



Sudan

2014 Second Quarterly Operational Briefing

Presentation to the WFP Executive Board

HQ Auditorium - 24 April 2014

Humanitarian Situation

- Over 300,000 people displaced in Darfur since late February 2014 (OCHA)
- Influx from South Sudan nearly 61,000 (UNHCR)
- Malnutrition rates, double the emergency threshold of 15 percent exist in Darfur and Eastern States
- High food and fuel prices, since September 2013
- Poor harvest: Sudan faces a cereal deficit of one million metric tonnes
- Some 3.3 million people are in stressed and crisis level of food insecurity; the numbers likely to escalate to 4 million



Security Situation

Situation

Darfur

- Inter tribal conflict over resources
- Enhanced / coordinated rebel activity
- Return of 'scorched earth' tactics
- Increased lawlessness and banditry



South Kordofan and Blue Nile

Continued hostilities

Impact

- Massive displacement of populations
- Destruction of villages, regions
- Direct threat to staff (hijack, intimidation, car jacking)
- Increased threat to WFP logistics operations

Sudan: Humanitarian Situation World Food Programme Newly displaced populations People in need of assistance EGYPT Populations from South Sudan LIBYA (Due to recent conflict) RED SEA Port Sudan NORTHERN Dongola NILE Ed Damer 3.2 million In Darfur Refugees (including 300,000 in 2014) KASSALA KHARTOUM 1/1 35,000 ERITREA CHAD AL GEZIRA NORTH DARFUR Wad Medani WHITE! Gedaref NORTH KORDOFAN El Fasher DARFUR, GEDAREF El Geneina Rabak/Kosti Sinjja El Obeid in Darfur Zalingei SENNAR >300,000 CENTRAL DARFUR El Fula 61,000 Nyala South Kordofan Ed Damazin **P/P** Ed Daein ETHIOPIA 150,000 MA NILE Kadugli SOUTH EAST WEST DARFUR DARFUR KORDOFAN 95,000 SOUTH KORDOFAN People have arrived IDPs in from South Sudan Blue Nile

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Framework of Interventions

EMOP 200597 – Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters (January – December 2014)

EMOP 200597			
Total number of beneficiaries	4,167,000		
Total tonnage	307,376		
Food and Related Costs	278,594,315		
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	40,384,945		
Capacity Development & Augmentation	930,000		
Total cost to WFP	403,468,844		

SO 200514 – Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sudan (January 2013 – December 2014

Activities

- Life saving activities through General Food Distribution
 – in kind and cash vouchers to those affected by conflict and natural disasters (IDPs, refugees and food insecure)
- Early recovery activities such as Food for Work / Training to create and rebuild community assets and livelihoods
- Nutrition activities to reduce maternal and child under nutrition, particularly during the first 1000 days
- Food for Education to reduce short-term hunger and improve learning capacity of school children

Operational Priorities

- Emergency food security, nutrition response and saving lives (support to newly displaced)
- Preparedness and large scale prepositioning
- Transition from status based to vulnerability based targeting for protracted populations
- Food security and nutrition support for resilience building and recovery
- Increased advocacy and resource mobilization

Monitoring

M&E strategy aligned to the new corporate Strategic Results Framework 2014-2017

Monitoring activities and tools:

- Distribution monitoring
- Post-distribution monitoring
- Food security monitoring

2013 output monitoring results:

Total	Planned	Actual	% Actual v. Planned
Number of beneficiaries	3,982,733	3,693,577	92.7%
Commodities (mt)	316,108	191,718	60.6%
Voucher value (USD)	30,249,450	20,045,164.77	66.3%

2013 outcome targets achieved:

- GFD adequately supported food consumption
- FFW/T contributed to strengthen food security
- Nutrition activities positively contributed to address the seasonal increase in malnutrition

ACCESS

Access Constraints

- Some positive developments
- No access to non-government held areas of Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei
- Increased access denials due to specific security incidents
- Narrowing operating space for some NGOs and agencies
- Challenging physical environment due to scale, terrain and limited infrastructure

ESOURCING

Operational Requirements

PROJECT	BUDGET (USD)	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	RECEIVED (USD)	CURRENT SHORTFALLS (USD)
EMOP 200597 (Jan 2014 – Dec 2014)	403.4 million	4,167,000	227 million	176 million
SO 200514 (Jan 2013 – Dec 2014)	64.7 million		44.6 million	20.1 million

ESOURCING

Resource Mobilization (EMOP 200597)

DONOR	AMOUNT (USD)
Multilateral	2,100,000
UN CERF	7,373,400
United States	164,969,096
United Kingdom	31,600,389
ECHO	6,694,938
Switzerland	5,230,358
Canada	4,488,330
Finland	2,178,489
Japan	2,000,000
Russia	2,000,000
Republic of Korea	300,000
Private Donors	86,762
TOTAL	228,021,762

