



WFP-supported children in Kass, South Darfur State
WFP Photo/J. Rhodes 2009

JANUARY FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Total beneficiaries

3.3 million

Total food distributed

40,700 metric tonnes

HIGHLIGHTS

- Insecurity Remains A Concern for Humanitarian Community in Darfur (page 3)
- Results of the 2009 ANLA and CFSAM Indicate Increased Humanitarian Needs in Southern Sudan in 2010 (page 4)
- Pre-positioning of Food Stocks in Southern Sudan Progresses (page 6)
- An Estimated 700,000 People Affected by Drought in Parts of the CETA Region (page 5)

JANUARY AT A GLANCE

In January, WFP and its Cooperating Partners reached some 3.3 million people, distributing approximately 40,700 metric tonnes (mt) of food assistance across Sudan.

In Darfur, WFP reached approximately 2.7 million people with 33,670 mt of food through general food distribution. Insecurity continues to be a major concern for the humanitarian community across Darfur. During the month, some 55,000 beneficiaries were not reached due to insecurity throughout the region.

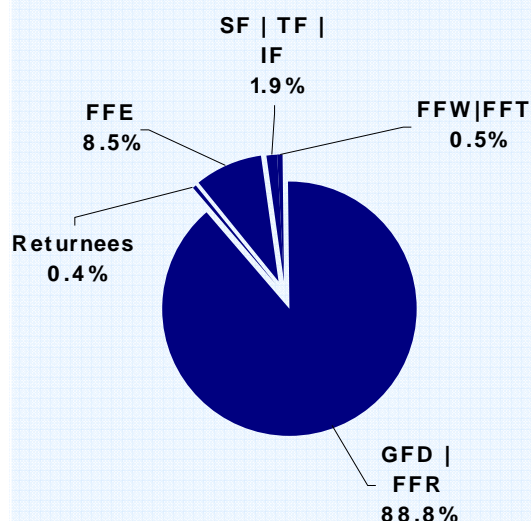
In January, WFP and its partners reached some 231,000 beneficiaries with 4,100 mt of food commodities in Southern Sudan. Of the total beneficiaries, 8,000 LRA-affected refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Western and Central Equatoria were assisted with 130 mt of food. WFP is progressing with its pre-positioning activities across the South, in preparation for the onset of the rainy season which makes many locations inaccessible and roads impassible. In terms of other pre-positioning activities, a transit-hub with two mobile storage tents has been set up in the Canal area in Jonglei State to support receipt and dispatch of commodities by barge. Commercial transport capacity in Canal was enhanced with 10 WFP trucks to support dispatches for the pre-positioning of food stocks in Jonglei State. As part of WFP's operational restructuring, preparations were finalized for Kapoeta and Wunrok to become logistical hubs.

In the Central, Eastern and Three Areas (CETA), WFP assisted some 443,000 food insecure people with almost 3,000 mt of food during the month. In North Kordofan, South Kordofan, White Nile, Blue Nile and Kassala it is estimated that 700,000 people will be affected by drought. As per the request of the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), WFP-led drought assessments are being carried out in all affected states to identify and target the most vulnerable beneficiaries. Assessments are undertaken in collaboration with the government, UN agencies and NGOs.

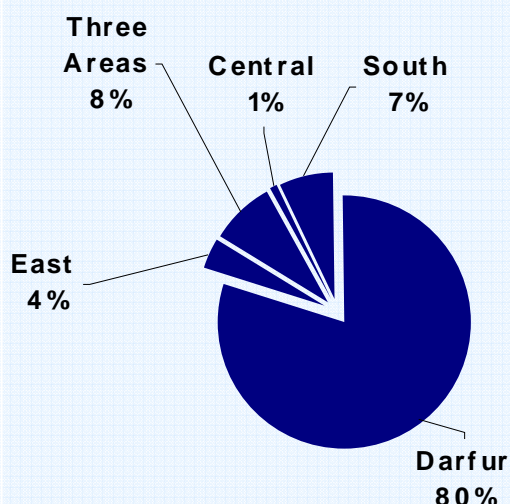
THE MONTH IN FIGURES

Emergency Operation EMOP 10760.0

Beneficiaries by Modality



Beneficiaries by Region



*Southern Sudan FFE actual metric tonnage includes Girls' Incentive programme with 2,230 beneficiaries.

