

Regional Bureau for **Sudan (ODS)**

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Expected Operational Trends in 2011

The need for large-scale emergency food assistance in conflict-affected areas of the Sudan is expected to continue through 2011. WFP food assistance programmes in 2011 in the Sudan will predominantly focus on GFD for IDPs, residents, refugees and returnees; nutritional assistance through blanket and targeted supplementary feeding; early recovery interventions such as FFA, FFT, food for recovery and school feeding programmes for children in conflict and post-conflict zones.

WFP launched the FSMS in early 2009 in Darfur as a tool to track the food security status of vulnerable households in specific areas to enable WFP and other stakeholders to adequately respond to food security crises. In 15 sites in each state, 1,600 households are interviewed on a quarterly basis in order to provide an indication of the food security trend in a given area. FSMS activities will continue through 2011 with an expansion across Eastern and Southern Sudan. In 2011, WFP will continue to adjust its response in Darfur and Southern Sudan on an ongoing basis through the expansion of its FSMS. Moving to more localized monitoring systems with a greater frequency of data collection and analysis will allow for a more flexible programme response to changing food security conditions and evolving livelihood patterns.

In Darfur, WFP is adapting its emergency programming to respond to the evolving needs of IDPs and vulnerable residents and the changing dynamics in the food security and nutrition situation. The overall goal is to transition where possible from GFD to more targeted safety net programmes.

Registration and verification of all general distribution caseloads is carried out through inter-agency and government exercises in all regions across the Sudan. In Darfur, camp caseloads have steadily increased since the last formal headcount was attempted in 2005. In 2010, re-verification exercises began in the three states of Darfur to rationalize the camp caseloads. Security permitting, all major camps will be verified by the end of 2011.

In Southern Sudan, there is opportunity to transition from emergency food assistance to more targeted safety net interventions. As the 2011 referendum approaches, WFP will need to be prepared to provide assistance to meet needs arising from possible conflicts, displacements and returns resulting from the referendum, as well as continuing to capitalize on opportunities to strengthen livelihoods and ensure stability through more targeted food assistance.

In the Central and Eastern Regions and the Three Areas, WFP interventions target the most vulnerable people including returnees and refugees and those living in areas suffering from chronic drought and climate change or from chronically high malnutrition rates.

Expected Major Opportunities and Challenges

Much of the Sudan is food-insecure and in need of international aid. This is due to a number of factors, including ongoing conflict, with increasing attacks on humanitarian workers in Darfur, as well as huge challenges confronting Southern Sudan following decades of civil war – such as reintegration of returnees, expansion of the infrastructure and basic services and planning of the referendum for self-determination for early 2011, as well as strained

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livelihoods and economic dislocation in the East. The general food availability situation deteriorated across the Sudan from late 2009 into mid-2010 due the extremely poor domestic crop performance resulting from drought and conflict. In 2011, overall humanitarian needs across the Sudan will continue to be massive, with a large portion of the population vulnerable to food insecurity.

New Initiatives

In 2011, WFP will continue the implementation of initiatives that began in 2010. WFP plans to expand the use of vouchers in areas where local food markets are functioning well. Both food voucher and milling voucher projects will be expanded significantly. Specifically, WFP will expand its milling voucher programme where market and implementation capacity assessments are supportive of such interventions. Vouchers have been shown to reduce the need for beneficiaries to sell a part of their entitlements to cover the cost of milling or other food items, thus improving the level of consumption.

WFP plans to utilize the experience gained from existing farmer-support projects in the Sudan and further expand assistance to farmers via the entire supply chain through a Connecting Farmers to Markets project. Services include: credit risk guarantees, micro-insurance, micro-credit, farmer training and quality control, household post-harvest storage, local transport, warehouse receipts, and the Government's Strategic Grain Reserve as buyers of last resort. WFP plans to assist 100,000 farmers, 500,000 beneficiaries, to earn an additional annual income, presenting a significant potential for a large number of these farmers to graduate out of food assistance programmes within a two-year period.

WFP is also working actively with the Government of the Sudan in the East and Central Regions to hand over more of its food security programmes. In 2010, attempts are ongoing to transfer 90,000 school feeding beneficiaries to government-supported programmes. This will be further expanded in 2011 by working with state and central governments to fund more of the food assistance programmes.

