



# WFP Sudan Country Brief

April 2018

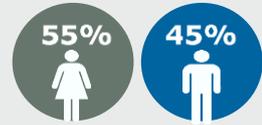
## In Numbers

**11,038 mt** food assistance distributed

**USD 184,770** cash-based transfers made

**USD 67.3 m** six months net funding requirements (May-October 2018)

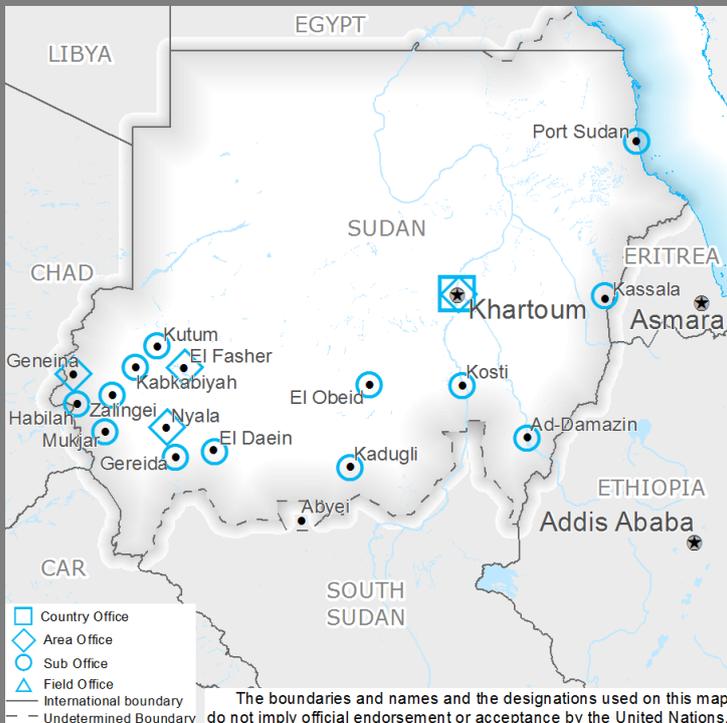
**1.7 m people assisted**  
in April 2018



## Operational Context

The food insecurity in North Darfur and in parts of South Darfur, South Kordofan and White Nile is likely to persist (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 3) until mid-2018. This is due to continuing restrictions on access to land, limited agricultural labour opportunities and low asset holdings. IDPs are particularly affected.

In addition, the supply chain break of commodities, fuel shortages and instability of the economy country-wide will negatively impact distribution of commodities, for the coming month.



## Operational Updates

- In April 2018, the Federal Ministry of Health endorsed micronutrient powders to be included in the list of essential drugs for children in Sudan. The micronutrient powders are tasteless, colourless, can be added to food after preparation and contain 15 micronutrients, which help improve the nutritional status of children, and pregnant and lactating women.
- The Ministry of Security and Social Development joined the Cash Working Core Group (CWCG), which includes social protection actors, UN agencies, NGOs and donors and is aimed at aligning efforts for social protection in the country. The decision to merge the existing Social Protection Working Group with the CWCG was taken to improve coordination between social protection actors in both humanitarian and development spheres, the Government and donors.
- WFP responded to a drought in North Darfur, assisting approximately 97,000 severely food insecure individuals across eight localities. WFP Sudan plans to provide half rations followed by Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities for the drought affected families.
- WFP Deputy Country Director of Operations, Adham Musallam, attended the opening of two new salt factories in Port Sudan. The factories will contribute to the production of Iodised Salt and aims to prevent and reduce iodine deficiency in Sudan. The Federal Ministry of Industry, WFP and World Health Organization (WHO) organised a joint mission to assess the quality and capacity of the salt factories.
- WFP Sudan attended an annual African Union Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme Partnership Platform (CAADP) meeting in Gabon, with a delegation from the Government of Sudan. WFP organised an event to highlight its engagement on the implementation of the CAADP Malabo business plan (2017-2021), and how it is aligning with the Sudanese government’s priorities.

Population: 39.6 million

2016 Human Development Index:  
**167 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: 2million children between 6-59 months

Main Photo

Credit: WFP/Albert Gonzalez Farran  
Caption: WFP Nutrition activity in Tawali

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WFP Country Strategy		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
<b>Sudan Interim Country Strategic Plan (July 2017-December 2018)</b>		
<b>589.9 m</b>	<b>248.3 m</b>	<b>67.3 m</b>

\*May-October 2018

## WFP Country Strategic Outcomes

- SO 1** Populations impacts 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.

## Donor Relations

- The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) desk officer in Bern visited East Darfur to observe WFP and UNHCR activities on the ground, during the last week of April 2018.
- On 18 April, a Core Donor Working Group meeting was held at WFP Sudan Office. The topics discussed included an update on Post-Harvest Losses, Food Security Update and Response Analysis, a presentation on the Road Rehabilitation Project, and the funding outlook.
- On 30 April, UNHCR-UNICEF-WFP had a joint briefing with Department for International Development (DFID), to discuss the possible DFID contribution to the refugee response. Negotiations are still ongoing.
- WFP Sudan faces funding constraints of USD 67.3 million against its requirements for the next six months of 2018, standing at USD 203.9 million. Most concerning is the critical status of nutrition interventions for which WFP urgently requires funding to cover the USD 14.5 million shortfall to provide super cereal plus and ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for the next 6 months.

The main outcomes of the CAADP included a call for harmonization of efforts and a need to strengthen the data collection capacities of participating countries.

- WFP Country Director and Representative Matthew Hollingworth and Head of the Country Director's Office and External Relations Anne-Laure Duval, travelled to WFP HQ in Rome for the Informal Consultation on the Concept Note for Sudan's Country Strategic Plan. The concept note was endorsed by the Board and the development of the full project document is well underway

## Monitoring

- Country-wide Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) report was finalized and circulated to all relevant audience and published [online](#). It shows a serious food security situation in several locations. The states of South Darfur and East Darfur exhibited the largest deterioration in food security. Among IDPs, the proportion of food insecure households increased from 52 percent in November 2016 to 58 percent in November 2017. Surveyed South Sudanese refugees exhibited alarmingly high levels of food insecurity: 72 percent of households were food insecure.

## Challenges

- The continued fuel crisis across the country is impacting WFP activities. In El Obeid, the fuel shortages have had a negative impact on WFP operations. As a result, WFP was only able to distribute 36% of the planned in-kind food assistance in Darfur. Similarly, in El Fasher, fuel shortages have strongly affected dispatches, affecting all WFP beneficiaries.
- A shift in the security situation in West and Central Darfur did not allow for conducting the Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM) market price survey for the fourth week in April, as movement was restricted as per security advisory.

## Donors

Canada, Denmark, European Union (DEVCO and ECHO), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom (DFID) and the United States (USAID) and UN-CERF.

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