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Sudan

Annual Country Report 2017

Country Strategic Plan

July 2017 – December 2018

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200808

July 2015 – December 2017



World Food
Programme

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Foreword by the Country Director..... | 3 |
| Executive summary | 4 |
| Introduction | 5 |
| Country context and response of the government | 5 |
| WFP’s objectives and strategic coordination | 6 |
| WFP’s response..... | 7 |
| Resources for results | 13 |
| Programme performance..... | 13 |
| Strategic Outcome 1 – Populations affected by disasters in target areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and after crises..... | 13 |
| Strategic Outcome 2 – Food-insecure people affected by long-term conflict and/or displacement are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year | 15 |
| Strategic Outcome 3 – Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021..... | 17 |
| Strategic Outcome 4 – Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2021..... | 19 |
| Strategic Outcome 5 – The humanitarian community in Sudan has access to the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service until satisfactory alternatives are available..... | 21 |
| Strategic Outcome 6 – The humanitarian community in Sudan receives expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of supply chain and IT, throughout the year | 23 |
| Cross-cutting commitments..... | 26 |
| Progress towards gender equality..... | 26 |
| Protection | 27 |
| Accountability to affected populations..... | 28 |
| Difference we make – story of Abrar | 29 |
| Management performance and value for money | 30 |
| Risk management..... | 32 |
| Country data..... | 37 |
| 1. Resource inputs from donors..... | 34 |
| 2. Beneficiary data | 35 |
| 3. Annual distributions – food and cash-based transfers | 39 |
| 4. Output indicators..... | 41 |
| 5. Outcome indicators..... | 43 |
| 6. Cross-cutting indicators..... | 46 |
| 7. Procurement data..... | 52 |

Foreword by the Country Director

Today, the security situation in Sudan is far better than it has been for the last 15 years. This new and improved operating environment presents a great opportunity for change in strategic planning and programming, allowing for long-term, life-changing improvements for Sudan's people. Further, following the recent lifting of the sanctions on Sudan, there is now far greater scope for faster and broader social and economic development. Despite these new elements, Sudan continues to face major challenges, including a high number of humanitarian needs and exposure to risks of conflict and natural and economic hazards.

In many aspects, WFP Sudan is ahead of the curve among other humanitarian organisations, understanding the need to focus on long-term interventions while maintaining its emergency capacity response. In 2017, WFP began implementing the Integrated Road Map in Sudan, operating under a new Interim-Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2017-2018, while maintaining some activities under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation.¹ This meant that WFP Sudan was in the unique situation of operating under the PRRO and ICSP concurrently in the second half of the year. For reporting purposes, all data presented in the 2017 Annual Country Report was reconciled to ensure no overlap of figures occurred.

The Sudan ICSP was approved by WFP's Executive Board in June, with implementation beginning in July. The ICSP aims to assist the Government of Sudan to achieve SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). To this end, WFP is enhancing its focus on life-changing activities that build self-reliance, resilience and capacity strengthening for men and women over time, while maintaining its emergency response capacity. In 2017, 580,000 people were reached with emergency assistance, including assistance to 330,600 women. In the newly accessible area of Jabel Marra, WFP Sudan reached over 100,000 internally displaced persons with life-saving food and nutritional assistance. A comprehensive Concept of Operations was also developed for the response in Central Darfur, allowing WFP to expand its emergency life-saving food assistance and nutrition interventions into previously closed-off parts of the state.

WFP continued to align its work with the Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy for Sudan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and its co-leadership of the climate and resilience pillar. At the same time, it worked with the Government and the international community on developing a roadmap to achieve the 2030 agenda. WFP supported the Sudan Zero Hunger Strategic Review 2017-2030, which was led by multiple stakeholders, and framed the national priorities for achieving zero hunger in Sudan.

In line with the review, WFP continues to improve the way it delivers assistance, searching for innovative approaches to better help the people it serves. For example, a recent agreement was signed with the private sector to ensure Vitamino micro-nutrient powder is readily available at affordable prices from pharmacies across Sudan, ensuring that the wider population not targeted by WFP has greater access to specialized nutritious foods.

The WFP Gender Policy remained integral to WFP's programmes, being at the core of design, implementation and monitoring of all activities. WFP Sudan was one of the pilot countries to voluntarily roll out the new corporate Gender Transformative Programme to operationalise the gender policy into action across all programmes. In Sudan, women play an increasingly important role in local communities through involvement in agriculture, country capacity strengthening activities and livelihood development. In 2017, WFP encouraged this shift in gender roles to empower Sudanese women at both household and community level. WFP prioritised women in its cash-based transfers distribution to promote their role as decision-makers in the household. Through targeted focus group discussions,

¹ Some activities continued under the PRRO due to previously committed/contracted funds. This enabled WFP to use all available contributions before transitioning fully to the ICSP.

sensitization campaigns, including financial and technology literacy trainings, WFP ensured that livelihood activities were specifically tailored to meet the needs of women.

Overall, 2017 was a challenging yet successful year for WFP Sudan. Significant progress was made in the expansion of its strategic objectives and the roadmap to achieve them. WFP continues to lead the way forward, guiding the collective commitment of the humanitarian and development community in Sudan to adapt and improve its response to better serve those most in need.

Executive summary

In 2017, WFP assisted 3.6 million² food insecure people in Sudan. The food security situation in many parts of the country, including Darfur, the Kordofan States, White Nile and Blue Nile is likely to remain very critical until mid/end-2018. This is due to the deteriorating macro-economic context, widespread levels of poverty, high levels of malnutrition, localized harvest failures and the large number of internationally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees still living in camps. These last categories are particularly impacted by the food security and nutrition context due to their limited access to livelihoods and coping mechanisms. However, 2017 was a year of significant strategic and operational achievements for WFP in Sudan, including the approval of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2017-2018, which puts additional emphasis on the humanitarian-development nexus, self-reliance and government ownership of the programmes.

The year 2017 marked a time for change in Sudan, not only for WFP but for the entire country. Amidst important shifts in the country's context, such as the lifting of the economic sanctions and opening of newly accessible areas, the implementation of WFP's ICSP in July began the transition to a longer-term focus on strategic and programmatic planning. In this regard, WFP worked closely with the Government of Sudan on the Zero Hunger Country Strategic Review to develop a roadmap for a collective effort by humanitarian and development partners to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) by 2030.

WFP Sudan is proud to have achieved significant milestones under each Strategic Outcome of the ICSP in its first six months: Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 maintain the emergency response capacity and provide humanitarian assistance for displaced people while promoting self-reliance. Under these outcomes WFP reached 100,000 IDPs in newly accessible areas of Jabel Marra and successfully completed its IDP profiling exercise which facilitates the prioritisation of people who are most in-need of assistance. Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4 address malnutrition and the sustainability of food systems with a focus on addressing the root causes of hunger through partnerships for multi-dimensional and mutually reinforcing activities. Under these outcomes WFP provided school meals to over one million boys and girls enrolled in 2,300 schools across Sudan and saw the successful completion of the Joint Resilience Programme, together with partner agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Programme (FAO) and the United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF), in Kassala. Strategic Outcomes 5 and 6 provide services for the humanitarian community and capacity strengthening for partners. Under these outcomes, WFP Sudan delivered 48,000 mt of food through cross-border operations to over 1.6 million people in need in South Sudan, and flew 20,781 humanitarian & development workers to the far-flung corners of Sudan.

Close collaboration with the Government, donors and partners was crucial to the successful implementation of WFP operations in 2017 and laid the foundations for future cooperation. The ICSP's incorporation of long-term solutions and addressing the root causes of hunger and malnutrition, in addition to traditional emergency response capacity, will require new partnerships to complement WFP's skills, particularly in adopting a holistic approach to addressing malnutrition across Sudan.

² 3.6 million are unique beneficiaries-does not include overlap between PRRO and ICSP

Introduction

Country context and response of the government

As mentioned in the foreword, 2017 was a year of shifting dynamics in Sudan. Many contributing factors, such as the lifting of the sanctions, drawdown of forces from the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur and numerous pockets of stability, instigated a time of change for all stakeholders in the country.

At present, 4.8 million³ people in Sudan are in need of humanitarian assistance. The recent influx of refugees from bordering countries has increased the need for humanitarian assistance across Sudan with 192,404 new arrivals from South Sudan in 2017, of which around 60,000 arrived in White Nile State and 46,000 in East Darfur⁴. Sudan is also the main point of entry for many humanitarian operations into areas of South Sudan which are inaccessible from Juba due to insecurity and/or lack of road infrastructure. Furthermore, many parts of Sudan itself are inaccessible by road for the same reasons. The humanitarian and development community, therefore, depends on safe air transportation to reach project sites in the far reaches of the country.

More than two million people in Darfur (one-third of Darfur's total population) continue to be displaced, while an estimated 240,000 people⁵ were newly displaced in Blue Nile and Kordofan States following conflict. Regular and unconditional humanitarian access to affected populations continues to be a priority for humanitarian and development actors across the country.

Sudan's economy is extremely volatile, suffers from high inflation rates and depends heavily on the agricultural sector, which contributes to one-third of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 80 percent of the labour force⁶. Agriculture in Sudan is mostly rain-fed, and the pervasiveness of marginal, low-productivity and climate-sensitive production makes the country's food system extremely vulnerable to climate variability and climate change⁷. Inadequate harvest and post-harvest operations lead to significant food losses. On average 96,000 tons (between 7-20 percent) of wheat are lost annually during the harvest in Gezira⁸, a quantity sufficient to feed over 2 million people for one year.

Moderate and severe acute malnutrition, measured as wasting, is highly prevalent in Sudan, especially among children aged 6-59 months and women of child bearing age. There are currently 2.2 million children in Sudan under the age of five who are acutely malnourished⁹. Malnutrition exists not only in conflict-affected areas, but also in stable states such as Red Sea, where 20 percent of children are malnourished. This is due to a combination of factors: poor quality of health services, unfavourable hygiene and sanitation conditions, poor child caring practices, traditional dietary habits, poor access to food, and marginal and unstable livelihoods¹⁰. These factors contribute to stunting in more than two million children aged 24-59 months.

Gender inequality is one of the strongest deterrents to women and girls' well-being and hinders Sudan's development agenda. Although fewer women (25 percent) are participating in the labour force compared to men (72 percent), women play a crucial role in agriculture, contributing to GDP and to household food security. However, Sudanese women are increasingly playing a more visible role in society, for example currently women hold 31 percent of seats in the national assembly.

³ OCHA Sudan 20/12/2017 <http://www.unocha.org/sudan/>

⁴ UNHCR Sudan – South Sudanese Refugees Emergency – Population Operational Update 15/12/2017

⁵ OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot March

2017 https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Sudan_Humanitarian_Snapshot_A3_31_Mar_2017.pdf

⁶ IMF. World Economic Outlook Database (April 2015).

⁷ Met Office. Food security and climate change assessment: Sudan (2016).

⁸ Sudan Zero Hunger Strategic Review 2017-2030, Page 27

⁹ OCHA Sudan 20/12/2017 <http://www.unocha.org/sudan/>

¹⁰ Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Sudan, and UNICEF. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Sudan, Key Findings. Khartoum, 2014; page 4

Sudan ranked 140 out of 159 countries in the 2015 Gender Inequality Index. The conflict in Sudan triggered an increase in households headed by women, and an increased burden on women and girls, who must now provide physical, financial and other support to their families. Despite ongoing response efforts, the main concerns for women and girls are: lack of access to basic services, inadequate livelihood opportunities, exclusion from decision-making, and threats to personal safety, including the risk of gender-based violence.

To measure and address these humanitarian and development challenges, the Government of Sudan employed a team of nutrition and food-security specialists to conduct the Zero Hunger Strategic Review, paving the way forward for a holistic approach to meeting the needs of its people. The review engages all relevant actors from the humanitarian and development community to develop the next steps towards achieving Zero Hunger in Sudan by 2030. The Government remains a key collaborative partner and enabler of WFP operations in Sudan across various sectors including health and nutrition, education and logistics.

