

Project Number: 200808 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**  
Project Approval Date: May 28, 2015 | Planned Start Date: July 01, 2015  
Actual Start Date: July 01, 2015 | Project End Date: June 30, 2017  
Financial Closure Date: N/A

**Contact Info**

**Abdalla El Sheikh**  
abdalla.el-sheikh@wfp.org

**Country Director**

**Matthew Hollingworth**

**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Support for Food Security and Nutrition for Conflict-Affected  
and Chronically Vulnerable Populations**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Sudan, Republic of (SD)



**World Food Programme**

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

## **Country Resources and Results**

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

## **Trust fund projects**

## **Project Objectives and Results**

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Beneficiary story worth telling

## **Figures and Indicators**

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

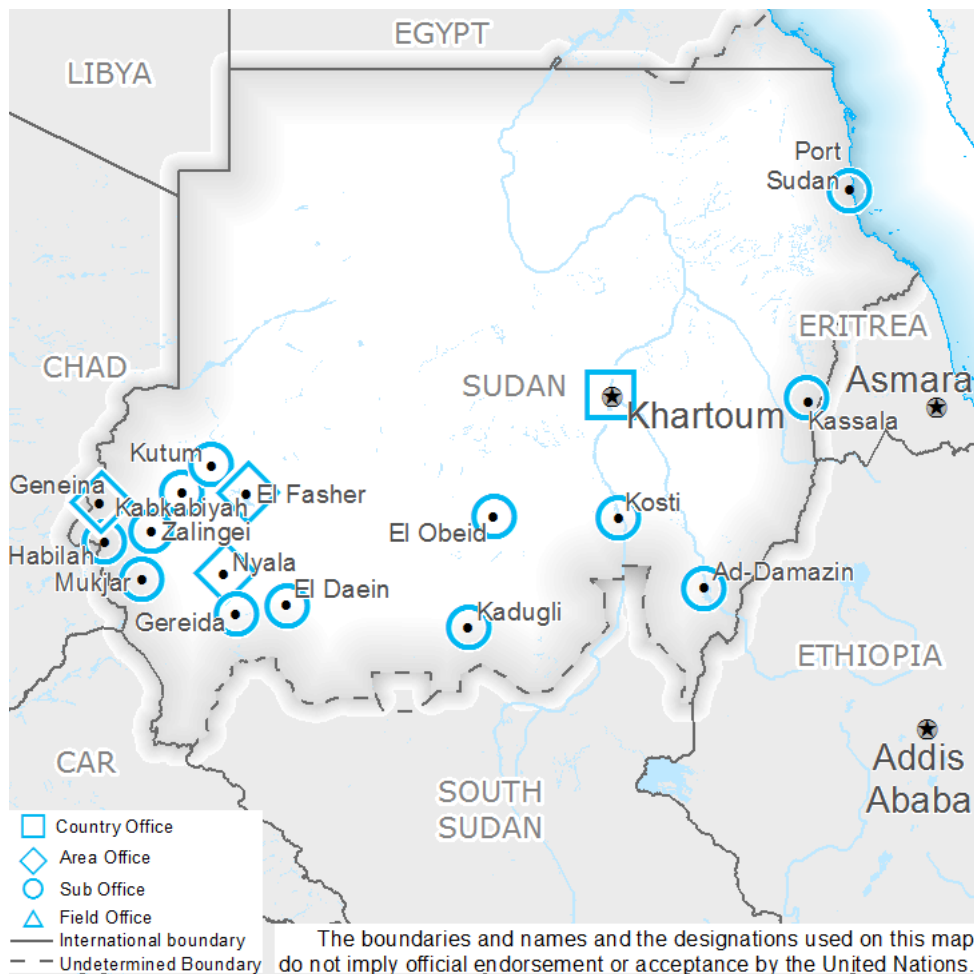
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Country Context

Sudan is characterized by a highly complex political environment, new as well as protracted displacement, regional insecurity, crisis levels of malnutrition and high levels of food insecurity. These factors rank Sudan 167th out of 188 countries in the human development index (2015) [i].

According to the Global Hunger Index (2016), Sudan ranked 5th among the most food insecure countries in the world. Food insecurity in Sudan is exacerbated by several factors including the large scale of conflict-related internal displacements, sustained economic sanctions and macroeconomic instability, conflict in the neighboring region, compounded by the combination of marginal livelihoods and sporadic climactic shocks.

Approximately two thirds of the population live in rural areas, where the poverty rate is 58 percent compared to the national average of 47 percent [ii]. Sudan's economy depends heavily on the agricultural sector, which contributes to one third of GDP and employs 80 percent of the labour force [iii]. Agriculture in Sudan is mostly rain-fed, and the extensive application of marginal, low-productivity and climate-sensitive production [iv] makes the country's food system extremely vulnerable to climate variability [and climate change] [v]. This was demonstrated in 2015, when a major rainfall deficit, due to the El Niño weather phenomenon, resulted in a largely failed agricultural season. The rainfall shortage impacted 3.5 million people [vi] and in 2016, extreme seasonal rainfall caused major floods and food insecurity.

In 2016, increased hostilities in Jebel Marra, Central Darfur, led to mass displacements, increasing food and livelihood insecurity. Sudan was also impacted by continued regional crises specifically in South Sudan.

There are 3.8 million protracted displaced persons in Sudan, 82 percent of whom are internally displaced and 18 percent refugees [vii]. In Darfur alone, more than two million people (one-third of the entire Darfur population) are displaced, living for the past decade in camps. In addition, in Kordofan and Blue Nile states, several thousand internally displaced persons (IDPs) reside with host communities. Regular and unconditional humanitarian access to affected populations in these localities remains limited.

Sudan hosts a large number of refugees inside and outside camps. The largest group consists of refugees from South Sudan, who have settled mostly in the southern part of the country and in urban areas. In addition, eastern Sudan hosts refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia (120,000 individuals) living mostly in camps, with limited livelihood and self-reliance opportunities.

With regard to acute malnutrition, the Sudan National S3M Survey (2013) found that 59 out of 184 localities had global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence above the World Health Organization's (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent. This is due to a combination of factors; poor quality of health services, unfavourable hygiene and sanitation conditions, poor child caring practices, and traditional dietary habits, poor access to food as well as marginal and unstable livelihoods. Recent findings also show that more than two million children aged 6-59 months experience wasting (16.3 percent) [viii]. This problem exists not only in conflict-affected areas, where it is well above emergency thresholds, but also in stable states such as Red Sea, where 20 percent of children are wasted. With regard to chronic malnutrition, the national stunting rate is 38 percent [ibid]. and areas such as Darfur, North Kordofan, Gedaref and Kassala have reached alarming levels, with more than 50 percent of all children under five suffering from stunting. Micronutrient deficiencies are also rampant, particularly for iron, vitamin A and iodine.

Unfavourable macroeconomic conditions and climate-related shocks have caused inflation and seasonal fluctuation of food prices. Food prices have reached record high levels, with sorghum prices, in 2016, 53 percent above the five-year average [ix].

Despite the crucial role that women play in the agricultural sector, and also in household food production and provisioning, significant gender inequalities exist. In the 2014 Gender Inequality Index, Sudan ranked 135 out of 155 countries.

Primary education in Sudan remains challenging with high dropout rates due to early marriage for both boys and girls, prevalence of child casual labour, long distances to schools, traditional mining activities that detracted boys from attending school, civil strife and natural disasters that have impacted access to schools. Across Sudan, 1.9 million primary school children remain out of school [xi]. In addition, gender disparities remain high in conservative areas such as Kassala and Red Sea, where the overall gender ratio in WFP assisted schools in Kassala state was 0.29 and in Red Sea state 0.71 in 2014 on average as per latest Ministry of Education figures [xii].

#### Footnotes:

[i] *Human Development Report 2015: Work for Human Development (2015)*. [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2015\\_human\\_development\\_report.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2015_human_development_report.pdf). Accessed at 9 February 2017.

[ii] *FAO, Representation in Sudan. Sudan Country Programme Framework Plan of Action (2015-2019): Resilient Livelihoods for Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition*. Khartoum, January 2015; page v.

[iii] *IMF. World Economic Outlook Database (April 2015)*. Accessed 08 January 2017.

[iv] *Broader climate trends show a constant increase in drought incident and rainfall variability, thereby exacerbating the impacts of seasonal variability. Climate observations show that rains have declined since the 1970s between 10 and 20 percent and that there has been a warming of 1.3 degrees Celsius between 1975 and 2009. In the future, projections show that rainfall patterns will be irregular and warming a constant trend, unless serious measures are taken to reverse these trends. In this context, the Government of Sudan is looking to address climate change and provide assistance to smoothen the shocks on production, with a focus on smallholders, through social protection tools.*

[v] *Met Office. Food security and climate change assessment: Sudan (2016)*. [http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/mohippo/pdf/international/food\\_security\\_climate\\_change\\_assessment\\_sudan.pdf](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/mohippo/pdf/international/food_security_climate_change_assessment_sudan.pdf). Accessed at 1 February 2017.

[vi] *OCHA. El Nino in East Africa (2016)*. <http://www.unocha.org/el-nino-east-africa>. Accessed at 08 January 2017.

[vii] *Crawford N., Cosgrave J., Haysom S., and Walicki N. Protracted Displacement: uncertain paths to self-reliance in exile*. Overseas Development Institute (ODI), September 2015; page 8.

[viii] *Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Sudan, and UNICEF. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Sudan, Key Findings*. Khartoum, 2014; page 4

[ix] *WFP Sudan. Monthly Market Bulletin Sudan. December 2016; page 1.*



[x] *Human Development Reports. Gender Inequality Index (2014).* <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>. Accessed 24 February 2017.

[xi] *Sudan Country Report on Out-of-School Children (2014).* [http://www.oosci-mena.org/uploads/1/wysiwyg/reports/150311\\_MENARO\\_Sudan\\_Report\\_English\\_Preview.pdf](http://www.oosci-mena.org/uploads/1/wysiwyg/reports/150311_MENARO_Sudan_Report_English_Preview.pdf). Accessed 26 February 2017.

[xii] *Gender Parity Index, Ministry of Education (2014).*

## Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Through the quarter century National Strategy (2007-2031) by the National Council for Strategic Planning [i], and other supporting policies, the Government of Sudan has recognized important challenges and priorities relevant for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and SDG 17, including: 1) Food Security, through the Higher Council for Food Security and the Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock Strategy, aimed at rural food security, job opportunities and forestalling the impact of drought; 2) Food Systems, through the National Agriculture Investment Plan for Sudan, aimed towards developing the agricultural sector by improving the productivity and resilience of food systems, including smallholder agriculture; 3) Nutrition and Health, particularly through the National Nutrition Strategy Plan and membership to the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, aimed at addressing malnutrition with a multi-sectoral approach; 4) Natural Resources, through strategies for population and the economy, aimed to achieve sustainable growth, while the Environment and Physical Development Strategy and the National Adaptation Plan aim at adjustments to climate change; and 5) Social Services, through a strategy aspiring to ensure access quality basic services for all.

Preparatory work was initiated for a new Multi-Year Humanitarian Response Plan (MY-HRP), that builds on the United Nations Darfur Protracted Displacement Strategy for 2016–2019 [ii], gives space for longer-term programming that integrates response, recovery and self-reliance, aiming to improve life-saving interventions in conjunction to providing development pathways in protracted crises. Finally, the new 2018-22 United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF), closely linked to the MY-HRP, has identified five focus areas for the United Nations to support the Government to reach the SDGs. The eight outcomes provide a common framework for work under the SDGs.

The Farmers to Market (F2M) project – a government-led initiative, where WFP plays a role in both implementation of food-assistance-for-training activities and coordination – has been a successful initiative in improving farmers access to markets through unique partnerships linking government with the private sector and with United Nations agencies. One of the lessons learned is to work more closely with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) which has already been initiated. Areas of collaboration with FAO and IFAD to improve agricultural production of smallholder farmers in Sudan will focus on medium and long term food security resilience building programmatic interventions, enhancing access to quality declared agricultural inputs and extension services, and strengthening cooperation for risk analysis.

