



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Regional Economic Inclusion Working Group

Addressing Food Insecurity and Building Sustainable Livelihoods in Sudan

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Introduction

Situation in Sudan

- The conflict erupted in mid-April 2023 between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF).
- Other organized violence continues to be the main drivers of life-threatening food insecurity in Sudan.
- The most acutely food insecure populations are in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan and Khartoum states.
- Since fighting erupted, an estimated 6.3 million people have fled their homes, taking refuge inside and outside the country
- Children representing about half of the people displaced.
- Before the conflict, Sudan communities facing differing scales of vulnerabilities driven by soaring prices of staple crops, the combined effects of economic downturn, high inflation, climate-induced hazards, conflict, and high unemployment.



Cont. introduction

The FSL Sector lead agencies in Sudan conducted assessments to inform the decision under the prevailing conditions to support 19.3 Million in Need under HNRP 2024.

- ❖ [Conducted Sumer Season Assessment 2023](#)
- ❖ [Revised projection of IPC for October 2023 – February 2024](#) AND **Coming soon** the updated IPC Food Security Assessment in Sudan
- ❖ [Conducted Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission \(CFSAM\)](#)
- ❖ [Famine prevention Plan \(FPP\)](#)
- ❖ **Coming soon:** FAO's Data In Emergencies (DIEM) assessment in Sudan [FAO Data in Emergencies Hub](#) , [impact | FAO Data in Emergencies Hub](#)



The Sudan
Rapid assessment on the summer
season agricultural performance
November 2023

SPECIAL REPORT

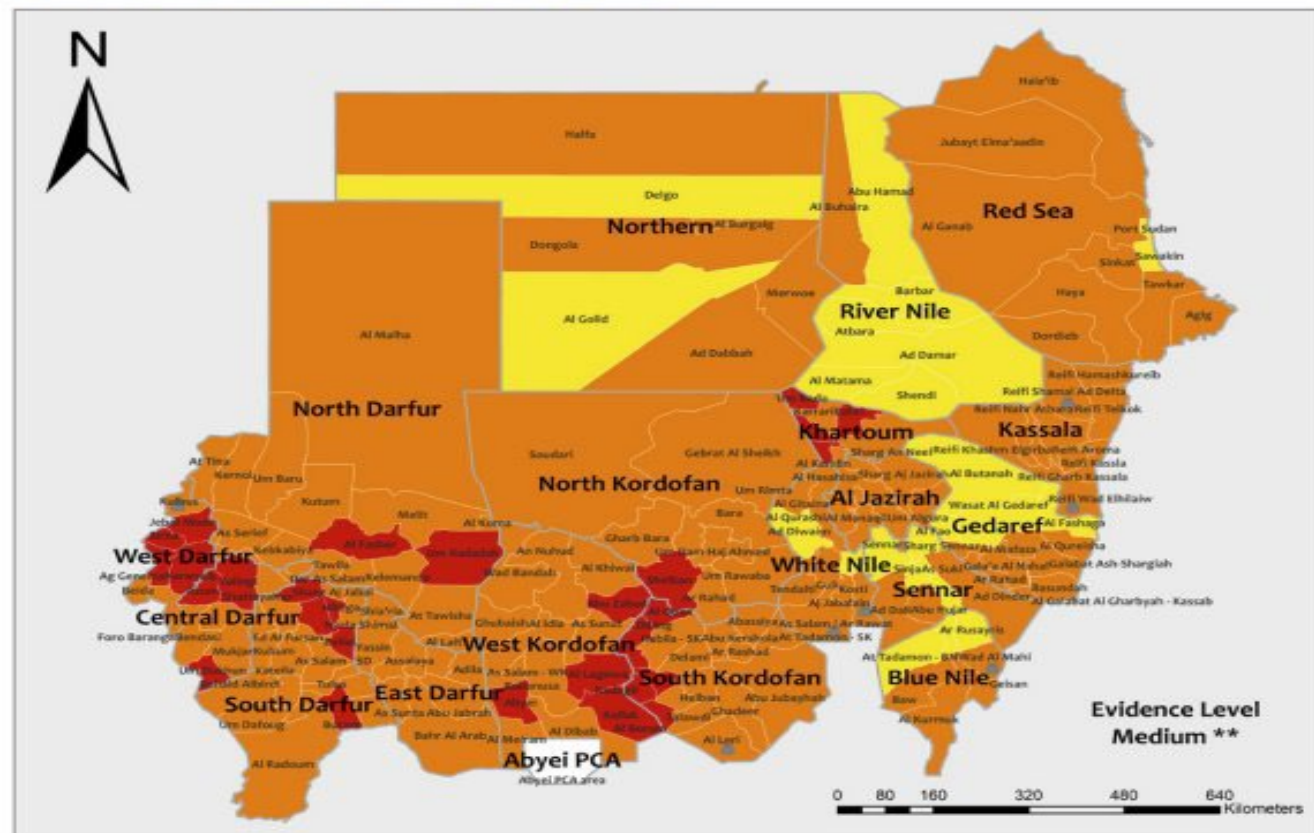
2023 FAO CROP AND FOOD SUPPLY
ASSESSMENT MISSION (CFSAM)
TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