WFP's objectives and strategic coordination

Throughout 2017, WFP undertook a significant process of self-reflection to better align its programming and approaches to meet the changing dynamics across Sudan. The result is the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2017-2018, which will bridge into a five-year Country Strategic Plan in 2019. Through this transition, WFP will continue to build its activities aimed at tackling the root causes of hunger and strengthening resilience for men and women over time.

Complimenting this, WFP Sudan built on already existing partnerships with the Government, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Ministry of International Cooperation at state level. This included support to the Ministry of Health through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative, along with partner United Nations agencies including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Bank. Additionally, WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Education to complete the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) road map towards a national school feeding programme and was heavily engaged in the general Education Forum led by the Ministry. Working with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP Sudan has also enhanced food security analysis. Seeking to tackle the problem of post-harvest losses, WFP has collaborated with the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security to foster national safety net systems. Further, WFP strongly supports the Social Protection Working Group (led by the World Bank) and, in 2017, WFP signed a Letter of Agreement with Ahfad University for Women in Khartoum to promote nutritional education and professional training for women across Sudan.

WFP also strengthened partnerships with sister United Nations agencies. In addition to being an active member of both the Humanitarian Country Team and United Nations Country Team (UNCT), WFP consolidated strategic agreements with many fellow agencies including FAO, IFAD, and UNICEF, United Nations Environment Programme, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on which it hopes to further build collaboration based on the ICSP. In 2017, in tandem with the UNCT, WFP developed and endorsed a set of Minimum Operating Standards for Darfur to ensure a cohesive and efficient response across all agencies.

WFP continues to co-lead the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Focus Area two on Climate, Environment and Resilience and be an active member of the Focus Areas one (Economic Development) and three (Access to Services). WFP is also member of United Nations Gender Theme Group led by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

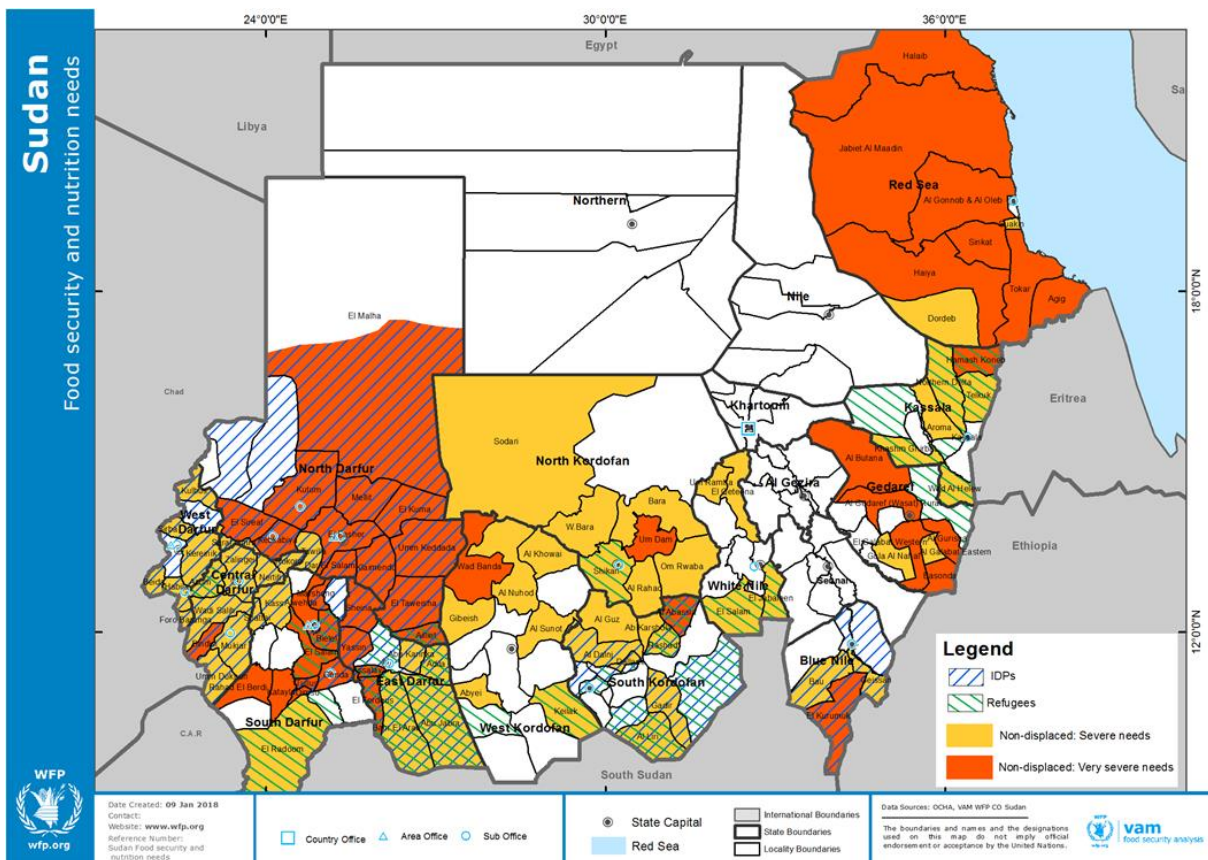
WFP is recognised as a leading agency in cash-based transfers (CBT) among humanitarian and development agencies in Sudan. Since WFP introduced paper vouchers in 2009, it has successfully scaled up CBT. With an emphasis on innovation, WFP introduced a series of initiatives: e-vouchers in 2015, cash via point of sales devices in 2016, and cash via ATMs in 2017. WFP was also selected as a co-lead of the external Cash Working Group (CWG), together with the World Bank, when the group

was founded in January 2017. WFP has played a leadership role in coordination among the CWG members, including the Government, donors, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

With women playing an increasingly important role in Sudanese society, WFP has committed to ensure that a gender component is integrated within the implementation and monitoring mechanisms of the ICSP. This is to ensure that outcomes are reached through gender-transformative programmes and policies and to contribute to the objectives of the WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020. In 2017, WFP revised its Gender Strategy to align with the ICSP and the Gender Policy. The inclusion of gender-specific planning was incorporated in WFP programmes such as school meals and take-home entitlements. Interactive training in activities traditionally allocated to women was extended to men, including nutrition, work in community and household gardens, cooking, food preservation and processing. WFP's strategic planning will also address the needs of youth of Sudan, recognising that approximately 60 percent of the population is below 24 years-old¹¹.

WFP's response

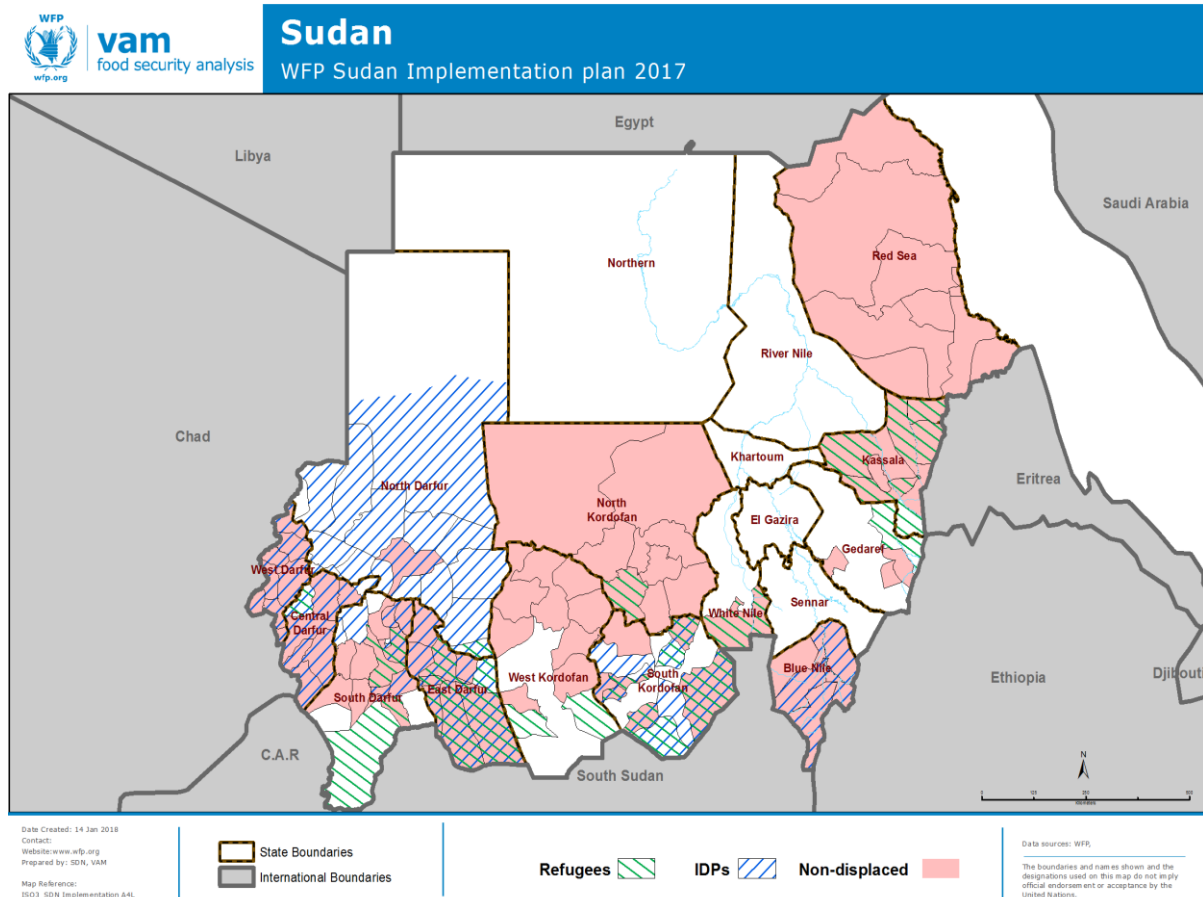
Large humanitarian and development needs led WFP to provide food and nutrition assistance to populations in 12 of Sudan's 18 states, targeting communities impacted by recent conflict, protracted displacement, and chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. Numerous factors affect the food security levels of different populations across Sudan including insecurity, natural disasters which affect livelihoods and agriculture, limited humanitarian access to certain closed-off areas of the country, and an influx of refugees from neighbouring countries. The below map shows the food security and nutrition needs across Sudan:



¹¹ Sudan Demographics profile 2017, CIA world Factbook

Upon analysis of needs, WFP planned to target the following populations in 2017: 1) internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the five states of Darfur, and in South Kordofan, and Blue Nile State; 2) refugees in the states of South Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, West Kordofan, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, White Nile and Kassala; and 3) non-displaced persons in localities targeted for their elevated prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition.

The below map outlines the geographical location of targeted populations:



For populations affected by disasters in target areas, WFP worked to ensure that the people met their food security and nutrition needs during and after an emergency, in line with WFP Strategic Result 1. Focus was placed on crisis response in emergency situations, which included targeted populations affected by crises and recently arrived IDPs and refugees that received food, cash or voucher assistance, in addition to meeting their basic food needs. Prevention and treatment of malnutrition activities targeted children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls that received nutritious food. Additionally, social and behaviour change communication targeting women, men, girls and boys to overcome or avoid malnutrition in lactating mothers was provided. Key activities included providing unconditional general food distribution (GFD) to people affected by emergency using food, cash, vouchers or a combination of these types of assistance, depending on situation assessments and a gender analysis, from three to six months and up to two years in cases of prolonged displacement. This was complemented by preventive and curative nutrition activities for children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls, where emergency prevention of acute malnutrition activities complemented GFD. After six months, beneficiaries transitioned to treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme.

