



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

The Sudan

Humanitarian Response
Plan 2022

Thirty percent of Sudanese are expected to need life-sustaining support in 2022, the highest number in the past decade.

A combination of shocks and stressors, including conflict, population displacement and economic decline, has resulted in alarmingly high levels of food insecurity. **With two-thirds of the population living in rural areas**, providing smallholder farmers with agricultural support is essential to the humanitarian response. **Just USD 10 can yield 1 tonne of sorghum and millet**, the country's main cereal crops, **covering the cereal needs for a family of five for over one year.**



TO ASSIST
2.12 million people



FAO REQUIRES
USD 51.3 million



JANUARY–DECEMBER
2022

What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve

USD 17

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With the vegetable production kit provided (240 g of vegetable seeds, one hoe and one rake), a family of 5 can produce an average 1 200 kg of 4 types of nutritious vegetables ready for consumption in 24–28 weeks, worth around USD 3 000 on the local market.

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**Enhance family
nutrition, incomes
and livelihoods**

USD 2

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Vaccinating one sheep or goat costs around USD 2, protecting a vital food asset that would cost about USD 100 to replace if the animal died.

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**Keep livestock healthy
and supplying milk to
families and children**

USD 115

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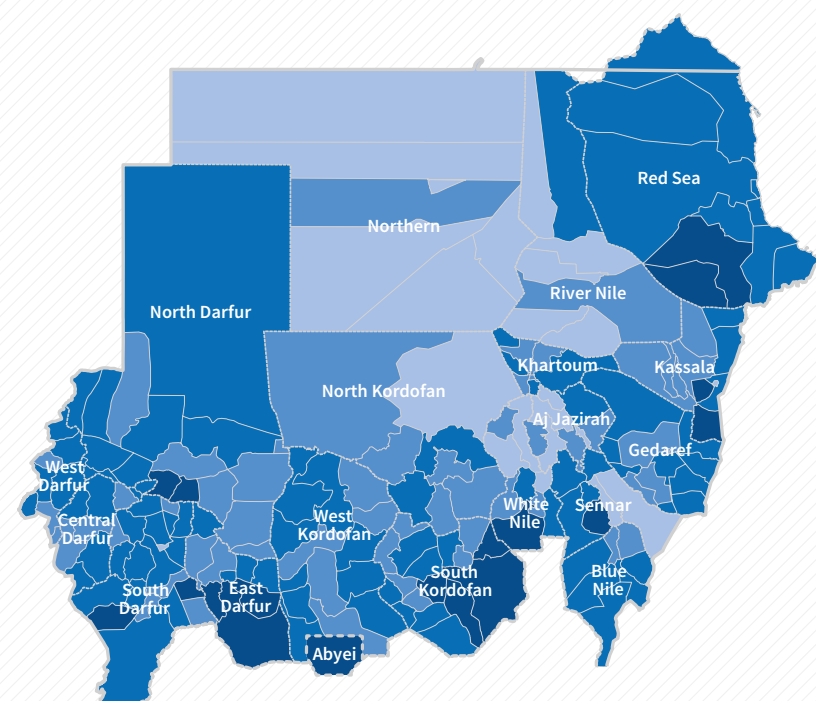
Through cash for work (USD 115/person for 10 days of work), one rehabilitated irrigation structure improves water access on 1 250 ha of agricultural land and allows the production of about 1 250 tonnes of cereals (sorghum and millet), enough to feed over 16 people a year.

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**Provide lifesaving cash to
a family during the lean
period, while repairing
small infrastructure to
improve food production
for the wider community**

Severity of humanitarian needs (2022)



Severity of needs



Source: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2021. *Humanitarian Needs Overview: Sudan – Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022*. [online]. Geneva, OCHA. [Cited 4 March 2022]. www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/sudan_2022_humanitarian_needs_overview.pdf

Final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

Food insecurity remains high in the Sudan as multiple shocks and stressors continue to threaten the availability of and access to nutritious food. An increase in localized conflicts, many politically motivated, has triggered population displacements, especially in Darfur and Kordofan states. Combined with the deterioration of the economy, this has led to higher than usual levels of acute food insecurity.

After some signs of improvement in the first months of 2021, the Sudan's renewed political uncertainty has caused a new and dangerous economic impasse. In particular, uncertainties about foreign economic support could further destabilize the local currency and increase already high food prices.