2011 BENEFICIARY NEEDS			
ODS	Planned Beneficiaries	Beneficiary Needs (mt)	Beneficiary Needs (US\$)
Total	6,841,000	603,899	684,773,329
EMOP	6,751,000	596,399	602,817,079
DEV	90,000	7,500	5,760,692
SO	n/a	n/a	76,195,558

*n/a = not applicable

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Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if all projects/activities are fully resourced in 2011			
Region	Female	Male	Total
Total Number of WFP Beneficiaries in 2011	3,551,903	3,289,097	6,841,000
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Beneficiaries Impacted by HIV/AIDS	8,000	6,000	14,000
Type of Beneficiaries	Women	Men	Total
Number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	1,066,000	984,000	2,050,000
Number of Refugees	49,000	44,000	93,000
Number of Returnees	32,000	27,000	59,000
Number of General Food Distribution Beneficiaries	2,978,000	2,749,000	5,727,000
Type of Beneficiaries	Women	Men	Total
Number of Beneficiaries of Cash/Voucher Transfers	0	0	0
Number of Participants in Food-for-Training Activities	24,000	15,000	39,000
Number of Participants in Food-for-Asset Activities	9,000	10,000	19,000
Type of Beneficiaries	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of Children Receiving Take-Home Rations	0	0	0
Number of Children Receiving School Meals	879,904	921,096	1,801,000
of whom: Receiving both Take-Home Rations and School Meals	0	0	0
Type of Beneficiaries	Female	Male	Total
Number of Pregnant and Lactating Women and Children in Mother-Child-Health (MCH)/Supplementary Feeding	422,000	385,000	807,000

*Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total therefore, the sub-totals may not be equal to the total number of beneficiaries.

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Country Background

The ongoing conflict in Darfur, the lingering effects of the civil war in the South and chronic poverty in the East, has left much of the Sudan food-insecure. In the absence of effective social service systems, much of the Sudan remains dependent on international assistance. Recurring natural disasters have compounded the degree of food insecurity in Northern Sudan and in Southern Sudan. Increased food insecurity has been the result of poor rainfall, continued high levels of insecurity and high cereal and low livestock prices.



Despite the booming oil economy of recent years, much of the Sudan, including both urban and rural areas, remains poorly developed. Investment in social services such as health and education, which have long been underfunded, has not kept pace with needs and the overall expansion of revenues. According to the 2009 HDI, the Sudan rated 150 of 182 countries.

While some progress has been made in the overall security and stability of the Sudan since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005, the widespread destruction and population displacement caused by decades of war, further exacerbated by recent poor harvests, high food prices and ongoing conflict, has left much of the Sudan engulfed in a humanitarian crisis. The upcoming 2011 referendum, which will determine the future status of Southern Sudan, will likely contribute to further complications to the political and humanitarian situation in the country.

Objectives of WFP Assistance in Sudan

In 2011 the Sudan will remain one of WFP's largest operations. The combination of conflict, large-scale population displacement and poverty makes it one of the most complex environments in which WFP operates. The main objectives of WFP's EMOP are to save lives, reduce food insecurity and restore livelihoods of conflict-affected and vulnerable populations. WFP interventions also reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition, and promote education goals. WFP's food assistance programmes support MDG1 through 6.

The majority of WFP's assistance in the Sudan is provided through GFD to highly vulnerable groups, including displaced populations, returnees and refugees. FFA activities are used to support the development of community infrastructure, and to contribute to the provision of social safety nets. FFT activities are used to support skill development, particularly in relation to income-generating activities. Therapeutic, supplementary, in-patient and blanket supplementary feeding programmes are used to address the needs of vulnerable individuals. School feeding programmes will target rural, food-insecure or conflict-affected areas where food access is a problem during the school year. WFP also implements a development programme in the Central and Eastern States and the Three Areas targeting girls to ensure school enrolment.

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Three SOs complement WFP's EMOP to facilitate humanitarian efforts across the country through the provision of air transport for the movement of humanitarian staff and cargo; rehabilitation of key road networks in Southern Sudan; and logistics coordination and leadership of the NFI and emergency shelter sector and the NFI common pipeline in Darfur.

