

Regional Bureau for Sudan

Sudan

I. Objectives of WFP Assistance

Sudan, the largest country in the African continent and one of the most diverse, is recovering from more than two decades of civil war. The country is categorized by the UN as a low-income, food-deficit country and ranks 141 out of 177 countries and territories on the 2005 Human Development Index. Among Sudan's 36 million people, life expectancy at birth is 57 years for women and 54 for men. Half of the women are illiterate, as are 3 out of 10 men. About 18 percent of children under the age of five are underweight.

Conditions on the ground remain unstable and challenging, with ongoing political tension and sensitivities in the East and the disputed Three Areas, implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the North and the South, and the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement which continues to provoke widespread insecurity, displacement and loss of life and livelihood.

The conflict in Darfur has sharply deteriorated to unprecedented levels since the start of the current crisis in 2004, despite the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement in May 2006. More than three million people have been affected by the conflict that has destroyed the region's infrastructure. In 2006 some 2.7 million people required food assistance to survive. The ongoing conflict has not only hit regional cereal production; it has also severely reduced food commodity flows from normally surplus-to-deficit areas. Even if many displaced are able to return home, the destruction of seeds and farm implements means Darfur's humanitarian crisis is expected to continue well into 2007.

The conflict in the South left more than one and a half million people dead and four million displaced. It wrecked the infrastructure and economy of the South. Food production was hampered by fighting and displacement, as well as by recurrent droughts. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed in January 2005 and the establishment of a joint government by October 2005 brought hope to the population of South Sudan. There are, however, still huge humanitarian issues to be addressed, including the handling of the thousands of people now returning to their homes in the South and the Three Areas. Furthermore, implementation of the CPA is slow and yet to lead to true reconciliation and development.

In the East of Sudan, a sense that the region has been neglected is leading to rising tensions, while WFP's operations continue to be disrupted by movement restrictions imposed on UN agencies by authorities.

WFP's objectives in Sudan are to save lives, improve the nutritional status of the war-affected population, build human capital and create assets and self-reliance in highly food-insecure areas. These aims address WFP's Strategic Objectives 1-4.

Resources to Raise in 2007						
Project Type	(mt)				Total	Estimated Value (US\$ million)
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Other		
Country Programme	9,986	1,096	1,755	2	12,839	6.2
Single Country EMOP	367,856	19,102	23,178	83,334	493,470	494.5
Special Operation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	61.9
Grand Total	377,842	20,198	24,933	83,336	506,309	562.6

Expected Outputs in 2007

The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:

	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	3,472,528	2,684,472	6,157,000

	Female	Male	Total
Number of refugee beneficiaries	46,750	38,250	85,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	1,072,500	877,500	1,950,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	380,000	300,000	680,000
Number of beneficiaries of general food distribution	2,493,750	1,881,250	4,375,000

	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	11,100	4,500	15,600
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	20,400	15,000	35,400

	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	419,490	444,510	864,000

	Women	Children	Total
Number of pregnant and lactating women and children in MCH/Supplementary feeding	55,000	203,000	258,000

II. WFP-assisted projects and operations

a) Development projects and activities

Sudan CP 10105.0: "Country Programme - Sudan"

In January 2002, WFP and the Government of Sudan launched a five-year Country Programme (CP), now extended to cover 2007, that focuses on school feeding and food for work, targeting areas that are food insecure and with low primary school enrolment rates, particularly for girls. The CP is fully harmonized in terms of objectives and timing with UNDAF.

Specific objectives of the CP are to:

- improve food security and enable food households to invest in capital through education and training (Strategic Objective 2);
- improve access, quality and level of education for primary and secondary school children, primarily girls, through a school feeding programme (Strategic Objective 4);
- enable young children and pregnant and lactating women to meet their nutritional and nutrition-related health needs (Strategic Objective 3);
- support the improvement of water access in semi-arid areas, with special emphasis on increasing the food security of women (Strategic Objective 2);
- make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets through a food-for-work programme (Strategic Objective 2); and
- mitigate the effects of natural disasters in areas vulnerable to recurring crises (Strategic Objective 2).

Sudan 10105.0, Activity 1: "Educational and Nutritional Support"

Duration: 1 January 2002 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 15,768.9 mt

WFP's support to the education sector under its school feeding programme dates back to 1967. By increasing enrolment rates, the school feeding programme continues to support the Government's education policy of universal education for all. While progress towards achieving the school feeding objectives has been made, there are some challenges that continue to affect implementation of the programme such as: insufficient resources, lack of proper food storage, poor water and sanitation facilities in schools, and inadequately equipped State and local council Ministry of Education offices.

