,440	40	2,720	20	0	0	0	0	3	2,720	20
	Shattaya	53,487	16,046	30	32,092	60	5,348	10	0	0	0	0	2	5,348	10
	Tulus	304,898	228,673	75	60,979	20	15,244	5	0	0	0	0	2	15,244	5
	Um dafoug	72,946	32,825	45	32,825	45	7,294	10	0	0	0	0	2	7,294	10
	Total	3,702,165	1,871,528	51	1,466,980	40	363,656	10	0	0	0	0		363,656	10

State	Locality	Total population analysed	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		Area Phase	Phase 3+	
			#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%	#people	%		#people	%
South Kordofan	Abassiya	127,781	51,112	40	57,501	45	12,778	10	6,389	5	0	0	2	19,167	15
	Abu jubayhah	190,397	85,678	45	85,678	45	19,039	10	0	0	0	0	2	19,039	10
	Abu kershola	102,619	35,916	35	51,309	50	10,261	10	5,130	5	0	0	2	15,391	15
	Al buram	164,794	41,198	25	65,917	40	41,198	25	16,479	10	0	0	3	57,677	35
	Al leri	40,875	12,262	30	24,525	60	4,087	10	0	0	0	0	2	4,087	10
	Al quoz	121,861	36,558	30	67,023	55	12,186	10	6,093	5	0	0	2	18,279	15
	Ar rashad	65,913	26,365	40	32,956	50	6,591	10	0	0	0	0	2	6,591	10
	Ar reif ash shargi	63,601	22,260	35	31,800	50	6,360	10	3,180	5	0	0	2	9,540	15
	At tadamon - sk	82,124	28,743	35	41,062	50	12,318	15	0	0	0	0	2	12,318	15
	Delami	52,029	18,210	35	26,014	50	5,202	10	2,601	5	0	0	2	7,803	15
	Dilling	218,105	76,336	35	109,052	50	21,810	10	10,905	5	0	0	2	32,715	15
	Ghadeer	54,198	18,969	35	27,099	50	8,129	15	0	0	0	0	2	8,129	15
	Habila - sk	71,456	25,009	35	35,728	50	7,145	10	3,572	5	0	0	2	10,717	15
	Heiban	233,565	81,747	35	70,069	30	58,391	25	23,356	10	0	0	3	81,747	35
	Kadugli	149,161	52,206	35	67,122	45	22,374	15	7,458	5	0	0	3	29,832	20
	Talawdi	42,369	14,829	35	19,066	45	6,355	15	2,118	5	0	0	3	8,473	20
	Um durein	121,275	30,318	25	42,446	35	36,382	30	12,127	10	0	0	3	48,509	40
	Total	1,902,123	657,724	35	854,373	45	290,614	15	99,413	5	0	0		390,027	20
West Darfur	Ag geneina	626,726	438,708	70	125,345	20	62,672	10	0	0	0	0	2	62,672	10
	Beida	222,579	111,289	50	66,773	30	44,515	20	0	0	0	0	3	44,515	20
	Foro baranga	83,375	41,687	50	33,350	40	8,337	10	0	0	0	0	2	8,337	10
	Habila - wd	128,114	76,868	60	38,434	30	12,811	10	0	0	0	0	2	12,811	10
	Jebel moon	66,517	33,258	50	19,955	30	13,303	20	0	0	0	0	3	13,303	20
	Kereneik	472,762	378,209	80	47,276	10	47,276	10	0	0	0	0	2	47,276	10
	Kulbus	48,056	28,833	60	14,416	30	4,805	10	0	0	0	0	2	4,805	10
	Sirba	190,242	133,169	70	38,048	20	19,024	10	0	0	0	0	2	19,024	10
	Total	1,838,371	1,242,025	68	383,600	21	212,747	12	0	0	0	0		212,747	12
West Kordofan	Abu zabad	110,634	55,317	50	44,253	40	11,063	10	0	0	0	0	2	11,063	10
	Abyei	222,996	111,498	50	89,198	40	22,299	10	0	0	0	0	2	22,299	10
	Al dibab	79,008	51,355	65	23,702	30	3,950	5	0	0	0	0	2	3,950	5
	Al idia	141,490	99,043	70	35,372	25	7,074	5	0	0	0	0	2	7,074	5
	Al khiwai	90,218	45,109	50	36,087	40	9,021	10	0	0	0	0	2	9,021	10
	Al lagowa	98,172	68,720	70	19,634	20	9,817	10	0	0	0	0	2	9,817	10
	Al meiram	52,690	23,710	45	18,441	35	7,903	15	2,634	5	0	0	3	10,537	20
	An nuhud	265,207	185,644	70	66,301	25	13,260	5	0	0	0	0	2	13,260	5
	As salam - wk	112,527	61,889	55	39,384	35	11,252	10	0	0	0	0	2	11,252	10
	As sunut	140,395	98,276	70	28,079	20	14,039	10	0	0	0	0	2	14,039	10
	Babanusa	56,390	25,375	45	25,375	45	5,639	10	0	0	0	0	2	5,639	10
	Ghubaish	151,754	68,289	45	60,701	40	15,175	10	7,587	5	0	0	2	22,762	15
	Keilak	74,508	52,155	70	18,627	25	3,725	5	0	0	0	0	2	3,725	5
	Wad bandah	152,360	83,798	55	60,944	40	7,618	5	0	0	0	0	2	7,618	5
	Total	1,748,349	1,030,183	59	566,103	32	141,841	8	10,222	1	0	0		152,063	9
White Nile	Ad diwaim	437,433	174,973	40	196,844	45	43,743	10	21,871	5	0	0	2	65,614	
	Aj jabalain	349,077	104,723	30	157,084	45	69,815	20	17,453	5	0	0	3	87,268	25
	Al gitaina	362,709	145,083	40	163,219	45	36,270	10	18,135	5	0	0	2	54,405	15
	As salam / ar rawat	332,421	99,726	30	149,589	45	66,484	20	16,621	5	0	0	3	83,105	25
	Guli	384,058	153,623	40	172,826	45	38,405	10	19,202	5	0	0	2	57,607	15
	Rabak	359,941	143,976	40	161,973	45	35,994	10	17,997	5	0	0	2	53,991	15
	Tendalti	210,850	84,340	40	84,340	40	31,627	15	10,542	5	0	0	3	42,169	20
	Um rimta	175,921	70,368	40	70,368	40	17,592	10	17,592	10	0	0	3	35,184	20
	Total	2,612,410	976,814	37	1,156,246	44	339,933	13	139,417	5	0	0		479,350	18
Grand Total		45,012,576	20,507,618	46	17,407,801	39	5,800,373	13	1,296,814	3	0	0		7,097,817	16