



## WFP Sudan Country Brief October 2019

## In Numbers

**2.35 m people assisted**  
in October 2019



**14,548 mt** of food assistance distributed

**US\$2,159,609** cash-based transfers made

**US\$39.1 million** six-month net funding requirements  
(December 2019 – May 2020)

### Operational Context

Despite the establishment of the transitional government in August, the situation in the country is not fully stabilized. Inflation is still soaring (exceeding 53%) and huge sums are needed for food and fuel imports. The ongoing economic crisis continues to affect the living conditions of millions and is pushing more and more people into poverty. As of October 2019, there are 8.5 million people in need of assistance including 5.8 million people (14% of the entire population) identified as food insecure – a doubling since the onset of the economic crisis in Nov 2017.

In October, Sudan transitional government has agreed to open humanitarian access to areas cut off by conflicts for the past eight years, as part of a peace agreement signed with several major rebel groups.

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

- On 23 October, the Executive Director Mr. David Beasley accompanied by the Deputy Country Director for operations Mr. Adham Musallam, visited Kauda, an area under the Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North (SPLM-N) control in South Kordofan. This was the first time the UN got access to Kauda in eight years. The mission observed humanitarian needs on the ground, laying the foundation for further work on expanding access.
- WFP has received approval from the Sudan Government to reopen the barge access to facilitate humanitarian transport of food along the Nile from Kosti to Renk in South Sudan, and beyond. Up to 265,000 mt of humanitarian food has been transported cross border to South Sudan since 2014 through road corridors. The re-opening of the barge took place on 21 October, carrying 4,500 mt of food along the Nile to locations in Renk and Malakal – reaching the destinations on 9 November. This is an important step towards rebuilding commercial trade between respective governments. Barges will increase the capacity to deliver cargo to South Sudan; barge operators have a combined capacity of approximately 30,000 mt per month. It will help revive parts of the economy for both countries.
- WFP collected baseline data for the Micronutrient Powders (MNPs) for School Meals in two localities in North Darfur state. 47 schools out of a total of 90 schools where the MNPs were distributed, were randomly sampled. Results revealed that parents and students have a good understanding of the importance of micronutrients for good health and that the challenges faced in schools were related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).
- In line with the recently signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between WFP and the Ministry of Education, WFP is providing IT equipment to all school feeding units, starting with 17 laptops, followed by printers, scanners, projectors and other equipment. 10 laptops will be dispatched to WFP field offices for further handover to the school feeding focal persons at the State Ministries of Education, while seven laptops will be handed over to the Federal Ministry of Education.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)	
Total Requirements (in US\$)	Allocated Contributions (in US\$)
<b>2.27 bn</b>	<b>402 m</b>
2019 Requirements (in US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US\$) (December 2019 – May 2020)
<b>401 m</b>	<b>39.1 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 4: 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 5 & 8: 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.

- WFP and UNHCR expanded the biometric verification of South Sudanese Refugees (SSRs) to four camps in White Nile, covering over 70,000 South Sudanese refugees. Following the pilot phase in September, a total of 22,440 SSRs were verified in two camps. Building on successful

experience, WFP and UNHCR also launched distributions through biometric verification for new arrivals, largely Eritrean refugees, in Kassala.

## Monitoring

- WFP has joined the yearly mid-season assessment with FAO and the Government of Sudan. Based on the findings of the assessment, this year relatively favorable rain may lead to above average harvest in cultivated areas exceeding the 5-year average by 19 percent. However, the current macro-economic conditions, price increase of agricultural inputs and fuel shortages may have a negative impact.

## Challenges

- Peaceful demonstrations took place across most states in Sudan without any direct impact on WFP operations and the security condition of the state. However, in South Kordofan, tribal conflicts persist. After consulting the Humanitarian Aid Commissioner in Kadugli, distributions for new IDPs in two camps should remain on hold until the security situation becomes more stable.
- During the school meal baseline survey on micronutrient in North Darfur, it was reported that some schools in three camps have not started to serve school meals because they do not have trained cooks since the opening of schools in September. Hence, pupils have not received meals since the opening of the school. WFP has communicated the challenges and is working with the Ministry of Education to find solutions.

## Donor Relations

- A field mission with the French ambassador to White Nile, took place to assess the impact of hermetic silos given to women farmers.
- Two out of three shipments of humanitarian food stocks donated by USAID through its Office of Food for Peace (FFP) arrived in Port Sudan in October. This contribution to WFP aims to support 2.2 million people across the country.
- The Deputy head of DFID and DFID’s Humanitarian Advisor had a mission to El Fasher where they visited Zamzam IDP settlement – one of the most challenging and politically sensitive camps in North Darfur. They held meetings in the camp where community leaders highlighted protection challenges, insufficient assistance and profiling within the IDP settlement.

## Building Resilience

- The Social Behaviour Change Communication Campaign was officially launched for White Nile to generate awareness for post-harvest losses and create demand for hermetic bags. The launch event specifically targeted private sector actors in White Nile to strengthen business opportunities of providing hermetic storage, as well as other project counterparts to address the PHL concept and measures needed to reduce losses.

**Donors:** Canada, European Union (DEVCO and ECHO), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom (DFID), the United States (USAID) and UN-CERF