For people affected by long-term conflict and/or displacement, WFP worked to ensure that IDPs and refugees displaced for more than two years had the means to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. WFP promoted the self-reliance of targeted households and individuals through conditional seasonal

support linked to livelihood opportunities such as skills training and community asset creation. This included consultations with displaced populations and host communities to ensure that benefits were equally shared between women and men. The focus area was crisis response due to the critical humanitarian needs of those forced to flee from their homes in search of safety. Targeted populations received food, cash or voucher transfers to meet their basic food needs. Food-insecure populations created or restored assets and received assistance to enhance livelihood opportunities during the lean season to meet their basic food needs. Vulnerable groups such as women and young people in targeted populations received cooking fuel and livelihood opportunities to promote self-reliance. Children and their families benefitted from school meals and interactive nutrition education to avoid malnutrition.

In addition, to fulfil its own mission to end global hunger, WFP provides the Government of Sudan with direct capacity to respond to hunger and increasingly works at state and national level to improve food security and address the root causes of malnutrition. WFP supports stakeholder capacities by adopting a multi-stakeholder, holistic, systems-strengthening approach. This supports change in the individual and enables WFP to engage, if and as needed, along one or more of the five critical pathways of its framework for country capacity strengthening: (1) Policies and legislation; (2) Institutional effectiveness and accountability; (3) Strategic planning and financing; (4) Programme design, delivery and monitoring and evaluation; and (5) Engagement and participation of communities, civil society and private sector and fostering a national research agenda.

The below table shows the delineation between ICSP and PRRO activities under Strategic Result 1.

| ICSP | | PRRO | | Resources | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity Name | Strategic Result | Activity | In-Kind | CBT | Beneficiary type |
| 1. Everyone has access to food | Strategic Outcome 1 | Act 1. Provide unconditional general food assistance to people affected by shocks | SO1 | General Distribution (GD) | Covered from the PRRO resources between Jan - Aug, combined ration distribution started for new refugees and some of the new IDPs in Sep 17 (cereals from the iCSP and rest of the commodities from the PRRO resources) | Jan - Jul was fully covered using the PRRO resources, from Aug 17 onward, they | New IDPs, New Refugees, People Affected by conflict, People affected by natural Disaster |
| | | Act 2. Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and Pregnant and Lactating Women. | SO1 | Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition | fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | New IDPs, New Refugees, People Affected by conflict, People affected by natural Disaster |
| | | | SO2 | Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition | fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | New IDPs, New Refugees, People Affected by conflict, People affected by natural Disaster |
| | | | SO2 | Food-Assistance-for-Training | fully covered from the PRRO resources except Dec 17 when some of the iCSP resources were used in one location (White Nile South Sudanese refugees) | - | New IDPs, New Refugees, People Affected by conflict, People affected by natural Disaster |
| 1. Everyone has access to food | Strategic Outcome 2 | Act 3. Provide integrated conditional & unconditional food assistance packages to vulnerable households | SO1 | General Distribution (GD) | Covered from the PRRO resources between Jan - Nov, combined ration distribution started for protracted refugees and some protracted IDPs in Dec (cereals from the iCSP and rest of the commodities from the PRRO resources) | Jan - Jun was fully covered using the PRRO resources, from Jul they have been shifted to the | Protracted IDPs and Refugees |
| | | | SO2 | Food-Assistance-for-Assets | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | fully covered from the PRRO resources | Protracted IDPs and Refugees |
| | | Act 4. Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and PLW | SO2 | Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | Protracted IDPs and Refugees |
| | | | SO2 | Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | Protracted IDPs and Refugees |
| | | | SO2 | Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | Protracted IDPs and Refugees |
| | | | SO2 | Food-Assistance-for-Training | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | Protracted IDPs and Refugees |
| | | Act 5. Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools | SO2 | School Feeding (on-site) | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | Protracted IDPs and Refugees |
| | | Act 6. Provide safe access to fuel and energy activities for IDPs and refugees (SAFE) | SO2 | Food-Assistance-for-Assets | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | Protracted IDPs and Refugees |

In alignment with Strategic Result 2, food-insecure residents in targeted areas received an integrated package of nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive and age-specific complementary activities to address the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition, focusing on resident communities in areas not directly affected by conflict. In view of high stunting rates, awareness of the gravity and consequences of malnutrition was raised among partners, particularly the Ministry of Health. WFP also worked to enhance the capacities of the Government and national counterparts to continue humanitarian and development activities independently by developing implementation arrangements and legislative frameworks with the ministries of health, education and industry in support of government frameworks. These activities focused on addressing the root causes of malnutrition. Children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls received specialized nutritious foods, and social and behaviour change communication was tailored and delivered to women, men, girls and boys to treat and prevent wasting and stunting. WFP also worked to improve coordination and management by national authorities of food-security and nutrition policies and programmes to meet current and future food and nutrition needs. Students, teachers and parents received interactive nutrition sessions complementing school meals to enhance knowledge of nutrition and prevent malnutrition.

The below table shows the delineation between ICSP and PRRO activities under Strategic Result 2:

| ICSP | | | PRRO | | Resources | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|--|--|-----|------------------|
| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity Name | Strategic Result | Activity | In-Kind | CBT | Beneficiary type |
| 2. No one suffers from malnutrition | Strategic Outcome 3 | Act 7. Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to resident communities | SO2 | Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | Residents |
| | | | SO2 | Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | Residents |
| | | | SO2 | Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | Residents |
| | | | SO2 | Food-Assistance-for-Training | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | Residents |
| | | | SO2 | School Feeding (on-site) | Fully covered from the PRRO resources | - | Residents |
| | | | SO2 | School Feeding (take-home rations) | Fully covered from the PRRO resources except Dec 17 where we have used some of the iCSP resources in one location only | - | Residents |

Under Strategic Result 3, WFP contributed to foster the resilience of chronically food-insecure rural households through productive safety nets – community and household asset creation – and support for smallholder farmers and capacity strengthening at the national and sub-national levels. Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) was adopted to identify priority needs and align programme implementation with both men and women’s time, availability and workloads.

The below graphic shows the delineation between ICSP and PRRO activities under Strategic Result 3:

| ICSP | | | PRRO | | Resources | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity Name | Strategic Result | Activity | In-Kind | CBT | Beneficiary type |
| 3. Food systems are sustainable | Strategic Outcome 4 | Act 10. Offer asset creation activities through safety nets to reduce risk and support climate adaptation for food insecure households | SO2 | Food-Assistance-for-Assets | fully covered from the PRRO resources | fully covered from the PRRO resources | Residents |
| | | Act 11. Provide livelihood support to farmers | SO2 | Food-Assistance-for-Assets | | - | Residents |



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



| WFP STRATEGIC GOALS | 1. SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER (SDG 2) | | | 2. PARTNER TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS (SDG 17) | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| WFP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES | 1. END HUNGER | 2. IMPROVE NUTRITION | 3. ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY | 4. SUPPORT SDG IMPLEMENTATION | | |
| WFP STRATEGIC RESULTS | 1. Access to food (SDG 2.1) | 2. End malnutrition (SDG 2.2) | 4. Sustainable food systems (SDG 2.4) | 5. Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG 17.9) | | |
| WFP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES | Populations affected by disasters in target areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and after crises | Food-insecure people affected by long-term conflict and/or displacement are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year. | Food-insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021. | Food-insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2021. | The humanitarian community in the Sudan has access to the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service until satisfactory alternatives are | The humanitarian community in Sudan receives expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of supply chain and IT throughout the |
| WFP ACTIVITIES | <p>Provide unconditional general food assistance to people affected by shocks.</p> <p>Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities for children under 5 and PLW and girls.</p> | <p>Integrated conditional and unconditional food assistance packages to vulnerable households.</p> <p>Preventive and curative nutrition activities for children under 5 and PLW/G.</p> <p>Nutrition-sensitive programming in schools.</p> <p>Safe access to fuel/energy for IDPs and refugees.</p> | <p>Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to resident communities.</p> <p>Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools.</p> <p>Strengthen the capacities of national institutions and the SUN network.</p> | <p>Offer asset creation activities through safety nets to help food-insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Provide livelihood support to farmers</p> <p>Strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions</p> | <p>Provide air services for personnel and light cargo.</p> | <p>Provide supply-chain services to the humanitarian community.</p> <p>Provide ICT services for the humanitarian community.</p> |

Resources for results

In 2017, the ICSP received 87 percent of the operational requirement. This enabled WFP to meet key outcome targets under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2.

Resources were prioritised towards Strategic Outcome 1 due to the newly opened areas of Jabel Marra which granted access to internally displaced persons (IDPs) who had not received humanitarian assistance in six years. These resources also allowed WFP Sudan to develop a comprehensive Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for its response in Central Darfur. The CONOPS allowed WFP to expand emergency life-saving food assistance and nutrition interventions in the region, augment logistical response capability to maximise operational effectiveness and efficiency, establish access routes to areas previously closed-off from humanitarian and development assistance, and set up a logistics hub in Nertiti. While the CONOPS' first phase focused on emergency assistance, the second phase, which will commence in 2018, will focus on resilience-building and transition from in-kind assistance to cash-based transfers. Cooperation of the Government of Sudan was critical in allowing access to these previously closed-off areas of Central Darfur.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, food consumption levels and diet diversity improved among households residing in both Darfur and in the Central, Eastern and Three Areas (CETA), a mixed zone of conflict and partial recovery. For example, the percentage of households who are classified as poor food consumption in Darfur were reduced from 38 percent reported at pre-assistance baseline to 19 percent during follow-up monitoring. In addition, frequency of application of negative food based coping strategies to face food shortages also considerably decreased. Similar improvements in food consumption were reported among CETA beneficiaries; however, those households have shown decreased coping capacity, which could be explained by food shortages, as well as the increased inflation rate (24.7 percent in November 2017 to 25.15 percent in December 2017).

Resources for Strategic Outcome 2, particularly Activity 3, were also prioritised following WFP Sudan's IDP profiling exercise, whereby food assistance packages were tailored according to the levels of vulnerability to food insecurity. The exercise enabled WFP to prioritize IDPs most-in-need of urgent assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfer modalities.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP's school meals programme reached 639,400 children, representing 69 percent of the target. WFP was not able to reach the targeted number of children due to a lack of funding. However, more nutritious food packages comprised of cereal, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and iodised salt along with micronutrient supplementation were provided in Red Sea, Kassala and South Kordofan. WFP also distribute take home rations in locations where gender parity index was found to be low. This extra ration provided an entire family with 83,750 kilo calories for one month and aimed to incentivise families to send their girls to schools.

Programme performance

Strategic Outcome 1 – Populations affected by disasters in target areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and after crises

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Activity 1: Provide unconditional general food assistance to people affected by shocks

Targeted populations including residents affected by crises and recent internally displaced peoples (IDPs) and refugees receive food, cash or vouchers to meet their basic food needs.

WFP Sudan provides unconditional assistance to newly arrived refugees and (IDPs affected by emergencies throughout the year. Refugees are provided with cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt and

IDPs receive cereal and pulses. Assistance may be delivered in the form of in-kind (actual food items), cash or vouchers or a combination of both depending on context assessment and analysis. Following a crisis, the duration of assistance may vary from three to six months, and up to two years in cases of extended displacement.

In 2017, WFP reached almost 600,000 beneficiaries under Activity 1 through in-kind assistance, while 5,100 individuals received value voucher assistance. The number of beneficiaries reached through food and cash assistance was 35 percent of the planned target. Timely access to beneficiaries was a key challenge in 2017, especially to those in hard-to-reach areas during the rainy season due to poor road conditions. Unreliable travel by road impeded general project implementation and monitoring as certain locations became completely cut-off during the rainy season.

