

WFP Sudan Country Brief November 2019

In Numbers

2.06 million people assisted
in November 2019

54%



46%



**WFP
SAYS
NO to
GENDER
BASED
VIOLENCE**

13,163 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 2.18 million cash-based transfers made

Operational Context

While the transitional government has been established in August, the economic challenges persist. Inflation is still soaring (exceeding 53%) and the ongoing economic crisis continues to affect the living conditions of millions and is pushing more and more people into poverty. 8.5 million people are 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 November 2017.

In November, the country's transitional government repealed a series of laws used to regulate women's behaviour during the 30-year tenure of the former president Omar al-Bashir.

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 services in 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

- A high-level Social Protection Workshop chaired by the Minister of Labour and Social Development and the Resident Coordinator's office (RCO) took place on 30 November. The objective of the workshop was to support the Government of Sudan in developing a social protection framework and strategy in response to the multidimensional needs exacerbated by the economic crisis. Participants included senior representatives from the Government, including the Minister of Health, UN, IFIs, donors, civil society organizations and the private sector. WFP, UNICEF and UNDP provided support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and the Office of the Resident Coordinator in hosting the workshop.
- WFP is developing a social protection strategy to support the Government of Sudan, which is aligned with the consensus reached with the Government and the international community of scaling up social safety net support to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable and mitigate the impact of subsidy reforms, while making long-term investment in developing social protection systems.
- In coordination with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), WFP has started the implementation of the signed MoU, to build capacity of smallholder farmers in Darfur to improve harvests and reduce post-harvest losses. The pilot project targets four localities in South Darfur and includes village demonstrations to raise awareness on post-harvest losses and promote hermetic storage facilities (air-tight bags).
- The Home Fortification activity was successfully launched in North and South Kordofan states as part of WFP's work on preventing micronutrient deficiencies.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)

Total Requirements (in US\$)	Allocated Contributions (in US\$)
2.27 bn	416 m
2019 Requirements (in US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US\$) (January 2020 – June 2020)
401 m	0m

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.

shortages may therefore have a negative impact and should be closely monitored.

- October harvest season did not bring the sorghum prices down. With the increased production costs, it is likely that food prices and food insecurity levels will remain high.
- VAM Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) and Comprehensive Food Security Assessment (CFSA) have been launched and data collection is ongoing. The results will be available in the first quarter of 2020.

Challenges

- WFP continues the negotiation with the community of Kalma camp in South and East Darfur to enable the provision of food assistance based on vulnerability.

Donor Relations

- The German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) confirmed EUR 7 million to WFP Sudan towards the Strategic Outcomes 1 (Crisis Response) for 2019-2020 and EUR 1 million towards the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations in Sudan.
- The third of three shipments of humanitarian food stocks donated by USAID through its Office of Food for Peace (FFP) arrived in Port Sudan. This contribution to WFP aims to support 2.2 million people across the country.
- From 18 to 21 November a delegation from Sida HQ and the Sweden Embassy in Khartoum visited WFP SO3 (PSN/PHL) activities implemented in Kassala.

Building Resilience

- The Post-Harvest Loss (PHL) roadshow component of the Social Behavior Change Communication Campaign and development of the private sector was successfully launched in different localities of White Nile drawing large crowds with farmers buying hermetic bags on-site.
- The Productive Safety Net (PSN) team is working jointly with M&E to conduct base-line surveys to PSN project sites as preparation for 2020 implementation. The baseline will serve as benchmark for targeted villages for the next three years to monitor and assess the outcomes/impact of the livelihoods and skills development interventions.

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

Monitoring

- The mid-season assessment for the crops and food supply assessment mission has been completed. According to the assessment, overall relatively favourable rain may lead to above average harvest this year. However, the prospects of the agricultural production are greatly dependent on the crops harvest requirement (fuel, equipment, labour and timely control of pests and diseases). The current economic conditions, price increase of agricultural inputs and fuel