

SUDAN

WFP Executive Board 8 June 2007

United Nations World Food Programme Sudan



Security incidents nearly doubled from March (103) to April (196)

Carjacking remains the greatest threat to the humanitarian community – 69 vehicles robbed in 2007 of which 5 were WFP's

77 aid workers have experienced abduction during carjacking

10 AMIS soldiers have been killed in 2007

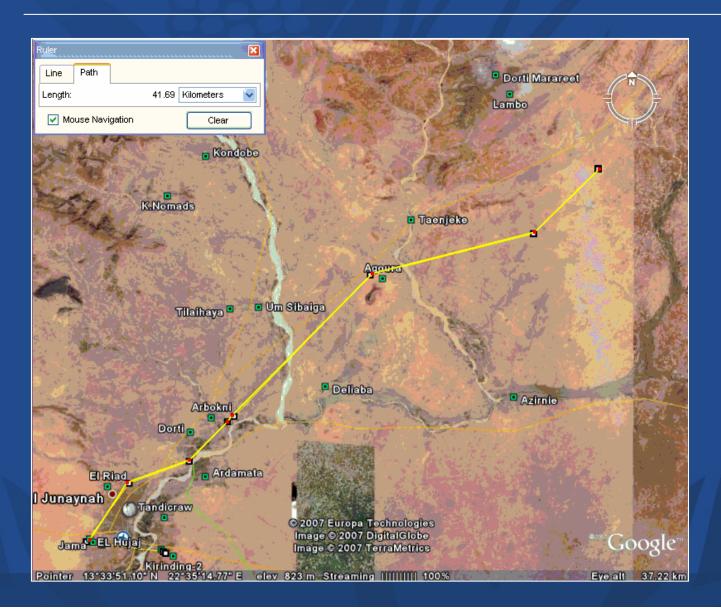
First UN staff member (deployed under the UN/AU Light Package) was shot and killed in May 2007, near WFP compound

Continued fragmentation and lack of control within rebel factions have made access negotiations difficult for humanitarian community



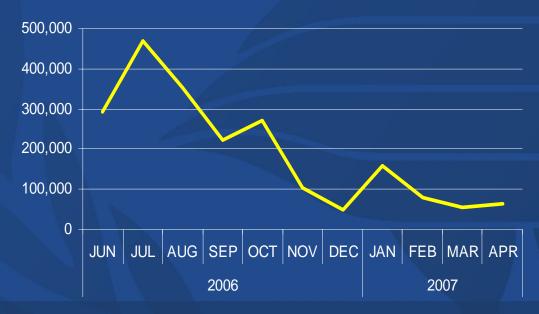
DARFUR

GPS VEHICLE TRACKING



The number of people not reached has reduced from almost half a million in July 2006 to a monthly average of 50,000 in 2007.

This is however not indicative of improving conditions.





Joint communiqué signed in March between the Government and the UN to address bureaucratic impediments faced by the UN and NGOs working in Darfur

While there have been some positive developments (immigration and customs regulations for NGOs), implementation of more sensitive issues remain to be seen

Along with security concerns, removal of impediments which limits freedom of movement of humanitarian workers is a major challenge in Darfur



WFP Sudan is currently assisting Chad with a cross-border operation, dispatching some 9,000 MT of food for urgent prepositioning within eastern Chad

To date, 5,500 MT completed

This has become necessary due to difficulties in Chad securing food pipeline through their normal corridors from Cameroon and Libya.



Light Support Package currently under way for 100 troops/advisors to the AU

Heavy Package approved in April for deployment of around 3,500 UN troops, police and civilian personnel to support the AU in Darfur, plus six attack helicopters and other heavy equipment. However, progress has been slow

Joint Hybrid Operation with up to 20,000 UN peacekeepers and 3,700 police still being negotiated

Humanitarian agencies have recommended that humanitarian assistance should be kept separate and independent from the UN/AU joint mandate.



SOUTHERN SUDAN & THREE AREAS

Fragile nature of peace in post-CPA

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) – need to complete redeployment or demobilization of forces by 9 July 2007, and preparations for national elections in 2009

Rate of return slower than anticipated due to lack of basic services in the region. WFP has assisted 177,600 returnees in 2007, less than 25% of EMOP plans

Transition to recovery activities in the south is a major challenge for WFP. We are seeking increased partnership with other UN and NGOs



SOUTHERN SUDAN

EMERGENCY ROAD REPAIRS & MINE CLEARANCE

WFP has repaired over 2,000 km of road in southern Sudan

Government of Southern Sudan recently pledged another \$55 million to the special operation, making GoSS its largest donor

Before repairs

Plans are underway to maintain/repair 1,000 km more into 2009

At the request of the Government, WFP will also rehabilitate six airstrips



CENTRAL & EAST

Following our annual assessment, WFP has reduced target beneficiary numbers in the East

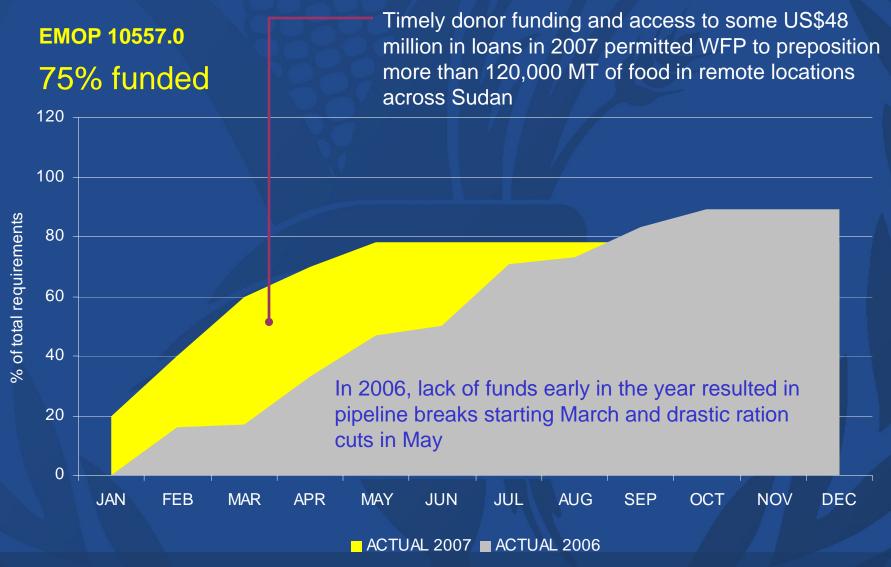
Reduction includes the community of 85,000 Eritrean refugees who are not returning home. WFP is phasing down its assistance to target 37,000 most vulnerable

WFP works closely with the State Government and partner agencies in poverty alleviation projects

At the request of the Government, WFP has extended its Country Programme until end of 2008, bringing it in line with the new UNDAF cycle (2009 – 2011)



RESOURCE UPDATE





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 requirement for SO 10181.3:

\$37 million

Current Shortfall:

\$10 million



THE END

World Food Programme Sudan