Due to the conflict in South Sudan, Sudan witnessed a dramatic spike in the number of new arrivals since the beginning of 2017, with 195,599¹² refugees crossing the border into Sudan throughout the year. Most of the refugees were women and children, with men staying behind to engage in the conflict. This impacted the gender aggregation of results across all activities. The influx was unexpected and overwhelmed the capacity of the Government, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other United Nations and non-governmental organizations (NGO) partners to provide lifesaving assistance to new arrivals in some remote locations, mainly in the states of White Nile, West and South Kordofan and East Darfur.

Meanwhile, WFP also provided support to IDPs in Jabel Marra, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states. In Jabel Marra, in the Darfur region, an inter-agency assessment was carried out in April 2017 revealing that clashes between armed groups had led to significant displacement in the area. The assessment found that lack of access to livelihood opportunities for both women and men, limited basic humanitarian services, and food shortages during the lean season had exacerbated the already high humanitarian needs in the area. Following six years without humanitarian access to these vulnerable people, the need for water, food, health and education were identified as key response priorities.

Conflict in the Blue Nile State, which erupted in 2011, led to the displacement of some 58,000 people. Six years on, the primary factors affecting the food security situation of IDPs in Blue Nile were linked to loss of all their possessions during displacement, limited access to land, diminishing income-generating activities, and the significant increase in transportation costs and prices of essential food items. During 2017, WFP managed to provide assistance to 21,000 conflict-affected people in Blue Nile. In South Kordofan, the volatile security situation affected the food security and livelihood situations of both refugees and IDPs. The level of displacement has continued to rise over the years and in 2017 over 20,000 IDPs were reported. The situation was further exacerbated by the arrival of some 42,000 refugees from South Sudan putting additional strain on already fragile host communities.

For IDPs and residents displaced for less than 2 years, the level of food security, malnutrition, needs and results under Strategic Outcome 1 is measured through a series of data: immediately after the shock, 6 months after, and after 12 months. Output data is collected from monthly reports provided by cooperating partners. For new refugee arrivals (less than 5 years), monitoring of results is done through the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS). When there are new arrivals or new camps set up, WFP initiates a Rapid Needs Assessment, quickly followed by the FSMS that, in new sites, will follow the normal FSMS schedule (May and November).

Activity 2: Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls

Under Activity 2, WFP provided emergency prevention of acute malnutrition to pregnant and lactating women and girls aged 6-59 months to prevent a deterioration in their nutritional status. The duration of this emergency assistance is determined by the humanitarian needs at the time and can last from two to six months after which beneficiaries transition to treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme. Nutrition activities are accompanied by tailored social and behavior change communication

¹² UNHCR Sudan – South Sudanese Refugee Emergency Population Operational Update 31 December 2017

(SBCC) activities around child feeding, hygiene in food preparation, sanitation, health and other key nutritional messages targeting girls, women, boys and men.

There were 122,600 children aged 6-59 months and 28,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls assisted under Activity 2. The number of beneficiaries reached was 50 percent of the planned target. This can be attributed to three main factors. First, the contingency plans were much higher than the actual implementation needs. Second, the entire response focused on new refugees and IDPs and not on residents and, third, implementation in some conflict-affected areas such as South Kordofan and Blue Nile were delayed due to several challenges, including a lack of sufficiently experienced organizations to partner with for implementation. Due to staffing constraints in the SBCC team these indicators were not monitored in the first six months of the ICSP implementation period in 2017.

Strategic Outcome 2 – Food-insecure people affected by long-term conflict and/or displacement are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year

Strategic Result 1 Everyone has access to food

Activity 3: Provide integrated conditional & unconditional food assistance packages to vulnerable households.

Under Activity 3, based on WFP's profiling of IDPs, food assistance packages will be provided according to assessed levels of vulnerability to food insecurity. Assistance will be comprised of unconditional transfers and conditional livelihood support in the form of in-kind food, cash or vouchers. Unconditional support will prioritize severely food-insecure and nutrition-insecure vulnerable households. A set of indicators for household food insecurity and wasting and stunting will be used to identify households for participation in food assistance-for-assets activities remunerated with food, cash or vouchers. Consultations on seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning will inform the design of these activities.

Following WFP Sudan's IDP profiling exercise, food assistance packages were tailored to assess levels of vulnerability to food insecurity.

IDPs identified as being moderately food insecure received support through food assistance for assets (FFA) and livelihood strengthening activities. Others received lean season unconditional support for 6 months. A set of indicators for household food insecurity, wasting and stunting, were applied to identify households for asset-creation activities. Focus group discussions with both women and men on seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning were embedded in the design stage of activity designing.

Assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers was comprised of unconditional transfers and conditional livelihood support such as community asset creation, vocational training and natural resource management during the lean season. Unconditional assistance prioritizes severely food-insecure and nutrition-insecure households. WFP met over 80 percent of its target under this activity.

Activity 4: Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and pregnant or lactating women and girls

Under Activity 4, WFP provided a ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for the treatment of moderate-acute malnutrition. This was implemented in line with the Government of Sudan's Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines and in partnership with The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). For children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls at risk of malnutrition, both chronic and acute, a food-based prevention programme was implemented in selected areas due to resource constraints. Micronutrient powders were also distributed targeting children aged 6-59 months who are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies.

In 2017, 210,000 children aged 6-59 months and 68,700 pregnant and lactating women and girls lactating were reached under Activity 4, representing 41 percent of the target. This was less than the planned target due to funding shortages.

Activity 5: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools

In protracted displacement contexts, WFP implements nutrition-sensitive programming in schools, targeting boys and girls attending primary schools with micronutrient powders and nutrition education for parents and teachers to address short-term hunger and micronutrient deficiencies.

School meals also contribute directly to the overall daily dietary intake, which is improved by the quality and quantity of food provided by WFP. Improving the dietary intake has a direct result on boosted physical (e.g. height, weight, micronutrient status) and psychosocial (e.g. attention, motivation, cognition) health. Schools also provide a beneficial platform for integrating health and hygiene interventions as well as dissemination of nutrition education messages.

In close partnership with the Ministry of Education, WFP Sudan aimed to incorporate more nutrition-sensitive activities within school meals programmes particularly in the areas of nutrition education and school gardens.

The school gardening initiative was piloted in North Darfur during the PRRO period and implemented consecutively from 2015 to 2017. The project aimed to reduce food insecurity for households in the villages and communities around the targeted schools by providing the support needed to access land and secure inputs for the production of vegetables that could provide supplies to both schools and local markets. The supplementation of the school meal with vegetables helped provide micronutrients to school-aged children. By 2017, 46 school gardening projects (each with approximately half a hectare) were established and operationalized with 1,150 participants while 4,000 people directly benefited from the project. The project also provided training to 460 people in school gardening management, out of those trained 230 were females (50 percent)¹³. Overall, WFP achieved 94 percent of its target under activity 5.

Activity 6: Provide safe access to fuel and energy for IDPs and refugees

In the Darfur region, where more than 2 million people are estimated to be displaced due to conflict, the supply of firewood for cooking and selling is limited and difficult to access. Women and children must venture into unsafe areas, risking harassment and other gender-based violence. As environmental degradation continues, they are forced to travel far distances, resulting in greater risk of attack. These same women and children spend considerable hours cooking their families' meals, and as a result, face heightened risks of respiratory diseases due to black smoke from open fires. Through WFP's Safe Access to Fuel Energy (SAFE) project, tremendous progress has been made to address these concerns. SAFE works to reduce the frequency of visits to forests by women and children in search of firewood, strengthen the capacity of women to identify alternative sources of livelihoods, protect environmental health, reduce environmental degradation, and improve the nutrition and dietary diversity of families. The SAFE programme also empowers women to contribute to their community and strengthen their decision-making capacities. Women are informed to identify, and better address, their challenges in food security, fuel, and protection to strengthen options for self-reliance and resilience to future crises.

In 2017, in partnership with UNHCR, WFP employed key activities of its SAFE project to complement UNHCR's ongoing and planned interventions in the Kario and Al Nimiri South Sudanese refugee camps in East Darfur. The total number of households, which received fuel efficient stoves in these camps amounted to 3,000.

As part of this partnership, WFP will also provide a full-ration of charcoal in early 2018 as an emergency response for a period of four months to the entire refugee population in both Kario and Al Nimiri. Women and children will be trained to produce briquettes made from local products that they could use

¹³ Reference: Operational records 2017 of Fasher Area Office-FAA unit.

at home or sell to earn a modest income. WFP will also focus its SAFE project towards the IDP communities, and develop a long-term exit strategy.

Strategic Outcome 3 – Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Activity 7: Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to resident communities

Activities comprising of the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were undertaken by WFP's implementing partners at the field level. Beneficiaries were identified through a mid-upper arm circumference screening process at the community level and referred to the nearest nutrition centre. Moderately malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women and girls were enrolled in the MAM programme and received ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), made up of a daily ration of 100 grams, and distributed either once a month or every two weeks, accompanied by counselling and behavior change communication messages (SBCC). Beneficiaries are followed up with regularly and discharged from the programme upon recovery. The average length of stay is three months. As per national guidelines, children discharged from outpatient therapeutic programmes are automatically enrolled into MAM services.

Geographical targeting of the MAM programme is conducted by assessing four factors – the prevalence of acute malnutrition at state and locality level, alignment with the Ministry of Health's Community Management of Acute Malnutrition scale-up plan, building on existing partnerships and exploring opportunities for partnership across the life-cycle and geographical access.

In 2017, WFP Sudan assisted 498,400 beneficiaries in 10 states across Sudan (Red Sea, Kassala, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, White Nile, North Darfur, South and East Darfur, West and Central Darfur), reaching 380,100 children under five and 118,300 pregnant and lactating women and girls. Due to funding shortfalls, the initial targets were not met.

In conjunction with the treatment of MAM, a food-based prevention of MAM is provided with the objective of preventing acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. It allows for the early detection of MAM cases and refers patients to treatment.

In areas where global acute malnutrition (GAM) is less than 20 percent, the nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women and girls is assessed and those at risk of malnutrition are then enrolled in the programme. In areas where GAM is greater than 20 percent among children younger than five years, a targeted approach is not deemed cost-effective, rather, a blanket approach is implemented whereby all children in the age-group and all pregnant and lactating women and girls are eligible for the service. All eligible beneficiaries are provided with 100 grams of specialised nutritious foods (SNF) per person, per day, for up to six months.

In 2017, limited funding resulted in the food-based prevention of MAM interventions being implemented in two prioritised states only. In states where implementation was not possible, WFP maintained its social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) activities with target populations to inform communities on how best to use local food items to address malnutrition.

Under Activity 7, WFP also engages in home fortification through micronutrient powders (MNPs) to improve the micronutrient profile of food given to young children as they are weaned off their mother's breast milk. WFP distributes MNPs under the brand name Vitamino, a tasteless and colourless powder which is added to food after preparation, consisting of 15 micronutrients. The goal of the intervention

is to prevent micronutrient deficiencies amongst children 6-59 months, and improve feeding practices through SBCC.

All children aged between 6-59 months who are not eligible for treatment or prevention of acute malnutrition are eligible for home fortification. This includes children discharged from food-based prevention of MAM, and from MAM treatment programmes. Each child receives 180 sachets per year, the equivalent of 15 sachets per month.

SBCC is an integral part of the prevention and treatment activities implemented by WFP's partners at centre level and through community outreach workers. Community outreach workers ensure adequate participation and involvement of beneficiaries through community mobilization, screening and referral, home visits and awareness-raising in targeted beneficiaries.

In 2017, WFP Sudan launched its SBCC Country Strategy and used various innovative methods of information dissemination to its target beneficiaries, including SMS messaging, TV and radio shows as well as open days and nutrition talks at the community level.

WFP reached a total of 312,800 beneficiaries via its SBCC activities¹⁴.