GFD = General Food Distribution **FFR** = Food for Recovery **FFE** = Food for Education
SF = Supplementary Feeding **TF** = Therapeutic Feeding **IF** = Institutional Feeding
FFW = Food for Work **FFT** = Food for Training

Jan-10	People			Food MT.		
	EMOP Jan. Plan	Actual	Plan Vs. Actual %	EMOP Jan. Plan	Actual	Plan Vs. Actual %
GFD FFR	2,724,536	2,980,035	109	40,822.97	38,073.42	93
Darfur	2,302,775	2,678,241	116	33,873.00	33,672.80	99
South	300,386	186,700	62	5,145.69	3,052.67	59
East	88,975	53,453	60	1,161.14	502.32	43
Three Areas	29,300	61,641	210	492.48	845.63	172
Central	3,100	0	-	150.66	0.00	-
Returns	17,665	12,461	71	738.82	549.98	74
Darfur	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	13,665	10,508	77	674.02	547.04	81
East	-	-	-	-	-	-
Three Areas	4,000	1,794	45	64.80	0.36	1
Central	-	159	-	-	2.58	-
FFE	302,235	285,355	94	1,323.50	1,003.42	76
Darfur**	-	-	-	-	-	-
South*	65,221	9,892	15	270.75	75.19	28
East	30,000	34,167	114	133.98	145.79	109
Three Areas	207,014	208,456	101	918.77	635.77	69
Central	-	32,840	-	-	146.66	-
SF TF IF	96,161	63,612	66	1,595.24	899.50	56
Darfur**	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	36,826	17,263	47	686.58	334.34	49
East	38,200	34,063	89	544.13	371.22	68
Three Areas	12,435	5,646	45	214.11	69.89	33
Central	8,700	6,640	76	150.42	124.04	82
FFW FFT	91,201	15,152	17	1,755.24	204.64	12
Darfur**	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	6,926	7,128	103	123.45	97.51	79
East	12,000	7,258	60	218.70	91.70	42
Three Areas	55,275	766	1	1,113.39	15.43	1
Central	17,000	-	-	299.70	-	-
Total	3,231,798	3,356,615	104	46,235.77	40,730.95	88
Darfur	2,302,775	2,678,241	116	33,873.00	33,672.80	99
South	423,024	231,491	55	6,900.50	4,106.75	60
East	169,175	128,941	76	2,057.95	1,111.04	54
Three Areas	308,024	278,303	90	2,803.55	1,567.09	56
Central	28,800	39,639	138	600.78	273.28	45

DATA ANALYSIS

Overall for the month, WFP reached more than 100 percent of its planned beneficiaries and almost 90 percent of planned tonnage through its country-wide operation. However, in Southern Sudan, WFP reached only 55 percent of the targeted beneficiaries and distributed 60 percent of the planned tonnage due mainly to delayed implementation of activities by Cooperating Partners, and the fact that WFP had to resort to direct food distributions in Aweil North and West in Northern Bahr El Ghazal State due to lack of partners during that period. This has resulted in some distributions being carried over to February. The lower than planned distribution in the Central, Eastern and Three Areas was mainly due to the three-month advanced distributions carried out in December, delayed submissions of proposals by Cooperating Partners, arrival of less than planned returnees in January and delayed approval of Field Level Agreements with partners.

D A R F U R

In January, WFP reached approximately 2.7 million people in Darfur with 33,670 mt of food provided through general food distribution. Approximately 55,000 beneficiaries were not reached due to insecurity in the three states of Darfur.

Continued Insecurity in the Darfur Region

In West Darfur, clashes between JEM and the Government of Sudan in Jabal Moon continued during the month. As a result, WFP was forced to put food distributions on hold in this area since mid-December 2009, and road missions to the northern corridor were temporarily suspended until further notice.



Mothers and children during a Blanket Supplementary Feeding distribution in South Darfur. WFP Photo/J. Rhodes 2009

In South Darfur, the general security situation continued to be tense and unpredictable. An increase in security incidents was reported during the month, with a significant number of carjacking, fighting and demonstrations. Additionally, several commercial trucks were carjacked by an unknown armed group in a location close to Sania Afando after their convoy was attacked. Furthermore, the security situation in and around Kass town remained volatile as a result of tribal tensions. A tense situation was also reported in the El Firdous area, where a WFP food convoy was stopped by local authorities and was ordered to return to Ed Daein. Consequently, food distributions in El Firdous were temporarily suspended. However, they were later resumed following a security assessment.

While the overall security situation in North Darfur saw a significant reduction in crimes against the UN and humanitarian community during the month, there was a concerning increase in other security incidents.

