



URGENT APPEAL

FAO's role in the 2014 Sudan Strategic Response Plan

URGENT FAO FUNDING NEEDS: USD 11.3 MILLION



≈ 2.8 million people

displaced in the Sudan, of which 2.3 million are located in Darfur



6.1 million people

in urgent need of humanitarian assistance



5.4 million people

targeted in 2014 by the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector



USD 995 million

needed under the Revised SRP for 2014



An estimated 3.3 million people are food insecure in Sudan today. With 80 percent of Sudan's rural population relying on agriculture for their food and income, the sector plays a critical role in helping families cope with and rebuild their livelihoods after crises. Variable rainfall patterns, recurrent outbreaks of conflict and related displacement, rising food prices and a bad harvest in 2013 have left the most vulnerable people struggling to access enough food. FAO is supporting efforts to increase short-term food production, while building the foundations of longer-term food security.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

As of January 2014, **about 3.3 million people in the Sudan face Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels of food insecurity**, mostly driven by the impacts of conflict, prolonged dry spells and floods. However, **estimate numbers for food insecure people is expected to reach 5 million** (Phases 2, 3 and 4) by June 2014 (FEWSNET).

Out of **2.8 million IDP's in the Sudan**, more than 2 million are in Darfur, 310 000 in South Kordofan, 200 000 in the Blue Nile State and about 80 000 IDPs and returnees are in Abyei. **IDPs comprise 80 percent of the food-insecure population.**

The overall food security situation in the country is expected to further deteriorate in 2014. **Food prices remain above the five-year average and are currently projected to increase in 2014.** This will negatively impact the food security situation of the most vulnerable populations, such as IDPs and the poor. In relatively secure rural areas, food was available to households from their own harvest until December 2013. In January 2014, poor households started exhausting their food stocks with rising dependence on market purchases.

Cereal prices are significantly above average and have continued to increase unreasonably across most markets in Sudan during the post-harvest period. The increases are due to the below-average 2013/2014 harvest, high production costs, and increased transportation and marketing costs resulting from the partial removal of the fuel subsidy in late 2013 and the near 30 percent devaluation of the currency in November 2013. Food prices have risen year-on-year by 83.8 percent for meat, 45.4 percent for sugar, 40.2 percent for vegetables, and 70.2 percent for transport (Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics - Dec 2013).

Cereal production in 2014 is expected to be significantly lower than the five-year average (about 40 percent less), owing to poor and erratic rainfall over much of the Sudan, flooding at a critical time, conflict, and high levels of food insecurity in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan at planting and/or harvesting time. At the same time, **the prices of domestic cereals (mainly sorghum and millet) rose steadily from May/June 2013 and by December prices had reached record levels in most markets.** The price of sorghum – the main staple – was more than 40 percent higher in December 2013 than in December 2012. FEWSNET expects that in parts of Darfur, Sorghum and Millet prices from April to July 2014 will be 151 and 130 percent above average, respectively.

Strategic Response Plan

Objectives

- 1 **Saving Lives:** Reduction of morbidity and mortality rates to below emergency thresholds and improvement of well-being.
- 2 **Protection:** Conflict affected and displaced persons are more effectively protected from violence and exploitation.
- 3 **Resilience:** The most vulnerable households, groups and communities are better able to mitigate risk and withstand shocks and stresses.
- 4 **Durable Solutions:** Progress towards durable solutions is achieved for IDPs and affected communities in targeted localities.