Activity 8 - Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools

Whereas nutrition support to school meals under Activity 5 targets populations mainly in protracted displacement contexts in all Darfur states, Blue Nile and South Kordofan, Activity 8 targets resident populations in the states of Red Sea, Kassala and North and West Kordofan, and implemented a micronutrient powder to the daily meal, as well as take-home rations. WFP's school meals programme met 71 percent of its target for 2017 and implemented hot meals across 1036 schools in resident areas. The main WFP school meal was comprised of cereal, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt along with micronutrient supplementation. The micronutrient powder initiative was implemented in three states of Sudan: Red Sea, Kassala and South Kordofan targeting a total of 97,000 school children in 406 schools while actual school children assisted were 54,700 in 231 schools¹⁵.

Additionally, where gender parity index was lower, especially in Eastern Sudan and Kassala and Red Sea States, an entitlement of 25 kg of cereal was provided to girls on the condition that they maintain an 80 percent attendance rate. This extra ration provided an entire family with 83,750 kilo calories for one month. WFP's take-home ration project helped increase the attendance rate of girls in schools and created a more positive attitude towards girls' education in the community by improving household food security.

Geographic and beneficiary targeting for school meals was based on the WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) and the Government Education Indicators statistics. Areas with high food insecurity and high malnutrition rates were targeted, in addition to areas where gender disparity was high, particularly for school meals programme where schools were predominantly attended by IDPs.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education and in coordination with other national and international organizations to implement the school meals initiative. These partners assessed school needs and provided a breakdown of pupils by gender in targeted localities. Partners also supported WFP field offices in conducting regular monitoring visits to schools to verify data and count beneficiaries. Distribution lists were adjusted for the following round of distribution based on the outcomes of these visits.

¹⁴ Source: Figure is collated from nutrition units across Sudan Area Offices.

¹⁵ The number of students assisted with MNPs is derived from Programme records and not from COMET as it is a sub-set of all students assisted under school meals.

Activity 9: Strengthen the capacities of national institutions and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network

WFP's strong working relationship with the Ministry of Health, and its extensive presence across the country are clear comparative advantages in undertaking capacity strengthening at the federal, state and local levels.

Pursuant to conducting the Systems Approach for Better Education Results exercise led by the Ministry of Education in 2016, recommendations are yet to be endorsed by the Government of Sudan. This has been a key obstacle to moving forward with the handover of a national school meals programme. Despite this, WFP remains fully committed to support the action plan to ensure a smooth transition to a nationally owned, sustainable school meals programme.

Strategic Outcome 4 – Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2021

Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Activity 10: Offer asset creation activities through safety nets to help food-insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.

Food-insecure households received conditional food, cash or vouchers for the creation, rehabilitation and maintenance of assets to meet short-term food gaps. Households and communities had increased access to assets to mitigate climate-related disaster risks and other shocks and stresses, benefiting women and men equally. Vulnerable smallholder farmers received tools and services such as microfinance, post-harvest management technologies, technical assistance and climate services to enhance their productivity and resilience. Food-insecure people benefitted from improved capacities of national authorities to coordinate, manage and implement gender-transformative policies and programmes for productive safety nets, livelihood support and early warning to ensure sustainable access to food.

Productive Safety Nets (PSN) focuses on the establishment of hunger-based productive safety nets and strengthening of national social protection mechanisms aligned with the Government of Sudan's vision. A core objective for PSN is resilience building at community, state, and national levels through introduction of well-designed, well-targeted, and sustained social protection systems. Through this approach, WFP has leveraged its strong experience of food assistance for assets (FFA) in Sudan and developed a model linked to cash transfers that target chronically poor households with able bodied members in areas of the country with the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. Aligning with the national social protection system reform process, WFP's PSN project has been piloted in Red Sea State and will expand to other states in the East of the Country in 2018.

PSNs are designed to complement the national cash transfer programme for social safety nets established by the Government of Sudan. Through a mix of means testing and community targeting, selected households were invited to engage in either labour-based community assets projects based on WFP's FFA approach, or household livelihoods strengthening for less able-bodied participants. Women in the community are also engaged in education and awareness- raising sessions such as literacy classes and nutrition sessions. In May 2017, WFP introduced a cash transfer delivery mechanism using ATMs for the first time in Sudan for the PSNs. After being registered with SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary registration management system, participants receive unrestricted cash as their entitlements through a mix of ATM and point-of-sale depending on the proximity of targeted villages to the nearest town. In addition to reaching people on the ground through the PSN, WFP is working closely with the Ministry of Security and Social Development and the World Bank to strengthen the existing social safety net system. Through a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding, efforts are underway to align targeting, transfer value approaches and provide capacity strengthening support to the various components of the 'Shamal' (Government of Sudan multi-sectoral social safety net).

In early 2017, the Ministry of Security and Social Development, the World Bank (WB), and WFP signed a tripartite agreement with the aim of developing a framework of collaboration between the three

parties for the joint and coordinated design and implementation of social protection and safety nets in Sudan. Since the signing, all parties have been involved in technical discussions to develop strategies to contribute to building the capacity and technical expertise of the Ministry of Security and Social Development in various PSN-related areas. In particular, it was agreed that WFP would be extending its support at the state level in Red Sea State to help improve data analysis and implementation.

In designing and implementing its PSN project, WFP and partners use the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) which aims to strengthen the design, planning, and implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. After a Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) conducted in Red Sea State in 2016, a series of Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises were performed with cooperating partners and area offices to ensure and enhance community involvement in the planning, design, and implementation of project activities. Concurrently, the CBPP exercise was undertaken, for example, for the productive safety-net in collaboration with implementing partner Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) and the Humanitarian Aid Commission. The preliminary findings from three selected communities revealed that the main problem encountered by these communities water shortage, followed by health and education. The outcomes of the CBPP will be used by the SRCS to develop an action plan, including identification of activities, timelines and budgets based on the needs and priorities recommended by each community.

The Joint Resilience Programme was successfully completed with partner agencies FAO and UNICEF, in Kassala. This project has provided a model for joint integrated programming in building resilience of communities and local systems in eastern Sudan such as increasing self-reliance of households, building resilient people and food systems and building local capacity to boost markets and the economy. This is achieved through programmes such as Farmers to Markets, where WFP connects small-holder farmers to local markets to increase their livelihoods. WFP hopes to replicate such models under the CSP in coming years, building on successes and lessons learned. Indicators of success include a 9 percent decrease in stunting in children under the age of two; a 20 percent increase in households cultivating crops or undertaking home gardening and the training of 1,200 women in literacy and numeracy.

The asset creation under Activity 10 was implemented in Central, Eastern and Three Areas of Sudan (CETA) namely Kassala and Red Sea, and in North Kordofan. All asset creation activities were implemented under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). When all the PRRO 'Asset Creation to residents' interventions are re-aligned to the ICSP, the outputs result of beneficiaries and food, measure in metric tonnes, appeared as over achievement. These re-alignments were captured in all monitoring and evaluation reports to reflect WFP Sudan's performance collectively under the two projects for the entirety of 2017.

In partnership with our banking partner, a total of 1,200 participants (approximately 4,000 beneficiaries) of PSN collected their entitlement with a total amount of SDG 773,200 (USD 48,770) through ATM outlets in Red Sea state.

Activity 11: Integrated livelihood support strategies that support resilience and greater productivity under Connecting Farmer to Markets

Post-harvest losses (PHL) significantly affect the productivity and food security of smallholder farmers in Sudan. Due to improper drying and poor storage practices, farmers in Sudan lose 30 to 40 percent of their crops post-harvest due to pests, insects, mould, and moisture. To support farmers to reduce post-harvest losses, WFP worked to improve grain post-harvest handling and storage through the provision of subsidised silos, through training for smallholders with a focus on improving grain safety and quality, and by strengthening farmers access to markets and supply chains through private sector engagement. The support to resilience and greater productivity under connecting Farmers to Market in Sudan aims to increase household food availability by reducing pre-farm gate losses. This enables smallholder farmers to store and sell grains when needed as well as strengthen capacity and awareness of food safety and market incentives with the aim to motivate the private sector to serve a newly created market for hermetic storage.

The PHL programme, implemented in Eastern Sudan (Gedarif, Kassala, and Red Sea State) targets farmers with food insecurity prevalence as follows:

- Access to 5-10 feddans (equivalent of 2.1- 4.2 hectares) of arable land;
- Agriculture as a main source of livelihood;
- Priority to farmers experiencing high crop losses;
- At least 40 percent of the direct beneficiaries are women;

The project provided support to 2,700 farmers of the 3,000 planned in 2017. Despite attempts to target female farmers, conservative cultural traditions did not allow for women in Red Sea state to participate in farming activities. As such, less than 10 percent of beneficiaries were women, however WFP Sudan plans to target women in different areas where cultural norms do not pose the same challenge. The outputs were confined to the provision of training to all 2,700 farmers with 77 workshops held (each with 35 farmers) during 2017 and emphasis on best practices of post-harvest handling and storage techniques. Trained farmers were provided with 2,000 locally made plastic silos. Each farmer received one 500 litre silo which hold approximately 450kg of sorghum.

Through capacity strengthening, support was provided to both agricultural extension workers on PHL techniques and training in Kassala State and to the Ministry of Security and Social Development. These trainings strengthen local capacity to plan for and implement Social Protection activities at both policy and grassroots level. Under the framework of a tripartite agreement among WFP, Ministry of Security and Social Development and the World Bank, WFP provided support to two staff to attend a Global Conference on Social Protection in Fragile States in Brussels in 2017.

The outcome monitoring for PHL was conducted by WFP using a sample of 100 from the 250 smallholder farmers whom WFP provided with silos and training in Hamaskorib locality in East of Sudan (Kassala State). The purpose was to compare the amount of post-harvest losses of the same farmers, before and after the intervention.

The baseline survey for the first phase showed, an average, loss 27.8 percent of the total harvest, mainly due to infestation during storage. During the baseline survey, significant losses during harvesting, threshing and drying were also recorded. The outcome monitoring after the intervention of the first phase showed a 70 percent reduction in the average post-harvest losses, because of improved awareness of infestation mitigation and improved storage following the trainings. The most significant decrease in losses were seen during packing, transport and different types of storage.

Strategic Outcome 5 –The humanitarian community in Sudan has access to the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service until satisfactory alternatives are available

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Activity 13: Provide air services for personnel and light cargo

The Humanitarian air service has been implemented under the ICSP since 1 July 2017 after the closure of the Special Operation project in June 2017. The service enabled humanitarian and development actors access to difficult-to-reach locations across the country. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has played a central role in the transportation of humanitarian and development actors and relief items to the country's thousands of displaced people and refugees in Sudan. Despite many challenges, among them insecurity, funding visibility and poor local infrastructure, UNHAS maintained uninterrupted air access to affected populations on behalf of over 73 humanitarian organizations.

UNHAS operated one 50-seat EMB-145 aircraft, one 37-seat turboprop DHC 8 and three 18-seat MI-8 helicopters based in Khartoum, Nyala, El Fasher and El Geneina. The EMB-145 and DHC 8 provided shuttle services from Khartoum to the three Darfur State capitals, Kadugli in South Kordofan, Damazine

and Kassala as required. The helicopters provided access to deep-field locations that could not be reached otherwise because of lack of facilities for fixed-wing aircraft.

The project implemented standard WFP management structures and support systems including the following:

- Passenger and cargo bookings made through appropriate management structures to ensure the dissemination of flight schedules and manifests to all locations;
- A dedicated communication system to monitor the progress of all flights through VHF/HF radios and satellite tracking systems;
- The web-based electronic system that enables on-line booking requests and the service by various agencies and monitoring of load factors, operational trends and costs; and
- Structured flight schedules (weekly and monthly) to ensure flexibility and accommodate special flights.