Three strategic political developments including the Doha peace talks, the Sudan-Chad border normalization agreement and the impending elections have all had an impact on the security situation on the ground in Darfur.

Fifth Round of the FSMS Commences

During the month, the fifth round of the Darfur Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) was launched. With the completion in 2009 of the first full year of FSMS implementation, WFP and partners are gearing up for the second year of utilizing the system as a means to adjust food assistance activities as required. Results from the fifth round are expected in April.

Milling Voucher Programme Expanding from North Darfur to West and South Darfur

In 2010, WFP plans to significantly expand its milling voucher programme piloted last year in North Darfur. The programme aims to allow beneficiaries to consume a greater portion of their food rations which would otherwise have been sold to pay for the milling, thereby decreasing sale or bartering of the food ration for milling purposes. It also allows families to save cash normally spent on milling to use for other purposes. During January, milling vouchers were distributed to some 45,000 beneficiaries in Shangil Tobay and Shaddad IDP camps in North Darfur, and WFP is also working with local leaders and millers to evaluate and assess opportunities to expand the programme into West and South Darfur.

WFP Investing in Energy Solutions for the Rural Poor in North Darfur

WFP has taken the initiative in North Darfur to find an easy and affordable solution to meet the cooking fuel requirements of IDPs and resident community to protect the environment, prevent environmental pollution and safeguard the health of people. During January, WFP successfully piloted a project in North Darfur to produce fuel briquettes made from urban waste. More than one-third of the IDPs and rural population in North Darfur have no access to proper cooking fuel to meet their daily needs. Even if available, they cannot afford to buy expensive fossil fuels. Most of these people are dependent on firewood collection which puts women at risk of (often serious) harassment. The project is supporting 1,000 households in Kebkabiya and is aimed at providing urban waste management solutions while also producing fuel briquettes to reduce dependence on fire wood.

SOUTHERN SUDAN



WFP beneficiaries at a food distributions site in Upper Nile State
WFP Photo/M. Siddig/2009

In January, WFP and its partners reached some 231,000 beneficiaries with 4,100 mt of food commodities. Of the total beneficiaries, 8,000 LRA-affected refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Western and Central Equatoria were assisted with 130 mt of food. Compared to last year, food distributions have doubled in terms of tonnage from 2,200 in January 2009 to over 4,100 in January 2010.

There have been no major reports of violence or demonstrations in most parts of Southern Sudan during the month. However, the situation remained unpredictable with the possibility of insecurity and unrest, especially during the next few months as the elections approach. Sporadic violence, triggered by political rivalries, was reportedly on the increase in Jonglei, Lakes, and Warrap and Unity states. Meanwhile, the Government of Southern Sudan is reportedly revising its security plans and procedures ahead of the national general election taking place in April 2010.

As the dry season progresses, tribal tension is expected to continue in Jonglei. The Lou Nuer tribe will be forced to move closer to the Sobat River, populated by Jikany Nuer, in search of food, water and grazing land, increasing the likelihood for conflict. This could further affect WFP barge operations especially along the Nasir-Akobo corridor in Upper Nile State. A WFP-led security assessment mission arrived in Akobo at the end of January to review access to the region.

In Upper Nile State, retaliatory attacks have reportedly taken place near Malakal between Nuer and Dinka tribes throughout the month with further fighting expected. Despite the fact that WFP's logistical corridor runs south from Malakal and the impact on its operations is likely to be minimal, the situation is being closely monitored and a security assessment mission will shortly be deployed to the area.

Furthermore, fighting erupted between the SPLA troops

and the Misseriya nomads near Bentiu town in Unity State. The fighting is likely to continue during the dry season as competition over resources increases. Unity State is a precarious strategic area as it forces the concourse of several hostile nomadic and agricultural societies. Due to the significant internal political tensions within the state, minor security incidents have the potential to spark further instability in the area.

Results of the Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment (ANLA) Indicate Increased Needs

The 2009 Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment (ANLA) results were analysed in January indicating a clear deterioration in the food security situation in Southern Sudan resulting in a remarkably increased need for emergency assistance. The number of people who are in need of food assistance in 2010 has more than quadrupled from almost 1 million in 2009 to 4.3 million this year, mainly due to poor rainfall and conflict. Of the 4.3 million, 1.6 million are severely food insecure while 2.7 million are moderately food insecure. WFP plans to reach approximately 3.2 million people through emergency assistance under general food distribution (GFD), with most only needing seasonal assistance for 2 to 5 months of the year. Beneficiaries will receive 75 percent of their food rations during the height of the lean season (May/June). In the months leading up to May/June, only the severely food insecure will receive rations. The final consolidated ANLA report is expected to be circulated by early March.

