



## WFP Sudan Country Brief March 2019

## In Numbers

**2.1 m people assisted**  
in March 2019



**13,628 mt** of food assistance distributed

**US\$ 3,375,877** cash-based transfers made

**US\$ 65.9 m** six months (April-September 2019) net funding requirements

## Operational Context

In January 2019, WFP started the implementation of its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP), focused on four interlinked strategic objectives guided by the Sustainable Development Goals:

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 systems and structures for the provision of humanitarian and development common services in the country.

There are 5.67 million food-insecure people in Sudan (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 3 – Crisis and 4 - Emergency). Food insecurity will likely persist during the first half of 2019. This is due to the persistent economic challenges, low asset holdings and limited livelihood opportunities across the country.



Population: **42 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **167 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

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

## Operational Updates

Following the success of the first hybrid multipurpose cash distribution to refugees in February, the second cash distribution cycle was undertaken in late March in East Darfur.

In line with the global data-sharing agreement between WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), SCOPE (a cloud-based digital beneficiary registration system) verification continues to be rolled out in the two targeted refugee camps, Al Nimir and Al Fardose in East Darfur. The aim is to ensure that households that are present in the camps are registered in SCOPE.

South Sudanese refugees in East Darfur camps continued to receive Hybrid-Multipurpose cash assistance of USD 17 per person per/month, complementing the provision of monthly cereal rations.

Through the School Feeding Programme, WFP is in the process of transitioning from take-home ration (THR) support to voucher-based assistance for girl students. The new modality will also allow WFP to shift towards a more nutrition-sensitive school feeding programme, in line with the commitments under the CSP (2019-2023), by providing families with more choice for food related items to diversify their dietary intake. Education objectives (enrolment, attendance, retention) of the programme remain the same. A pilot intervention is underway in Tokar, in the Red Sea State. In the meanwhile, WFP Sudan is conducting school list verifications, planning SCOPE registration, enlisting and negotiating with retailers, and coordinating with both the Federal and Local Ministries of Education.

The Sudan Annual Country Report for 2018 has been published online. The report highlights the programmatic shift towards a hybrid approach to emergency assistance and an increased focus on resilience programmes. Other key achievements were the roll-out of the largest solar power installation project in support WFP's warehouses globally, and the implementation of largescale engineering projects like the El-Obied logistics hub, which will have a 55,000 mt storage capacity. Look at the report [here](#).

**Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)**

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)
<b>2.27 b</b>	<b>205 m</b>
2019 Requirements (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (April - September 2019)
<b>395 m</b>	<b>65.9 m</b>

**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.

**Monitoring**

[The November 2018 Food Security Monitoring System \(FSMS\) report](#) that covers the second half of the year has been published. The change in government counterparts led to a

delayed publication of the report. Results highlight that food security worsened for internally displaced persons (IDP), in both Darfur and Central, Eastern, and Three Areas (CETA) since November 2017, given the onset of the economic crisis. The number of food-insecure IDP households has increased by 10 percent to 65 percent overall. The food security trend was mixed for refugees. Food insecurity was stable but at high levels with 50 percent of the refugees recorded as food insecure. The price of the local food basket at least doubled in most of the states, leading to decreasing purchasing power for both IDP and refugee groups.

**Challenges**

People assisted in South and East Darfur received a reduced food basket due to a shortfall of salt. The continuing cash shortages temporarily halted Cash-Based Transfers in some camps in North Darfur. In the meanwhile, discussions on possible solutions continue with relevant stakeholders.

**Donor Relations**

On 21 March, the Department for International Development (DFID) confirmed a top-up contribution of GBP 3 million to the current Multi-Year agreement for cash assistance and United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations.

On 14 March, a Core Donor Working Group meeting was held at WFP Sudan office. Topics discussed included an update on the economic crisis, initial Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) findings, as well as an update on UNHAS and the resourcing situation.

**Building Resilience**

The Hermetic Storage Social and Behaviour Change Communication Campaign was completed in Gedarif and Kassala at the end of March. WFP successfully reached 50 villages across the localities, with attendance at each show ranging between 200 and 1000 participants. The roadshow promoted the use of hermetic bags which reduce losses to almost zero, in conjunction with a radio campaign to encourage smallholder farmers to invest in bags.

Different channels for the distribution of hermetic bags were identified, with initial collaborations established to supply farmers with hermetic bags. Among them are the State Microfinance Institution of Kassala, the State Ministry of Agriculture in Kassala and Gedarif, and the Agricultural Bank of Sudan.

**Donors**

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