WFP Projects and Operations Foreseen in 2011

Projected Beneficiary Requirements in 2011							
							Needs (US\$)
Emergency Operation							602,817,079
Development Operation							5,760,692
Special Operation							76,195,558
Total							684,773,329
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Blended Food	Other	Total	Cash/Vouchers (US\$)
Food Needs in mt							
Emergency Operation	462,225	44,842	30,108	21,836	37,388	596,399	0
Development Operation	4,770	636	405	1,047	642	7,500	0
Total	466,995	45,478	30,513	22,883	38,030	603,899	0

(a) Emergency Operations

Sudan EMOP 200151: "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Recurring Natural Disasters"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011 (New project – subject to approval)

Total project commitment: US\$602.8 million

The Sudan remains one of WFP's most complex operations and the need for large-scale humanitarian assistance in conflict-affected areas of the Sudan will continue through 2011, and is likely to expand in some areas. The ongoing conflict in Darfur, the lingering effects of the civil war in the South and strained livelihoods in the East have left much of the population food-insecure and dependent on international aid. In addition, there is a cereal deficit across the Sudan that cannot be met by current national reserves or by commercial imports. Food security assessments in the East, in the Three Areas, Darfur and in the South confirm low food availability, poor functioning markets and high malnutrition rates.

WFP's EMOP in 2011 will assist 6.7 million people with 596,399 mt of mixed food commodities. WFP's interventions will focus on life-saving assistance that meets the immediate consumption needs of vulnerable populations through general food rations, food-based nutrition programmes for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, and targeted FFA activities.

These objectives correspond primarily to WFP Strategic Objective 1 and to a lesser extent Strategic Objective 2. The core objectives of this operation are to save lives, reduce food insecurity, stabilize malnutrition rates and help restore the livelihoods of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations.

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The bulk of the food assistance will be provided through GFD, targeting 5 million people affected by conflict and displacement, including refugees and returnees, with a mixed food basket of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB, sugar and salt. GFD will be used as a means to address current food consumption and food access problems by responding to new displacements in light of the ongoing conflict in Darfur or the population movements that may result with the upcoming referendum in Southern Sudan.

Malnourished women and children will receive support through supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities that include both blanket and targeted interventions. FFA will be self-targeted but implemented in areas where household livelihoods have been disproportionately affected by either conflict or natural disasters. The overall objective of the programme is to prevent households from engaging in negative coping strategies to secure food. Labour-based activities will seek to meet the consumption needs of vulnerable households while attempting to conserve and manage community-based livelihood assets such as water or grazing lands. School feeding programmes will target rural, food-insecure and conflict-affected areas throughout the Sudan, where food access remains a challenge during the school year.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of WFP beneficiaries in 2011	3,510,000	3,241,000	6,751,000
Number of IDP beneficiaries	1,066,000	984,000	2,050,000
Number of refugee beneficiaries	49,000	44,000	93,000
Number of returnee beneficiaries	32,000	27,000	59,000
Number of beneficiaries for general food distribution	2,978,000	2,749,000	5,727,000
	Women	Children	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in MCH/supplem. feeding	4,000	803,000	807,000
	Female	Male	Total
Number of participants in WFP-supported HIV/AIDS programmes	8,000	6,000	14,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	838,000	873,000	1,711,000
	Women	Men	Total
Number of participants in food-for-training activities	24,000	15,000	39,000
Number of participants in food-for-assets activities	9,000	10,000	19,000

* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

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Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Emergency School Feeding		
Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day)	number	699
General Food Distribution		
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/child/day	2,100
Number of days rations were provided	number	30
Strategic Objective 2		
FFA		
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	number	60
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	number	35
FFT		
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	number	10,000
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (literacy)	number	12,300
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming/IGA)	number	26,700

(b) Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations

None

(c) Development Projects and Activities

Sudan DEV 200146: “School Feeding Programme”

Duration: 1 September 2010 – 31 December 2011 (New project – subject to approval)

Total food commitment: 3,292 mt

WFP continues to support the Government's education policy in making education accessible to all. The provision of a daily meal at school enhances enrolment and regular attendance. The school feeding programme implemented by the State Ministry of Education targets vulnerable schoolchildren in food-insecure areas with low enrolment rates.