Assistance to Returnees in the South

In January, WFP assisted 10,500 returnees with with some 540 mt of transit and/or reintegration food rations, representing over 80 percent of the monthly planned tonnage. Of these returnees, 8,500 were returning IDPs and 2,000 were returning refugees. In Northern Bahr El Ghazal State, an assessment was carried out by the Returns Working Group (RWG) with participation from WFP and its partner, World Vision International. The verification mission targeted returnees in vulnerable households in five counties, confirming the presence of 35,790 households, which were provided with 340 mt of food commodities.

Donor Visits to Southern Sudan

A WFP-supported ECHO mission took place in Southern Sudan from 18 to 23 January 2010 to follow up on the 2009 ANLA results and to assess the food security situation of conflict-affected communities in Jonglei State as well as drought-affected communities in Eastern Equatoria. Meetings were held with government counterparts, UN agencies, NGOs, and WFP staff. In addition, ECHO carried out direct interviews with IDP and returnee beneficiaries. A debriefing was held in Juba on 23 January during which ECHO reiterated that their mission confirmed the ANLA findings.

Furthermore, donor meetings have also taken place during the month with USAID and the Italian Development Cooperation to discuss WFP's existing operational capacity and plans for 2010.

CENTRAL, EASTERN AND THREE AREAS

In the Central, Eastern and Three Areas (CETA), WFP and Cooperating Partners assisted some 443,000 food insecure people with almost 3,000 mt of food during the month.

Camp Profiling Study on Refugees in the East

WFP, UNHCR, the Commission for Refugees representing the Government of Sudan, have been undertaking joint efforts in support of the refugee operation in Sudan. The number of refugees residing in Eastern Sudan is estimated at 234,000, including some 66,000 registered refugees living in camps as well as other urban refugees in large towns like Kassala, Gedaref, Port Sudan and Khartoum. Currently, WFP provides food assistance to some 48,500 Eritrean and Ethiopian food insecure refugees in 8 camps in Kassala, Gedaref and Sinnar states. The main objective of the camp study was to help establish the livelihood situation of refugees in each camp in order to carry out appropriate camp-specific interventions. In addition, the study is expected to effectively guide the expansion of existing safety net activities and overall self reliance strategy. WFP conducted the two-month study in the period from 7 December 2009 to 23 January 2010.

High malnutrition rates among children under 5 years of age remained a major concern. The main causes of malnutrition were attributed to poor hygiene and sanitation, unavailability of clean, drinking water and poor childcare practices. The refugee household food security situation is expected to deteriorate over the coming months with the start of the lean season from May to September, leading to an increase in the numbers of food insecure people. Prospects to support agriculture-based livelihoods of the refugees through targeted self-reliance strategy are seriously hampered by funding constraints.

Recommendations for interventions included the following: WFP to continue provision of assistance through general food distribution in support of the most vulnerable households; UNHCR and partners should jointly draft and implement a clear strategy that will systematically build up the self-reliance capacity of the refugees and surrounding host community which includes IDP settlements; WFP will explore possibilities of shifting towards projects supporting self-reliance; WFP, subject to funding and within part of a broader self-reliance strategy, will also pilot innovative programmes such as food/cash vouchers, purchasing from small-scale refugee farmers, and food/cash for work projects; there is a significant need to establish a joint food security monitoring system with FAO and UNHCR to provide regular updates and serve as an early warning to allow timely decisions on intervention types and adjust ongoing programmes accordingly.

Inadequate Funds Affect 500,000 People in April

There is a high risk that approximately 500,000 beneficiaries in CETA areas, namely North Kordofan, White Nile, Red Sea and Kassala states, will not be receiving food assistance as of April 2010. Of the total, almost 300,000 are schoolchildren. This is mainly due to inadequate resourcing and the increased needs to cover the emergency situation in Southern Sudan and other parts of the country.



People benefiting from the water project in Abu Junuk, South Kordofan State WFP Photo/Yohannes Tesfai 2010

WFP Contributes to Peace Building in South Kordofan State

With community participation, WFP is implementing a food-for-work project with the support of the World Bank (Community Development Fund) to prevent conflict over water resources between two neighbouring communities, Abu Junuk and El Sunut, in South Kordofan State. Increased water sources in Abu Junuk will reduce population movement to El Sunut in search of water for human and animal consumption, while El Sunut water will not be over utilized. The World Bank and Abu Junuk community are funding the non-food items covering the cost of materials required to construct enhanced haffirs. WFP provides assistance to this project to contribute to the peace building process and to provide assistance to food insecure households in the area.

