



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP Sudan Country Brief April 2019

In Numbers

1,5 m people assisted in April 2019



10,576 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 3,916,328 cash-based transfers made

US\$ 72.3 m six months (May-October 2019) net funding requirements

Operational Context

In January 2019, WFP started the implementation of its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2019-2023), focused on four interlinked strategic objectives guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (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.

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

- Since the beginning of April, a steady number of refugees from Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan have been arriving in the southern part of South Darfur. The new arrivals are mainly women and children, who received an emergency response package upon their arrival in the country, including nutrition products. WFP Sudan is planning visits to the area to assess the situation including nutrition and food security.
- The Federal Ministry of Health approved WFP's introduction of a special nutritious product that helps prevent malnutrition among children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The special product is composed of micronutrient and essential fatty acids particularly required in emergency settings, where basic nutritional intake is scarce. This product will be provided along with general food assistance as a blanket feeding programme for vulnerable groups.
- The WFP Sudan School Feeding Fortification Programme was rolled out as a pilot phase in 87 schools across two localities located in North Darfur state in April. A visit that included orientation meetings with stake-holders and technical discussions with the Ministries of Education and Health was conducted in El Fasher.
- WFP intends to introduce imported fortified school snacks for the supported schools in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. Efforts are underway to identify domestic manufacturers to likely produce locally fortified snacks for WFP School Feeding Programme.

Monitoring

- The Country Food Security Assessment (CFSA), conducted from November 2018 to February 2019, has been finalized. The survey aimed to re-evaluate the food security situation of the population, assess risk factors that contribute to food insecurity and highlight vulnerable geographical areas and groups. The preliminary results disclosed that despite a good harvest, high level of food insecurity persists in Sudan due to economic vulnerability, and food insecurity is expected to remain high at least until September, the end of the lean season.

Contact info: Anne-Laure Duval (annelaureduval@wfp.org)
Country Director: Matthew Hollingworth
Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Sudan

Photo Caption: Young women and their babies in a nutrition centre in South Darfur. WFP/Muhammad Salah

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)
2.27 billion	252.1 m
2019 Requirements (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (May-October 2019)
400.9 m	72.3 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.

- Sudan is still facing high inflation rates and economic distress which led to demonstrations taking place in 29 localities. In Kassala two incidents of looting silos and hermetic bags at the distribution site were reported. WFP has reported the incident to the police and will continue with the planned roll out of the Post-Harvest Losses (PHL) programme, with extra security measures to be taken.
- Early this year, the youth movement from Zamzam internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in North Darfur refused to be registered under SCOPE, WFP's cloud-based digital beneficiary identity and benefit management system. Since then, WFP was not able to continue General Food Distribution (GFD) in the camp, although nutrition and school feeding programmes continued to be implemented. In April, a demonstration of 150 people took place in front of the WFP office demanding the resumption of the programme. WFP's Deputy Country Director met with the governor and the community to find suitable solutions on food distribution to displaced people in Zamzam camp and on starting FFA activities in three new camps.

Funding and Pipeline update

- WFP Sudan is currently facing severe funding shortages for the Cash-based Transfer (CBT) component of its CSP. The current CBT shortfall is approximately USD 35 million until the end of the year. To mitigate the funding gap, WFP sought to carefully reassess new and existing vulnerable populations based on economic conditions and to adjust its transfer modalities, switching from CBT to a hybrid approach (in-kind food and cash). This includes all Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities which were initially planned to be implemented through CBT.
- Over April, there were confirmed contributions from Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, and France to support various WFP activities under the SDGs (access to food, ending malnutrition, food system is sustainable).

Building Resilience

- A market study was carried out in White Nile State in preparation for the implementation of Track 2 (Private Sector involvement) of the PHL programme. Initial findings showed a general willingness to use hermetic bags by both small and big farmers. The mission team met all potential stakeholders of the project including the Agricultural Bank of Sudan to discuss the possibility of including micro-finance as part of the project.

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