



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

The Sudan

Humanitarian Needs
and Response Plan 2024

With conflict raging since April 2023, the Sudan has rapidly become the world's largest internal displacement crisis. Humanitarian needs are immense and rising. One in two people require immediate assistance, and more than one in three are acutely food insecure. **Intense conflict and continued economic decline have constrained agricultural production**, limiting access to food nationwide. Restoring crop and livestock production – a livelihood for 2/3 of the population – is a top humanitarian priority.



TO ASSIST
9 million people



FAO REQUIRES
USD 104.1 million

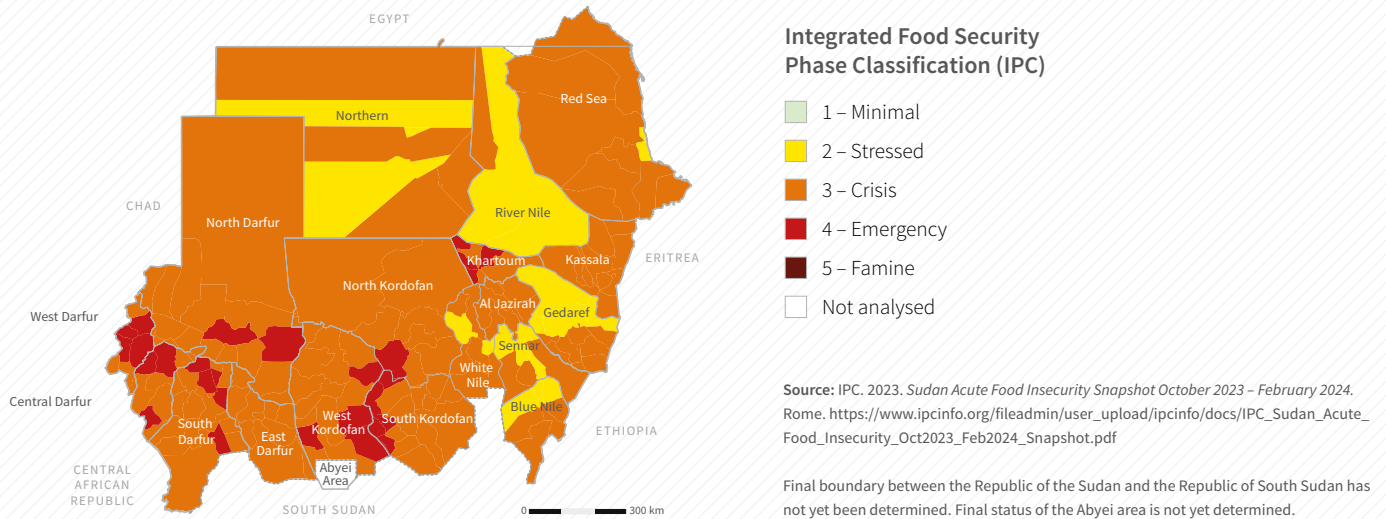


JANUARY–DECEMBER
2024

What investments in agriculture can achieve

- USD 18** = Vaccinating a cow protects a vital food asset that would cost USD 400 to replace. A healthy milking cow provides a family with around 5 litres of milk each day. =  **Keep productive animals alive and feeding families**
- USD 45** = With a seed support package, a family can cultivate a nutritious variety of food – including cereals and vegetables – for consumption and sale. =  **Support a family of 5 to produce enough staple food for the year, and nutritious vegetables in a short time**

Projected acute food insecurity situation (October 2023–February 2024)



Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

The Sudan recently recorded the highest number of acutely food insecure people ever seen during the harvest season. About 37 percent of the population is now experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity as a result of the ongoing conflict which began in mid-April 2023. Of these, about 4.9 million people are in Emergency – meaning they face extreme food shortages and excessively high levels of acute malnutrition and disease. People in areas most heavily affected by conflict and organized violence are worse off, constrained by movement restrictions and facing challenges in accessing lifesaving humanitarian assistance. The large-scale displacement of millions of people triggered by insecurity places further strain on already limited resources. Trade routes have been disrupted, hindering input supplies and contributing to rising prices, which have impacted families’ capacities to access food. The situation is compounded by climatic shocks and hazards and economic decline. Humanitarian response is urgently needed to restore agricultural livelihoods and enhance farmers’, herders’ and fishers’ abilities to produce food by improving their access to quality seeds, tools and services. For example, a fisheries production package provides a family with the means to immediately access nutritious, protein-rich food and earn an income.

Coordination

As co-leads of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster in the Sudan, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme work closely with 33 local and international partners, in collaboration with institutional counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

Drivers of food insecurity

- Conflict and insecurity
- Displacement
- Economic downturn
- Climatic shocks
- Lack of access to basic services

Key facts

Country population: **48.2 million**



17.7 million people facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) between October 2023 and February 2024



3.5 million children malnourished, of whom 700 000 suffer from severe acute malnutrition



1.4 million people seeking refuge in neighbouring countries



9.05 million internally displaced persons as of 31 December 2023, of which 6.1 million since 15 April 2023



USD 3 out of 100 in humanitarian assistance to food sectors went to support agriculture and livelihoods (2016–2022)

In 2023, FAO reached 5.09 million people with emergency agriculture support. More than 10 000 tonnes of certified crop seed were distributed to 1 million vulnerable farming families in 15 states across the country (only Central and West Darfur states were not reached due to insecurity).



FAO priorities

| Priority | Type of assistance to be provided/content of assistance package | Cost per household (USD) | Number of beneficiary households* | Total cost (USD) | Funds needed by | Planned implementation period |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Enable food production through the provision of time-critical emergency agricultural inputs | Crop seed packages (10 kg sorghum, 6 kg millet, 10 kg groundnut and 3 kg sesame), vegetable seed packages (100 g okra, 40 g tomato and 50 g watermelon) and associated extension service support | 45 | 1 200 000 | 54 000 000 | Mid-June | June–December |
| | Complementary tools, equipment and plant pest and disease protection support as needed, where possible | - | - | 1 200 000 | | |
| Protect and restore livestock-and fisheries-based livelihoods | Emergency livestock and fisheries supplies (e.g. feed, fishing gear, cold chain equipment, shelter) and restocking and destocking activities | 1 180 | 15 000 | 17 700 000 | Year-round | March–December |
| | Livestock vaccination, treatment, deworming and animal disease surveillance for the control of zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases | 25 | 800 000 | 20 000 000 | | |
| Improve access to food and other household needs through social protection | Cash assistance, environmentally sound technologies (e.g. fuel-efficient stoves) and support to income-generating activities (e.g. food processing) | 160 | 70 000 | 11 200 000 | | |

*Plans intend to support some households with more than one activity.

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