To determine the air transport needs of both the humanitarian and development community, a combination of qualitative and quantitative analyses was conducted on a regular basis. The planning of UNHAS activities are guided by user demands and expressed needs. Needs assessments were conducted through one or a combination of the following activities:

- Collaboration with the Humanitarian Aid Commission which is the Government arm representing humanitarian needs/interventions in Sudan;
- UNHAS Steering Committee meetings composed of Chair Person to NGOs Forum, United Nations agencies and donor representatives. The Steering Committee (SC) is co-chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator and the WFP Country Director. The role of the SC is administrative and provides feedback to the Chief Air Transport Officer to help ensure high service quality. In addition to SC meetings, User Group meetings were conducted on a monthly basis in the three main Darfur Capitals;
- Two types of surveys were carried out in 2017. The Customer Satisfaction Survey directed to UNHAS passengers, received 556 responses with 90 percent satisfaction rate and 93 percent of respondents saying that UNHAS role is very important in facilitating their organisation's goals. The Provision of Access Survey directed to heads of organizations showed interest in increasing flights to El Obeid in Central Kordofan and Kadugli in South Kordofan. UNHAS plans to restructure its aircraft fleet in 2018 to increase access to Kordofan states;
- Quantitative flight statistics (number of user entities and destinations served; passengers and cargo transported; hours flown) were analysed regularly. WFP Aviation developed a Performance Management Tool (PMT). With the PMT, trends can be automatically visualized and the level of performance established and measured in terms of effectiveness and efficiency to identify strategic and operational areas for improvement. This allows the Chief Air Transport Officer to make informed decisions and take appropriate action to ensure that the common service continues to improve both in efficiency and effectiveness;
- A customer feedback email is also maintained for discrete feedback from customers.

In 2017, UNHAS transported a total of 22,300 passengers, 100 mt of cargo and performed 12 medical evacuations. During the ICSP period between July and December 2017, there were 186 international and national humanitarian organizations in Sudan of whom 86 percent are operational in Darfur (157 organizations). Although in recent years many international non-governments organizations closed their operations in parts of Darfur due to funding or restricted operating environments, the operational capacity of humanitarian partners is closely linked to sustained and unfettered access and the ability to maintain necessary staff and donor funding.

Most of the 78 organizations currently accessing humanitarian air service in the country are local implementing partners. Between 1 July and 31 December 2017, UNHAS Sudan transported 12,300 passengers and 50 mt of cargo. It also carried out 10 medical evacuations. During the same period, access to Jebel Marra was expanded to include Rokero as well as increased regular flights to South Kordofan and East Darfur. The latter was in response to the influx of South Sudan refugees.

Strategic Outcome 6 – The humanitarian community in Sudan receives expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of supply chain and IT, throughout the year

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs.

Activity 14: Provide Supply Chain Services to the humanitarian community

WFP provided bilateral logistics services to two agencies upon their request, both related to storage of relief items. WFP provided storage space in WFP storage facilities and provided rub halls for rent by other agencies in Khartoum and Darfur. Six United Nations agencies and NGOs signed a Service Level Agreement with WFP in 2017 for logistics services. During 2017, WFP provided services with a value of over USD 25,000 on a full-cost recovery basis.

Activity 15: Provide ICT services aligned with business requirements for the humanitarian community

As the lead agency of the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sector, WFP is mandated to coordinate the humanitarian logistics response to ensure that solutions are found to common problems and to provide common services as a measure of last resort. The sector coordinator position within the logistics unit was vacant until September 2017, but through task-sharing the sector continued to coordinate logistics operations and ensure that services were provided. A sector coordinator is now in place in Khartoum and regular coordination meetings were restarted from then.

WFP provided the humanitarian community in Sudan with security telecommunications services across 19 locations in Sudan, used by 26 organisations. At each location, a fully manned common radio room was provided, alongside repeaters and other infrastructure. A total of 88 radio operators were present across the radio rooms, of which 68 were deployed in hazardous areas.

WFP undertook an infrastructure upgrade project across all radio room locations, which involved replacing all analogue radios with digital radios. Eight support maintenance missions were also carried out from Khartoum to different locations. Further services included very high frequency radio installation, user training for 100 humanitarian staff and a technical training for 16 United Nations staff. Security telecommunications services were provided by WFP on a cost-share basis. WFP provides the services based on identified need and the presence of organisations in each location, and costs are then recouped from the agencies using the services. The total value of the services was USD 2 million. The logistics common service provision is tracked and monitored by the WFP logistics unit, using the same internal controls and commodity tracking as for WFP operations.

The provision of security telecommunications services was monitored at field and country office level, and maintenance missions were carried out whenever required.

Throughout 2017 WFP Sudan ensured that the humanitarian community had access to services, expertise and infrastructure in supply chain and ICT areas. Through these WFP activities and services, the humanitarian community's operations were facilitated and carried out in a more secure, cost effective and efficient manner.

Operational Partnerships

Under Strategic Objective 1, WFP partnered with 43 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the most wide-reaching of which was with World Vision International, targeting almost 200,000 beneficiaries through general food assistance in South Darfur State. The various levels of expertise by NGO partners was one of the challenges in 2017 and WFP will continue to invest in capacity building, especially of local cooperating partners, in 2018.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP partnered with 38 international, national and community-based organisations to work towards a common goal of improved nutrition.

Partnerships were fostered strategically in four key areas. First, to support implementation of a comprehensive portfolio of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, partnerships were formed with national and international non-governmental organisations as well as ministerial bodies at the state level, particularly in health and education. Nutrition partners were selected according to their implementation capacity, their technical capacity and their performance history. Second, in choosing partners for nutrition interventions, synergies with sister United Nations agencies such as UNICEF were taken into consideration for the targeted supplementary feeding programme ensuring that the same partner was used where possible to facilitate a streamlined provision of service to the beneficiary. The largest partner under Strategic Outcome 3 for nutrition was Relief International, implementing in North Darfur state, followed by the State Ministry of Health in Red Sea State. State Ministries of Education were leading partners for nutrition-sensitive programming in schools, followed by national and international organizations.

A key factor in the successful implementation of WFP's projects is the capacity strengthening of national actors, including government counterparts and 16 national NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) at the field level.

WFP engaged in a strategic partnership with a private sector partner to expand the reach of micronutrient powders in states where WFP is not present but where micronutrient deficiencies remain a major public health problem. This is an innovative partnership and the first of its kind in Sudan and is one of the first steps towards a transition to a sustainable, market-based solution for micronutrient powders in Sudan.

Finally, WFP Sudan's nutrition team is proud to have recently signed a partnership with Ahfad University for Women to promote the technical study of nutrition and encourage professional development in this important field. The agreement focussed on four key areas:

- Capacity development of WFP staff and its implementing partners in technical nutrition topics;
- Collaboration on nutrition-related research through Masters and PhD students;
- The development of short summer courses and a diploma in nutrition combined with a scholarship fund targeting rural women; and
- Mutual sharing of information on food security and nutrition.

This partnership will strengthen linkages and technical collaboration on community participation, rural development and food and nutrition security throughout the country.

Together with UNICEF, WFP supported capacity strengthening of the Government of Sudan in both the education and the nutrition sectors. WFP is an active member of the Education Sector forum, Strategic Advisory Group and Partnership for Education Group for policy development at which it offers guidance and support to education in emergency and development settings. In collaboration with UNICEF and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, among others, WFP has contributed to the Humanitarian Response Plan and to the formulation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

¹⁶ An example of this: In 2017 WFP has supported its government counterparts -The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and the food security technical secretariat- financially and technically to carry out the national food consumption study (NFCS) in 18 states in Sudan. The study consists of three rounds to serve as baseline study within different seasons during the year, and it provides useful information to the food security programming in the country. In that sense, VAM in the Country Office and in the field trained about 20 government staff in each state during the year to carry out the field data collection. In addition, analysis of the data was done jointly with the ministry to ensure data quality and reliable results.

Areas of overlap between WFP and UNICEF to coordinate activities and enhance synergies between different agency interventions is under assessment for a more efficient and effective long-term effect. Challenges were faced in finding experienced partners for the implementation of nutrition programmes activities especially in Central and Eastern Sudan, due to the limited presence of NGOs in the operating areas. WFP ensured the gap in suitable partners was constantly highlighted at relevant sector meetings which helped to address the issue. In states where suitable NGO partners were not available, WFP worked very closely with state ministries to ensure programme activities were successfully implemented.

A comprehensive capacity strengthening plan for all implementing partners was developed at the start of the year focusing on three key areas – data quality and management, community-based management of acute malnutrition, and social and behaviour change communication. Relevant trainings were undertaken to support this.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, key partners for implementation are generally national and international organizations as well as government ministries. Additionally, WFP holds partnerships with technical organizations including FAO, IFAD, UNEP, World Bank as well as private sector and academic institutions in implementation of different activities throughout the country.

Capacity strengthening of national actors, including government counterparts, NGOs and CBOs at state level, has been crucial 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 for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

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 are operationally more cost-effective compared with WFP's direct field presence in these extreme remote locations.

The Post-Harvest Loss programme under the Farmer to Market project was implemented in partnership with national and international NGOs. Key partners included German Agro-Action in Republic of South Sudan (RSS) and Kassala; and Sudanese Red Crescent Society in Gedarf. The partners were responsible for selecting and registering the farmers according to the WFP criteria, participated in the geographical targeting of the project in terms of villages, and provided a sensitization campaign to mobilize farmers for the participation in the project while facilitating the training sessions for the selected farmers in the selected areas using the training material developed by WFP.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Security and Social Development on the Productive Safety Net activities to identify gaps with the aims of developing a capacity strengthening plan at both state and national level. Capacity assessment is planned for 2018 to identify specific areas for WFP support. In conjunction with the World Bank, this will ensure a strong and coherent national Productive Safety Net implementation plan for Sudan.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, UNHAS continues to maintain strong links with Civil Aviation Authorities, Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and other relevant local authorities at both Khartoum and State levels.

As a humanitarian and development enabler, UNHAS continues to align its services to the needs of user organizations through constant engagement at the User Group Meetings forum, the Steering Committee (SC) and bilateral meetings with key users and the Humanitarian Country Team. The UGM provides a platform for all users to influence the operations and to ensure that their operational access needs are met. The SC also provides strategic guidance to UNHAS and is responsible for establishing administrative policies that detail eligibility of organizations, priority of passengers and cargo, cost recovery procedures, as well as service management based on upcoming needs.

UNHAS collaborates with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security to obtain timely information on security at the areas of operation. UNHAS works closely with United Nations–African Union Mission in Darfur to provide security for specific deep field landing zones and improve overall safety of ground operations in these areas while acting as backup capacity as/when UNHAS does not have sufficient capacity.

Under Strategic Outcome 6 WFP is the lead agency of the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sector and as such is mandated to coordinate the humanitarian logistics response. Six United Nations agencies and NGOs - FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, Care International, UNHABITAT, and the United Nations Population Fund - signed a Service Level Agreement with WFP in 2017 for bilateral logistics services, usually related to storage of relief items.

WFP provided the security telecommunications services based on a Field Level Agreement with UNDSS which has been in place since 2010, that designates WFP as the provider of services under the Inter-Agency Security Telecommunications framework. 26 organisations used these security telecommunications services provided by WFP.

Cross-cutting commitments

Progress towards gender equality

In the transition to the WFP Sudan Interim Country Strategic Plan 2017-2018 and the Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023, WFP Sudan has refined its gender mainstreaming, and strengthened alignment with the objectives of the WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020). This means ensuring women's and men's different food security, nutritional needs and capacities are integral to all programmes and activities, as well as promoting opportunities for women and men to participate equally in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. It also stipulates finding ways to increase women's and girls' power in decision-making regarding food security and nutrition in households and communities, and ensuring protection for all beneficiaries.

WFP Sudan aims for a gender transformative approach through all its work and activities, seeking ways to support and contribute to substantial changes in gender relations towards equality between women and men. A gender analysis in the context of food security was conducted in 2017. This assesses the extent to which persistent and emerging gender inequalities hinder food security for women, men, boys and girls and articulates key areas and types of initiatives WFP can contribute to across livelihoods, resilience, education and country capacity strengthening to work towards closing gender gaps.