The Government of Sudan launched an Investment Case of Nutrition project in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP. Under this project, UNICEF and WFP will carry out direct nutrition actions and nutrition sensitive interventions through integrated multi-sectoral packages that facilitate the prevention of both acute and chronic malnutrition, the reduction of child mortality, and the improvement of maternal nutrition.

Based on the PRRO strategy and Zero Hunger Initiative, government capacity development (both programmatic and institutional) has been an increasing area of focus for WFP. WFP's capacity development strategy in 2016 identified the five areas included under the umbrella of, and support for, gender-responsive social protection policies and targeting, which encompass nutrition governance, information system for the agricultural sector, the development of school meals policy and programme, food safety regulation and quality assurance, and early warning - where the expertise and capacities of WFP to respond to emergencies while building community self-reliance could maximize government efforts to enhance governance for hunger reduction among the most vulnerable. This has been reflected in Budget Revision 2.

National actors, including NGOs, community-based organisations (CBOs) and governmental organisations are currently the cooperating partners for most WFP activities. Strengthening the capacity of national actors at field level has promoted national ownership while enhancing WFP's efficiency and effectiveness. WFP is collaborating with different line ministries and other United Nations agencies on capacity development of ministerial staff in the areas of data collection, report drafting, information management systems, geographical information systems (GIS) and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis.

Alongside UNICEF and FAO, WFP has continued its efforts to strengthen resilience in communities regularly impacted by shocks that result in food and nutrition insecurity in Eastern Sudan through a package of nutrition, health and livelihood interventions implemented jointly in a life-cycle approach where safety net support and livelihood strengthening assistance is complemented by a focus on nutrition promotion under the Joint Resilience Project (JRP).

WFP contributes to the coordination of humanitarian action as an active partner in the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the Humanitarian Country Team, Area Humanitarian Country Team, Security Management Team, Area Security Management Teams and Security Cells. WFP is also the lead agency for Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications and co-lead with FAO on the Food Security and Livelihoods sector. WFP is also a member in the nutrition, education, protection and refugee and returnees sectors.

**Footnotes:**

[i] *The General Secretariat of the Sudan National Council for Strategic Planning. The Twenty-Five-Year National Strategy 2007-2031. Khartoum, 2007.*

[ii] *Humanitarian Country Team United Nations in Sudan. Darfur Protracted Displacement Strategy: a new programmatic approach to serve IDPs and hosting communities 2016 – 2019. Khartoum, 2016.*

## Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP launched its PRRO 200808 (2015-2017) with an approved budget of USD 727,029,649. The PRRO 200808 objectives are to save the lives of highly vulnerable individuals affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as restore household food security and livelihoods, and treat and prevent acute malnutrition following shocks and protracted displacement. The PRRO initiates WFP's long-term vision in Sudan to progressively move away from emergency assistance and expand recovery and resilience activities to support lasting solutions for food and nutrition security in the country.

The PRRO targets 6.1 million conflict-affected and food insecure people. In 2016, the PRRO underwent two budget revisions: 1) to address increased humanitarian needs as a result of the additional arrival of South Sudanese refugees, the El Niño climatic event, and Jebel Marra conflict-related displacements; and 2) to reflect a capacity development and augmentation plan of key line ministries (Agriculture, Health, Welfare and Social Security, Education) and regulatory agencies to tackle hunger and malnutrition.

WFP provides internally displaced persons (IDPs) with relief and recovery assistance, through general food distribution (GD), including cash based transfers (CBT), the treatment and prevention interventions for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), school meals and food assistance for assets (FFA) or food assistance for training (FFT) activities. WFP responds to refugees from South Sudan, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia who lack access to alternative food sources through the provision of life-saving food and nutrition assistance. Through participation in FFA and FFT activities, targeted residents receive GD in the form of seasonal support, nutrition assistance, as well as in-kind food assistance and CBTs. Food insecure primary and secondary children in rural and conflict-affected areas, where access to food is limited, receive school meals including take-home entitlements to enhance enrollment and attendance rates and improve the gender ratio.

WFP also implemented its Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Initiative in Darfur, the Joint Resilience Project (JRP) with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the micro nutrient powder home fortification and stunting reduction pilot in Red Sea and North Darfur states through trust funds.

The PRRO is complemented by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Special Operation 200774 (2015-2016), with an approved budget of USD 52,962,439. The Special Operation provides air transport to 76 humanitarian organizations flying to 41 destinations across Sudan.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) overall received 66% of its 2016 requirements, through directed multilateral contributions, and enjoyed a relatively healthy pipeline for cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and cash-based transfers (CBT) throughout the year – enabling WFP to ensure adequate household food consumption during emergencies and periods of sustained hardship, provide short/medium term food assistance and self-reliance opportunities for protracted displaced people, and combat malnutrition through integrated nutrition services. Two large in-kind contributions from the United States ensured adequate supply of cereals, pulses and fortified vegetable oil and a stable pipeline for these commodities. The CBT pipeline was constrained at times, but through additional contributions from donors, WFP was able to continue activities for those most in need. Despite the relatively healthy food and CBT pipeline, WFP prioritized general distributions to those newly affected by emergencies, including 267,473 newly displaced in Darfur and Blue Nile, 452,341 affected by El Niño and 83,935 more South Sudanese refugees than planned for. This compromised some of the planned activities, such as food-assistance-for-assets and other activities related to resilience building.

The funding for specialised nutritional foods including Ready to Use Supplementary Foods (RUSF) was not adequate in meeting the needs. As a result many of the malnutrition prevention activities were suspended and WFP needed to prioritize emergency situations including newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugee populations. WFP procured more RUSF locally than in previous years and should more funding become available, WFP will work with local suppliers to increase the production capacity of RUSF. In seeking additional funding, WFP has been and will continue to provide regular updates to donors on the PRRO food and nutrition pipeline situation and on needs relating to development activities and dissemination of appeal letters and will continue to work to identify non-traditional sources of funding.

WFP received two multi-year contributions including one from UKAID to support general distribution activities through CBT and another from the European Commission DEVCO to support food fortification efforts.

WFP continues to seek additional funding for development activities including the newly included capacity development and augmentation component, and for activities that support sustainable livelihoods and asset creation, particularly in Eastern Sudan.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Sudan was fully funded with overall funding levels similar to previous years. In large part to consistent yearly contributions from traditional donors, funding for UNHAS was sufficient in continuing operations throughout the year without any interruptions. Donors actively participated in quarterly steering committee meetings and were generally satisfied with the operations and transparency of financial reports.

## Achievements at Country Level

WFP's portfolio in Sudan has evolved to cater for three main beneficiary groups – internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and residents, including the inflow of South Sudanese refugees, El Niño climatic event, and Jebel Marra conflict-related displacements, and in need of food assistance. Between 60-70 percent of all food insecure people in Sudan live in conflict-affected areas, the majority are internally displaced. WFP has been supporting the IDP population for many years with general distribution (GD), and is committed to continue to support the most vulnerable people. WFP has taken the complex and ever-changing context into account, acknowledging that, over time, these displaced people can become self-reliant economic actors. As such, WFP has started a re-targeting exercise, to ensure that assistance is provided on the basis of vulnerability. The profiling of IDPs was by the end of 2016 completed for 48 camps across all five Darfur states. In the course of the IDP profiling, 241,000 IDPs were transitioned to livelihood activities (or seasonal unconditional support), while 400,000 IDPs were identified as not requiring further assistance from the part of WFP. The targeting project aims to cover 1.5 million IDPs across 53 camps for displaced people in Sudan.

Sudan continues to host refugees particularly in the South and East, for which similar assistance as in Darfur ranging from GD to food-assistance-for-assets (FFA), school meals and a range of nutrition activities were needed to guarantee critical access to food and to stabilize their general food security situation.

Sudan remained susceptible to natural disasters against a backdrop of chronic poverty. WFP was well positioned to strengthen effective and efficient responses to address emergencies and short-term hunger and boost resilience, in

particular for residents and IDPs.

WFP tapped into its unique advantage through its existing outreach and mandate to support beneficiary access to food, while transitioning towards recovery. WFP activities ranged from nutritional interventions incorporating both preventative and curative elements, to school meals for children, to FFA and other forms of livelihood support.

WFP successfully completed its IDP Profiling exercise in 89 percent of the planned camps across Darfur at the end of 2016. The exercise identified that close to half of the profiled people, approximately 647,000 people, were highly vulnerable to food insecurity. These people will continue to be supported by year-round food distributions; meanwhile, 241,000 IDPs were transitioned from general food distribution to livelihood activities (or a combination of livelihood activities and seasonal unconditional support) and 334,000 IDPs were identified as relatively better-off households and thus no longer in need of year-round general food distributions. While IDP Profiling allows WFP to focus its limited resources on the most vulnerable segments of the protracted IDP population, it is important to note that households who are classified as relatively better-off still remain vulnerable, and continued investments in sustainable development for all IDPs by the humanitarian and development community is imperative. Importantly, all verified IDPs in camps, including relatively better-off IDP households (those with low or minimal vulnerability to food insecurity), will remain eligible for WFP's safety net programmes, including school feeding, nutrition supplementary feeding programmes, and farmers to market programmes. Once completed, the targeting project will have covered a population of more than 1.55 million persons across 54 camps.

With conflict-fueled and chronic issues that continue to present for protection and gender, as evidenced by annual internal programme reviews, monitoring on gender, protection and accountability to beneficiaries continued to be essential to ensure a response that is sensitive to gender and protection specific needs.

Remaining at the forefront of innovation, in October, WFP initiated unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) and a related cash impact study in one camp in South Darfur with the aim to replicate and expand the scheme in the future. Simultaneously the corporate on-line beneficiary management solution, SCOPE, was rolled out in five camps across the region, recording over 1 million beneficiaries in the system, documenting biometric data for all those receiving in-kind, voucher and cash assistance.

WFP's voucher transfer assistance continues to provide targeted individuals or households in West Darfur through commodity vouchers which are redeemed for fixed quantities of specified foods and whose value is expressed in quantities of food – and through value vouchers in North Darfur and Kassala state which are redeemed for a choice of specified food items with the equivalent cash value of the voucher and whose value is expressed in monetary terms.

In addition to other future activities within WFP's capacity development strategy of 2016, WFP's technical support has already contributed to overall changes in the national capacity, especially in the areas of nutrition and school feeding. WFP has supported the development of key national nutrition documents (such as national strategy for prevention of micronutrient deficiencies, national guidelines for home fortification, and quality assurance for universal salt iodization) and has significantly facilitated Sudan's joining to the Scaling Up Nutrition movement. For national school feeding, WFP together with government actors and relevant education stakeholders, including the private sector, have nearly finalized the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) action plan to develop a Sustainable School Feeding Programme in Sudan.

WFP partnered with the Met Office Hadley Centre to develop innovative climate-induced food insecurity analyses to inform programming and decision-making at the national and sub-national levels. WFP and the Met Office worked together to explore this relationship between climate and food security under three different and plausible scenarios of climate change across livelihood zones that span the range of model projections for Sudan. The results of the assessment are very telling: The climate change projections considered indicate a substantial increase in warming, resulting in increased heat stress, reductions in water availability, and continued rainfall variability, making food production more challenging.

In a context where there are no reliable domestic air carriers in hard-to-reach locations in Sudan that are up to international standards, WFP manages the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), providing air transport to approximately 76 humanitarian organisations flying to 41 destinations across Sudan.

