Humanitarian needs in the Sudan in 2018 are driven by a combination of new and protracted displacement due to conflict, disruption of livelihoods, underlying poverty and vulnerability, natural hazards and high food prices.

Objectives

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

- Reduce acute food and livelihood security of newly displaced and crisis-hit populations.
- Restore and sustain the food and livelihood security of vulnerable people in protracted displacement.
- Build the resilience of the food and livelihood insecure by reducing vulnerabilities.
- Strengthen the capacity of national partners to address food and livelihood insecurity and improve coordination in Food Security and Livelihood Sector.

Activities

- **Increase food production**
  - input kits | farmer field schools | improved soil and water management | donkey carts | demonstration farms | fishing kits

- **Enhance livestock production**
  - vaccination and treatment | livestock feed | goat and poultry production kits | training | public awareness raising on zoonotic diseases

- **Strengthen natural resource management**
  - water harvesting | nursery establishment and rehabilitation | mapping livestock migratory routes | pasture production | fuel-efficient stoves

- **Strengthen food security information, analysis and coordination**
  - sector and inter-sector coordination | needs assessments | food security analysis | gender analysis | capacity building of national partners

In the Sudan, it is critical to invest in safeguarding and restoring livelihoods and building resilience, particularly among people living in protracted displacement and their host communities, who face high levels of food insecurity.
Situation analysis

4.8 million people severely food insecure

573,000 children under five suffer from severe acute malnutrition

2 million IDPs, some 2.1 million of whom reside in the Darfur region

386,243 people have returned to their places of origin

Impact on food security

Persistently, high levels of food and livelihoods insecurity in the Sudan are driven by conflict and resulting displacement compounded by poverty, under-development and vulnerability to natural disasters, including floods and drought. In particular, acute humanitarian needs remain across the Darfur region, Blue Nile and South Kordofan States and eastern Sudan.

Conflict and population displacement in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan have disrupted food production and resulted in the destruction of crops and livestock, erosion of household assets, loss of income and market disruptions. High levels of displacement are also placing severe pressure on host communities, who already face elevated levels of vulnerability and food insecurity. Almost one-third of the country’s food-insecure population resides in the Darfur region, where, despite unilateral ceasefires between the Government and most armed groups, conflict between pastoralists and settled farmers and inter-tribal tensions have led to repeated displacement.

While overall cereal production was expected to have been good at the end of 2017, food prices have remained high, underpinned by the depreciation of the local currency and high production costs. Smallholder farmers struggle to access quality seeds and animal traction, while displaced, returnee and host communities lack access to income-generating opportunities. Agriculture-based interventions are therefore critical in 2018 to raise food and livelihood security among Sudan’s most vulnerable populations. Fall armyworm has also been reported in Blue Nile State and threatens cereal production across the country unless properly monitored and managed.