



SUDAN

WFP Executive Board
February 2007

United Nations World Food
Programme Sudan





Emergency Operation 10557

FOOD ASSISTANCE TO CONFLICT-AFFECTED POPULATION



Duration

Jan – Dec 2007

Requirement

US\$685 million

Caseload

5.5 million people

Tonnage

682,000 MT of food

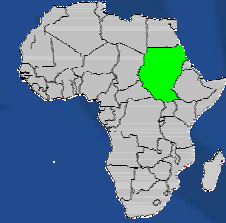
2007 requirement is slightly lower than 2006 but remains substantial.

	2007	2006
Tonnage	682,000	731,000
US\$	685 million	746 million

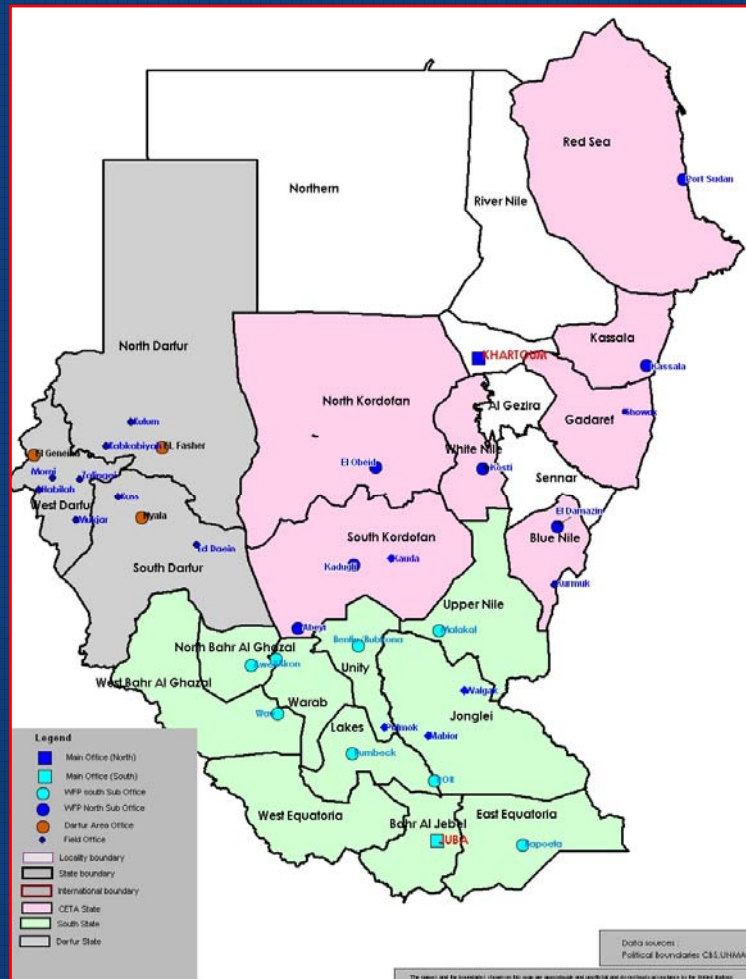


THREE DISTINCT OPERATIONS

WFP SUDAN



WFP Operational Areas



2007 Assistance Plan

DARFUR

71%

SOUTH

17%

CENTRAL, EAST & THREE AREAS

12%

33 WFP offices



World Food Programme

DARFUR



Joint Statement on Darfur 17 January 2007

Over the last two years, the efforts of humanitarian agencies in Darfur have saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of civilians caught up in the region's conflict. During this time mortality rates were brought below emergency levels, global malnutrition was halved from the height of the crisis in mid-2004 and nearly three-quarters of all Darfurians now have access to safe drinking water. In 2006 alone, 400,000 metric tons of food were delivered. In the face of growing insecurity and danger to communities and aid workers, the UN and its humanitarian partners have effectively been holding the line for the survival and protection of millions.