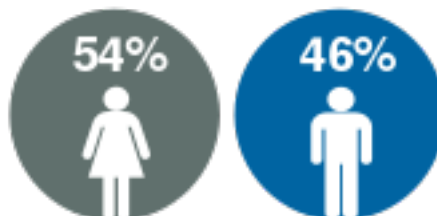
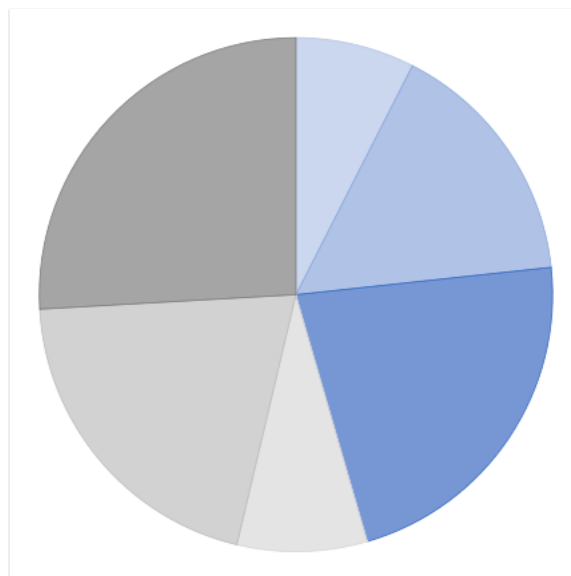


## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	292,662	319,977	612,639
Children (5-18 years)	616,541	796,040	1,412,581
Adults (18 years plus)	866,279	1,010,658	1,876,937
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2016</b>	<b>1,775,482</b>	<b>2,126,675</b>	<b>3,902,157</b>

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

-  Children (under 5 years)
-  Children (5-18 years)
-  Adults (18 years plus)
-  Children (under 5 years)
-  Children (5-18 years)
-  Adults (18 years plus)





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	152,281	3,378	16,944	3,790	1,089	177,482
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>152,281</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>16,944</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>177,482</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	1,615,207	28,490,120	3,688,659
<b>Total Distributed in 2016</b>	<b>1,615,207</b>	<b>28,490,120</b>	<b>3,688,659</b>

## Supply Chain

Most commodities in Sudan arrived as in-kind or international purchases into Port Sudan. Local food procurement was primarily of sorghum, corn soya blend (CSB), ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) and iodized salt. Overall, local purchases fulfilled WFP needs.

The local purchase of sorghum remains at competitive prices. Through Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), WFP was able to purchase sorghum with a cost saving of 1.5 million USD. The procurement lead time was reduced by 50 percent. Sorghum was purchased under this mechanism for final delivery to Sudan, South Sudan and Chad. The main challenge for WFP was to obtain purchase and export permits from local authorities to respond to humanitarian needs for Sudan and neighbouring countries. WFP obtained the export permit for 40,000 mt per annum. The export customs clearance still remain an issue for Chad, for which a three-party MOU is being sought. WFP is working on a food supply agreement with the national Strategic Grain Reserve, to be finalized in 2017.

On RUSF, WFP is in the process of establishing a food supply agreement with a local supplier. The price was negotiated and reduced to 30 percent. Overall, there were no quality or specification issues. The supplier is working to extend the production capacity from 200 to 700 mt per month, and as such WFP expects to place orders after April 2017, after an HQ-supported quality mission is conducted to ensure the new production line meets the WFP specifications and requirements.

The primary route of transport originated in Port Sudan and involved movement to the main hubs of Kosti, Khartoum, or El Obeid. The secondary leg serves the extended delivery points of Darfur and Central, East, and Three Areas (CETA) regions before the food was delivered to the final destination. In-country transport is largely by road using commercial transportation and WFP's fleet for the last miles.

In order to minimize transport costs, WFP continued to implement the changes in transport contracting modalities initiated in 2015, employing competitive contracts instead of tariff system agreements. This led to a significant decrease in both transport and handling costs.

WFP fleet trucks were an essential part of the supply chain system that complements commercial transportation. WFP has 109 trucks with over 10 million ton kilometer operating mainly in the Darfur and the Kordofan states. By December, over 500 convoys delivered 51,000 mt to beneficiaries located in remote areas where commercial transporters were unable to gain access due to seasonal constraints, difficult terrain or security concerns. WFP held five workshops that completed about 4,200 maintenance and repair work orders (i.e. light vehicles, generators, trucks etc.) for both WFP and 12 other humanitarian actors (United Nations and non-governmental organisations). Rigorous systems have been put in place to monitor and ensure that the services remain efficient and cost effective.

Minimal losses occurred during the reporting period. The majority of the losses occurred during transportation. These losses were deducted from transporter's invoice and the values were recovered. WFP continues to enhance internal control mechanisms to minimize losses through real time management of stocks.

Activities related to the supply chain for cash-based transfers (CBT) activities included an evaluation for all functioning CBT retailers at locations using CBT modalities, retailers payment process and reconciliation and multi-sectorial capacity assessments for CBT implementation in West Darfur, Red sea state and for the ongoing cash programme in South Darfur.

WFP continues to support humanitarian efforts through the provision of Logistics Services on a cost recovery basis. Nine Service Level Agreements (SLA) have been signed with other United Nations Agencies and NGOs for services related mainly to transport and storage. Furthermore, WFP is the Logistics Emergency Telecom (LET) sector lead. WFP organised and delivered logistics specific training to cooperating partners and government partners to enhance partnerships and strengthen capacity on sudden emergency response. Some of the modules covered included warehouse management, port operations, contracting, transport and Fleet Truck management.

WFP Sudan provided logistical support to the neighbouring countries: Ethiopia, Chad and South Sudan. Over 20 road convoys delivering 28,600 mt of assorted food commodities to support the South Sudan emergency operation.

The Sudanese standards of food quality and safety differ from the international standards, and as the result the clearance of food and non-food items (NFIs) at the port remains a challenge. The lengthy process of inspection, tests and verification often resulted in delays in delivering food to the final destinations, negatively impacting the pipeline. The recently issued government regulation on foreign exchange and the Ministry of Transport mandated changes on axle load limitation is expected to trigger an increase in the cost of food transportation.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	1,287	4,139	5,426
Iodised Salt	789	-	789
Micronutrition Powder	-	10	10
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	212	212
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	582	1,320	1,902
Sorghum/Millet	14,554	-	14,554
Split Peas	-	2,832	2,832
Vegetable Oil	-	277	277
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,212</b>	<b>8,790</b>	<b>26,002</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>66.2%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Sorghum/Millet	8,999
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,999</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Given the continued displacements, macroeconomic instability, marginal livelihoods and climatic shocks, WFP will need to continue to bridge the emergency-development divide over the next five years. Emphasis should be placed on improving selected parts of the current programme portfolio through process innovations, while re-shaping other programmes into new areas through product innovations which allow WFP delivers food assistance to beneficiaries in a more cost-effective and sustainable way. This would need to culminate in an integrated life-cycle approach that starts from nutritional interventions targeting the first 1000 days of life, to school meals for children, up to food-assistance-for-assets (FFA), and connecting farmers to market post-harvest loss reduction.

The focus on four main beneficiary groups – internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, residents and a combination of emergency beneficiaries - followed findings through the 2010-12 Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) commissioned in 2013, which gave suggestions to improve interventions for resident populations through social safety net programmes and nutrition sensitive programming. The 2015 Institute of Development Studies report, *Social Protection and Safety Nets in Sudan*, recommended WFP move more towards a productive safety net through asset creation activities through cash transfer modality in future programmes which is reflected in the PRRO as WFP expanded its use of cash-based assistance where markets could absorb the additional demand. The study concluded that WFP schools meals, a safety net that contributes to countries' social protection and development goals, have proven to be very effective in reducing dropouts and increasing enrolment rates, in addition to its effects on the nutritional status of students.

Further internal programmatic reviews noted that WFP's operation was found to be supported by efficient and effective use of technologies, in particular for beneficiary registration for food and cash-based transfers (CBT), monitoring, cooperating partner and distributions management, and commodity tracking. WFP has expanded the use of SCOPE following the pilot phase and lessons learned in 2015. SCOPE has enabled WFP to store beneficiary information and track distributions under one system, leading to faster distribution times, more cost-effective processes and a significant reduction in administrative work. SCOPE has also allowed WFP to extract reports on purchased commodities immediately, speed up the process of retailer payments, and collect information on the communities served in order to improve distributions and reduce inclusion errors. WFP has reiterated the need to focus on nutrition sensitive programming, and increasing self-reliance, while remaining flexible to respond to emergencies, through a prioritization in the annual operational plan that was reviewed on a periodic basis.

Strategic partnerships were highlighted particularly in the CPE and reviews, where more strategic partnerships need to be forged, effectively managed and coordinated. As WFP shifts to include more recovery-based activities, cooperating partners will be required to take on more livelihood recovery responses. WFP has moved towards partnering more with government partners and less with INGOs. However, developing partners' capacity and creating the momentum for increased cooperation in livelihoods support projects remains a work in progress.

WFP identified the need to better refine its targeting based on the vulnerability levels of the population. Initial community reluctance to accept the exercise and results and the difficulty of transitioning away from unconditional, status-based assistance was a challenge. This was overcome by engaging in extensive sensitization of the vulnerability analysis exercise at all levels, and continuing dialogue with community representatives and government counterparts to address concerns and ensure that WFP continues to support the most vulnerable.

In preparation for the strategic shift both in-country and corporately, WFP conducted an internal analysis in 2015 to seek ways to improve the use of monitoring and evaluation in programming. The main issues identified were on process monitoring carried out at the expense of a review of outcomes and results, an emphasis on reporting that required improvement in timeliness and utility, extensive data collection of limited use and the need to support staff capacity. A gradual shift has been underway to ensure that WFP uses outcome monitoring findings to systematically improve activities, take gender, protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) considerations into account, contribute to the design of future activities and essentially close the learning loop.

Several risks were identified, of which the key risks included 1) difficulty in procuring food and non-food items due to a restrictive national regulatory environment; 2) insecurity threatening staff safety; and 3) high cost of local purchases, such as services and non-food items, due to inflation. Mitigation actions included continuous dialogue with relevant government authorities to ease customs and regulatory restrictions, continued security monitoring and risk assessments, and payments in dollars instead of in Sudanese pounds to the extent possible to mitigate the effects of the rapid escalation of inflation.

WFP expects to continue its role in enhancing and leveraging partnerships for other humanitarian and development actors, in particular for air services, logistics and emergency telecommunications. Given the continuous need and demand for humanitarian assistance, the humanitarian actors re-affirmed the need to maintain the common service to ensure continuity of interventions in September. Needs assessments conducted by United Nations Humanitarian



Air Services (UNHAS) further confirmed the requirement to continue air services, and as such a new Special Operation was prepared for launch in 2017. WFP is furthermore expected by the humanitarian community to tap into its unique logistics and emergency telecommunications expertise to serve both the humanitarian community in Sudan and logistical corridors to the neighbouring countries.

Two evaluations, MAM impact evaluation and Cash pilot impact study, will continue in 2017 when also the recommendations from the evaluations will be presented. The recommendations from the SAFE trust fund project have been considered in future activity planning, including strengthening the capacity of partners and reinforcing monitoring tools.

# Trust fund projects

## 1- Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Programme (SAFE)

In 2014, the Dutch National Postcode Lottery donated a grant of over USD 3,400,000 for the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Programme (SAFE) in Sudan. This contribution was used to roll out SAFE across all regions of Darfur, investing in sustainable solutions to the challenges linked with cooking and access to cooking fuel, reaching over 480,000 conflict-affected households between April 2014 and March 2016, totalling 2.5 million beneficiaries.

With the conclusion of the project, an evaluation was conducted, which determined that SAFE was successful in meeting its objectives, namely: improving access to energy saving methods for cooking; mitigating protection risks associated with firewood collection; improving environmental conditions; and strengthening livelihood opportunities.

Under SAFE, 270,000 households benefited from the use of Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES) technologies, which resulted in a 40 percent reduction in per person, per day use of firewood. In conjunction, 716,000 households benefited from Fire Fuel Briquette-making (FFB) activities, which helped consolidate the reductions achieved in firewood use. Total firewood consumption savings under SAFE were approximately 180,000 tons, which corresponds to a reduction in deforestation of approximately 15,000 hectares of forest land per annum.

In this regard, SAFE has also been effective in mitigating protection risks. Household surveys and focus group discussions confirmed that the reductions in firewood consumption contributed to a reduction in the frequency of firewood collection trips which has in extension reduced the associated Gender Based Violence (GBV) risks. GBV has been tackled through gender empowerment and broad sensitization strategies. The multi-pronged approach helps change behaviours that are harmful and often lead to violence against women.

