WFP / FAO SUDAN

Update on Operations

July 2019
Political and Security Situation

Key Milestones

- **Dec 2018**: start of demonstrations across the country
- **11 April 2019**: ousting of President Omar Al Bashir
- **3 June 2019**: violent crackdown on protesters in Khartoum and subsequent evacuation of UN non-critical staff with Khartoum and Kosti declared as non-family duty station
- **17 July 2019**: Transitional Military Council and Forces for Freedom and Change sign Political Agreement
Sudan’s Economic Situation

- % Inflation (max. 73%)
  Current 48%
- % Devaluation (150%)
  from 2017 to 2019
- Scarcity of basic goods
  bread, fuel
- Cash liquidity problems
- Decrease in purchasing power of the most vulnerable

Average price of sorghum, 2015 - 2019

Inflation rate in Sudan from July 2018 - July 2019

Source: TradingEconomics.com | Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics
IPC situation: October – December 2018

Map Source: IPC

Acute Food Security Phases
October – December 2018

- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- No Data
Impact on Humanitarian Needs

Trend between Q1 2018 and Q1 2019

Percentage of Food Insecure

- IDPs: 53% (Q1 2018), 62% (Q1 2019)
- Refugees: 50% (Q1 2018), 47% (Q1 2019)

Food Expenditure Share

- IDPs: 89% (Q1 2018), 91% (Q1 2019)
- Refugees: 88% (Q1 2018), 86% (Q1 2019)
# Current Level of Assistance

## Emergency Response

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<tr>
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<th>Refugees</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
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<tr>
<td>NBP</td>
<td>1,282,109</td>
<td>2,016,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
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## End Malnutrition

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<td>680,656</td>
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## Resilience

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WFP Funding Gap – July December 2019

- **EMERGENCY RESPONSE**: USD 53.6 M
- **END MALNUTRITION**: USD 3.9 M
- **RESILIENCE**: USD 5.2 M
- **SUPPORT TO THE HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY**: USD 10.6 M

USD 62.7 M (33% Funded)
USD 10.6 M (62% Funded)
Response options for scaling up

**INCREASE ASSISTANCE TO IDPs:**

- Assistance to most affected population groups to counteract deteriorating food security status: USD 54 million

**EXPAND ASSISTANCE FOR RESIDENTS:**

- Nutrition assistance: USD 3.1 million
- School Feeding: USD 2 million
- PSN: USD 78 million
Potential Impact on livestock and crops production

- **Rainfall variability**: Average to above-average rainfall is predicted. However, since the start of the season last June, long dry spells were reported in number of localities across the country.

- **Floods**: Destruction of agriculture is reported in some localities in North, South Darfur, Sennar and Kassala; around 13,000 people affected.

- **Restricted access to land**: Tribal conflict, triggered by political instability, caused a reduction in planted areas by 13% in Darfur compared to last year. Planted area is significantly reduced in East Darfur by 23%.

- **High cost of inputs and shortage of fuel supply.**

- **Agricultural labor wages** have also increased, 50-70% above last year, and over 200% above the recent five-year average.

- **Inadequate finance and credit to farmers**, reported by officials from MOA.

- **Pests and weeds infestation**, including recent surge in Desert Locust populations in the summer breeding areas of River Nile, Northern State, White Nile, North Kordofan and Red Sea.

- **Blockage of livestock routes** reported in ND, WE, and Sennar.
The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) remains less than 30% funded

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS sector USD 120 million gap

Overall, 55 million funding requirements for agriculture/livelihoods, 14 million - 25% funded

FAO reached 60% of the people targeted, 52% women

Immediate Priority Requirements USD 10 million
Currently, 985 tonnes of crop seeds, 160 tonnes of legume seeds, and 20 000 kg of vegetable seeds are under procurement to support 139 800 households.

About 6.2 million doses of vaccines are being procured to vaccinate 2.6 million animals.

It is planned to distribute 1 300 tonnes of animal feed and 100 tonnes of mineral licks.

To assist families that lost their assets, 4 800 animals (goats and sheep) will be procured with the funds available.
WFP / FAO Challenges

- Deteriorating political and economic situation
- Uncertain/Volatile security situation
- Lack of cash liquidity and basic goods
- Lack of people in key government positions and uncertainty with Government departments.
- Natural disasters and new displacements require attention and preparation
- Further increases in food prices ultimately resulting in higher number of people facing crisis
- Fuel prices leading to transport problems and challenges in moving supplies across state lines.
- Reduction in planted areas call for early action between July and September to support most vulnerable farmers
Thank you