That line cannot be held much longer. Access to people in need in December 2006 was the worst since April 2004. The repeated military attacks, shifting frontlines, and fragmentation of armed groups compromise safe humanitarian access and further victimize civilians who have borne the brunt of this protracted conflict. In the last six months alone, more than 250,000 people have been displaced by fighting, many of them fleeing for the second or third time. Villages have been burnt, looted and shelling-bombed and crops and livestock destroyed. Sexual violence against women is occurring at alarming rates. This situation is unacceptable.

Not can we accept the violence increasingly directed against humanitarian workers. Twelve relief workers have been killed in the past six months – more than in the previous two years combined. Their loss has had direct consequences on the Darfur humanitarian operations. The killing of three government water engineers in West Darfur in July 2006 led to a temporary suspension of water and sanitation activities in camps for IDPs. Nine workers from the same Government department were abducted in South Darfur in November 2006 – five are still missing.

In the last six groups. More t from different El Fasher and aid staff have targeted attack NGO staff to v as food, clean gathering in a staff of four N a clearly mark incidents which

If this situation aims to support access to health health care has is leading to a outbreak that s rates, an adage of households their land, raise

For immediate use, 28 January 2007



Humanitarian agencies warn Darfur operations approaching breaking point

African leaders, Ban Ki-Moon must take action at AU Summit or it could be too late

Aid agencies today warned the enormous humanitarian response in Darfur will soon be paralysed unless African and global leaders at the AU Summit take urgent action to end rising violence against civilians and aid workers. They said African Heads of States and new UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon will fail the people of Darfur if they do not take concrete steps to herald the start of a new chapter in the region and ensure an immediate ceasefire is both agreed and adhered to.

The six agencies – Action Against Hunger, CARE International, Oxfam International, Norwegian Refugee Council, World Vision and Save the Children – said aid workers are facing violence on a scale not seen before in Darfur, leaving access to people in need at the conflict's lowest point at a time when the humanitarian need is greater than ever. Attacks on civilians are again rising and forcing even more people to flee their homes, and a breakdown of the aid response will leave millions in even greater danger. The worsening four-year-old crisis must not be allowed to deteriorate any further.

"The conflict has dragged on far too long and is now worse than it's ever been. To wait any longer puts hundreds of thousands of lives in danger and risks a total breakdown of the entire humanitarian response. Today must be the time the African Union, the UN and the international community say enough is enough," said Doreen Houghton, Pan Africa Policy Advisor for Oxfam in Addis for the Summit.

Fresh fighting in January has left more than 350 people dead and forced tens of thousands more from their homes. Spillo in the rebel movements and a widespread lack of accountability have left Darfur increasingly lawless, leading to the direct targeting of aid workers. The violence has spread throughout Darfur and crossed the border into Chad. Even major towns and cities are now plagued with violence and have seen fighting and hijackings on the streets.

More than a month after an attack on aid workers in Geredida – the most violent of the conflict so far, which saw staff raped, beaten and subjected to mock executions – it is still far too dangerous for agencies to return to the camps, the world's largest for displaced people, where 130,000 have sought refuge from attacks on their villages. Temporary evacuations of staff from other locations across Darfur have continued, with nearly 500 aid workers withdrawn since the start of December. In early January, the UN warned that malnutrition rates are again rising close to emergency levels. Progress made in stabilising conditions over the past four years is in serious danger of being reversed.

The six agencies warn the Summit will fail unless:

- 1. African Heads of States led by Chairperson Denise Ruggesco and new UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon greatly increase the pressure on all parties to the conflict to ensure attacks on civilians and aid workers end immediately, and ensure that perpetrators of violence are held to account.

Joint statements were made by 14 UN agencies and 6 NGOs

Darfur operation is approaching breaking point as civilians and aid workers are facing violence on an unprecedented scale

If situation continues, welfare of the population it aims to support will be irreversibly jeopardized



DARFUR

In Gereida, the largest IDP camp, six NGO compounds were attacked on 18 December. Twelve vehicles were stolen and NGO staff were brutally treated.