FES and FFB activities in conjunction with afforestation and other sustainable livelihood alternatives promoted through SAFE have supported environmental improvements and greater incomes for participants, especially women. The SAFE project included a number of components aimed at promoting livelihoods and restoring and developing natural assets. These were forest-based income-generating activities (IGA); construction of seed and tool banks; training on good agricultural practices; training on non-farm income generating activities, including handicrafts and food processing; and the production of FES and FFB. Respondents to surveys noted a higher uptake of FES and FFB activities compared to others, which beyond producing an extra income, produced considerable savings in fuel that supported greater household expenditure on food, education, and household durables.

SAFE aimed to guarantee that WFP beneficiaries benefit from the assistance provided without facing risks to their well-being. SAFE minimized the need for women to travel long distances to collect cooking fuel. By promoting fuel alternatives and fuel-efficient cooking technologies, SAFE in Darfur was able to mitigate GBV risks by 40 percent, equal to the decrease in per person daily firewood consumption. Recognizing that it isn't enough to mitigate GBV risks, SAFE promoted gender empowerment, through the promotion of income generating activities for women and GBV sensitization training, to reverse negative stereotypes against women that make them susceptible to GBV. Greater incomes among women reduced their reliance on negative coping strategies that can expose them to GBV. Further, it can contribute to a change in the perception of their status, which accompanied with GBV training, support positive behavioral change. By working side by side in SAFE activities related to afforestation and agricultural production, women and men also became accustomed to working together as equals. While at the same time, there were 50 centers across Darfur that support women and provide them a gathering space for productive group activities.

WFP achieved its goal of reaching over six million beneficiaries with SAFE, a worldwide commitment that was made by WFP's then Executive Director in 2009. This grant, building on prior SAFE activities in North Darfur, accounted for close to 45 percent of the target met by a collective 18 countries. In a local perspective, with a population of six million people in Darfur, SAFE reached 45 percent of the total population. This achievement made SAFE in Sudan a significant component of WFP humanitarian assistance.

## 2- Joint Resilience Project

The objective of the Joint Resilience Project (JRP) is to increase resilience to droughts and floods in the targeted communities in four selected localities (Aroma, Hamashkoreeb, North Delta and Telkuk) in Kassala state. The partnership between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP presents a coordinated, holistic approach to increase resilience of the targeted villages through 1) villages' own priority actions to address the effects of floods and drought, ii) improved nutrition status of women and children, iii) improved sanitation and hygiene practices, and iv) improved food availability, diet diversity and expanded opportunities for income and asset generation. The agencies have their own roles and expertise in these activities while working closely together to achieve the planned outcomes.

The targeted population is 193,000 people across the 4 localities over 3 years. WFP's budget is GBP 5,806,067 out of total JRP budget GBP 15,942,000, and WFP spending rates as of November 2016 were at 89 percent.

In the targeted localities, stunting in children 6-23 months decreased significantly by 9 percentage points, from 66.9 percent to 57.5 percent with 95 percent confidence intervals of 66 - 67.7 percent and 56.5 – 58.5 percent, respectively. The highest reduction was observed among girls with 12.6 percentage point reduction, from 65.8 percent to 53.2 percent. All targeted communities reported improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks such as droughts and floods, measured through focus group discussions in 34 of the villages. These have been achieved in part through building community ownership of the project, with resilience plans developed in participation of both women and men in all 75 villages. Both women and men have been active in the village development committees and community based organisations (CBOs) in implementing the project, and both women and men have participated in the training for livelihoods skills and nutrition activities. As women's mobility and participation is often restricted in the conservative communities, which sets women in a particularly vulnerable position during drought or floods, the project has made significant progress in that the community leaders have accepted women's movement and their participation. Women centers have become entry points where women gather for various activities outside the JRP. Nutrition package activities have been conducted in 57 villages (the other villages of the project being already a part of PRRO nutrition activities). Protection measures established by WFP such as gabion walls and check dams in Telkok and Hamashkoreeb locality decreased the effect of floods in 2016. Gabion walls constructed in Hamashkoreeb caught the attention of the private sector and were replicated in gash flood irrigated area in Tawalet village.

The main challenges were that the target area with 75 villages is broad and the villages difficult to reach. In addition, the coordination between the three agencies and partners was a new way of implementation, for which the agencies continue to improve. There has been a lack of water in the area, which has affected some of the outcomes of the project.

### **3- Home Fortification Project**

The objective of the Home Fortification trust fund project was to prevent micronutrient deficiencies amongst specific vulnerable groups through point-of-use fortification of staple food with micronutrient supplementation and improve feeding practices through Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC). The duration of the project was from 2013 to 2016 with the budget of USD 2,000,000, and implemented in six states: North Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Darfur, Red Sea State and Kassala.

Micronutrient powders were distributed across all six states in 2016 and a scale-up plan intends to cover an additional 5 states. The national strategy of micronutrient deficiency was developed and is waiting for the endorsement by Federal Ministry of Health.

WFP and a partner company delivered the final brand strategy and guidelines introducing VITAMINO as the first micronutrient supplement in Sudan, and a home fortification database was included in the national nutrition information system. WFP's SBCC strategy and toolkit was developed and training were conducted for over 6,869 front line SBCC facilitators (community health workers).

The initial arrival of micronutrient powders in Sudan was delayed due to quality assurance issues with the packaging (color), which was a challenge for the project. The scaling up of the project was delayed because of the additional procedures by authorities.

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

In alignment with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the PRRO aimed to (i) save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; and (ii) support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies. The PRRO continued to support the implementation of Sudan Government's humanitarian and development policies and priorities reflected in the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the Twenty-Five Year National Strategy (2007–2031), the 2015 Humanitarian Strategic Response Plan and 2012-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The PRRO was a broad reflection of the 2012 Country Portfolio evaluation recommendation for WFP to cement its strategic thinking over a longer-term horizon by capitalizing on pockets of development opportunities to support activities which rebuild livelihoods and enhance self-reliance in Sudan. The PRRO was the result of an extensive consultation process with key stakeholders, including the Government of Sudan, that began in 2013, and continued throughout 2014 and early 2015.

In addition to the cross-cutting integral themes of gender equality and empowerment, protection and accountability to affected populations and partnerships, the PRRO's intended outcomes were: (i) stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and school aged children during emergencies, in fragile settings and following emergencies, (ii) stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals, (iii) ensuring national institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies, and (iv) improved access to assets and/or basic services.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,311,720
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	101,609,516
Direct Support Costs	124,417,522
Food and Related Costs	451,128,204
Indirect Support Costs	47,562,687
<b>Total</b>	<b>727,029,649</b>

## Project Activities

WFP continued to target three main population groups under the Sudan PRRO. The new refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), affected by conflict in Darfur and South Sudan, were supported through general distribution (GD) and emergency blanket nutrition assistance. Refugees and IDPs affected by prolonged displacement due to insecurity were supported through GD, food assistance for assets (FFA) and general safety net support including school meals, community based nutrition programmes and farmers to markets activities as relevant. Residents affected by chronic poverty and climatic shocks were assisted by a range of interventions including school meals, FFA, nutrition activities and seasonal GD.

A full GD entitlement consisted of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt. In order to prevent acute malnutrition, WFP provided Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (e-BSFP) to children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) provided beneficiaries with Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) through Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP), and Food Based Prevention of Malnutrition (FBPM) provided beneficiaries with SuperCereal



Plus. FFA beneficiaries were provided with cereals and pulses, while children under school meals were provided with cereal, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt along with micronutrient supplementation in one pilot state.

WFP continued its move to provide assistance to IDPs through vulnerability-based criteria, replacing status-based ones. This exercise aimed to assess the needs of individual households and categorize IDPs into four vulnerability groups (high, medium, low and none), depending on their access to livelihood opportunities, asset wealth and coping mechanisms. The household vulnerability analysis consisted of a community-based targeting system whereby IDPs participated actively in the definition of the vulnerability criteria and response strategy based on their context (leaders, youth, students, women, men, and the food committee). The criteria were a set of household characteristics (demographics, livelihoods, female/male household head status, and asset base) that were likely to contribute to different food security outcomes. The set of criteria were triangulated with historical food security monitoring system (FSMS) analyses in order to eliminate bias while engaging all relevant stakeholders.

WFP began implementing changes based on this analysis for IDPs to receive seasonal support and participate in livelihood activities. IDPs in camps remained eligible for WFP's safety net programmes, including school meals and nutrition supplementary feeding programmes.

As protracted displaced beneficiaries, Darfur IDPs continued to receive a half GD entitlement following standard WFP procedures, as monitoring results from the Food Security Monitoring System indicated they had access to other sources of food from livelihood income such as own production, wage labor and small business. IDPs and conflict-affected populations such as the South Sudanese refugees, in the border states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, received full GD entitlements given the nature and relatively shorter period of displacement of less than two years. In Kassala refugee camps, WFP provided full GD entitlements to all asylum seekers during the determination of their refugee status and for up to two years for those registered, followed by half-entitlements.

WFP prioritized support of GD activities to meet the newly identified needs and reduced entitlements for long-standing GD beneficiaries, mainly IDPs in Darfur, and prioritized interventions for the most food insecure population groups.

While continuing GD activities through in-kind, paper and electronic vouchers (both value and commodity vouchers), WFP Sudan introduced a cash modality to assist IDPs in South Darfur state. The success of the implementation of cash modalities is largely attributed to a set of assessments conducted at the preparatory stage, including gender and protection surveys. In 2017, WFP plans to scale-up the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) in some parts of Darfur for 105,000 beneficiaries due to the success of the modality in terms of beneficiary satisfaction and local markets stability. The underachievement against the planned cash-based transfers distribution is due to adjusting implementation plan based on funding rate, the re-targeting exercise in IDP camps as well as the increased exchange rate and voucher value.

Under emergency BSFP, WFP continued to cater for beneficiaries that had been newly displaced and required nutrition interventions to prevent MAM during a limited, critical period, following from the approach newly adopted in 2015.

Under the recovery component, FFA was implemented to address short-term food security needs, while assisting food insecure households through the building or rehabilitation of community infrastructures, skills training and income-generating livelihood activities. FFA focused particularly on protracted IDPs who have been assessed as no longer requiring unconditional emergency support but remain vulnerable. Through asset and human capital creation, FFA enhanced household capacity to respond to, and mitigate against, external shocks. WFP supports different asset creation activities for IDPs, refugees, residents and returnees in North Kordofan, Kassala, Red Sea states and across Darfur - these include water harvesting (hafirs and shallow wells); infrastructure development (classrooms, latrines, access road and gabion walls); reforestation (wadi banks stabilisation, terracing, composting); income generation activities (veg. production, handicrafts, energy saving stoves); and, capacity building (asset creation training).

In the design and selection of FFA and FFT activities, appropriate assets for the context, protection concerns and gender analysis of needs and preferences of men and women were considered through conducting seasonal livelihood programming and community based participatory planning. The total number of participants in FFA and FFT nearly reached the planned amount: the reason for the underachievement against plan, can be partially attributable to the prioritization of the emergency response to the conflict-affected IDPs in Jebel Marra area and the response to the new influx of South Sudanese refugees entering Sudan. The over achievement in FFT beneficiary figures is due to the fact that community health workers are included in the figures.

Non-emergency nutrition interventions were delivered through the Community-based Nutrition Integrated Platform (CNIP) and included curative and preventative services with i) targeted supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children 6-59 months and PLW ii) food-based prevention of MAM for at-risk children 6-23 months and PLW; iii) micronutrient supplementation for the home fortification of complementary foods for children 6-59 months;

and iv) Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) addressing key behaviours associated with undernutrition targeting caregivers and influential community members. The planning and actual figures for both the e-BSFP beneficiaries and the prevention of acute malnutrition beneficiaries (as part of CNIP) are aggregated in the beneficiary table.

WFP also conducted Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) consultations to identify shocks and their impact on livelihoods and how to address these challenges, in addition to Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) methodology sharing workshops to enhance community involvement in the planning, problem-solving and implementation process of project activities. Through CBPP women and girls were encouraged to equally participate in their communities' making decision related to creation of assets (in accordance with Objectives II and III of the WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020).

