



**Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations**

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# The Sudan

## Humanitarian Response Plan 2019



to assist

**1.4 million people**



FAO requires

**USD 21.7 million**



period

**January–December 2019**

Strengthening food security and agriculture will be crucial for the Sudan in 2019, as price surges threaten livelihoods and the most vulnerable households deplete their food stocks.

The Sudan is one of the world's largest protracted humanitarian crises: conflict, displacement, disease outbreaks, climatic shocks and a turbulent economy are disrupting livelihoods and exacerbating food insecurity.

### Objectives

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector to:

- Reduce acute food and livelihood insecurity of newly displaced people and those affected by crises and natural disasters.
- Restore and sustain the food, nutrition and livelihood security of vulnerable people in protracted displacement.
- Build the resilience of the food and livelihood insecure by reducing vulnerabilities to conflict and disaster risks.
- Strengthen the capacity of national partners to address food and livelihood insecurity and improve coordination in core functions in the Food Security Livelihood Sector.

### Activities



#### Increase agricultural production

farmer field schools | training in new technologies | fuel efficiency storage and processing | emergency agricultural inputs



#### Support animal health

vaccination and treatment | livestock feed | training | awareness raising on food chain threats | emergency livestock inputs



#### Strengthen natural resource management

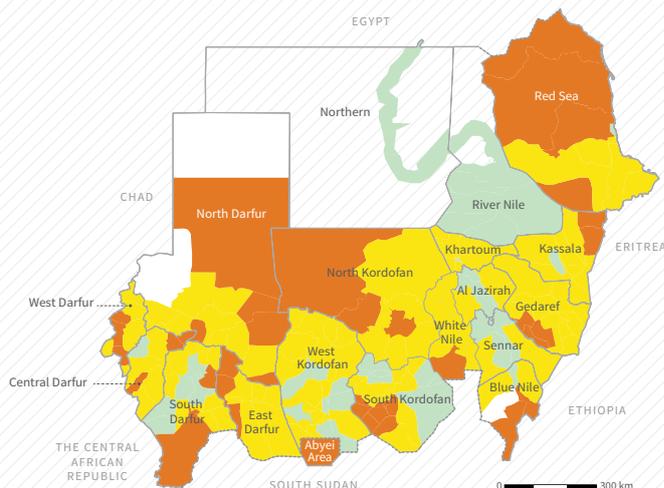
climate-smart water harvesting | nursery establishment and rehabilitation | early warning systems for environmental and natural hazards



#### Strengthen food security coordination

food security analysis | needs assessments | sector and inter-sector coordination

## Projected acute food insecurity situation (January–March 2019)



### IPC phase classification



Source: IPC, January 2019

## Situation analysis



**5.6 million** people severely food insecure



**1.9 million** IDPs, the majority of whom are in Darfur



Local cereal prices are expected to be **50–100%** above 2018 and **210–240%** above the five-year average

## Impact on food security

High levels of food insecurity across the Sudan are being driven in large part by a sharp devaluation of the local currency, inflation and increased food prices. This has led to a severe drop in the purchasing power of the most vulnerable, with households facing additional pressure following the removal of subsidies for various commodities and fuel shortages that affected the cost and frequency of transport, agricultural inputs, yields, and access to markets. In particular, returnees, refugees, IDPs and host communities saw a steep decline in their livelihood options and ability to purchase food from markets.

The shortage of hard currency also means the Government and private sector are unable to import agricultural inputs, medicine or commodities. Wheat flour shortages have been reported across the country, and prices of food and non-food items have increased by 40-60 percent since October 2018. The cost of transportation has soared by 80-90 percent from last year and the national inflation rate was 68.9 percent in November 2018, compared to 24.8 percent in November 2017. The November to March winter season is key for wheat production in the Sudan, and although preparations started earlier than normal farmers are raising concerns that the high cost of seeds, fertilizers, fuel, and the cash shortage are preventing normal planting. With the upcoming lean season in May, food security is likely to continue to deteriorate and assistance will be crucial for the most vulnerable.

Without sustained humanitarian food assistance, Crisis outcomes are expected throughout the projection period as economic turmoil and conflict continue, threatening food and income sources for thousands of vulnerable households.

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