NGOs suspended operations entirely in the area and WFP's partner ACF has announced it will not return

The violent attack has crippled the delivery of vital assistance - in January, 122,000 IDPs in Gereida did not receive food assistance

ICRC took over food distributions starting 13 February





SOUTH SUDAN and THREE AREAS



Undoing the practices of Operation Life-line Sudan and increasing targeted assistance through FFE, FFW, and Supplementary Feeding.

Planned assistance to over 700,000 returnees, most of them who are expected to return spontaneously

Large areas to be covered and insecurity remains – WFP driver killed on Juba/Torit road



EAST

Chronic malnutrition consistently exceeding emergency thresholds

Build a comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy with other agencies

Refugees and IDPs are not returning

Reduce general food distributions to long-time settled refugees and IDPs and introduce targeted assistance thru FFW, FFE and FFT to encourage self-reliance





CFSAM

CROP AND FOOD SUPPLY ASSESSMENT MISSION 2006



Record cereal harvest of 6.64 million metric tons (22% higher than last year and 36% above the average of previous five years)

In 2007, WFP Sudan has already purchased 70,000 MT of sorghum locally

More will be purchase with cash contributions from donors

WFP has requested Government of Sudan to consider contributing 40,000 MT cereals. This will however require US\$27 million of associated cost.



RESOURCING AND PIPELINE

EMOP has received US\$230 million to date in addition to an estimated resources of 180,000 MT received in late 2006

Combined, EMOP has already secured some 60% of its requirement for the year

40,000 MT of food has been prepositioned and the exercise will continue reaching 175,000 MT by June

With the lead time of six months, contributions will be required to fund the second half of the year





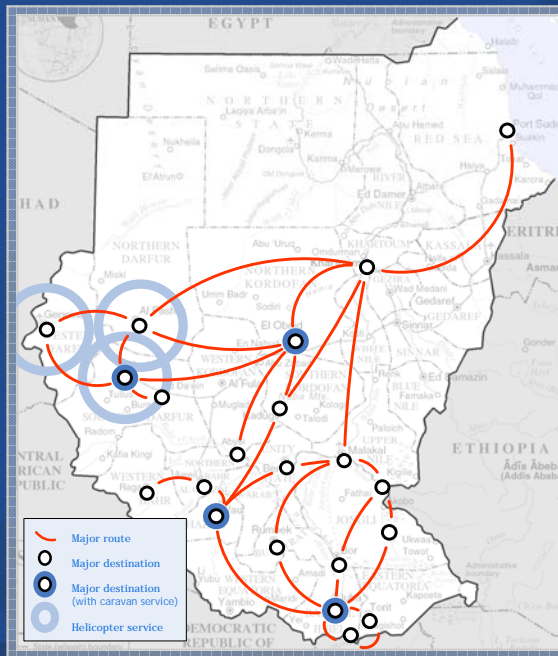
Special Operation 10181.3

HUMANITARIAN AIR SERVICE

WFP's largest air operation in the world

6 Helicopters: The only safe mode of travel to the majority of locations accessed by the humanitarian community in the region

24 Fixed-wing aircrafts: 12,000 passengers every month



2007 Requirements:

\$25 million in additional funds





Special Operation 10368

EMERGENCY ROAD REPAIRS & MINE CLEARANCE



Before repairs



After repairs

In 2006:

1,888 km repaired and 940 km demined

Year-round access to Kenya and Uganda

Support to return along safe demined corridors

Cereal prices halved in areas with road access

\$30 million donation from the Government of South Sudan

Planned in 2007:

Maintenance, capacity building and emergency structures

Extension of project until April 2008, at the request of the Government

WFP will require approx \$40 million in additional funds



World Food
Programme

THE END

World Food Programme Sudan