Geographical convergence was considered with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment to ensure a continuum of care. The implementation and expansion of CNIP will follow the community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) scale up plan designed collaboratively by the Federal Ministry of Health, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP in 2014.

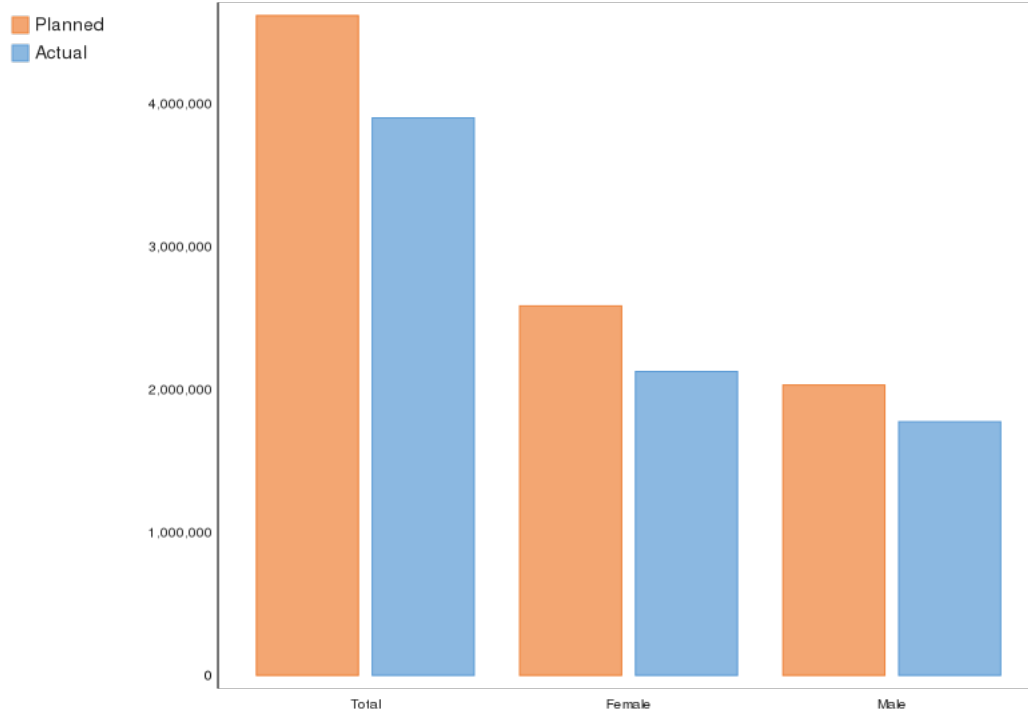
The school meals programme provided primary school students with daily cooked school meals in order to address short-term hunger in IDP camps and highly food insecure areas, while improving children's micronutrient status, learning ability and access to education. The aim was to distribute cooked meals fortified with micronutrient supplements. However, due to the late arrival of the commodity, micronutrient supplements could not be distributed in 2016 and will be distributed during 2017 school year.

In areas with high gender disparity rates in Red Sea and Kassala states, WFP provided take home rations, in combination with cooked meals, to increase girls' attendance and reduce the gender ratio gap.

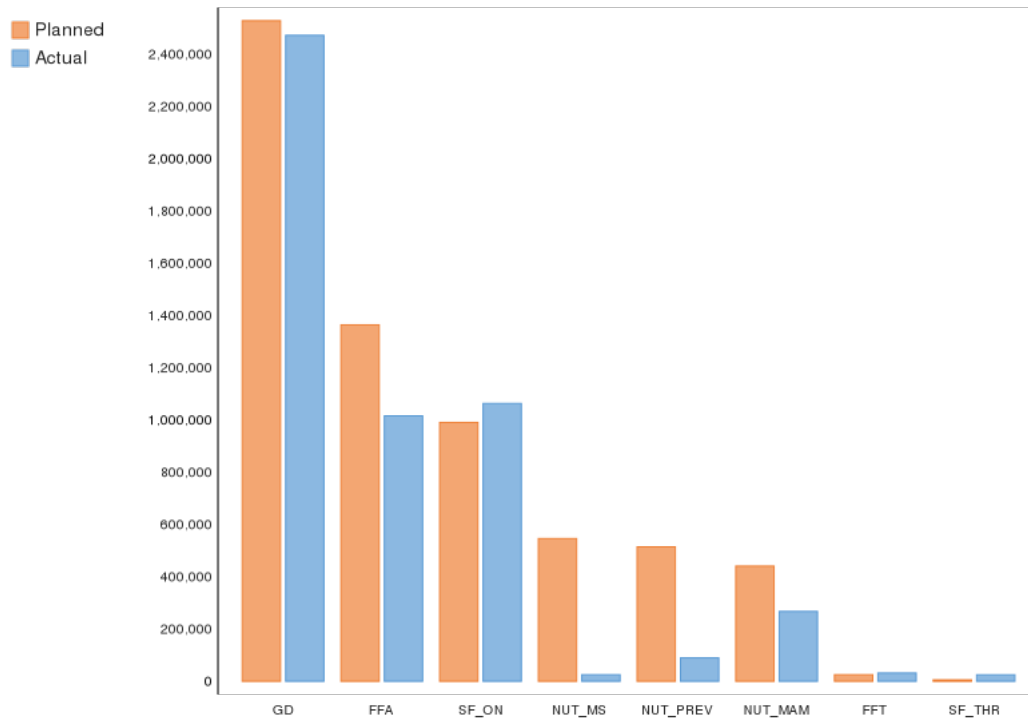
WFP is committed to supporting the government in developing a National School Feeding Policy, and work together on a long-term transition strategy toward a sustainable government-owned programme. As government funds were not available in 2016, the home-grown school feeding initiative was deferred to 2017, subject to future availability of funds. WFP will continue to support the government in identifying entry points that strengthen the capacity of local and state authorities to take on school meals to reduce hunger among schoolchildren so that it is not an obstacle to their education and development.

WFP contributed to the emergency preparedness capacity of national institutions and the humanitarian community in Sudan by co-facilitating the inter-agency Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) support mission with the Humanitarian Country Team, as well as by providing updates and contingency planning inputs in the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group meetings.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

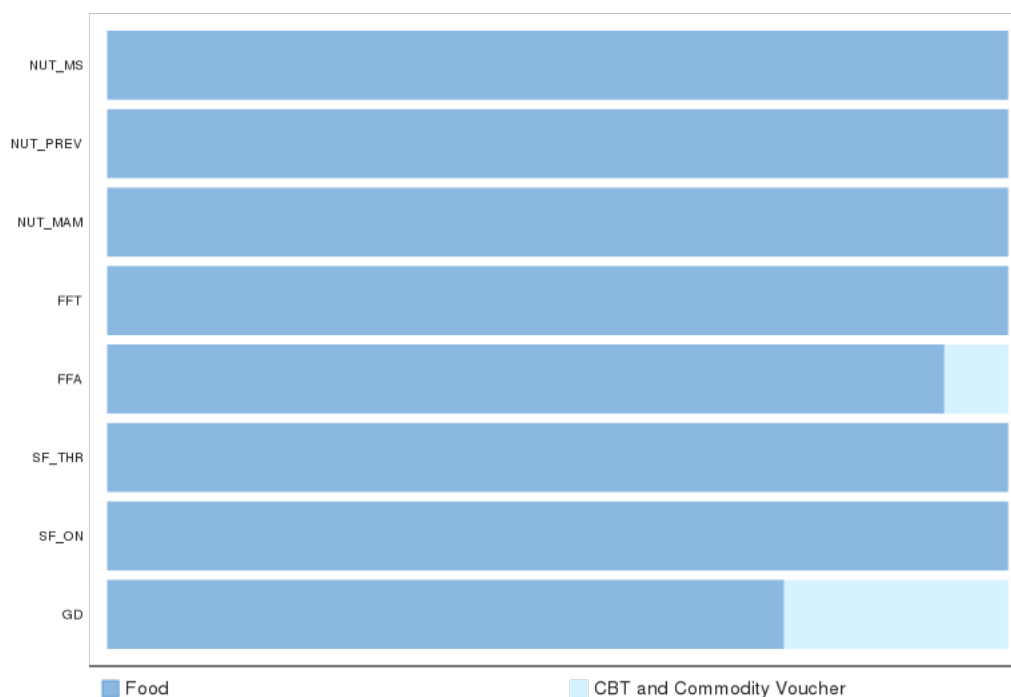


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training  
 SF\_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 SF\_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_MS: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	213	-
Corn Soya Blend	15,698	2,505	16.0%
Corn Soya Milk	-	829	-
Iodised Salt	1,645	898	54.6%
Lentils	-	14,000	-
Micronutrition Powder	128	3	2.4%
Peas	-	240	-
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	731	188	25.7%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,799	456	16.3%
Sorghum/Millet	227,708	152,207	66.8%
Split Peas	24,103	2,491	10.3%
Vegetable Oil	5,107	3,378	66.1%



Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Wheat	-	74	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>277,918</b>	<b>177,482</b>	<b>63.9%</b>

## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	1,615,207	-
Commodity Voucher	-	3,688,659	-
Value Voucher	46,945,213	28,490,120	60.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,945,213</b>	<b>33,793,986</b>	<b>72.0%</b>

## Operational Partnerships

WFP worked in partnership with 77 international and national organizations. Key partners in Darfur responsible for General Distributions (GD) for large internally displaced persons (IDP) communities included World Vision, Catholic Relief Services, AFAG Organization for Peace and Development, Sudan Popular Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation, International Islamic Relief Organization and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). SRCS remained the largest partner operating in all Darfur states, South Kordofan and White Nile. International non-government organizations (INGOs) supported by their national partners have been particularly fundamental in implementing GD, cash-based transfers and specialized nutritional programmes on the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

Most WFP programmes in Sudan during the reporting year were implemented by national actors including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs) and government organizations. Due to the 'Sudanization' initiative, all international partners are required to have national partners or staff in order to strengthen the capacity of national actors. As such, there was a further increase in the number of national CBOs compared to 2015, which clearly reflects efforts to strengthen and sustain local capacity within assisted communities.

Capacity strengthening of national actors, including government counterparts, national NGOs and CBOs at the field level, has been a key factor in the successful implementation of WFP's projects. Capacity strengthening activities include supporting the integration of gender responsive social protection and safety net policies, enhancing the information management system and training manuals of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and supporting the government's SUN focal point to operationalize a multi-sectoral nutrition strategy. The opportunity and the added value for WFP in terms of strengthening the capacity for the national partners is that many of the national NGOs have access to wider geographical coverage in most of the states in Sudan, including to remote and insecure rebel-held and government sensitive areas. Furthermore, they have strong connections with the community, and more cost-effective compared with WFP's direct field presence in these extremely remote locations.

WFP food and nutrition assistance programmes were further augmented by partnerships with other United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Bank to combine resources and technical expertise toward providing comprehensive assistance to beneficiaries under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative.

The SUN movement is a government led process that aims to bring together the United Nations, civil society, donors, and the private sector to scale up high impact, multi-sectorial interventions with the objective of bringing down malnutrition rates. In 2016, the Government launched the "10 priorities in 5 years" call to action for the maternal, newborn and adolescent health strategy, within which, nutrition is a core pillar. WFP is one of the key agencies providing technical and financial support to the SUN Secretariat and is currently co-chairing the United Nations Network with UNICEF.

WFP and UNICEF have been working closely together to support capacity strengthening of the Government of Sudan, both for the nutrition and the education sectors. WFP has contributed to the development of the School Health Strategy, developed by the Ministry of Health and Education with UNICEF support. Operationally, WFP and UNICEF are assessing areas of overlap to coordinate activities and enhance synergies between different interventions for a more efficient and effective long-term impact.

The World Bank, WFP and the Government of Sudan's Ministry of Welfare and Social Security signed a joint Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen the coordination and alignment of their support to National Social Safety Net Programme.