In 2010, WFP provided food assistance to 75 percent of the development project's targeted beneficiaries through the EMOP. The needs for the remaining caseload will be covered by the Government of the Sudan through 2011. WFP plans to assist 90,000 students, of whom 44 percent are girls, under the school feeding programme, including pre- and primary school students and secondary schoolgirls in boarding schools. WFP will continue to provide support to the Government of the Sudan to facilitate the reduction of the gender gap ratio of girls to boys in targeted schools from 44 to 53 percent by the end of the programme.

WFP provides a general food basket of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt each day to selected primary school children, meeting 780 kcal of their daily requirement; secondary students in boarding schools receive cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt each day providing them with a total of 1,817 kcal. The programme also supports pre-school children who receive cereals, vegetable oil and sugar covering 508 kcal of their daily caloric requirement.

An evaluation of the Sudan development project, implemented since 2002, was conducted in October 2009. The evaluation is expected to provide guidance on the impact, sustainability and future implementation of the school feeding programme as well as strengthening

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partnerships with the Government and education stakeholders. The objective is to enhance capacity in order for WFP to gradually phase out from the project.

This project contributes to WFP's Strategic Objective 3, and aims to: (i) improve food security and enable households to invest in human capital through education and training; and (ii) improve access, quality and level of education for primary and secondary schoolchildren, particularly girls.

Forecasted Beneficiaries in 2011*			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Female	Male	Total
Total number of beneficiaries of WFP food in 2011	41,903	48,097	90,000
	Girls	Boys	Total
Number of children given school meals	41,904	48,096	90,000
<i>* Beneficiaries may appear in more than one sub-total. Therefore, sub-totals may not equal the total number of beneficiaries.</i>			
Forecasted Output in 2011			
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:			
	Unit of Measure	Planned	
Strategic Objective 3			
School Feeding			
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	
Number of pre-school children assisted by WFP	number	3,693	
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	number	957	
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	number	140	

(d) Special Operations

Sudan SO 103422: “UNJLC – United Nations Logistics Centre, Common Logistics Services and Coordination, and Support to NFI and Emergency Shelter Sector”

Duration: 1 April 2008 – 31 December 2011

Total project commitment: US\$25,462,313

The United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) is an inter-agency common service under the custodianship of WFP in the Sudan with a mandate to coordinate and optimize the logistics capabilities of humanitarian organisations in the Sudan. In addition to fulfilling its logistical mandate, at the request of the humanitarian country team and the humanitarian coordinator, UNJLC acts as sector lead for the NFI and emergency shelter sector. It effectively coordinates the activities of all humanitarian organisations operating in the sector and manages the NFI common pipeline, which delivers 90 percent of all NFI and emergency shelter aid to Darfur. In the non-Darfur areas of the Sudan the NFI common pipeline remains on standby to support the Government during emergencies in a finite capacity as a provider of last resort.

As an extension of an earlier SO, in 2011 UNJLC plans to continue its focus on coordinating the NFI and emergency shelter sector and managing the NFI common pipeline to effectively serve conflict-affected and vulnerable populations, thereby mitigating health and other threats. Since March 2009, UNJLC has assumed the management of the NFI common pipeline warehouses, following the expulsion by the Government of the pipeline transport and warehousing partner. UNJLC will continue to manage pipeline warehouses through to

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project completion and will also continue to promote logistics common services, assessments and information services, including mapping, in support of the expressed needs of the humanitarian community.