Further compromising the Sudan's food security is its dependence on wheat imports from the Black Sea region, which due to the ongoing war in Ukraine could be interrupted or suffer an increase in prices. Currently, local prices of wheat are at over USD 550/tonne – a 180 percent increase compared with the same period in 2021. The country would need to import about 2.05 million tonnes of wheat to cover its domestic consumption gap.

The Sudan is experiencing severely low production of key staple crops (sorghum, millet and wheat) due to unfavourable weather conditions, outbreaks of pests and diseases, shortages of inputs and challenges related to irrigation systems. The findings of the 2021/2022 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP) Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission indicate that national cereal production in 2021 is estimated to have been about 35 percent below the production obtained in the previous year and 30 percent below the five-year average.

Scaling-up investments in local food production, through support to agriculture-based interventions (crops, livestock, water), will save the lives and livelihoods of those that are most vulnerable.

Drivers of food insecurity



Key facts

Country population: **47.9 million**



10.9 million people in need of food security and livelihoods assistance



4.9 million displaced people (2.9 million internally displaced, 1.1 million refugees, 0.9 million returnees)



60–120% increase in staple food prices in 2021 compared with 2020 and near fivefold increase compared with five-year average








USD 24 out of 100 in food security assistance went to support rural livelihoods (2016–2020)


Coordination

As co-leads of the Sudan Food Security and Livelihoods Sector, FAO and WFP work closely with 68 local and international partners, in collaboration with government counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

FAO priorities

Priorities	Type of assistance provided/ contents of assistance package	Cost per beneficiary (USD)	Number of beneficiaries (people)	Total cost (USD)	Calendar of funding deadlines and implementation											
					Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Improve households' availability of and access to nutritious food	Crop production kit: 6 kg of millet, 5 kg of sorghum and 3 kg of cowpea seeds vegetable production kit: 100 g of okra, 50 g of cucumber, 50 g of watermelon, 40 g of tomato seeds, one hoe and one rake donkey ploughs (one per household), donkey carts and other types of intermediate technologies	13	950 000	12 373 600												
Protect and restore vulnerable households' livestock assets	3-5 milking goats (including one male) 150 kg of concentrate animal feed and 15 kg of mineral licks COVID-19 kits (face masks and sanitizer) awareness raising cash assistance (USD 93/ household to buy food for one month and/or USD 350/household to buy livestock and livestock inputs improved husbandry practices	24	550 000	12 900 000												
Sustain livelihoods through the rehabilitation of productive assets and by improving food and livestock production	Capacity building sessions for youth, men and women rehabilitation of <i>hafirs</i> , shallow wells, terraces and water harvesting devices in 50 locations across the country through cash for work (e.g. USD 115 per person for 10 days of work)	115	100 000	11 500 000												

— Funding required year round

 Month by which funding is required for the implementation of priorities

 Planned implementation timeframe for priority activities

Priorities	Type of assistance provided/ contents of assistance package	Cost per beneficiary (USD)	Number of beneficiaries (people)	Total cost (USD)	Calendar of funding deadlines and implementation											
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Support and enhance agricultural livelihoods, and strengthen resilience of vulnerable people	Livelihood cash transfer/voucher (USD 55/household)	11	300 000	3 300 000	\$											\$
	Livelihood kits specifically designed for people with special needs (including petty trade, tools for the maintenance of mobile phones etc.)	144	41 850	6 026 400	\$											\$
Improve access to food and enhance self-reliance of refugees and vulnerable host communities	11 kg of crop seed (millet and sorghum), up to 17 kg of legume seed (chickpea, cowpea, groundnut and pigeon pea), and assorted vegetable seed (including carrot, cucumber, eggplant, okra, pumpkin, tomato and watermelon), one donkey plough and one hand tool training	27	105 000	2 824 231				\$								
	Livestock supplies and services (vaccination, treatment, deworming, and provision of 150 kg of concentrate animal feed and 15 kg of mineral licks per household)	27	70 000	1 882 821	\$											\$
Support afforestation through tree plantation	Trees planted on 100 ha of land multipurpose trees and seedlings community training, with a special focus on women, on the utilization and production of fuel-efficient stoves	–	–	524 500				\$								

— Funding required year round

\$ Month by which funding is required
for the implementation of priorities

Planned implementation timeframe
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