WFP Manages Distributions to Returnees in Kosti

WFP has taken over the returnee programme in Kosti, White Nile State and has already started direct distributions of food to returnees passing through on their way to Southern Sudan. WFP's support follows the withdrawal of ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency) that provided assistance to returnees in Kosti (together with USAID) for the past ten years. WFP's presence at this time is of great significance as the upcoming elections and referendum are expected to result in greater population movement through this area. ADRA's withdrawal as a result of USAID's decision not to renew the programme in 2010, resulted in a remaining food balance of 250 mt as the number of assisted returnees in 2009 was much less than planned. Plans are in place for WFP to manage the distribution of the remaining food to returnees in 2010.

Drought-affected People in CETA Areas Rise

An estimated 700,000 people will be affected by drought in North Kordofan, South Kordofan, White Nile, Blue Nile and Kassala. As per the request of the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), WFP-led drought assessments are being carried out in all affected states to identify and target the most vulnerable beneficiaries. Assessments are undertaken in collaboration with the government, UN agencies and NGOs.

LOGISTICS

In Southern Sudan, WFP dispatched 1,950 mt of food commodities from El Obied, Juba and Lokichoggio to different locations in the South. Pre-positioning activities continued in January 2010 with dispatches reaching almost 15,500 mt representing 27 percent of the total 60,000 mt of the planned requirements. Food dispatches that have reached the final pre-positioning location have totaled 10,000 mt, representing 17 percent of the total needs.

In terms of other pre-positioning activities, a transit-hub with two mobile storage tents has been set up in Canal area in Jonglei State to support receipt and dispatch of commodities by barge. Commercial transport capacity in Canal was enhanced with 10 WFP trucks to support dispatches for the pre-positioning of food stocks in Jonglei State. As part of WFP's operational restructuring, preparations were finalized for Kapoeta and Wunrok to become logistical hubs.

In Darfur, WFP dispatched 28,772 mt of commodities representing over 100 percent of the planned target for the month of January. Insecurity remained the main challenge, hindering access and food delivery to reach locations in all three states of Darfur.

Dispatches to the **Central, Eastern and Three Areas (CETA)** totaled 3,922 mt, slightly exceeding the planned target for January. Unavailability of non-emergency cereals was a main constraint.



Preparing WFP food for airdrop in South Sudan in late 2009
WFP Photo/M. Siddig 2009

HUMANITARIAN AIR SERVICE

During January, the UN Humanitarian Air Service transported approximately 7,100 passengers to 108 destinations across Sudan. A percentage breakdown of users by category is as follows: NGO—62, UN—34, Donors and diplomatic—3, Media and Government—1. Compared to January 2009, this month represents a 22 percent reduction in passenger numbers, mainly due to the higher nominal booking fees and the increased use of commercial airlines. Revenue received by UNHAS in January totaled US\$1.2 million.

With a recorded 30 percent reduction in passenger traffic, UNHAS reduced its fleet by 16 percent overall. In Darfur, the fleet was reduced by 2 aircraft (out of 7) due to lower passenger figures.

RESOURCES UPDATE

The 2010 EMOP approved in August 2009 with a value of US\$874 million originally targeted 6.4 million beneficiaries with 665,550 mt of food assistance, including 1.1 million people and 97,707 mt of food in Southern Sudan. A recently approved Budget Revision included additional food and newly targeted beneficiaries mainly in Southern Sudan, as identified in the most recent assessments. The Budget Revision brought the total beneficiaries to some 11 million people and the revised value of the EMOP to US\$897.5 million. The substantial increase in the number of people requiring WFP assistance in the South in 2010 is mainly due to poor rainfall, continued fighting and high cereal and low livestock prices, all combining to create a massive food gap. The EMOP has so far received a total of US\$434 million, or 48% of 2010 requirements, thanks to contributions from Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, ECHO, Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America.

The Humanitarian Air Service Special Operation's total requirement for 2010 is US\$63 million, of which US\$45 million is required from donors with the balance sourced through user fees. As of 4 February, the Humanitarian Air Service has received a confirmed contribution from ECHO representing US\$5.7 million (4 million Euro).