The objectives will remain the same as in 2006:

- to improve household food security and relieve short-term hunger of school children, thus improving their capacity to concentrate in school;
- to contribute to increasing and stabilizing primary and secondary school attendance;
- to contribute to reducing gender disparities by targeting areas where girls' enrolment rate is low, assisting all-girls primary and secondary boarding schools and promoting the advocacy of girls' education; and
- to contribute to the promotion of education among the nomadic population.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	156,990	182,010	339,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	156,990	182,010	339,000

Sudan 10105.0, Activity 2: "Water Harvesting and Education Infrastructure"

Duration: 1 January 2002 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 2,587.5 mt

The use of food assistance to support rural communities to acquire lasting assets is the core of WFP's short and medium term recovery and development activities in Sudan. Food for work (FFW) in Sudan builds on WFP's extensive experience in water harvesting and infrastructure in semi-arid areas of Sudan. Beneficiaries of this project live in rural areas with chronic water-supply problems, so WFP currently supports the construction of "hafirs" (ponds). This activity focuses on reducing the time women spend collecting water so that they can pursue more rewarding economic and social opportunities.

In addition to water harvesting, this Activity supports the following activities: construction of classrooms and pit latrines; tree planting to protect the fragile environment; and a community project dealing with improved household cooking stoves. The immediate objectives are to:

- improve access to safe domestic water at cheaper prices for the rural communities;
- relieve short-term hunger through food for work during the lean season thus decreasing labour migration;

- support the rehabilitation of schools and construction of latrines;
- mitigate the effects of natural disasters through support for tree planting; and
- empower women by supporting them to have significant roles in "hafir" management.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	9,538	8,462	18,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	600		600
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	2,400	3,000	5,400

b) Emergency Operations

Sudan EMOP 10557.0: "Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict"

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: 636,891 mt

This EMOP covers areas of Sudan that are considered the most food insecure. While there are multiple causes for this situation, the determining factors are: conflict, a harsh climate and lack of economic development.

In 2005, the global acute malnutrition rate reduced from 22 percent in September 2004 to 12 percent in 2005 and a significant improvement was noted in the prevalence of child malnutrition in Darfur, as a result of massive humanitarian response. The Darfur Livelihoods study of 2006 also confirmed that the impact of food assistance on the precarious livelihoods in Darfur has been remarkably positive. Various comprehensive needs assessments, including the Darfur Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (preliminary results expected after 15 October) and the Annual Needs and Livelihood Assessment in South Sudan, are now in progress to determine the scope of WFP's interventions in 2007.

However, the impact of the ongoing conflict in Darfur, the resulting displacement and re-displacement of populations and compounding effects of disruptions in life-saving humanitarian assistance are raising serious concerns that these humanitarian gains are being slowly lost. Furthermore, recovery can only begin when there is evidence that a signed peace agreement is being implemented on the ground. The Darfur conflict and its associated challenges, the continued return of hundreds of thousands of displaced Sudanese to the South and Three Areas and other humanitarian needs, are likely to keep relief central to alleviating the suffering of the Sudanese people. WFP therefore plans to launch a new 12-month Emergency Operation for 2007. Requirements will be announced in November 2006 following results of the assessments.

The objectives of this EMOP will remain the same as in 2006 to:

- save lives of vulnerable populations experiencing acute food insecurity by improving and maintaining their nutritional status (Strategic Objective 1);
- protect and restore livelihoods by increasing food security and facilitating voluntary returns (Strategic Objective 2); and
- support access to education (Strategic Objective 4).

The EMOP will also contribute to the implementation of WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECW) 2003-2007. Efforts will be made to meet women's specific nutritional needs, to increase their control of relief food, to support their equal participation in decision-making and to promote girls' education.

Expected outputs in 2007			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2007:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2007	3,306,000	2,494,000	5,800,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	1,072,500	877,500	1,950,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	46,750	38,250	85,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	380,000	300,000	680,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	2,493,750	1,881,250	4,375,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplementary feeding	55,000	203,000	258,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	262,500	262,500	525,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	10,500	4,500	15,000
Number of participants in food-for-work activities	18,000	12,000	30,000

c) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

d) Special Operations

Sudan SO 10181.3: "Provision of Humanitarian Air Service"

Duration: 15 July 2004 - 31 December 2006 (to be extended until 31 December 2007 subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$97 million

Given the large-scale complex emergency in the Sudan and ongoing insecurity and access problems heightened by heavy rains, air transport is the only secure option available to deliver food and non-food items and monitor humanitarian activities. Air support is also central in providing the humanitarian community with safe and reliable transport to areas into which overland travel is difficult or impossible, and commercial options limited or non-existent. UN Humanitarian Air

Services (UNHAS) plan to have up to 12 aircraft to cover urgent transport needs. This fleet includes eight passenger aircraft, four helicopters in Darfur and, for a limited period of three months during the rainy season, a mid-size cargo aircraft for distribution of non-food items to State capitals. Additionally, the United Nations estimates that helicopters are needed to successfully support airdrop teams and other humanitarian activities in inaccessible and isolated locations especially in Darfur. UNHAS provides air transport to the humanitarian community with bases in Khartoum and six other locations, including three in the Darfur State's capitals and expect to transport 42,000 passengers on the fixed wing and 24,000 on the helicopters for approximately 120 United Nations and NGO organizations.

