



WFP Sudan Country Brief

February 2018

In Numbers

7,210mt of food assistance distributed

USD \$3.6 m cash based transfers made

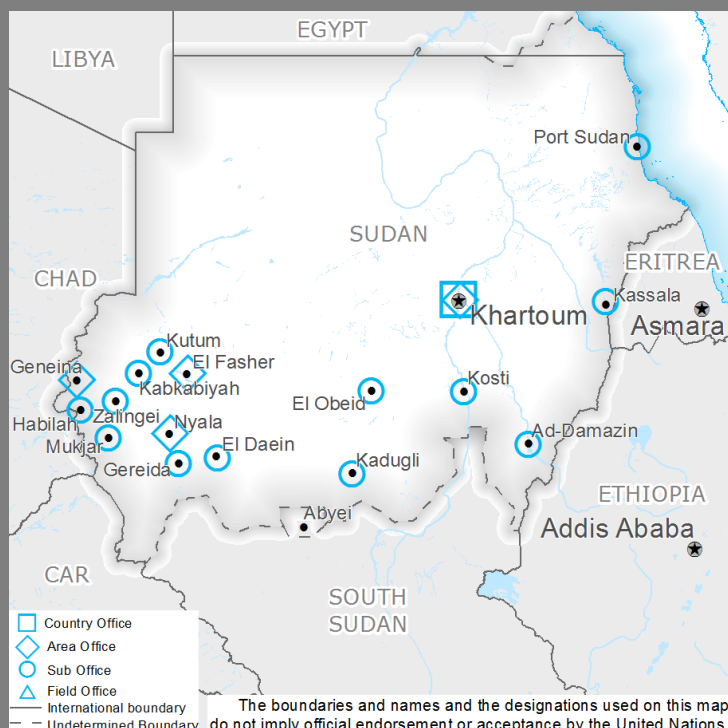
USD \$61.9 m six months (April-September 2018) net funding requirements

1.9 m people assisted
in February 2018

Operational Context

Food security in North Darfur and in parts of South Darfur, South Kordofan and White Nile is likely to remain in crises (ICP 3) until mid-2018. This is due to continuing restrictions on access to land, limited agricultural labour opportunities and continues low asset holdings. IDPs are particularly affected.

The continuation in the pipeline break and instability of the economy country-wide will negatively impact distribution of commodities, for the foreseeable future.



Population: 39.6 million

2016 Human Development Index:
167 out of 188

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: 2million
children between 6-9 years old

Operational Updates

- In February, WFP successfully introduced its cash transfer modality in the El Salam IDP Camp, North Darfur. More than 16,400 IDPs residing in the camp received their transfer via prepaid cards through ATMs located in the camp. Under the interim country strategic plan (ICSP) WFP assistance has transitioned from paper vouchers, used since 2011, and represents the first in a series of upcoming initiatives.
- A total of 6,510 new IDPs have been registered in South Kordofan, according to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC). HAC has requested WFP's support to these IDPs.
- Sporadic shortages of fuel, cooking gas and bread continue to exacerbate livelihoods in Sudan and often result in the incitement of demonstrations. The ongoing fuel shortage (benzine and diesel) is of particular concern given that continuous shortages could delay food prepositioning to rural areas that become inaccessible during the rainy season, including WFP Sudan's support to the WFP South Sudan emergency operation.
- On the 7th February, the President of Sudan, Omar Al Bashir, opened Al Shafi salt factory in Port Sudan which will contribute to the production of Iodised Salt and will prevent and reduce iodine deficiency in Sudan. WFP Country Director Matthew Hollingworth attended the opening, as WFP is supporting the universal salt iodisation under the EU-DEVCO food fortification project.
- Alongside key representatives from the Sudanese Federal Ministry of Health and key humanitarian and development agencies, WFP signed the Sudan One Health Plan. The plan aims to create a joint health sector plan, program, monitoring and evaluation and budget to ease coordination of nutrition and health programming in Sudan.

Main Photo Credit: Gabriela Vivacqua
Caption: Productive Safety Nets (PSN) in Sudan

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	Total Requirements (in USD)	Pipeline shortfall (in USD) *	Shortfall (%)
Strategic Outcome 1: Populations affected by disasters in target areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and after crises			
Strategic Response (SR) 1; Crisis response	60,629,331	15,963,593	26
Strategic Outcome 2: Food-insecure people affected by long-term conflict and/or displacement are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year			
SR 1; Crisis response	92,816,112	29,430,842	32
Strategic Outcome 3: Food-insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021			
SR 1; Root Causes	20,960,457	11,798,065	56
Strategic Outcome 4: Food-insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2021			
SR 4; Resilience Building	22,367,832	15,211,528	68
Strategic Outcome 5: The humanitarian community in the Sudan has access to the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service until satisfactory alternatives are available.			
SR 8; Crisis Response	12,565,768	8,343,927	66

* pipeline shortfall January – June 2018

WFP Country Activities

- SO 1** Populations impacted by disasters in targeted areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.
- SO 2** Food insecure people affected by protracted conflict and/or long-term displacement, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year.
- SO 3** Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021.
- SO 4** Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2021.
- SO 5** The humanitarian community in Sudan has access to the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service until satisfactory alternatives are available.
- SO 6** The humanitarian community in Sudan receives expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of supply chain and IT, throughout the year.

- WFP is in the process of drafting a provisional, DFID funded project (GBP 4.5 million), report based on 'General Good Assistance through cash and voucher transfer modalities for IDPs in Darfur to respond to life-saving activities.
- The Core Donor Working Group held on 01 February, included discussion on the five-year Country Strategic Plan, the Food Security Update and the funding outlook.

Challenges

- Sporadic shortages of fuel, cooking gas and bread continue to exacerbate livelihoods in Sudan and often result in the incitement of demonstrations.
- According to the latest Market Price Assessment, the price of cereals remains 150 percent higher than compared to February 2017.
- Due to operational delays with the procurement of food commodities, only cereals, were available for distribution in East Darfur, representing a total of 6 percent of the required food. In White Nile State, pulses and vegetable oil was not distributed during the month of February 2018.
- Due to security concerns in Kassala, 2/4 areas have been classified as no-go areas. This has affected WFP dispatches, affected 480 students in School Meals activities and 399 girls through Take Home Rations.

Inter-agency Missions

- Between 15-19 February, an inter-agency needs assessment mission was conducted in Geissan, Bau and Damazine localities in Blue Nile State, findings are currently being compiled by OCHA. The outcome report expects to highlight- food, health and nutrition needs as key areas of concern. This assessment was also supported by a separate WFP Rapid Food Security Assessment in Geissan and Kurmuk, scheduled for mid-March. FAO, UNICEF and the State Ministries of Agriculture will also take part in the assessment.
- Matthew Hollingworth, CD to WFP Sudan attended the food security, agriculture and nutrition forum, where he updated the forum on WFP's work in the agricultural sector, i.e. F2M, PHL, etc. He also stressed the importance of combined efforts in targeting not only agriculture, but also Food Access and Nutrition in order to achieve SDG 2: Zero Hunger.

Donors

Canada, CERF, Denmark, DEVCO, UK DFID, ECHO, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland and USAID.