The SO contributes to Strategic Objective 3 and seeks to: (i) contribute to cost-effective humanitarian operations through the provision of relevant and timely logistics information and the coordination of common services for United Nations agencies and partners operating in the Sudan; (ii) strengthen information management in support of the humanitarian community and early recovery interventions, through storing and sharing critical logistics-related information on the UNJLC website; (iii) participate in infrastructure assessments, generate and disseminate maps and spatial data related to logistics and transportation infrastructure; (iv) ensure the provision of essential NFI and emergency shelter to populations affected by conflict or natural disaster, and other vulnerable populations through the coordination of sector actors and management of the NFI common pipeline and its warehouses; and (v) support the strengthening of the United Nations' and NGO partners' emergency preparedness and response capacity, with specific focus on logistics preparedness issues.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:		Planned
	Unit of Measure	
Strategic Objective 3		
Special Operations (Cluster)		
Number of Inter-Agency Logistics Capacity Assessment developed or updated	number	8
Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services	number	450
Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	number	2,000

Sudan SO 103680: "Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance of Key Transport Routes in Sudan in Support of EMOP 105030 and Following Phases"

Duration: 1 August 2004 – 31 August 2011

Total project commitment: US\$260,241,888

Following 21 years of civil war between the North and South, Southern Sudan remains one of the poorest regions of the world, with limited infrastructure. Southern Sudan covers an area of 650,000 km², the size of Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi combined, and much of its 12,000 km of identified main roads are in serious disrepair. While WFP has been supporting road rehabilitation efforts in Southern Sudan for decades, the current project began in August 2004 and has repaired over 2,600 km of the worst sections of 2,950 km of roads throughout Southern Sudan. This project is in line with Strategic Objective 1. It has also indirectly contributed to Strategic Objective 3 as this SO has yielded positive peace dividends for hundreds of thousands of returning refugees.

According to findings of basic impact assessments, travel time for people accessing markets, schools and health centres has drastically decreased, and areas have become more accessible since the repairs began. The cost of public transport has decreased by 50 to 60 percent along repaired sections, which has led to an increase in the number of people using the roads for both private and commercial use. Safety along the routes has been reported as vastly improved. This project included a significant mine clearing component in some of the areas worst affected by the war. Since 2005, 230,000 unexploded ordnances have been removed or

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destroyed. In 2010, WFP handed over all demining equipment to the United Nations Mine Action Office in Sudan.

WFP continued to work on Southern Sudan roads at the request of the Government of Southern Sudan's Ministry of Transport and Roads. Roads to be maintained include Juba to Yei, Juba to Bor, Nadapal to Kapoeta, Kapoeta to Juba and Rumbek to Wau. WFP is targeting at least two major bridges to be replaced in 2011 in order to prevent a possible failure of these major transport routes. The priorities for 2011 are capacity building and maintenance for Southern Sudan's Ministry of Transport and Roads, as well as maintenance of the aforementioned roads.

Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Rehab)		
Kilometres of roads maintained	kilometres	531
Number of bridges built/rehabilitated	number	2

Sudan SO 200187: "Provision of Common Humanitarian Air Service to UN Agencies, NGOs and Counterparts in Sudan"

Duration: 1 January 2011 – 31 December 2011

Total project commitment: US\$59 million

UNHAS supports and facilitates the immense humanitarian effort in the Sudan, including WFP's EMOP. It provides safe, reliable, efficient and cost effective air transport for the humanitarian community in areas where surface transport is limited or unavailable. The absence of safe and viable domestic air transport services means that 300 humanitarian organisations, donor communities, embassies and government counterparts rely on WFP's air service to access 118 locations in Sudan.

The demand remains steady for the air service provided, with the number of passengers standing at 12,000 on average each month. The need for this SO remains critical throughout the country, particularly in the Darfur region, given prevailing insecurity there. Attacks on the humanitarian community have prompted severe restrictions on movement on the ground for agencies working to save lives and deliver basic assistance to millions, thus making the air operation the only way of transporting aid workers and humanitarian cargo. In addition to this, insecurity on the ground in Southern Sudan, coupled with poor road infrastructure and heavy rains means that the humanitarian air service will continue to be needed in 2011 to support humanitarian operations in the Sudan. This SO contributes to Strategic Objective 1.

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Forecasted Output in 2011		
The following initial results are expected, if the project/activity is fully resourced in 2011:	Unit of Measure	Planned
Strategic Objective 1		
Special Operations (Air ops)		
Average Number of hours flown per month	hours	1,500
Average Number of passengers transported monthly by air	number	12,000
Average cost per passenger transported (USD)	US\$	320
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	number	300
Number of aircraft made available	number	20
Number of persons evacuated / relocated due to insecurity	%	100
Percentage utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	90
Volume (m3) of cargo transported by air	mt	360

