



World Food Programme

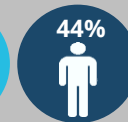
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



WFP Sudan Country Brief August 2019

In Numbers

1.35 m people assisted
in August 2019



9,270 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 3,795,648 cash-based transfers made

US\$ 38.2 m six months (October 2019 - March 2020) net funding requirements

Operational Context

The recent change in government was triggered by the shortages of essential goods such as fuel and bread, a share depreciation of the Sudanese Pound and the consequent cash liquidity crisis. Following the establishment of the new Transitional Government in August the security situation across Sudan has been stable with no impact to WFP operation, the concern lies in the growing number in need of humanitarian assistance, now officially 8.5 million across Sudan. Additionally, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report released in August 2019 identified 6.3 million people are now food insecure (IPC 3 and 4 categories) – which accounts for 14% of the population and has almost doubled since the onset of the economic crisis in November 2017 (3.8 million).

In January 2019, WFP started the implementation of 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 systems; 4) Strengthening in-country systems and structures for the provision of humanitarian and development common. WFP aim is to reach 4.4 million people in 2019 through a mix of food, cash and voucher assistance.



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

- During the month of August WFP has assisted 1.35 million people, 31 percent less than in July. This is due to the suspension of school feeding activities following the closure of all schools across Sudan.
- The federal Ministry of Health and WFP have signed an agreement whereby WFP will procure Ready-to-Supplementary Food (RUSF) and Vitamino Micronutrient Powders on behalf of the Ministry of Health.
- An agreement was signed between WFP and the Ministry of Education (MoE) to enable the transition towards a nationally owned and funded school feeding programme. The primary goals are to strengthen nutrition-sensitive approaches to school meals and enhance access to primary school education through integration into the Education Sector Strategy and National Nutrition Strategic Plans. More specifically, MoE and WFP will work together to craft and strengthen national policies, strategies, legislative and institutional frameworks for improving school feeding outcomes by focusing on capacity development across planning, implementation, programme management, coordination and monitoring and evaluation.
- Under the agreement between WFP and UNHCR on the use of biometric verification in White Nile, a joint sensitization campaign was launched in the South Sudanese refugee camps. Actual implementation of biometric verification is expected to take place during the September distributions.

Monitoring

- Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) August 2019 report has been finalized. Based on the report, 6.3 million people in Sudan are classified as IPC phase 3 (crisis) and above, representing around 14 percent of the total population.

Challenges

- With the eventual departure of the United Nation-African Union mission in Darfur (UNAMID), WFP and other humanitarian agencies are likely to face security

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Photo Caption: Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance in East Darfur.
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Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)	
Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)
2.27 billion	374.5 m
2019 Requirements (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (October 2019 – March 2020)
400.9 m	38.2 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.

implications in the assistance to internally displaced people (IDP). An inter-agency meeting was assembled to plan for uninterrupted humanitarian service delivery to the 22,000 IDP caseloads. To address immediate challenges, the

agencies agreed to formulate a 4-month agreement with UNAMID to allow for their continued stay and enable uninterrupted assistance.

Flood Update

- WFP participated in the inter-agency needs assessment in Kassala, North Kordofan, White Nile and Khartoum, following the excessive rainfalls that resulted in flash floods. Based on the assessment results, WFP prepared an initial response of one-month food and nutrition support to address the needs of 1,120 people in Kassala, 2,000 people in White Nile and 1,000 people North Kordofan.
- WFP nutrition team in Kassala participated in both the nutrition cluster meeting and emergency response meeting held on 20 August. During the meeting, the state Ministry of Health requested WFP to provide nutrition supplies for communities affected by floods. However, it was indicated by WFP the situation will be further clarified following the assessment on 21 August, with results still being compiled and to be shared in the next report.
- In West Darfur, an Intersectoral Assessment (IA) was carried out on 25 August after the heavy rains damaged Geneina camps. HAC estimates that 2,500 households were affected as of 27 August. The heavy rains damaged seven schools in Geneina. with outbreaks of malaria, acute respiratory infection, and dengue fever expected, while the destruction of several latrines will impact on water quality and sanitation. Emergency response is being provided to the affected households along with chlorination and sensitization on water contamination. An interagency stand-by task force was formed on 28 August. WFP is already providing food assistance in the affected camps.

Donor Relations

- WFP received a EUR 2 million top-up from Germany (GFFO), bringing the total amount of the German contribution to EUR 5.5 million.
- A USAID monitoring mission joined the August cash distribution at refugees' camps in Kassala. The mission also attended IPC meeting called by State Ministry of Agriculture. During the meeting, it was flagged by the state ministries that food security in one of the localities has dropped from a moderate level, this is due to the increase in the global acute malnutrition (14.5 percent), in market prices, and to a lack of pasture, in addition to a decrease in the use of coping mechanisms.

Building Resilience

- The Recertification and Targeting exercise for Red Sea State was completed, 60 percent of the assessed people were reported to be eligible for support through social protection and safety nets programmes. So far, the Commission for Social Safety and Net Poverty Reduction (CSSPR) covered six states with the recertification and targeting exercise. This include Red Sea Sate, Kassala, White Nile, Blue Nile, North Kordofan and Sennar.

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