In November, the Federal Ministry of Education, supported by other Federal Ministries including those for Health, International Cooperation, Finance and Agriculture as well as key partners, WFP, World Bank and UNICEF, conducted a System Approach for Better Education Result (SABER) exercise in Khartoum. As a key output, an action plan was developed and agreed upon by all interested parties. WFP is fully committed to support the action plan to ensure a smooth transition to a nationally owned, sustainable school meals programme.

WFP started to forge long-standing partnerships with a strong understanding on recovery-based interventions. WFP signed strategic Memorandum of Understandings with new partners (IFAD, Protocol with SRCS, Talawiet Organization for Development, World Bank and the United Nations Environment Programme).

The bi-annual consultation and technical strategic consultation meetings continued to have a positive impact on the partners. A total of 30 NGOs contributed to an average of 9 percent of complementary funds against FLAs.

## Performance Monitoring

In line with Sudan's commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the focus of WFP's activities continued to shift from life-saving humanitarian interventions to bridging the emergency and development divide, eventually catering to both life-saving and life-changing interventions.

The introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals, a new inter-agency strategy for protracted IDPs, a new multi-year Humanitarian Response Plan, a new UNDAF cycle starting from 2018, changing donor interests and the Sudan Country Strategic Plan were key factors that have led to an enhanced Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy in Sudan.

In preparation to the strategic shift both in country and corporately, WFP has conducted an issue analysis internally at all levels, starting from the country office to area and sub-offices. During this time, the main issues identified were surrounding a heavy focus on process monitoring at the expense of a review of outcomes and results, an emphasis on reporting that required improvement in timeliness and utility, extensive data collection of limited use and the need to support staff capacity in the country.

WFP's new M&E Strategy for Sudan, piloted in 2016 to take into effect from 2017-21, placed a renewed emphasis on outcome monitoring and reviews measuring WFP's longer-term footprint in the country in areas including a variety of resilience initiatives and impact of process/product innovations. At the same time, provisions were made to continue the on-going requirements collecting key information on beneficiary, tonnages and monitoring the general progress of the activities. WFP aimed to focus on tracking results systematically, as well as conduct appraisals of project performance. In doing so, WFP aimed to enhance staff's understanding of its country-level M&E Strategy and corresponding corporate results framework.

Outcome monitoring trainings were conducted to the monitoring staff of each area office and field office in early 2016. The use of tablets in outcome monitoring was piloted in 2016 and this was included in the trainings. Area office focal points continued giving refresher trainings to WFP staff and enumerators before each outcome monitoring round. The country office staff were available to support these trainings when necessary, especially on the use of tablets.

The thematic outcome monitoring and reviews revolved around the following areas:

- 1) Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities (supporting resilience);
- 2) School meals;
- 3) Nutrition;
- 4) Protracted internally displaced people (IDP) beneficiaries and refugees supported with unconditional food assistance (data collected through Food Security Monitoring System);
- 5) New emergencies supported with unconditional food assistance (general distributions, GD).

All thematic areas included gender and protection considerations by incorporating related corporate and country-specific questions in the tools and using the results in analysis and reviews.

Thematic outcome monitoring for all activities was held roughly on a bi-annual basis synthesizing quarterly outcome monitoring data and reports. GD monitoring schedule targeted pre- and post-harvest, with the start of the lean season as monitoring periods. On the other hand, since the FFA activities are conducted off the agricultural season, the monitoring calendar of FFA outcome surveys is conducted after the post-harvest and before the beginning of the next farming season (April and November, every year). School meals monitoring was mindful of the general school calendar (one in the middle, and one at the end of the school season). Nutrition outcome monitoring included data from centers, cooperating partners and national/local health staff, and emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme was monitored through household surveys by WFP staff. Minimum monitoring requirements were used as the basis for sampling, and data collection was coordinated by the focal points in each area office, using WFP monitoring staff or enumerators when the sample size was large. Focus group discussions were conducted in separate male and female groups where necessary female staff were prioritized to encourage the participants to express possible gender-sensitive topics freely. Data analysis was centralized at the country office level and interpretation done in cooperation with the area offices. The country office recruits both female and male field monitors whereas safeguards are taken to send female staff to households headed by women particularly in culturally sensitive areas such as eastern Sudan.

Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) administered by the Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping Unit (VAM) continues to provide information on the specific food security situation of targeted geographical areas of both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries groups. Therefore, with the objective of monitoring food security outcomes, M&E coordinates closely with the VAM unit, utilizing beneficiary and non-beneficiary findings collected from FSMS for a different purpose, to measure outcomes of general distributions and compare with non-beneficiaries over time. For activities not covered by FSMS such as FFA, M&E conducts separate Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) to ensure all beneficiary groups are covered. All M&E data collection activities, whether indirect from FSMS or direct by the M&E team are part of the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) system.

Thematic reviews were a part of the mid and end-year annual office-level performance reviews.

Process monitoring activities were conducted on a continuous basis. As WFP staff were engaging more systematically on outcome monitoring, WFP outsourced 80 percent of process monitoring activities to two third party monitoring (TPM) companies who were able to start monitoring in the last quarter of 2016. The TPM companies were trained by WFP on WFP activities and monitoring tools.

Three evaluations took place in 2016: SAFE evaluation was finalized in April 2016 and MAM impact evaluation as well as Cash pilot impact study will continue in 2017.

## Results/Outcomes

### SO 1

During the year WFP responded to several new and continuing emergencies: the impact of El Nino requiring WFP to support affected resident communities in Eastern and Southern Darfur, North Darfur, Red Sea, Kassala and West Kordofan from June to October (452,341 beneficiaries); the new displacements due to eruption of conflicts in North and Central Darfur and Blue Nile leading to displacements (269,440 beneficiaries); and the continued arrival of new refugees from South Sudan (305,643 beneficiaries).

#### **Outcome 1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)**

Activity: Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (e-BSFP)

Overall nutrition activities were redirected to focus more on the emergencies in order to complement general distribution (GD) activities.

The change in the targeting approach from a seasonal blanket intervention to a case-by-case, contingency approach for newly displaced beneficiaries continued through e-BSFP. All e-BSFP interventions aimed to stabilize or reduce undernutrition among the newly displaced children and PLW following evidence-based nutrition assessments for emergency prevention activities.

The achievement of the coverage and participation outcomes were lower than the baseline, however, coverage still remained higher than the corporate target. Nutrition activities were heavily affected by pipeline breaks in nutrition commodities, which further prevented e-BSFP activities from reaching the planned number of beneficiaries. As a result, the feeding days were adjusted where applicable when commodities were not available. Access to selected

distribution points was severely constrained due to the rainy season and flooded roads.

### **Outcome 2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals**

Activity: GD through in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT)

Despite a number of new emergencies, impacts of El Nino, increase in market prices and low purchasing power, WFP together with partners were able to reach out to the majority of the most vulnerable people, while supporting the food security of protracted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees through in-kind assistance and CBT. The data from Darfur gives an indication of WFP's shift toward targeting the most vulnerable households in the protracted camps. The data from White Nile shows a slight decrease in diet diversity, and the food security of Kassala refugees improved towards the end of the year after a deterioration in mid-year.

The source of data for monitoring the food consumption score (FCS) and dietary diversity score (DDS) of the protracted GD beneficiaries remained with the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), comparing the food consumption patterns of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the IDP camps. The assistance to new arrivals was monitored through outcome monitoring, which enabled segregating the analysis for the new arrivals category.

The percentage of beneficiary households in Darfur IDP camps with poor FCS as measured increased from November 2015 by 13 percentage points [1], which is higher than the project target. Forty percent of beneficiary households had borderline FCS. The deterioration in the FCS value can mainly be attributed to the significant re-targeting of beneficiaries to assess their vulnerability status, where those less vulnerable, were phased out from full GD, while others were shifted to seasonal assistance or to food assistance for assets (FFA). Among those IDPs who did not receive GD assistance, poor food consumption is very similar with one percentage point higher, however the acceptable FCS is four percentage points higher. This indicates that those who have been phased out of GD assistance could maintain the same level of food consumption as those who are categorized as being more vulnerable but receive assistance. Poor food security at household level was exacerbated by the extended lean season and by increasingly low purchasing power of poor households. DDS remained stable [2], yet lower than the project target due to increased market prices and low purchasing power.

The food security of the South Sudanese refugees in White Nile was affected by the continuous arrival of new refugees. Although the DDS in White Nile decreased, WFP's assistance contributed to maintaining the poor FCS within the project target of 5 percent. Other eastern states in Sudan such as Kassala were affected by a severe drought, which was starting to have an impact on food availability and decreasing in purchasing power. The number of households with poor FCS increased by 12 percentage points in June as compared to June 2015; however WFP's El Nino intervention contributed to the improvement of their poor food consumption significantly by 17 percentage points toward the end of the year, almost achieving the project target. 23 percent of Kassala refugee households remained with borderline FCS.

Due to the eruption of new emergencies, WFP reached up to twice the amount of newly displaced beneficiaries compared to the plan in the beginning of the year. There were delays in the arrival of food for the new arrivals due to restricted access to the emergency locations, especially during the first half of the year, along with insecurity and pipeline breaks. As such, the amount of tonnage distributed was not sufficient to meet the food needs of all beneficiaries.

### **Outcome 3: National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies**

While the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) had not been calculated during the reporting year, an inter-agency Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) support mission was conducted, which was able to provide similar information. The team, with representation from WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), assessed operational staff capacity, while familiarizing and strengthening the Government and key partners on the ERP approach. Key recommendations to the Humanitarian Country Team included 1) strengthening risk analysis and monitoring 2) harmonious cooperation amongst all humanitarian actors 3) improve coherence through dissemination of minimum operating standards 4) the need for a humanitarian architecture review 5) operational capacity strengthening and 6) mainstreaming of protection. The country office is currently reviewing possible actions within the Humanitarian Country Team platform to address these recommendations from 2017 onward.

## **SO2**

### **Outcome 1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households**

Activities: Food assistance for assets (FFA), in-kind and CBT

WFP's FFA adopted two integrated objectives in order to ensure that targeted households could be assured of adequate food consumption. WFP aimed to address people's short-term food needs with cash, voucher or food transfers when needed, while simultaneously building household and community assets that reduce the risk and impact of natural disasters, strengthen livelihoods and build resilience over time.

Outcome monitoring data on FFA was successfully collected from the Darfur states with two rounds of outcome monitoring, in April and in November-December. Due to the earlier commencement of the lean season in March and April, food insecurity was higher and purchasing power of poor households was low. By the second monitoring round, WFP observed that 69 percent of the households perceived their incomes to have increased due to the assets created and training received. This is due to the high participation in IGAs, with 49 percent of the beneficiaries responding that they partook in WFP-supported activities.

A beneficiary re-targeting assessment resulted that some beneficiaries were moved from GD to FFA, which may have affected the results of the FCS indicators among the targeted populations. This is likely a contributing factor why the levels of poor and borderline FCS remained very high and the set targets were not met. Dietary diversity score reflected the FCS findings and remained at around 5 food groups being consumed during the week. However, as a positive note, a 15 percentage point reduction in poor FCS was found in households headed by women. The results from the SAFE evaluation suggest that IGAs have been effective in women's economic empowerment, and this supports the view that participating in IGAs has improved food consumption, especially for households headed by women.

## **Outcome 2: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure**

Activities: School meals, FFA

School meals activities have been deemed particularly important in Sudan, given several barriers that children face to attend school. Food distributions for school meals were less than planned, as the holidays under the academic calendar were not taken into account during the planning phase. However, this has not affected the outcome of student retention rates: in WFP-assisted primary schools, the retention rate of boys and girls has remained stable, going beyond the corporate target. School meals activities have been successful in promoting community participation through active parent-teacher associations and women's communities. However other integration areas such as fostering links with local agricultural production, supporting community assets and school gardens and community farming could be explored and improved. Progress was made handover plan of school meals to the Government, with a System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) action plan under development, followed by an assessment plan and implementation. A deworming campaign agreement has been signed and is planned for implementation in January 2017.