Gender and protection perspective are considered when selecting the most appropriate cash-based transfer (CBT) delivery mechanisms. WFP Sudan prioritises women as recipients of CBT, thus empowering them as decision-makers for the household. For example, when cash transfers were introduced in South Darfur State, over 80 percent of beneficiaries who collected prepaid cards were women.

Through focus group discussions, WFP ensures that women beneficiaries are familiar with CBT delivery mechanisms. As necessary, financial and technology literacy trainings have been provided on e-voucher and cash transfers. Through sensitisation campaigns WFP has also been making efforts to increase female traders for food assistance via CBT; all WFP area offices in Darfur included female traders and took on an additional three female traders for e-voucher and cash transfers in 2017.

The Joint Resilience Project (JRP) in Kassala, called the Sudan Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme, was implemented in 75 communities by a consortium of United Nations agencies. WFP was a leader in mainstreaming gender into the project. Asset creation activities included water harvesting and protective assets, which – as well as increasing agricultural production - reduced water fetching workloads which had previously been carried out by women and children. Additionally, gender trainings and sensitisation sessions were conducted for partners and targeted communities, and

following these, the Ministry of Social and Cultural Affairs recorded an increase in women's involvement in JRP activities and decision-making at village and household levels.

Protection

Despite the relative stability and the security situation across Sudan in 2017, many parts of the country were still characterized by forced and multiple displacements, sustained gender-based violence, repeated attacks on civilians, human trafficking, discriminatory policies and the denial of rights for certain communities. In addition, access to certain conflict-affected areas remained a challenge for data collection on protection issues. At the same time, in some areas, local authorities maintained a ban on the collection of safety-related data, despite significant efforts made by staff and field monitors to sensitise them on the purpose and limited scope of the indicator.

Post-distribution monitoring tools employed by WFP integrated two cross-cutting outcome indicators, protection and information sharing, as part of WFP's new corporate response framework. The protection indicator, which measured the targeted population's ability to access assistance without protection challenges, showed that there are no critical issues. Indeed, the results were either within the target for men, or exceeded the target for women.

In North Darfur State, protection issues that directly undermined people's food security included bribery and extortion of beneficiaries' rations. As a core responsibility, WFP in North Darfur worked to ensure that its own programmes were implemented in a safe and dignified manner with respect to people's needs, rights and capacities. To address protection issues, programming in North Darfur actively identified opportunities for supporting protection outcomes through food assistance, including partnering with other actors such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration. UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP maintain a strong working relationship with complementary projects running parallel to one another. UNHCR lead South Sudanese refugee registration and information management, UNICEF lead nutrition response and WFP provided food assistance to maximise the effect of interventions with the South Sudan population.

The type of assistance received played a role in protection and gender. In certain cases, beneficiaries preferred in-kind assistance distributed to them within or close to their communities because it meant that they do not have to venture out into potentially threatening environments where they may be targeted or exploited. In other instances, beneficiaries preferred to receive their entitlements via cash-based transfers because it contributes to their dignity and sense of independence, particularly for women, by allowing them to make their own decisions about their dietary intake in line with their preferences. Given the situational-context of these decisions, WFP conducted gender and protection assessments prior to selecting the most appropriate modality to reflect the voice of beneficiaries in the decision-making process.

Additionally, Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy (SAFE) activities constituted both a remedial action that aimed to restore people's dignity and an opportunity to better position them to pursue their livelihoods in an environment that fostered respect for the rights of individuals. Recognising the threats beneficiaries face while collecting fire wood, WFP's SAFE initiative in North Darfur adopted a multi-faceted approach to meet the energy needs of displaced people through sustainable energy-related activities and reducing their need to collect firewood in unsafe areas where they are at risk of rape and violence.

In the east of the country, specifically Kassala State, security concerns posed by human traffickers became a major issue for refugees receiving WFP assistance. In response, the Sudan Commission of Refugees, in coordination with WFP and UNHCR, assigned police to refugee camps to prevent disruptive behaviour and to protect beneficiaries from attack, especially women. This action also aided in the prevention of theft of beneficiaries' entitlements.

In other areas of the country, WFP pre-positioned food stocks to cover beneficiaries' requirements during the rainy season in states like Blue Nile, White Nile, West Kordofan and South Kordofan – as the

rainy season tends to isolate targeted locations. If food is not pre-positioned, beneficiaries would be obliged to search for food. The fact that women and children constitute most of any given beneficiary community, they would have to move away from their homes to search for food and, as such, would be exposed to both the weather and potential exploitation by others. Pre-positioning works to ensure that beneficiaries have sufficient food closer to their homes, are not forced to practice negative coping strategies.

WFP's efforts to reduce the amount of waiting time at distribution sites also contributed to lessening the security risks to beneficiaries. WFP, alongside our cooperating partners, accomplished this through: (i) improved planning of distribution days; (ii) better crowd control; and (ii) starting distributions earlier in day. As a result, in West Darfur, the average waiting time per household was reduced to four hours. In collaboration with the United Nations Country Team, WFP developed and endorsed a set of Minimum Operating Standards for Darfur aimed at establishing basic requirements that must be met before interventions occur, including the participation of all relevant entities in interagency missions and needs assessments, to facilitate improved access across agencies. In addition, and in line with the introduction of the new Corporate Results Framework in 2017, protection indicators were integrated into process monitoring tools as administered by third-party monitors and WFP staff.

Finally, WFP plans to conduct simulation exercise across Sudan on the most prominent risks related to its operations, including examining access challenges to identify gaps and determine the preparedness measures if access is secured.

Accountability to affected populations

WFP Sudan remains committed to conducting food assistance activities in an accountable manner to the communities receiving support by taking every opportunity to strengthen beneficiaries' awareness of and participation in programme identification, design and delivery. WFP also actively sought feedback from beneficiaries, collected through various means such as surveys including Food Security Monitoring (FSM) and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), and throughout programme design and implementation.

To ensure that the assisted people were informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) prior to any food distribution WFP conducted a regular sensitization to the targeted beneficiaries with their entitlements to raise the awareness about their rights. Furthermore, WFP's cooperating partners were oriented and reminded of beneficiaries' rights and entitlements throughout the implementation process. In North Darfur feedback was received informally when beneficiaries approached field staff and cooperating partners (CPs) sought assistance. In some cases, WFP field staff could immediately resolve issues through conversation, sharing information or acting on the spot; with the understanding that the most serious protection issues are conveyed to senior management and corrective action is taken. For example, in response to concerns that local Sheiks were retaining the ration cards of WFP beneficiaries, WFP strengthened sensitization efforts to the Sheiks around beneficiaries' entitlements. Additionally, a food aid committee was created and instructed to report any barriers to beneficiaries receiving their assistance.

In Red Sea State, WFP's CPs received feedback from beneficiaries through a complaints feedback desk. Reported issues were followed up by WFP on a regular basis, with the most serious issues communicated to WFP senior management. For example, beneficiaries encountered problems accessing their entitlements using WFP-issued, pre-paid cards. Some beneficiaries were not able to retrieve their cards once they had inserted them into the bank's ATM machines. Such instances were reported by the beneficiaries to WFP's CPs at field-level via the complaints feedback desk, who then reported directly to WFP field office staff. The issue was resolved with the bank to retrieve the beneficiaries' cards and return them to the appropriate owners for use during the following month's distribution.

In Darfur, in addition to information sharing and setting up complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFM), WFP made considerable efforts to engage communities in programme design. An IDP profiling exercise was conducted in Darfur camps from 2013 to 2017 and applied a new vulnerability-based approach focusing on the households' vulnerability profile, not just on displacement status. Local communities

were involved from the inception of the IDP profiling exercise and community discussions informed the definition of vulnerability, while community members participated in data collection and in the sensitisation for the exercise. WFP field teams ensured that the IDP profiling results and underlying methodology were thoroughly explained to all stakeholders, to prepare them for the changes and address any concerns. The profiling results were also reviewed by the community leaders to ensure that those households recommended for complete or partial phase out of assistance were accurately identified.

Individuals participating in the IDP profiling exercise were also informed how to file a complaint through the CFM, which was specifically implemented to capture any inclusion and exclusion errors that may have occurred during data collection or entry. Complaints raised by beneficiaries were processed by community panels that are representative of the whole community, while WFP and its partners supervised, coordinated and facilitated the entire process. WFP assessed the performance of community panels by sampling complaints accepted by the panel, re-assessing the vulnerability of the households, and conducting statistical analysis of the difference between the re-assessed sample vulnerability levels and the vulnerability levels the community panels recommended.

Implementation of the CFM was completed in 39 camps, remains ongoing in five camps, and will be planned for in the remaining camps. Completion signified that the complaints related to IDP profiling had been reviewed by the community panels and decisions taken. In West and Central Darfur, feedback through the CFM allowed communities to correct profiling errors in 15 camps and to re-register 6,900 vulnerable households into WFP programmes.

Beyond the IDP profiling exercise and its CFM component, 2017 also witnessed the development of a beneficiary feedback pilot in the North Darfur State of the country. The pilot, which is expected to conclude by the end of the first quarter of 2018 and be implemented in six locations throughout the state, was designed to respond to feedback received from beneficiaries and include a community help desk at distribution sites, a toll-free hotline and a complaints follow-up and referral system. Recommendations and lessons learned from the pilot will be used to inform a potential rollout of the CFM across all WFP programmes countrywide.

Difference we make – story of Abrar

Through its home fortification activities under Strategic Outcome 3, activity 7, WFP Sudan addressed the prevalent issue of micronutrient deficiency across Sudan, particularly in children under the age of five. Through a tasteless micronutrient powder, Vitamino, which is added to premade meals in the home, WFP increased the intake of micronutrients in children aged 6 to 59 months. This is the story of one mother who saw a life-changing improvement in her little girl's strength and health thanks to Vitamino micronutrient powder.

As a group of joyful children between the ages of two and four were playing close to the nutrition distribution centre, their mothers queued to receive their monthly assistance of micronutrient powder, Vitamino. There, we met - Abrar, a bright young three-year-old girl, who courageously spoke her mind.

We asked Abrar what she knew of Vitamino. She giggled and responded "It is a special spice that my mom puts in our food! It will make us grow healthier, stronger, and taller just like my mom!" Abrar's friends burst with laughter at the mention of how tall Abrar's mother is. Abrar then took us to meet her mother, Fatima, who then told us Abrar's story.

"Abrar will be four years old this June. As you can see – she is happy and has quite a character," said Fatima, beaming at her youngest. "When Abrar was born in Abushook camp, in El-Fashir, she was a very small baby. Her growth was not good as other children. As she grew older, her health and weight were always a problem."

Six months back, a nutrition volunteer advised Fatima to take her daughter to the Health facility for a check-up.

“It was hard to trust the health provider when she explained that Abrar is sick because her food is not diversified enough, and that adding the Vitamino powder from the small sachet to her meals will help. I chose to follow her advice and that changed Abrar’s life: after only one month, Abrar enjoyed being outdoors and playing with her friends every day! Her appetite also improved a lot - now she can eat a whole plate of Asida (porridge) mixed with Vitamino powder.” said Abrar’s mum.

Abrar is one of the 2,000 children under WFP’s home fortification programme in El-Fashir town. A monthly provision of micronutrients is provided and the powder is mixed with the meals with the aim of addressing micronutrient deficiencies, which affects 47 percent of pre-school children in Sudan. Fatima explained that, in addition to the using the Vitamino powder, she was taught how to diversify the food she prepares for her family and how she should improve hygiene in food preparation to avoid illness. Fatima also enrolled in a WFP programme that teaches women to make handicrafts, and teaches correct methods of food processing. Abrar makes a small sum of money by selling those handicrafts, which she then uses to purchase some of the family’s necessities.

“We are thankful for WFP and the health facility team for teaching us what to do to maintain our family’s health,” said Fatima.

