



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

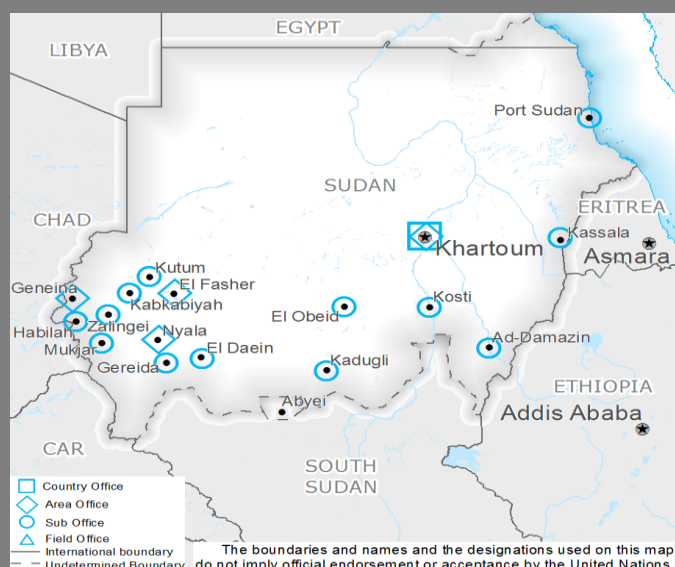
WFP Sudan Country Brief July 2018



Operational Context

The food insecurity in North and South Darfur, Blue and White Nile states (Integrated Food Security Phase (IPC) Classification 3) and, South Kordofan (IPC Classification 4) will likely persist until late 2018. This is due to limited agricultural labour and other livelihood opportunities, and low asset holdings. IDPs are among the most affected population.

WFP Sudan's 2017-2018 [Interim Country Strategy Plan](#) (ICSP) reflects how WFP is responding to new and existing challenges by adapting its portfolio to life-changing interventions while maintaining life-saving activities and a strong emergency-response capacity. WFP Sudan finalized its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) in June 2018, and will be implementing the activities in the ICSP until December 2018.



Population: **42 million**

2015 Human Development Index: **167 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **2 million between 6-59 months**

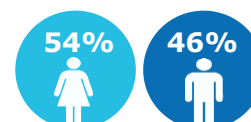
In Numbers

10,844 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 558,102 cash based transfers made

US\$ 36.5 m six months (August 2018 - January 2019) net funding requirements, representing 6% of total

1.1 m people assisted
in July 2018



Operational Updates

- The emergency in Jabel Marra, Darfur, is ongoing. WFP continues to provide general food assistance in Thur and Golo to 142,259 internally displaced people. WFP initiated Phase II of its Emergency Response across Jebel Marra, through Food Assistance for Assets activities and interventions to strengthen the local economy. Limited access by road and availability of food during the lean season (April to September) are affecting WFP response in the area.
- Due to prevailing insecurity conditions in Jebel Marra in July, WFP provided immediate emergency food assistance to approximately 879 newly displaced persons (IDPs) in Golo (7.12 mt of cereals) and 31,058 new IDPs in all South Darfur with (266 mt of cereal, pulses and oil).
- On 10 July, WFP co-chaired the Scaling-up Nutrition (SUN) Joint Annual Assessment Exercise in Sudan, which was attended by over 100 participants from the private sector, donors, civil society, academia and UN agencies. Inputs will be shared with SUN Global team.
- A National Workshop on "Safe Access to Energy for cooking and Lighting" was organized jointly by WFP, the UN Refugee Agency and the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development on 24 July. The event aimed at boosting the promotion of renewable energy technologies in Sudan. WFP advocated for an enabling environment for private sector engagement, capacity strengthening of public and private institutions, coordination among agencies and the development of a National Policy on Energy Security.
- The Sudanese Ministry of Health and WFP agreed to jointly implement the home fortification retail and free distribution platforms for Vitamino, a micronutrient supplement developed by WFP, in North Kordofan state. The pilot initiative will help determine best practices for a transition and handover strategy of the programme to the Government.

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Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Sudan

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2017-2018)

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Months (August 2018 – January 2019) Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
589.9 m	265.5 m	36.5 m

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.

School dropout rates are averaging 28 percent, with higher rates in children from women-headed households. The study also showed that the local market has sufficient supply of basic commodities to support the MPCA project. WFP is starting the implementation of its MPCA activities in July 2018.

- In July, WFP monitored 125 distributions and activity sites out of 205 planned sites. This represents a 61 percent achievement of the monitoring plan. Underachievement is largely explained by lack of security escorts in South and North Darfur, partially due to fuel shortages, as well as road inaccessibility due to rains in Blue Nile and South and West Kordofan states. In addition, delayed arrival of food further postponed monitoring in North and West Darfur.

Challenges

- The continued fuel crisis is negatively impacting WFP activities, delaying dispatches and distributions across the country. WFP's mitigating measures include importing fuel and prioritizing the delivery of food assistance to the hard-to-reach areas.
- Road inaccessibility, fuel shortages and subsequent delays in delivery of commodities caused a pipeline break in salt, oil and pulses, essential elements of the Sudanese diet. This is affecting WFP's timely response to refugees across the country. Food is currently being prepositioned in South and West Kordofan, and White Nile States before the rainy-season starts.

Donor Relations

- On 12 July, the Government of the United Kingdom, through DFID, confirmed an additional contribution of £2m to the multi-year funding agreement with WFP for Food Assistance for Assets activities in North Darfur, intended to fund an urgent response to the economic instability and harvest failure.

Donors

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

Monitoring

- The Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) baseline study report has been finalized. The study highlighted the need of assisting internally displaced populations in Kreinik camp. Findings include high levels of vulnerability to food insecurity with 89 percent of the households having food consumption scores in the poor and borderline categories.