

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES



Operational Context

The economic challenges persist with high inflation rate and increasing costs of food. Fuel and bread shortages were also experienced during the reporting month.

The ongoing economic crisis continues to affect the living conditions of millions and is pushing more and more people into poverty. About 9.3 million people – nearly one quarter of the population – are in need of humanitarian assistance (across all sectors). 6.2 million people are food insecure.

Funding made available early in the year is critical to sustain the response in conflict-affected areas and help families hit by economic crisis, and to optimize the response ahead of the lean season in May and start of the rainy season in June.

WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 focuses on four interlinked strategic objectives guided by the SDGs:

1) Responding to new and protracted emergencies, ensuring that humanitarian programmes are strategically linked to development and peacebuilding; 2) Reducing malnutrition and its root causes; 3) Strengthening the resilience of food-insecure households and food systems; 4) Strengthening in-country systems and structures for the provision of humanitarian and development common services.



In Numbers

2.2 million people assisted in February 2020



US\$3.7 million cash-based transfers made in February 2020

US\$50.1 million six-month net funding requirements (April – September 2020)

Operational Updates

- At the request of donors and the Government, WFP coled the development of the joint UN-World Bank social protection framework with UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank. The framework was presented by the Government at the Friends of Sudan meeting in Stockholm on 18 February.
- WFP co-facilitated the national level Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Training of Trainers with the Federal Ministry of Health. 33 participants from all 18 states of Sudan were trained.
- WFP continued to support the displaced population affected by clashes in Geneina (West Darfur) that happened at the end of 2019. Over 48,000 IDPs received February ration of food and nutrition assistance, including some 13,000 children under five and PLW covered with emergency blanket supplementary feeding.
- 119,856 beneficiaries in 15 camps/locations of North Darfur and Kassala finalized digitization in SCOPE (WFP beneficiary information and transfer management platform) in February and are now receiving cash-based transfers in digital form.
- The joint Early Warning System technical working group was established in February 2020, co-led by FAO, WFP and the government's Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS), with the participation of other UN and government agencies.
- WFP Sudan has completed the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), demonstrating commitment along several dimensions to the pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment in its operations. The GTP is a comprehensive gender mainstreaming diploma/tool over a period of 12-18 months that supports and strengthens WFP Country Offices to deliver gender equality outcomes.
- To reduce carbon emissions through renewable energy initiatives, WFP is implementing a solar

Photo Caption: Women attending a session in Kassala State on the use of hermetic bags for improved storage ©WFP/Niema Abdelmageed

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WFP Country Strategy



Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)	
Total Requirements 2019-2023 (in USD)	Allocated Contributions 2019-2023 (in USD)
2.27 billion	529 m
2.27 billion 2020 Requirements (in USD)	529 m Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (April – September 2020)

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome #1: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises.

Focus area: Crisis Response in emergency situations and on increasing self-reliance.

Activities:

- Act.1 Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks
- Act.2 Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools.
- Act.3 Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G

Strategic Result 2: Ending Malnutrition

Strategic Outcome #2: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024.

Focus area: Root Causes of Malnutrition

Activities:

- Act.4 Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59
 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health
 institutions.
- Act. 5 Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions.

Strategic Result 3: Food Systems are Sustainable

Strategic Outcome #3: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024.

Focus area: Resilience Building of households, communities and national systems including food systems.

Activities:

- Act.6 Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.
- Act.7 Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions.

Strategic Result 4: Capacity Strengthening

Strategic Outcome #4: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering. Focus area: Enable humanitarian interventions in response to crisis.

Activities:

- Act.8 Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems.
- Act.9 Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance.

power installation project in 19 of its facilities. During February, solar installation was completed in WFP warehouses in Geneina (West Darfur) and el Fasher (North Darfur).

Monitoring

• The latest Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission for Sudan (CFSAM)'s report for the harvest year 2019/20 was published. Below-average cereal harvest is expected. The expected sorghum harvest is around 4 million tonnes, which is 26 percent lower than the level of the previous year and 19 percent less

than the five-year average. The decline in production is mainly due to contracted cereal plantings, compounded by lower yields resulting from unfavourable weather conditions and pest infestation. Constraints on the availability of, and accessibility to, agricultural inputs were also reported as a result of high inflation and increased costs.

Challenges

 Fuel shortages in February and raising costs for commercial transporters created challenges for the delivery of commodities in some locations. As mitigation measures, WFP maintains contingency fuel stocks and a strategic fleet. WFP has deployed the fleet across its operations to fill some of the gaps in commercial transportation. In addition, in 2018 WFP established a common platform for fuel management to support humanitarian actors affected by the shortages.

Donor Relations

• On 18 February, the 6th Friends of Sudan meeting was held in Stockholm, with discussions on planned economic reforms and ongoing peace process.

Building Resilience

- The roadshow component of the Social Behavioural Change Campaign kicked off in North Kordofan, targeting farmers to increase awareness towards saving grain losses during storage.
- To develop synergies between Productive Safety Net (PSN) and Post-Harvest Loss (PHL) projects, joint missions took place in Kassala and North Kordofan states in February. WFP staff, Cooperating Partners and line ministries met to discuss opportunities and challenges for further integrating PSN and PHL activities. Project sites were visited, and consultation sessions were held with targeted communities, who showed great interest and potential.
- Click here for the latest story on WFP PSN.

Donors

Canada, European Union (DEVCO and ECHO), Finland, France, Germany (BMZ and GFFO), Italy, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom (DFID), the United States (USAID), Private donors, SHF, UN-CERF, and UN Other Funds and Agencies.