



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP SUDAN Country Brief November 2018

In Numbers

14,335 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 1.3 m cash based transfers made

US\$ 20.3 m* six months (December 2018-May 2019) net funding requirements

2.1 m people assisted in November 2018



WFP SAYS NO to GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Operational Context

The food insecurity in North and South Darfur, Blue and White Nile states (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3 - Crisis) and South Kordofan (IPC 4 - Emergency) will likely persist until the end of 2018. This is due to low asset holdings and limited agricultural labour and other livelihood opportunities.

WFP Sudan's 2017 [Interim Country Strategy Plan \(ICSP\)](#) presents how WFP is responding to new and existing challenges by adapting its portfolio to life-changing interventions while maintaining the life-saving component.

In January 2019, WFP will move to its five-year Country Strategic Plan ([CSP](#)), focused 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 system; 4) Strengthening systems and structures for the provision of humanitarian and development common services in the country.



Population: **42 million**

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

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

Operational Updates

- On 28 November the WFP Executive Board approved the [Sudan Country Strategic Plan \(CSP\) \(2019-2023\)](#), focused on four interlinked strategic objectives and aimed at responding to Sudan's humanitarian and development needs. You can learn more about the WFP Sudan CSP [here](#).
- From 12-14 November, WFP Sudan's Country Director led an exploratory mission to Damazine and Kurmuk in Blue Nile state. The area has not been fully open for humanitarian access since 2011. WFP travelled with officials from USAID in Khartoum and the Division Chief of the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance / Food for Peace from Washington DC. The mission visited school feeding activities in Damazine and explored possible future implementation sites in Kurmuk. The delegation attended meetings with local authorities with the objective of improving humanitarian access in the area. Key findings the need to expand the nutrition programme and continue the negotiations for humanitarian access.
- Tribal clashes in Ethiopian border towns have caused the displacement of 392 individuals into Gedaref state. The Ethiopian families requested protection as refugees from the Sudanese government. WFP provided emergency assistance with a 15-day half-ration and will integrate them into the beneficiary list once they are settled.

Challenges

- Distributions for cash-based transfer activities were delayed across all Darfur states due to lack of cash liquidity. The shortage can be attributed to restrictions coming from the Central Bank of Sudan (CBS). The bank did not provide enough currency to local branches, which is significantly delaying distributions. As a short-term mitigating measure, WFP made an agreement with the CBS to transfer cash to Darfur contracted banks, which prevented any further delay to November distributions. Negotiations with the CBS and other financial partners to find a long-term solution are on-going, while the cash shortage persist.

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Monitoring

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2017-2018)		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
590.8 m	304.6 m	20.3 m*

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)		
Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
2.27 Billion	91 m	N/A

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.

* This includes the net funding requirements for both projects.

- Through Outcome Monitoring, WFP Sudan collects information on the food security conditions and progress on the livelihood development of WFP beneficiaries twice a year. The May 2018 monitoring mission collected information on the main food security and livelihoods corporate and country programme indicators.
- The results showed that food security in the Darfur states is declining, meanwhile it is slightly improving in the Eastern Sudan states. Both behaviours can be attributed to the ongoing economic crisis that have specially hit Darfur and the better livelihoods opportunities that the Eastern Sudan states enjoy as opposed to those in Darfur. The surveys also showed that indicators on nutrition are performing well throughout the country.
- Data collection for the November 2018 Outcome Monitoring, will be finalized in December 2018 and results will be presented in January 2019.

Donor Relations

- From 5-7 November, WFP accompanied a high-level Swedish mission to South Kordofan. The delegation included the Ambassador of Sweden to Sudan and officers from the embassy in Khartoum. The mission visited a nutrition centre and general food distribution sites in Kadugli to observe the integration of gender empowerment and resilience in WFP activities. In addition, the delegation explored the Humanitarian, Development and Peace aspects of WFP work in the area. Key findings from the mission highlighted the need for a participatory approach to programmes-design in the area and focus on capacity- building for women.
- From 25-27 November, WFP accompanied a Swiss delegation that included the Head of Africa Division, the Desk Officer for Sudan and Southern Africa from Bern and a humanitarian officer from the embassy in Khartoum. The mission visited and spoke to beneficiaries of cash-based transfers, school feeding and Food Assistance for Assets in Geneina and Kerenik localities. Key findings from the mission include the need for multi-year funding and the interest of donors and local authorities to expand of multipurpose cash and resilience activities.
- In November, the European Union confirmed a contribution of EUR 6 million for cash and nutrition activities and a contribution of EUR 2,5 million to UNHAS for the provision of air services. In addition, Norway confirmed a contribution of USD 1.2 million to be integrated to WFP's five-year plan in Sudan.

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.