Resourcing Constraints

- Reliant on early release and timely donor contributions in the first quarter
- Competing high profile emergencies
- Overall declining interest in humanitarian funding for Sudan
- Delayed funding leading to pipeline breaks; delaying prepositioning
- Pipeline breaks anticipated from August 2014

CAPACITY

Implementing Capacity

Staff:

921 national and 98 international staff members

WFP Offices:

- 1 Country Office
- 4 Area Offices
- 13 Sub Offices; possibility of opening in West Kordofan

Logistics:

- 6 major Logistics Hubs with in excess of 250,000MT storage capacity
- 100 6X6 Mercedes Benz Fleet vehicles

United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS):

7 aircrafts (three fixed wings and four helicopters)

Cooperating Partners:

89 partners including 37 international and 20 national partners

CAPACITY

Capacity Constraints

- Staffing
- Narrowing NGO space
- Weak capacity of national implementing partners
- Limited government capacity for food security analysis and emergency preparedness
- Limited capacity of commercial transport

Coordination

Inter agency Coordination: UNCT, HCT, UNAMID, AHCT, SMT

Sectors:

Food security and livelihoods (FSL)

Funding: CHF

Logistics and Emergency Telecom (LET)

Funding: CHF

Critical Risks

CONTEXTUAL RISKS:

- Deteriorating security situation
- Increased instability in neighbouring countries
- Increase in affected populations
- Unstable political and economic situation
- Poor agriculture season
- Restrictive regulatory environment
- Lack of infrastructure

PROGRAMMATIC RISKS:

- Inability to provide food to beneficiaries on a timely basis
- Lack of capacity of cooperating and government counterparts
- Inadequate/delayed funding
- Lack of access

INSTITUTIONAL RISKS:

- Inadequate staffing capacity
- · Lack of resources
- · Loss of assets

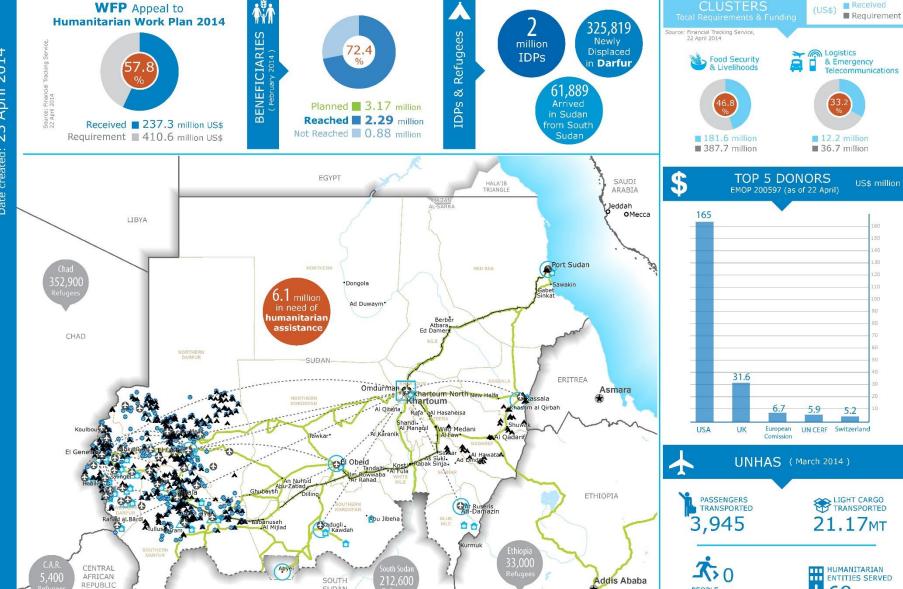
RISKS

Mitigation Measures

RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES	
Risk 1: Inability to provide food to beneficiaries on a timely basis	 Better coordination with UNAMID to provide escorts Mobilizing donor contributions to arrive in-country with adequate delivery time Distribution of emergency rations based on initial registration pending finalization of IOM verification 	
Risk 2: Lack of capacity of cooperating and government counterparts	Refined partnership strategy for better coordination and collaboration	
Risk 3: Unstable political and economic situation	 Continuous monitoring of markets and prices to assess impact on operations – especially value vouchers Quarterly monitoring of LTSH costs 	
Risk 4: Inadequate / delayed funding	Continuing fund raising effortsUtilise corporate funding mechanism	
Risk 5: Inadequate staffing and resources capacity	Packages wherever possible to attract staff	
Risk 6: Loss of assets	 Timely investigate and clear reported incidents of theft/ damages Strengthen controls over movement and custody of assets 	
Risk 7: Access constraints	Prepositioning of supplies	

Residual Risks

- Deteriorating security situation
- Unstable political and economic situation
- Restrictive regulatory environment
- Inadequate staffing and resources capacity
- Access constraints









Rail Supply Route



SUDAN





Small Town

· Intermediate Town

=== Undetermined boundary Abyei region

— International boundary line

First level admin boundary



PEOPLE

EVACUATED

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