

Operational Context

By the end of July, there were over 11,700 confirmed COVID-19 cases in Sudan, including 752 fatalities. The majority of confirmed cases are in Khartoum state but COVID-19 has now been reported in all states.

Food insecurity remains high in Sudan with displacements, economic decline, inflation, and increasing food prices, exacerbated by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the <u>recent Integrated Food</u> <u>Security Phase Classification (IPC)</u>, an estimated 9.6 million people are experiencing high levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) during the period June-September 2020.

WFP July Market Monitor showed another sharp increase in the national average retail price of sorghum compared to the previous month (increase of 12.1 percent), 233 percent higher compared to last year, 630 percent higher compared to the five-year average.

WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 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.





Contact info: Nina Beretta Piccoli (nina.berettapiccoli@wfp.org) Country Director: Dr. Hameed Nuru (hameed.nuru@wfp.org) Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/Sudan

In Numbers

2.4 million people assisted July 2020



12,510 mt of food assistance distributed¹

US\$125,207 cash-based transfers¹

US\$93.5 million six months net funding requirements (September 2020 – February 2021)

Operational Updates

- Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 outbreak, WFP continues to provide emergency food assistance to ensure critical support reach the people in need. Over 2.4 million people received food assistance (in-kind food or cash-based transfers) across 13 states during the month of July.
- 255,000 children 6-59 months of age, pregnant and breastfeeding women received nutrition assistance. With the <u>launch of the nutrition programme in</u> <u>Khartoum state</u>, funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and implemented in collaboration with the Khartoum State Ministry of Health, WFP will be assisting 16 states with life-saving nutrition programme, such as treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.
- The implementation of take-home rations in lieu of onsite school meals, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, has been rolled-out in 10 states. Close to 366,000 primary school students received take-home rations.
- The wave of violence reported in different localities of Darfur region during July left people displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance. WFP participated in inter-agency missions to Fata Borno in North Darfur, Masteri and Geneina in West Darfur to assess the needs of the affected population to be able to respond with emergency food assistance and nutrition support.
- In the context of high inflation and sustained increase in food prices, the cash-based transfer values for general food assistance, food assistance for assets and productive safety nets, have been revised upwards to ensure that beneficiaries continue to receive an adequate level of assistance. The updated value will start to be used in August.

 $\label{eq:photo Caption: UNHAS in Sudan - helicopter taking off in Geneina, West Darfur. ©WFP/ Niema Abdelmageed$

⁽¹⁾ Double distributions in June (covering June and July rations) for cash-based transfers as part of the precautionary measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. Similarly for in-kind food distributions in some locations.

WFP Country Strategy



	Country Strategic Plan (2019-2)	untry Strategic Plan (2019-2023)	
	Total Requirements 2019-2023 (in USD)	Allocated Contributions 2019-2023 (in USD)	
•	2.35 billion	790 m	
	2020 Requirements (in USD)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (September 2020 – February 2021)	
	478 m	93.5 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.
- Act.10 Provide food procurement to the Government of Sudan and other stakeholders.

Services provision

 On 12 July, the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) has resumed domestic passenger flights from Khartoum to different hard to reach locations to support UN agencies and NGOs in delivering assistance to the people in need. 985 passengers and 8 MT of light cargo were transported within Sudan in July.

- With the gradual resumptions of international commercial flights, the last UNHAS international air bridge (Khartoum – Addis Ababa – Khartoum) took place on 30 July. This service was instrumental in enabling the humanitarian community to have staff and supplies on the ground for the provision of assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The <u>Sudan Logistics Cluster webpage</u> has been published and is updated on a regular basis. The Cluster Coordinator and Information Management Officer are providing operational coordination and logistical information in support of the humanitarian community.

Challenges

 Food dispatches to and from Geneina were on hold for parts of July due to the deterioration of the security situation and clashes in West Darfur, which particularly affected July food deliveries to some areas of Central Darfur. The movement of food commodities were also affected by the worsening weather conditions in West Darfur, Central Darfur and Blue Nile.

Assessments

Sudan launched The Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) national report on 19 July. The launch was organized by the National Council of Child Welfare with support of WFP and under the auspices of the Minister of Labor and Social Development. Representatives from the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, Health and Education, Central Bureau of Statistics, UN agencies and the donor network were present, while representatives from the African Union, donors, NGOs and UN agencies connected online.

The study shows the <u>social and economic impact</u> of undernutrition. Undernutrition is not just a health issue; it also takes a significant toll on the economy. Adequate nutrition is critical for one's physical and intellectual development, and work productivity, which is an integral element for the socio-economic development.

Donors (in alphabetical order)

Canada, Denmark, European Union (DEVCO and ECHO), Finland, France, Germany (BMZ and GFFO), Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom (DFID), the United States (USAID/FFP, USAID/OFDA, PRM), Private donors, SHF, UN-CERF, and UN Other Funds and Agencies.

Follow <u>@WFP Sudan</u> twitter account for more updates