**HUNGER WINDOW – TORs for PHOTO AND VIDEO ACTIVITY**

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| Date of implementation | January – February 2022 |
| Locations | Sudan: Red Sea state, North Darfur |
| Date of TOR | 15th January 2022 |
| Award | **Award:**  [SDN HF - Sudan Natural Disaster Response (flooding, famine & disease)](https://ams.savethechildren.net/awards/details/88159) (SOF: 99701009) |

**Save the Children’s Global Hunger Campaign:**

In 2022, millions of children are facing a hunger crisis. Hunger levels were already at record global highs before the COVID-19 pandemic hit. Despite progress in our lifetimes, conflict, climate change and COVID-19 are driving hunger around the world, pushing millions of children, and their families, to the verge of starvation.

We are working across the globe to support families with food, cash, and supplies so children don’t go hungry. We’re working with partners to help communities spot early warning signs and take necessary measures to prevent hunger. We’ve avoided famines before - and we can do it again.

[The Hunger Crisis | Save the Children International](https://www.savethechildren.net/hunger-crisis)

Save the Children is ramping up our work to protect children and communities against looming disaster. We are working around the clock to ensure children have access to nutritious food. We are providing livelihood support to families, so they can be better prepared for the shocks of COVID-19, conflict, and the climate crisis. We will expand primary and emergency health services, including nutrition services, and work to get children back to school as soon as possible.

**This will be used as part of Save the Children’s Global Campaign against hunger. Sudan is one of the priority countries of the campaign.**

**Hunger situation in Sudan:**

Food insecurity remains alarmingly high in Sudan with increased and protracted displacement, economic decline and inflation, floods, lean season and high food price hikes exacerbated by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. An increase in conflicts, linked to national politics, displacements, especially in the Darfur and Kordofan states combined with the deterioration of the economy, has led to higher than usual levels of acute food insecurity. In 2021, localities in North Darfur and the Red Sea state have seen below average rainfalls, leading to draughts and increased risk of hunger. These events are most also linked to the effects of the global climate change. (Most affected localities are Tawila in North Darfur, among others, and Tokar in Red Sea state).

Across Sudan, 9.8 million people are in need of humanitarian support to cover their daily food needs. This represents a 34 per cent increase compared to the needs at the beginning of 2021.

North Darfur is among the states with the highest prevalence of crisis level of food insecurity with 29 per cent of the population being affected at Crisis Level (IPC phase 3). Halaib and Jubayt El Maaadin localities in the Red Sea state are among five localities in Sudan, that are classified as Emergency level (IPC phase 4) food insecurity.

Soaring price increases of food and other commodities continue to compromise food security and push families into poverty and reliance on negative coping mechanisms. **In November 2021, the cost of the local food basket had increased by 222 percent compared to the same month in 2020**. The complete lifting of fuel subsidies and the free exchange policy pushed the production cost more than four times compared to the previous season. The prices of crops and foods are expected to maintain its increasing trends during the next year, putting even more people and children at risk of hunger.

**What is Save the Children doing in Sudan to support children and their families?**

Save the Children is running many interventions in Sudan, to support children and families at risk of hunger. Under Save the Children’s Humanitarian Fund, these are some sample activities:

1. **Cash & Voucher Assistance, Tawila, North Darfur:**

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for highly food-insecure populations, including conflict-displaced households in Tawila, North Darfur.

1. **Scale-up of IYCF activities in Tawila, North Darfur:** Increased infant and young child feeding activities in Tawila locality in North Darfur, with a focus on conflict-affected populations, including production of additional counselling materials and support to mother-to-mother groups.
2. **Nutrition activities including treatment and preventive services of acute malnutrition Red Sea state.** This includes regular screening and referral of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases for treatment, increased provision of treatment services of SAM and support towards the referral of cases with complications for inpatient care. There is also a focus on preventive services of Infant and Young Children Feeding with different modalities of intervention.
3. **Distribution of fast-maturing vegetable seeds,** that can grow with residual moisture of the flood recessional waters, and other key inputs / tools in Red Sea to reduce reliance on negative coping mechanisms by maintaining access to food and income through the end of the lean season.

**Guidance for the short Documentary**

**Purpose:**

Save the Children will use this short documentary to raise awareness through global campaigns about the hunger crisis in Sudan, it’s causes and effects with focus on Children.

**Film content:**

**The below guidance is a suggestion and can be discussed with the SCI focal person.**

The film should center on 2 families with children, the below scenarios are sample ideas and can be discussed / adapted to the reality:

Family 1) lives in an IDP camp in Tawila, North Darfur. The family has been displaced by conflict multiple times, again very recently by the fighting in 2021. Before the conflict, they were able to live from their jobs and /or land. Due to the displacement they cannot work on their land and did not find stable jobs. Now, they can hardly make ends meet. Without food aid, they would be at risk of starvation. The family has several children, who are also affected by the situation. To feed their children, they have to cut spending on other important things, such as education, clothing, medicines and transport. The family has benefitted from Save the Children’s nutrition interventions and / or cash-voucher interventions.

Family 2) Lives in Tokar, Red Sea state. Their fields have been affected by draughts as well as by sudden flooding, related to climate change. Both has been devastating for their crops. Without income, they lack resources to buy seeds for the next planting season. The family also has several children, and find it increasingly difficult to provide food for them. Their youngest had been identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition and received supplementary feeding in a Save the Children supported clinic. The parents also received a supply of fast maturing seeds for the next planting season.

**Film Style:**

Classical documentary film style with intriguing imagery. Seated interviews and landscapes should preferably be shot with a tripod. If using hand camera, ensure calm and directed movement. The sound has to be recorded in very high quality, using radio mics., a directed microphone etc. Ensure to record plenty of B-Roll footage as well as sound atmospheres.

**Editing:**

The story line has to be clear and understandable. The narration will be by the protagonists. Extra context information can be included through texts.

**SCI Support:**

SCI field teams and communication team will support in identifying the families as well as in drafting key information on the hunger situation in Sudan, that will be included via texts in the film.

**Important: Media production responsibilities beyond the film:**

* The Media production will take care of all necessary shooting permits
* The Media production will ensure that all consent forms are collected up to SC standard
* The Media production company will adhere to Child Safeguarding policies of Save the Children