19 March 2024



Revised projection for October 2023 – February 2024

Acute Food Insecurity Projection update: October 2023 – February 2024



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

■ 1 - Minimal	■ 4 - Emergency
■ 2 - Stressed	■ 5 - Famine
■ 3 - Crisis	 Areas not analysed

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PROJECTION UPDATE: OCTOBER 2023 - FEBRUARY 2024



17.7 M

37% of the population analysed

People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
Phase 4	4,898,000 People in Emergency
Phase 3	12,828,000 People in Crisis
Phase 2	17,983,000 People Stressed
Phase 1	12,481,000 People in food security

Area	IPC Phase 3+	Number of IPC Phase 4 Localities and Population
Greater Darfur	5.3 M (46%)	15 [1.7m. /15% of tot. pop./]
Greater Kordofan	2.7 M (38%)	10 [0.9m. /12% of tot. pop./]
Khartoum	3.9 M (55%)	4 [1.2m. /17% of tot. pop./]
Rest of Sudan	5.9 M (27%)	1.2m. /5% of total pop./



Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Situation in Sudan

Key driver of food insecurity in Sudan:

- **Escalating conflict and its associated massive displacements [with repeated rounds], causing economic, physiological, psychological, socio-cultural stresses on IDPs --- disrupted modes of livelihoods; disintegrated social organizations; dismantled social networks; fragmented communities .**
- **Performance of 2023 cropping season**
 - **FAO provided over 10,000 tons of emergency seeds to 1 million HHs;**
 - **2023 cropping season performance suffered from adverse impact of conflict and the associated high prices of agricultural inputs and soaring costs of production;**



SUDAN

2023 Emergency Seed distribution Campaign by FAO

05 November 2023, Gonofa, Sudan

**Hammad Mohamed, a farmer from
Gonofa village, Sennar State, stands in his
sorghum field anticipating a successful
harvest.**



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2023 SUDAN

Emergency Seed distribution Campaign by FAO

08 November 2023, Al Dali, Sudan

**Dar Alsalam Mohamed, a resilient farmer in
Al Dali & Al Mazmoum locality, Sennar
State.**

**Despite her advanced age, she cultivates 7
feddan to support her family of 11
members.**





CFSAM main findings

- **2023 national cereal production is 4.1 million tonnes, 46 percent below the previous year and 40 percent below of the 5 yrs. average;**
- **High sorghum production reduction recorded in Darfur states [80%] and Kordofan states [50%];**
- **Total estimated food need is estimated at 7.32 million tonnes in 2024; and**
- **Food import for 2024 (Jan. –Dec.) requirement estimated at 3.38 million tonnes [46%]**

2024 main agricultural season

- **For 2024 main agricultural season, FAO may not be able provide expected emergency seed distribution due to funding limitation;**
- **Lack of emergency agricultural inputs can surely result in successive harvest loss, causing catastrophic hunger crisis and livelihood collapse of epic proportions and massive scale building up on already detected signs of famine-like situations.**



FSL-FAO Priorities under the Famine Prevention Plan

- **FSL Cluster People in Need under HNRP 2024 – 19.3 Million**
- **FSL Cluster People target under HNRP 2024 – 11.4 Million**
- **FSL-FAO target under HNRP 2024 – 9.3 Million**
- **FSL Famine Prevention Target – 7.6 million**



Prioritized FSL-FAO Life-Saving Agri-Livelihoods activities under Famine Prevention Plan (FPP) include:

- Support critical emergency production of key local staple cereals (sorghum, millet) in planting season;
- Support provision of time-critical emergency livestock and fishery supplies and veterinary services;
- Critical support to vegetable production and households diet diversification;
- Provision of emergency livelihood and social protection support through cash and in-kind transfers.
- Build synergies around local household food production & direct food distribution and cash transfers.
- Provide essential life-sustaining agricultural livelihood support, including a broad range of agriculture and livelihood restoring and safeguarding support packages;
- Create sustainable and stable livelihood opportunities through schemes that promote the creation, building or rehabilitation of assets that improve long-term resilience and, thus, contribute to food security and nutrition.
- Supporting off-farm livelihood strategies including income generation and employment creation – temporal and permanent.



Recommendations

- ❑ ***Cessation of Conflict: High advocacy and influence for cessation of conflict to save lives and livelihoods --- Advocate aggressively for cessation of hostilities*** since ongoing conflict's devastating consequence is the primary cause of critical food insecurity and livelihood impoverishment;
- ❑ ***Provide time-critical emergency life-saving and life-sustaining agriculture and livelihoods support*** to most vulnerable farmers, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists, and fisher-folks;
- ❑ ***Mobilize adequate funding resources*** to implement activities planned in the FSL-FAO Response Plan --- ***FAO seeks USD\$104 million to assist 9 million people in 2024;***
- ❑ ***Negotiate, facilitate and create humanitarian access*** to ensure provision of FSL Sector+ support to the critically needy beneficiaries, [especially in hard-to-reach areas].



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THANK YOU

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