Sudan SO 10342.2: "United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC)-Logistics Coordination and support to NFI operations in Sudan"

Duration: 1 January 2007 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: US\$3.5 million

Project under preparation, subject to approval

This Special Operation (SO) is an expansion of SO 10342.1 Common Logistics Services and Coordination, and support to non-food item (NFI) operations. United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) is an interagency facility reporting to the Humanitarian Coordinator and UN Country Team in Sudan. Its mandate is to coordinate and optimize the logistics capabilities of humanitarian organizations in Sudan. The UN country team has extended the mandate of UNJLC-Sudan for another year. UNJLC operates under the custodianship of WFP which is responsible for the administrative and financial management of the Centre. UNJLC is funded from voluntary contributions channelled through WFP.

The overall objective of this Special Operation for UNJLC in Sudan is to improve logistics coordination and the delivery of humanitarian assistance through: the optimization of logistics resources; facilitation of common logistics services and systems; the provision of logistics information management and a logistics planning capacity; and support to NFI operations. In Sudan, UNJLC has the overall role to coordinate the deliveries of NFIs and manage common NFI pipelines in partnership with UNICEF, CARE and distributing NGOs to ensure timely and cost-effective delivery of critical NFI to needy populations.

Sudan SO 10368.0: "Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance of Key Transport Routes in Sudan in Support of EMOP 10557.0"

Duration: 1 August 2004 - 31 December 2006 (to be extended until 31 December 2007 subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$183 million

South Sudan, covering 650,000 square kilometres, is the size of Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi combined, but its road network is seriously inadequate. The region has just 5,500 kilometres of main roads and 7,500 kilometres of key feeder roads. Much of that network is in serious disrepair. Save for a few kilometres in Juba and Malakal, there are no tarmac roads.

Upgrading and repairing road infrastructure in the South has lowered the cost of delivering food and other essential supplies and has also facilitated the return of displaced people. WFP has been supporting road infrastructure for decades. The current project in 2006 began in August 2004 and has fixed 1,208 km (cumulative of the two phases) out of the worst sections of 2,950 km of roads,

particularly along the main access axes from Kenya to Juba and from Uganda to Rumbek. According to preliminary findings of a basic impact assessment that commenced in July 2005, travel time for people accessing markets and health centres have been drastically reduced and areas have become more accessible since the repairs began. Safety along these routes have also been reported as vastly improved. Cost of public transport has decreased by as much as 50 to 60 percent in some cases along repaired sections, which has led to an increase in the number of people using the roads and WFP continues to receive confirmation that the road repairs have facilitated the return of displaced people. This project also includes a significant mine clearing component in some of the areas worst affected by the war.

De-mining and road repairs continuing in 2007 include Wau-Abyei, Mabiior-Malakal, Juba-Mundri, and Payii River to Shambe, Tonj-wau and maintenance on the Nadapal to Kapoeta, and Kaya to Rumbek roads. In 2007, about 1,000 kilometres of roads will be repaired, and 730 kilometres maintained. In addition, over 12 bridges will be repaired, including the major Mundri Bridge in Western Equatoria. For de-mining, 340 kilometres of road remains to be surveyed and 805 kilometres to be handed to contractors to commence work. WFP will also be carrying out HIV/AIDS awareness along the roads, and increasing the capacity-building element including work with both Government of South Sudan ministry and State ministries. The works will run until the end of 2007.

Sudan SO 10371.0: "Logistics Augmentation in Support of EMOP 10557.0: Food Assistance to Population Affected by Conflict"

Duration: 12 July 2004 - 31 December 2007

Total project commitment: US\$63.5 million

This Special Operation (SO) provides for essential logistics support required to ensure the successful implementation of WFP's operation in Darfur. The SO also includes a budget for office and living accommodations to augment and sustain current infrastructure as well as a contingency amount for spot emergency road repairs within the Darfurs to ensure continued food assistance deliveries by road. The SO will be extended in time towards the end of 2006 for the following year.