URGENT FAO FUNDING NEEDS: USD 11.3 MILLION

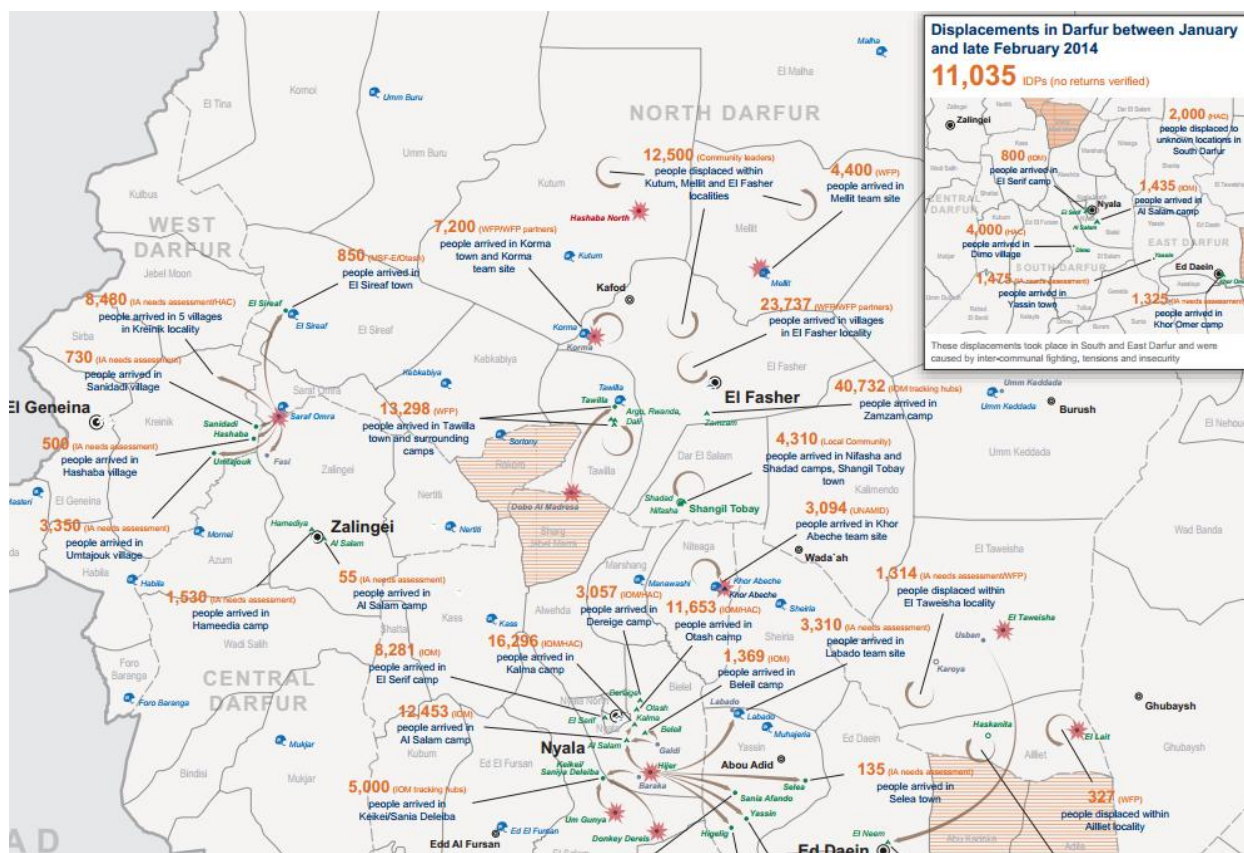


**PLANNED
BENEFICIARIES**
**2.1 MILLION
PEOPLE**

AREAS TARGETED
**DARFUR, SOUTH KORDOFAN, BLUE
NILE, RED SEA, KASSALA, NORTH
KORDOFAN AND WHITE NILE.**

FOCUS AREAS:
**CROPS, LIVESTOCK, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,
LIVELIHOOD DIVERSIFICATION, AND COORDINATION.**

Displacements in the Darfur region as of 25 May 2014 (OCHA)



PLANNED FAO RESPONSE

FAO is seeking an additional 11.3 million, against the USD 19 million to support 2.1 million people in the Sudan as part of Food Security and Livelihood Sector (FSLs) portion of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for 2014. With funds received to date FAO will reach a total of 200 550 households (more than a million people) with crop, vegetable and legume seed, hand tools, and the provision of vaccination, treatment and animal feed. Collectively the FSLs members aim to support a total of 5.4 million individuals in 2014.

The SRP works to build resilient livelihoods and focuses on four strategic objectives including life-saving interventions, protection from conflict and violence, ensuring that the most vulnerable are able to mitigate and withstand shocks and supporting long-term solutions for IDPs and returnees. The SRP places an emphasis on Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Red Sea, Kassala, North Kordofan and White Nile states. Key activities include:

- Protecting livestock assets through facilitating access to basic veterinary care, training, improving degraded pastures, rehabilitating livestock water points and promoting fodder preservation and production;
- Providing vital agricultural inputs and services and reducing post-harvest losses;
- Supporting reforestation and rehabilitation of the natural resource base;
- Providing training on improved crop and livestock production practices; and
- Providing fishing equipment and fishing services (training in capture, net-making, marketing, preservation, boat making and maintenance).

As co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihood Sector, FAO is focusing on improving food security and nutrition through local food-based agriculture interventions and providing opportunities for household income-generating activities through agriculture. The SRP ensures harmonization of standards to contribute to the development of appropriate programmes and projects, particularly in areas requiring more focus in the coming months and years.

CONTACTS:

Abdi Adan Jama | FAO Representative | Osman Digna Street, Khartoum East | Tel. +249 183795692 | Abdi.Jama@fao.org

Rosanne Marchesich | Deputy FAOR | Osman Digna Street, Khartoum East | Tel. +39 0657053803 | Rosanne.Marchesich@fao.org

Dominique Burgeon | Director, Emergency & Rehabilitation Division | Rome, Italy | Tel. +39 0657053803 | Dominique.Burgeon@fao.org