

SUDAN SUDAN Improve livelihood resilience and food security of Vulnerable households



World Vision Sudan supports children and their communities especially those living in camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in South Darfur and Blue Nile states to engage in sustainable agriculture production. We also provide support to these vulnerable populations to start income-generating activities to enable families increase their disposable income and reduce tensions and competition for limited resources.

WHY FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Sudan's climate is characterised by hot and dry climatic conditions. The farming systems are commonly classified into three major categories namely: irrigated, mechanised rain-fed, and traditional rain-fed systems. Livestock keeping is integrated within the three cropping systems, but is predominantly spread within the traditional rain-fed agriculture.

The rainy season lasts for about three months (July to September) in the North, and up to six months (June to November) in the South. The amount of rainfall increases towards the south while the central and the northern parts have extremely dry desert areas such as the Nubian Desert to the northeast and the Bayuda Desert to the east.

In Blue Nile, sorghum, millet and cowpeas are the staple foods during the months of November to March while the rest of the year households meet their food needs by purchasing from the markets. In South Darfur the staple foods are sorghum between the months of (October – March), millet (September – February) and milk (July-October) locally produced by farmers. Households buy sorghum from the market to meet their food needs between April and July.

KEY FACTS

- Estimated 3.5million people face stressed and acute food insecurity every year.
- Displacements remain to be the key driver of food insecurity.
- There is still a great need for emergency interventions to address the food needs of IDPs.
- Disrupted lives and livelihoods of displaced populations leading to loss of livelihood assets.
- Early recovery and livelihood support is required to enable vulnerable households to become food secure.



WHAT WE DO

- We equip farmers with improved agriculture techniques for increased food production.
- We support communities to establish micro-irrigation systems to decrease dependence on rain-fed agriculture.
- We empower farmers with skills in rainwater harvesting technologies to cope with increasing water scarcity and climate change.
- We support community environment conservation efforts by mobilising for planting of trees, clean up campaigns and empower women with skills in manufacturing and use of fuel-efficient stoves.
- We equip Community Animal Health Workers with skills in prevention and control of livestock epidemic diseases.
- We support rural farmers to save and access small loans through village savings and lending groups.
- We support seed multiplication and establishment of community seed banks by farmers to ensure access to quality seeds.

OUR STRATEGY

Through our strategy, we aim to improve the livelihood resilience and food security situation of vulnerable populations i.e. IDPs, vulnerable host communities and returnees. In particular, World Vision aims to:

- Improve access to lifesaving emergency food rations among most vulnerable populations especially IDPs.
- Increase agricultural production by smallholder farmers in settled communities.
- Improve economic status of poor households.
- Strengthen the capacity of community based disaster risk reduction mechanisms. to take their own action to completely eliminate Open Defecation.





KEY PARTNERS

Government of Sudan through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Agricultural Research Centres, United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation, and local NGO partners.

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