Operational Context

According to the Comprehensive Food Security Assessment (CFSA), 15 million people – 34 percent of the population are currently food insecure. This might increase to 18 million people (39 percent of the population) by September 2022.

These needs are driven by the economic fallout, poor harvest, political instability, increases in food costs, and the impact of the Ukraine crisis. Sudan is dependent on wheat imports from the Black Sea region. Currently, local prices of wheat are 176 percent higher than the same period in 2021, reflecting a sharp increase in global food prices and transportation costs as a result of trade flow interruptions. Meanwhile, the depreciation of the Sudanese Pound (SDG) has further added to price increases, in particular those of imported foods, making it hard for families to put food on the table.

WFP Sudan’s Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 focuses on five 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) Supporting national systems, humanitarian, and development actors through the provision of services and expertise; and 5) Strengthening capacity to implement the SDGs.

Situation Updates

- WFP assisted 129,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) and nomads in Kereinik, who were affected by the intercommunal violence on 22-24 April. WFP also resumed distributions across West Darfur, after a temporary suspension, reaching 227,897 protracted IDPs with food and Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) assistance.

Operational Updates

- In May, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 1.6 million people including 1.4 million who received emergency food assistance, through in-kind food and cash-based transfers. The volume of food and cash distributed in May amounted to 8,700 mt and USD 5.1 million respectively.
- School-based programmes provide a daily meal for the children, while improving school enrolment and attendance rates. In May, 500,000 children across eight states received school meals or take-home rations.
- WFP provided nutrition support to 250,000 children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLWG) across 16 states during the month of May.
- In May, WFP trained 8,000 farmers on post-harvest losses management in West Darfur, Red Sea States, and the Two Area (Yabbus and Kauda) in South Kordofan State. All trained farmers received training manuals, storage bags (hermetic bags) and tarpaulins.
- Food fortification has the potential to make a big impact on micronutrient deficiencies. Lodine is a mineral essential for human development and growth. On 22-26 May, WFP met with 30 salt traders in Hay El Arab market in Khartoum to find out how they are sourcing salt, if the salt is fortified (vitamins or other supplements added to increase the nutritional value) with iodine, and to promote awareness on the benefits of iodized salt. Based on the learnings, WFP will develop social behaviour change communication (SBCC) materials for both consumers and retailer/traders to promote the use and selling of iodized salt.
## WFP Country Strategy

### Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Result</th>
<th>Total Requirements 2019-2022 (in USD)</th>
<th>2022 Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD); (June 2022 – September 2022)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</td>
<td>3.0 billion</td>
<td>1.1 billion</td>
<td>366 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Strategic Outcome #1: Everyone has access to food

- **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.**

- **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.**

- **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: Food Security and Consequences

- **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.**

- **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.
  - Act. 11 CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme

#### Strategic Result 5: Strengthen capacity to implement

- **Strategic Outcome #5: The social protection system in Sudan ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round**

- **Activities:**
  - Act. 12 Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and state systems.

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### Food security and assessments

- The national average cost of the local food basket increased by 18.64 percent from March to April 2022, according to WFP’s Monthly Market Monitor issued in mid-May. In April, the average national retail price of wheat flour in areas where WFP operates was SDG 752.18/kg, an increase of 10.42 percent compared to March 2022. The average national retail price of sorghum reached SDG 248.47/kg in April; an increase of 25.34 percent compared to the previous month. Read the full report [here](#).

- On 26-31 May an interagency needs assessment took place in the northern box of Abyei, which highlighted the need to provide nutrition support for children and PLWGs, school meals programme, and asset creation interventions to the conflict-affected people.

### Service Provision and Logistics

- In May, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported more than 2,337 passengers from 67 partner organizations reaching 26 destinations and delivered 6.1 mt of light humanitarian cargo. Funding for UNHAS is expected to completely run out in August 2022.

- Each year, WFP prepositions food and items in areas that become inaccessible with the onset of the rainy season. This year, WFP plans to preposition 73,000 mt of food commodities in key locations across Sudan.

- The rising insecurity across Sudan has obliged WFP to increase the use of security escorts for both WFP fleet and commercial transporters.

### Funding Situation

- WFP faces a major funding shortfall of USD 369 million for the next six months (June to November 2022) to reach the planned 9.3 million people this year.

- WFP is working on a prioritization plan to ensure its assistance reaches the poorest and most food-insecure communities. Without new funding, WFP will be forced to drastically reduce the number of planned beneficiaries under school feeding and nutrition programmes.

- The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) provided USD 20 million for Sudan, of which WFP received USD 1 million. Using this grant, WFP will support Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to dispatch and deliver agricultural and livestock inputs across 14 states in Sudan. Read the full press release by United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) [here](#).

### Donors (in alphabetical order)

- Andorra, Canada, Denmark, European Union (DEVCO and ECHO), France, Germany (BMZ and GFFO), Greece, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Private donors, Republic of Korea, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, UN-CERF, UN Other Funds and Agencies and UN Country based pooled funds, the United Kingdom, the United States of America (USAID BHA and PRM).

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