

In Numbers

1.97million people assisted in January 2020





14,588 mt of food assistance distributed in January

US\$1.67 million cash-based transfers made in January 2020

US\$61.3 million six-month net funding requirements (March – August 2020)

Operational Context

The economic challenges persist with soaring inflation rate, high food prices, increased costs of agricultural inputs and transportation. The ongoing economic crisis continues to affect the living conditions of millions and is pushing more and more people into poverty. About 9.3 million people – nearly one quarter of the population – are in need of humanitarian assistance (across all sectors). 6.2 million people are food insecure

Funding made available early in the year is critical to sustain the response in conflict-affected areas and help families hit by economic crisis, and to optimize the response ahead of the lean season in May and start of the rainy season in June.

This is the second year of the implementation of WFP five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, which started in January 2019 and focuses 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: 43 million

2019 Human Development Index: **168 out of 189**

Income Level: Lower middle

Acute malnutrition: **2.7 million children between 6-59 months**

Operational Updates

- On 9 January, WFP Executive Director, together with the Prime Minister of Sudan, 5 Sudanese government ministers, 4 ambassadors to Sudan, 2 Special Envoys to the Secretary General and 4 United Nations agency heads travelled to Kauda (Nuba mountains, South Kordofan) and were received by the SPLM-N leader, Abdulaziz Al-Hilu. Early January, WFP launched a school feeding programme in Kauda – a top priority according to a rapid assessment which took place in December 2019. This marked a new milestone in increased UN humanitarian assistance to areas that have been inaccessible since 2011. School meals were initially piloted in four schools, reaching nearly 2,000 primary school children.
- In response to the displacements that took place at the end of December 2019 in and around Geneina (West Darfur) following intercommunal clashes, WFP delivered urgent food and nutrition assistance in 22 locations in Geneina town where the displaced people took shelter. In coordination with humanitarian partners, in early January 111 mt of mixed food commodities were delivered to assist 24,454 affected people. Emergency blanket supplementary feeding for 6,847 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women was also provided. Following further assessments, assistance is scaling-up to reach over 40,000 people.
- For the first time in a decade, WFP delivered assistance to vulnerable displaced people in Aja and Boulay villages in Golo (Central/North Jebel Marra locality of Central Darfur). Following an exploratory mission by humanitarian agencies which identified major needs for food, nutrition, health and education; WFP provided critical food and nutritional support to nearly 6,000 people.

Photo Caption: Food stored in hermetic storage bag as part of post-harvest loss project activities ©WFP/Gabriel Valdes

WFP Country Strategy



Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023)	
Total Requirements 2019-2023 (in USD)	Allocated Contributions 2019-2023 (in USD)
2.27 billion	499 m
2020 Requirements (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (March – August 2020)
420 m	61.3 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.
- Two advocacy events were conducted in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Health and WFP's private sector

partner Moataman Maaz Medical Company (MMMC) to raise awareness on micronutrient deficiencies and the role that Vitamino micronutrient powders can play in addressing these.

Monitoring

• WFP December Market Monitoring (issued January 2020) indicates that food prices are likely to continue at high level as the current season's harvest is not favorable. Despite the harvest season, as of December 2019 the national average retail price of sorghum increased by 7% compared to the previous month. The high cost of production and the below average expected production this season may push prices further up in coming months. The price of sorghum was 239 percent higher than the five-year average of the same month.

Donor Relations

- Strong international support for Sudan was shown on 17 January, at a High-Level Roundtable in London co-hosted by the UK, Sweden, OCHA and with participation of the Sudanese Government, UN agencies and humanitarian actors. International donors emphasized the importance of scaling up humanitarian assistance to Sudan in 2020 and of providing resources early in the year.
- Norway confirmed USD 1.36 million for SO1 (crisis response) and USD 0.7 million towards the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) operations.

Building Resilience

• WFP, along with the Ministry of Agriculture, hosted a three-day event (27-29 January) on post-harvest losses, to create awareness and explore ways of reducing food losses. Approaches such as hermetic storage bags were showcased at the event. The event linked various actors in the food value chain, including international manufacturers, national distributors and marketing companies along with government representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and generated interesting discussions around sustainable solutions to reduce post-harvest losses in Sudan.

Donors

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