The achievement of the main objective of the take-home entitlement pilot, to increase the gender ratio of girls' enrollment and attendance in targeted schools, has been successful in both RSS and Kassala States. The outcome monitoring results of 12 focus group discussions with parent-teacher associations, interviews with key informants and partners indicate that the entitlement has worked as an incentive for families to send their girls to school, initiated a positive change in community acceptance of and attitudes towards girls' education and even spread the interest in girls' education to other communities outside the scope of targeted schools. A higher number of beneficiaries were reached than initially planned for: this can largely be attributed to the increase in the number of girls enrolled in targeted schools after the implementation of the take-home entitlement.

In Darfur the community asset score (CAS) shows an increase in the number of functional assets in 41 percent of communities as measured in April and November-December during FFA outcome monitoring, but the target of 80 percent of communities was not achieved. Due to the long lean season, some of the FFA activities started earlier and finished later, and as such the increase in functional assets may not have been visible in the measurement. The result is not representative as due to access issues, the same communities could not be reached to have comparative results.

## **Outcome 3: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, PLW, and school-aged children**

Activities: Targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP), food based prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (FBPMAM), home fortification, Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC)

Despite the lack of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) commodities in the pipeline, the TSFP performance indicators (MAM treatment recovery, MAM treatment mortality, MAM treatment default and MAM treatment non-response rates) reflected a stable or positive trend. All performance indicators continued to be favourable when compared to the project target value. This may be due, in part, to the prioritization for TSFP activities, in addition



to behavioural change communication, which continued despite the lack of commodities. WFP contributed to the improvement of communities' health and nutrition status by training 190 trainers who further trained 6,900 front line health care workers, reaching 389,781 community members with relevant dialogue sessions.

Due to the emergencies that occurred, the nutrition activities were redirected to focus more on the emergencies, and therefore FBPM activities reached only 18 percent of the planned beneficiaries. TSFP activities (based on geographic and beneficiary type targeting) reached half of the targeted beneficiaries. Following a corporate directive, WFP's entitlements were changed from SuperCereal Plus (200 g per person per day) to condensed RUSF (92 g per person per day). Anecdotal evidence showed that the new commodity was well received by beneficiaries, both in its taste and ease of preparation.

Home fortification activities reached one third of the planned beneficiaries, due to the late arrival of the commodity and the request from the Ministry of Health to develop national guidelines before the actual implementation. Due to a pipeline break and long consultations with government, micronutrient powders were distributed only to 4.6 percent of the planned beneficiaries in Kassala. The pipeline break did not affect the distribution of micronutrient powders in the trust fund project.

Data collection of coverage and participation indicators for both MAM prevention and TSFP was planned to be conducted jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Health through a dedicated nutrition survey (S3M), which was cancelled due to logistical reasons. WFP aims to ensure that data collection would be carried out for these activities in 2017 with the relevant partners.

#### Footnotes:

[1] Due to the changes in FSMS FCS module and in the process of adapting it in the Sudan context, the analysis of the 2015 results needed revision in order to be comparable with 2016 data. Therefore poor food consumption for Darfur in November 2015 was 12 percent instead of 28 percent as reported in 2015 SPR. This change has been done in COMET.

[2] The same change as mentioned above applies to DDS.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Women fulfill a range of diverse roles and hold the family together in the camps, and they are often the decision makers over the use of both food and cash-based transfers (CBT) assistance in the household. However, in 2016 there was a significant increase in the proportion of joint decision making over the use of food or CBT, which can be attributed to awareness raising in the communities.

Despite the effective and increased percentage of women's participation in community matters among internally displaced persons (IDPs), the prevalence of cultural factors sustaining dominance of men in gender power relations limits the role of women leaders, particularly in the eastern states. The women leaders in camps have been exposed to contexts of decision-making, yet need to be empowered with skills to address the challenges of 'gendered' views and spaces promoted by male administrative leaders. The great challenge is how to assist women to consolidate the new skills they have learned in the camps so that they may sustain them in resettlement.

Men and boys are included in the activities of the nutrition programme and are provided with training and awareness sessions in order to sensitize men in these conservative communities, to work toward achieving community behaviour change through the social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities. Information sessions were lead by religious leaders on improving the lives of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to sensitize and raise awareness among community members on the issues relating pregnancy, child care, hygiene and sanitation. The aim of these sessions were to change mindsets and behaviour to ensure both women and men contribute to the well-being of children and reduce the burden on pregnant and lactating women.

WFP applied paper vouchers, electronic vouchers and cash through prepaid cards in five states, where a total of 183 retailers signed a contract with WFP. Out of the retailers, only three were female, and it has been a critical challenge to identify qualified female traders during the CBT Multi Sectoral Capacity Assessments mainly because supply chain businesses are dominated by male retailers in the local context. In order to improve the gender balance among selected retailers for CBTs, WFP has removed some conditions for qualification, such as requirements for access to credit. In South Darfur, where WFP introduced CBT for the first time in October, the supply chain team conducted a micro supply chain assessment to identify female retailers who are capable of participating in the cash programme in 2017. The results indicate that five female retailers will be able to participate in the cash programme. WFP plans to conduct a macro supply chain assessments to further identify qualified women retailers nationwide.



Over fifty-two thousand farmers, out of which thirty percent were women, benefited from Farmers to Markets (F2M). The situation analysis conducted in 2016 for F2M revealed that in North Kordofan, women with men farmers used bank loans to hire tractors and labourers for weeding, which reduced the burden on women. In Kassala F2M assisted women farmers to have home gardens for production of vegetables to promote diversity of household food and boost efforts to encourage women's participation in village development committees.

Further progress toward gender equality manifested in measures taken to increase girls' access to primary education and achieve gender parity, through take-home entitlements focusing on Eastern Sudan. Based on a review conducted in 2016, the take-home entitlements demonstrated a stabilization of the girls' attendance with improved results in the final exam, a positive change in the way communities think about girls and women's roles, and of particular note several incidents of married girls returning to attend WFP supported schools.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP Sudan remains committed to conducting food assistance activities in ways that contribute to the safety, dignity, and integrity of people in the communities receiving support. Together with the three-core commitment on the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) framework, WFP has continued to mainstream protection across all its operations, improving the capacity of staff and cooperating partners, and providing guidance for reducing risk and ensuring protection of beneficiaries.

Information regarding selection criteria, points of distributions and entitlements were disseminated in a timely manner among targeted beneficiaries, especially when implementing IDP profiling results. Despite these sensitization activities, the targeting criteria may still have been unclear to some of the beneficiaries, and as such the indicator reporting the proportion of beneficiaries who had been informed by WFP decreased. Accessibility remain a major concern and this was raised up to the Humanitarian Coordinator level along with the movement of beneficiaries to and from the distribution points. Continuous monitoring of activities during distribution and post-distribution allowed WFP to implement mitigation measures such as selecting distribution points in consultation with beneficiaries and local authorities to minimize travel distance and reduce the likelihood of incidents for beneficiaries travelling to, from or at distribution points. A second concern is the data collection modality that is based on a small sample of targeted beneficiaries. The implementation of a hotline or an alternative complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) will help to catch a larger number of protection concerns.

The ongoing IDP profiling exercise in Darfur camps enabled WFP to engage better with beneficiaries in shaping future food assistance operations. The new vulnerability-based approach focused on the households' vulnerability profile, not just on status. Local communities have been involved since the inception of the IDP Profiling exercise and community discussions have informed the definition of vulnerability, and community members participate in data collection and in the sensitization for the exercise. Individuals participating in the IDP profiling exercise are informed about their entitlements and how to file a complaint through the CFM. WFP field teams ensures that IDP Profiling results and underlying methodology are thoroughly explained to all stakeholders, in order to prepare them for the changes and address any concerns raised. The implementation of a CFM in Darfur IDP camps is a further important step in the implementation of the AAP framework.

CFM starts directly following the implementation of the IDP Profiling results) to ensure that food assistance programs correctly target the most vulnerable households and enhance accountability to affected populations. The CFM allows beneficiaries and communities to raise concerns about targeting directly to WFP and its partners. Complaints raised by beneficiaries are processed by community panels that represent the whole community, while WFP and its partners supervise, coordinate and facilitate the entire process. This brought a higher degree of community involvement. WFP assesses the performance of community panels by sampling complaints accepted by the panel and re-assessing the vulnerability of these household, and then conducting statistical analysis of the difference between the re-assessed sample vulnerability levels and the vulnerability levels the community panels recommended.

CFM implementation has been completed in 35 camps, is currently ongoing in 5 camps, and is being planned for in the remaining camps. Completion means the complaints related to IDP profiling have been reviewed by the community panels and new vulnerability categories were designated by the community panels to the households that submitted a complaint. In West and Central Darfur, feedback through CFM has allowed communities in 15 camps to put 6,930 vulnerable households, that they identified were incorrectly phased out of general food assistance or food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) through the IDP profiling exercise, back on this assistance.

The increased use of a cash-based transfer (CBT) modality by WFP in Darfur and Central East and Three Area (CETA) reduced the risks entailed for beneficiaries in the transportation of food entitlements. The CBT modality required extra effort in informing the beneficiaries of their entitlements and how to use the vouchers. A specific

protection assessment was carried out before the implementation of the CBT pilot project which indicated that although basic information and a CFM were currently in place, that they need to be strengthened, with the development of a specific standard operating procedures (SOP) that clarifies the process of how to handle complaints.

As in 2015, the main concern for the implementation of the protection monitoring and implementation of the AAP framework remains access to conflict affected areas for data collection for the safety indicator. Authorities in some states maintained a ban on the collection of safety-related data, despite significant efforts made by staff and field monitors to sensitize them on the purpose and limited scope of the indicator. A related element of concern is the capacity of the current tools (distribution and post-distribution monitoring) to capture, refer and provide feedback for their complaints and the violations of the beneficiary's safety and dignity principles. Very few people interviewed reported encountering any safety concerns either to, from or at the WFP distribution points. These reported numbers are unlikely to reflect the situation of areas where beneficiaries are still living under the threat of violence and conflict, and the presence of the rule of law is minimal.

Humanitarian access to certain areas of Sudan for monitoring and reporting on protection violations related to WFP's food assistance programme remains a concern. In tandem with the UN country team, WFP has developed and endorsed a set of Minimum Operating Standards (MOS) for Darfur aimed at establishing basic requirements which must be met before intervention occurs, including the participation of all relevant entities in interagency missions and needs assessments, so as to facilitate improved access across agencies. In addition, the implementation of remote monitoring tools will be explored in the course of 2017. WFP also plans on conducting simulation exercise across Sudan on the most prominent risks relating the operations including access challenges to identify gaps and determine the preparedness measures in the event that access is secured. Since a comprehensive CFM based on a hotline is still on hold, pending government authorization, WFP will explore alternate means to ensure the implementation of the AAP framework for the beneficiaries.

## Beneficiary story worth telling

### WFP's e-vouchers assistance programme creates a win-win situation in the camp

Khadija Saleh proudly shows WFP's e-voucher, which she has been using to buy food for herself and her family.

"This tiny card has made a huge difference in the way I benefit from WFP food assistance. I don't need to go to any distribution site to buy the food that I need, since I get them from the shop next door as and when I need them," explained Khadija.

The shop next door is owned by Khadija's neighbour and family friend Abdalla Yousif Ahmed Adam, one of several retailers currently participating in WFP's vouchers assistance programme.

The introduction of cash-based transfer using e-vouchers is a welcome change for long-time camp residents like Khadija and Abdalla.

"We have been living in this camp for more than a decade, and we like the way WFP is changing to better meet our needs."

Before conflict erupted in the Darfur region of Sudan, Khadija and her husband grew crops in a small piece of land they owned. Her worries then were delayed rains for their crops and collecting enough firewood to make charcoal, which they sold in the local market. When conflict finally reached their village in Bilal locality in East Darfur, she and her husband, together with their five children, were forced to flee and seek refuge in Dereige camp in 2004.

"When we moved to this camp, we did not have to worry about food because WFP provided us monthly food rations of sorghum, lentils, corn soya blend and sugar," said Khadija.

With the untimely death of her husband in 2009, Khadija found herself seeking casual work to support her children's schooling. "I didn't have to think of where to get food for my children because WFP is here."

"Now it has become even better with e-vouchers. I am able to buy different food staples from a list of 18 different commodities that I can cook and which I know my children will enjoy," said Khadija. "In our life, we have to take one step at a time."

For retailers like Abdalla, the introduction of e-vouchers, the value equivalent to the food entitlement of each household based on family size, offered new knowledge for doing business and opportunities for business expansion. Through a WFP-sponsored training, he learned how to use a point-of-sale (POS) terminal, which is a computer-linked device that enables him to record and track vouchers transactions in his shop easily and efficiently. He also learned standard business practices which includes something as simple as keeping a log of the day's sales and managing food delivery and distribution. Abdalla also participates in monthly meetings that WFP

organizes to discuss food commodity prices based on results of weekly market price surveys, to ensure that the prices are set at a fair level.

“I am proud to be part of this initiative, which has enabled me to help other displaced people in the camp like me,” said Abdalla.

It is a win-win situation for both the displaced people and retailers involved in the programme.

WFP is currently providing 27,000 displaced people in Dereige Camp with e-vouchers assistance.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover photo: WFP/MarcAndre Prost

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	2,031,790	2,585,914	4,617,704	1,775,482	2,126,675	3,902,157	87.4%	82.2%	84.5%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	461,770	554,124	1,015,894	292,662	319,977	612,639	63.4%	57.7%	60.3%
Children (5-18 years)	692,656	923,541	1,616,197	616,541	796,040	1,412,581	89.0%	86.2%	87.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	877,364	1,108,249	1,985,613	866,279	1,010,658	1,876,937	98.7%	91.2%	94.5%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	142,225	181,014	323,239	159,793	191,401	351,194	112.4%	105.7%	108.6%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	1,605,114	2,042,872	3,647,986	1,260,592	1,509,940	2,770,532	78.5%	73.9%	75.9%
Returnees	20,318	25,859	46,177	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residents	264,133	336,169	600,302	355,096	425,335	780,431	134.4%	126.5%	130.0%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	2,050,046	478,537	2,528,583	1,857,701	615,042	2,472,743	90.6%	128.5%	97.8%
School Feeding (on-site)	990,879	-	990,879	1,063,564	-	1,063,564	107.3%	-	107.3%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (take-home rations)	5,640	-	5,640	24,810	-	24,810	439.9%	-	439.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	1,261,550	103,000	1,364,550	912,775	69,593	1,016,263	72.4%	67.6%	74.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	25,175	-	25,175	31,951	-	31,951	126.9%	-	126.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	441,054	-	441,054	267,567	-	267,567	60.7%	-	60.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	514,698	-	514,698	89,834	-	89,834	17.5%	-	17.5%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	546,321	-	546,321	25,155	-	25,155	4.6%	-	4.6%

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	2,050,046	478,537	2,528,583	1,857,701	615,042	2,472,743	90.6%	128.5%	97.8%
School Feeding (on-site)	990,879	-	990,879	1,063,564	-	1,063,564	107.3%	-	107.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	1,128	-	1,128	4,962	-	4,962	439.9%	-	439.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	252,310	20,600	272,910	182,555	13,919	203,253	72.4%	67.6%	74.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	5,035	-	5,035	6,390	-	6,390	126.9%	-	126.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	441,054	-	441,054	267,567	-	267,567	60.7%	-	60.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	514,698	-	514,698	89,834	-	89,834	17.5%	-	17.5%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	546,321	-	546,321	25,155	-	25,155	4.6%	-	4.6%

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

**Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	1,112,577	1,416,006	2,528,583	1,112,734	1,360,009	2,472,743	100.0%	96.0%	97.8%
Total participants	1,112,577	1,416,006	2,528,583	1,112,734	1,360,009	2,472,743	100.0%	96.0%	97.8%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	1,112,577	1,416,006	2,528,583	1,112,734	1,360,009	2,472,743	100.0%	96.0%	97.8%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	505,348	485,531	990,879	548,935	506,709	1,055,644	108.6%	104.4%	106.5%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	-	7,920	7,920	-	-	-
Total participants	505,348	485,531	990,879	548,935	514,629	1,063,564	108.6%	106.0%	107.3%
Total beneficiaries	505,348	485,531	990,879	548,935	514,629	1,063,564	108.6%	106.0%	107.3%
<b>School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	1,128	1,128	-	4,962	4,962	-	439.9%	439.9%
Total participants	-	1,128	1,128	-	4,962	4,962	-	439.9%	439.9%
Total beneficiaries	2,877	2,763	5,640	11,413	13,397	24,810	396.7%	484.9%	439.9%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	136,455	136,455	272,910	85,366	117,887	203,253	62.6%	86.4%	74.5%
Total participants	136,455	136,455	272,910	85,366	117,887	203,253	62.6%	86.4%	74.5%
Total beneficiaries	682,274	682,276	1,364,550	487,805	528,458	1,016,263	71.5%	77.5%	74.5%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
Activity supporters	2,517	2,518	5,035	2,620	3,770	6,390	104.1%	149.7%	126.9%
Total participants	2,517	2,518	5,035	2,620	3,770	6,390	104.1%	149.7%	126.9%
Total beneficiaries	12,588	12,587	25,175	14,379	17,572	31,951	114.2%	139.6%	126.9%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	82,696	82,698	165,394	42,924	56,479	99,403	51.9%	68.3%	60.1%
Children (24-59 months)	82,698	82,698	165,396	58,738	67,775	126,513	71.0%	82.0%	76.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	110,264	110,264	-	41,651	41,651	-	37.8%	37.8%



Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	165,394	275,660	441,054	101,662	165,905	267,567	61.5%	60.2%	60.7%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	125,247	130,730	255,977	18,378	20,833	39,211	14.7%	15.9%	15.3%
Children (24-59 months)	10,962	16,443	27,405	13,637	16,478	30,115	124.4%	100.2%	109.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	231,316	231,316	-	20,508	20,508	-	8.9%	8.9%
Total beneficiaries	136,209	378,489	514,698	32,015	57,819	89,834	23.5%	15.3%	17.5%
<b>Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	136,581	136,580	273,161	4,503	6,162	10,665	3.3%	4.5%	3.9%
Children (24-59 months)	136,580	136,580	273,160	6,399	6,636	13,035	4.7%	4.9%	4.8%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	1,455	1,455	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	273,161	273,160	546,321	10,902	14,253	25,155	4.0%	5.2%	4.6%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.05, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	>66.00	71.00	-	55.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.05, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	>70.00	93.00	-	84.00
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<5.00	6.00	4.00	6.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<5.00	6.00	4.00	5.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<5.00	7.00	4.00	9.60
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	>4.90	4.90	4.54	3.63
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	>4.90	4.90	4.62	3.64
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	>4.80	4.80	4.54	3.57
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>DARFUR, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<5.00	7.00	12.00	25.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>DARFUR, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<5.00	12.00	14.00	27.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>DARFUR, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<5.00	4.00	10.00	22.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>DARFUR, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	>4.00	4.00	2.93	3.14
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>DARFUR, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	>3.80	3.80	2.83	3.03

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>DARFUR, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	>4.10	4.10	3.00	3.24
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>KASSALA REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<5.00	13.00	25.00	8.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KASSALA REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<5.00	16.00	23.00	11.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KASSALA REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household interview</i>	<5.00	12.00	28.00	6.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>KASSALA REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	>3.60	3.60	4.30	4.04
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>KASSALA REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	>3.40	3.40	4.30	3.83
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>KASSALA REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Household survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household survey</i>	>3.70	3.70	4.20	4.16
<b>National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</b>				
<b>EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Workshop/Secondary Data</i>	>2.10	2.10	-	-
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Household questionnaire, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household questionnaire</i>	=5.70	9.10	25.00	29.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
SUDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, Household Interview, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	=5.70	19.40	40.00	29.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SUDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, Household Interview, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	=7.24	13.40	41.00	26.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SUDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Household questionnaire, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household questionnaire	=4.64	6.20	25.00	31.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SUDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, Household interview, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Household questionnaire, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, Household questionnaire	=7.24	22.80	25.00	27.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SUDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, Household Interview, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	=4.64	17.00	40.00	32.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
SUDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	>5.10	5.10	5.27	4.97
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
SUDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	>4.90	4.90	5.32	5.06
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
SUDAN, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05, WFP survey, Household Interview, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	>5.10	5.10	5.20	4.93
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CETA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.06, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>70.00	95.00	96.40	97.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>CETA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	94.90	96.30	97.90
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>CETA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	95.00	96.50	97.90
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>DARFUR, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	97.40	98.60	98.90
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>DARFUR, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	97.40	98.40	98.70
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>DARFUR, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	97.50	98.80	99.00
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Community focus group discussions</i>	=80.00	-	-	41.00
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	91.60	88.00	91.10
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.10	0.10	0.20
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	6.00	9.70	6.70
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	2.30	2.10	2.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey</i>	>66.00	62.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey</i>	>50.00	81.00	-	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness</b>				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	30	-	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	-	-
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	288,118	182,581	63.4%
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	923	490	53.1%
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,254	2,354	104.4%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	34.00	-	34.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=40.00	12.00	12.30	22.70
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	52.00	-	62.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=40.00	78.00	82.30	67.70



Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	14.00	-	4.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	=20.00	10.00	5.40	9.60
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	42.00	44.00	37.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	32.00	34.00	33.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	34.00	41.00	40.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	39.00	39.00	35.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	38.40	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	39.00	62.80	32.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	100.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	98.00	99.00	97.60
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	39.70	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	54.00	58.80	34.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	98.00	99.70	96.80
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	37.50	-	39.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>70.00	47.20	60.70	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	100.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	98.00	99.40	97.00

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=1,500,000.00	1,983,444.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	77.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00378-04	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,031
Canada	CAN-C-00530-21	Corn Soya Blend	-	3,043
Canada	CAN-C-00530-21	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	34
Canada	CAN-C-00540-10	Split Peas	-	94
European Commission	EEC-C-00569-01	Iodised Salt	-	374
European Commission	EEC-C-00569-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	938
European Commission	EEC-C-00569-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	10,906
European Commission	EEC-C-00569-01	Split Peas	-	1,939
Germany	GER-C-00501-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	189
Germany	GER-C-00501-01	Iodised Salt	-	50
Germany	GER-C-00501-01	Micronutrition Powder	-	10
Germany	GER-C-00501-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	272
Germany	GER-C-00501-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,365
Germany	GER-C-00501-01	Split Peas	-	312
Germany	GER-C-00501-01	Vegetable Oil	-	165
Italy	ITA-C-00187-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	36
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00105-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	256
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00123-01	Iodised Salt	-	58
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00106-05	Dried Fruits	70	-
Switzerland	SWI-C-00506-01	Iodised Salt	-	278
Switzerland	SWI-C-00506-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	270
Switzerland	SWI-C-00531-05	Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	212
UN CERF	001-C-01309-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	510
UN CERF	001-C-01309-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	261

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN CERF	001-C-01394-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	397
UN CERF	001-C-01394-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	70
UN CERF	001-C-01394-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	48
UN CERF	001-C-01420-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	207
UN CERF	001-C-01421-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,754
UN CERF	001-C-01421-01	Split Peas	-	318
UN CERF	001-C-01460-01	Iodised Salt	-	28
UN CERF	001-C-01460-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,783
UN CERF	001-C-01460-01	Split Peas	-	264
UN CERF	001-C-01460-01	Vegetable Oil	-	112
United Kingdom	UK -C-00294-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,461
United Kingdom	UK -C-00340-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	5,202
USA	USA-C-01150-02	Sorghum/Millet	500	-
USA	USA-C-01150-03	Lentils	5,040	-
USA	USA-C-01150-03	Sorghum/Millet	44,000	-
USA	USA-C-01150-03	Vegetable Oil	1,210	-
USA	USA-C-01150-04	Lentils	5,270	-
USA	USA-C-01150-04	Sorghum/Millet	75,430	-
USA	USA-C-01150-04	Vegetable Oil	1,670	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>133,190</b>	<b>36,250</b>