Vitamino is a first in Sudan, a custom-made micronutrient supplement tailored to ensure a wider availability and acceptability of vitamins and minerals that are essential for a child’s development in local markets. In 2017, WFP reached over 100,000 children with Vitamino. WFP’s strategy for delivering micronutrient powder included a market-based approach through retail platforms, accompanied by key social and behaviour change communication messages that create awareness.

WFP recently partnered with a commercial platform for the retail of Vitamino – supporting the long-term plan to mainstream micronutrient fortification at home into the commercial sector to allow for greater coverage throughout Sudan.

Management performance and value for money

For WFP Sudan, ‘value’ is about making the best choices in converting resources into inputs and ensuring that those inputs are transformed into the best possible outputs to achieve the intended results. Value for money is a concept that we intuitively contemplate in our everyday work and WFP Sudan always operates with due attention to considerations of effectiveness, economy, efficiency and equity. This is reflected in WFP’s corporate policies and guidelines, and WFP Sudan’s risk management and management performance, all of which are predicated on the principles of value for money, and ensures accuracy and reliability of the financial and operating data. The WFP Sudan’s Country Strategic Plan reinforces results-based management in order to achieve our focus on the effectiveness of the programmes and in achieving results.

The South Sudan cross-border operations have been operational since 2014, through Sudan to Renk, South Sudan. In 2017, two more government approved routes were brought into use for the first time, from Kostı to Bentiu /Rubkona (White Nile to Unity State) and from El Obeid to Aweil (White Nile to Northern Bahr El Ghazal State). WFP is the only humanitarian agency to use the corridor, based on an agreement between the governments of Sudan and South Sudan for the passage of humanitarian cargo. The use of the corridor saves WFP South Sudan significant time and money compared to other corridors, such as the Kenya-Tanzania-Uganda-South Sudan corridor. The lead time is considerably shorter, and transport costs are lower for the three routes currently open from Sudan to South Sudan, through Kostı and El Obeid to Bentiu, Renk and Aweil. This corridor also allows a longer period of access

to areas of South Sudan which become inaccessible due to seasonal weather. In 2017, WFP Sudan delivered 47,967 mt of food to over 1.6 million people in South Sudan who are inaccessible from Juba due to insecurity and/or lack of road infrastructure. A total of 104,800 mt of food has been delivered to South Sudan from 2014 to December 2017, including 10,000 mt of food delivered to Nazareth, Ethiopia to be then airdropped into South Sudan. The increase in deliveries from Sudan to South Sudan in 2017 were due to the opening of these two new corridors.

In addition, this year, WFP sourced more sorghum from Sudan than ever before, totalling 433,270 mt for use in the country as well as providing for regional operations. WFP is at the final stage of its first purchase of sorghum from the Agriculture Bank of Sudan, in addition to a potential strategic partnership agreement with the Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR), both of which support local Sudanese farmers and boost the national economy. This significant increase in locally procured produce illustrates Sudan's potential to become a food hub for this region. Compared with International purchases, local purchases of sorghum led to cost reduction of approximately 50 percent and the lead time was reduced by 40 percent.

| Description | Commodity | Quantity | Value USD |
|--|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Local Purchase by WFP Sudan for WFP Sudan programmes | Sorghum | 115,570.27 | 23,163,090.47 |
| Sudan- Origin purchase from Sudan by WFP HQ for Somalia and South Sudan | Sorghum | 317,700.00 | 54,709,990.00 |
| Total | | 433,270.27 | 77,873,080.47 |

Finally, in line with management priorities, WFP Sudan's logistics unit continued to ensure that a cost-efficient supply chain enabled the timely delivery of food assistance, utilising strategic and operational partnerships and effective, streamlined business processes and systems. Minimal losses occurred during the reporting period, and the losses that did occur during transportation were recovered (in value) through deductions from transporter invoices. WFP continues to enhance internal control mechanisms to minimize losses through real-time stock management and visibility through the Logistics Executive Support System (LESS), implemented since 2015.

The contracting team continued to manage transport costs through expanding the use of region-specific transporters, while continuing to award destinations to lowest bidders rather than deliveries based on a time-bound tariff system. Similarly, the fleet unit continued to ensure that WFP's fleet of 109 trucks provided access to people in need where commercial transporters could not or would not go. Rigorous systems have been put in place to monitor and analyse the fleet usage and performance, and fleet evaluations and trainings were carried out to ensure that the services remained efficient and cost effective.

Risk management

| Risk Register Summary | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------------|
| Main Risks identified at the beginning of the year | Risk category | Risks at the end of the year |
| Lengthy and complex customs clearance process in the importation of Food and NFIs | Programmatic | High |
| Overall deterioration of economic conditions and upward trend of inflation | Programmatic | High |
| Insecurity threatening staff safety and security | Contextual | High |

Key risks identified in the first quarter of 2017 included difficulties in purchasing food due to tight government regulation of importation and the high costs of local purchases. This risk was borne out during the year as WFP faced difficulties with customs clearance and food quality testing, since Sudanese standards do not necessarily follow international standards. Lengthy processes of inspection, testing and verification can cause delays in final deliveries and contributed to pipeline breaks experienced in area offices. One such example was the four-month holding from May to July of 52,000 mt of sorghum from the USA. This delayed all of WFP’s general food distributions across the country, particularly those areas which became inaccessible during the rainy season, and effected 1,461,987 beneficiaries.

To mitigate delays, the shipping unit closely monitored government regulations throughout 2017, to update management on requirements and propose alternative solutions where necessary. Despite the challenges, the shipping and port team cleared 137,100 mt of assorted food consignments, including 52,000 mt for delivery to South Sudan. WFP also mitigated this challenge by ensuring that CO management engaged regularly with the United Nations Country Team following up on common customs problem. The ICT Unit also developed a non-food item tracking system to enhance visibility on the status of non-food items (NFIs) clearance. In addition, three bonded warehouses were established (two in Port Sudan and one in Khartoum). This resulted in reducing demurrage fees to zero during the year. There was also continued dialogue with relevant government authorities, a coordinated United Nations effort through the resident coordinator and the roll out of a customer’s clearance information tracking system. WFP had aimed to carry out country capacity strengthening activities with the Sudanese Standards and Meteorology Organisation, but no funds or resources were available for this in 2017, and it will be revisited in 2018.

In addition, political uncertainty, scarcity of fuel and instability and frequent fluctuation in the exchange rate caused an increase in market prices and negatively affected the implementation of local purchase contracts in 2017. To manage the inflation risk, WFP continued trying to get as many contract agreements for services and NFIs to be signed in USD, however the strict Sudanese legislation didn’t allow and actual transfer in USD. WFP implemented a system (Bank Communication Manager) to pay more often outside the country but this was also stopped by the Central Bank. WFP also further engaged in interagency collaboration, harmonization and joint approach through the Finance Working Group with other United Nations agencies.

Finally, to manage the security risk, security plans were in place. WFP collaborated with United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security embassies security and government security apparatus at federal and state levels, and simulations of security incidents/drills were implemented.

Country data

1. Resource inputs from donors

| Sudan Resource Inputs from Donors | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Country Strategic Plan | | | Purchased in 2017 (MT) | |
| Donor | Cont.Ref.No. | Commodity | In-Kind | Cash |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01611-01 | IODISED SALT | - | 139.01 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01611-01 | SORGHUM/MILLET | - | 4,558.80 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01611-01 | SPLIT PEAS | - | 480.00 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01611-01 | Veg.Oil | - | 219.82 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01612-01 | RUSF | - | 433.65 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01656-01 | SORGHUM/MILLET | - | 1,632.65 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01656-01 | SPLIT PEAS | - | 186.45 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01634-01 | RUSF | - | 136.89 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01656-01 | IODISED SALT | - | 72.60 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01656-01 | SPLIT PEAS | - | 960.00 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01656-01 | Veg.Oil | - | 128.24 |
| UN CERF | 001-C-01660-01 | RUSF | - | 327.60 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00669-01 | IODISED SALT | - | 277.08 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00669-01 | RUSF | - | 36.00 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00669-01 | SORGHUM/MILLET | - | 12,622.93 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00669-01 | Veg.Oil | - | 293.09 |
| Germany | GER-C-00685-01 | CORN SOYA BLEND | - | 926.10 |
| Germany | GER-C-00685-01 | RUSF | - | 315.83 |
| Germany | GER-C-00685-01 | SORGHUM/MILLET | - | 3,528.99 |
| Germany | GER-C-00685-01 | SPLIT PEAS | - | 243.55 |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00375-01 | SORGHUM/MILLET | - | 2372.3 |
| USA | USA-C-01328-01 | LENTILS | 2,600.00 | - |
| USA | USA-C-01359-01 | SORGHUM/MILLET | - | 59,518.93 |
| WPD | WPD-C-04151-05 | MNP | - | 7.84 |
| Grand Total | | | 2,600.00 | 89418.35 |

| PRRO 200808 | | | Purchased in 2017 (MT) | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Donor | Cont.Ref.No. | Commodity | In-Kind | Cash |
| Canada | CAN-C-00540-10 | SORGHUM/MILLET | - | 768.90 |
| Canada | CAN-C-00540-10 | SPLIT PEAS | - | 94.00 |
| Canada | CAN-C-00546-32 | RUSF | - | 604.80 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00625-01 | RUSF | - | 1,134.00 |
| ICRC | ICR-C-00003-01 | BEANS | 235.025 | - |
| ICRC | ICR-C-00003-01 | SORGHUM/MILLET | 912.9 | - |
| - | - | SORGHUM/MILLET | - | 815.00 |
| USA | USA-C-01166-03 | SORGHUM/MILLET | - | 8,109.70 |
| Grand Total | | | 1147.925 | 11526.4 |

2. Beneficiary data

| Sudan Annual Country 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) |
| Total beneficiaries | 2,169,791 | 2,706,144 | 4,875,935 | 1,597,984 | 2,012,438 | 3,610,422 | 73.6% | 74.4% | 74.0% |
| By Age-group: | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (under 5 years) | 570,484 | 648,499 | 1,218,983 | 397,146 | 433,251 | 830,397 | 69.6% | 66.8% | 68.1% |
| Children (5 - 18) years) | 1,111,713 | 1,228,736 | 2,340,449 | 839,795 | 965,416 | 1,805,211 | 75.5% | 78.6% | 77.1% |
| Adult (18 Plus) | 487,594 | 828,909 | 1,316,503 | 361,042 | 613,772 | 974,814 | 74.0% | 74.0% | 74.0% |
| By Residence status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Refugees | 347,167 | 432,983 | 780,150 | 167,405 | 221,908 | 389,313 | 48.2% | 51.3% | 49.9% |
| Internally displaced persons (IDPs) | 1,149,989 | 1,434,256 | 2,584,245 | 897,615 | 1,097,085 | 1,994,700 | 78.1% | 76.5% | 77.2% |
| Returnees | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Residents | 672,635 | 838,905 | 1,511,540 | 532,964 | 720,445 | 1,253,409 | 79.2% | 85.9% | 82.9% |

| Sudan Beneficiaries by Strategic Outcome, 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) |
| Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 1: Populations impacted by disasters in targeted areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises. | | | | | | | | | |
| Act 1. General Food Assistance with food, cash or vouchers | 1,651,616 | 25,056 | 1,676,672 | 573,035 | 5,086 | 578,121 | 34.7% | 20.3% | 34.5% |
| Act 2. Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities for children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls | 303,279 | 0 | 303,279 | 150,561 | 0 | 150,561 | 49.6% | 0.0% | 49.6% |
| Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure people affected by protracted conflict and/or long-term displacement, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year | | | | | | | | | |
| Act 3. Integrated and targeted food assistance packages, comprised of unconditional transfers and conditional livelihood support, provided in kind or as cash-based transfers, tailored to the profiles of receiving households and | 1,603,989 | 628,138 | 2,232,127 | 1,343,218 | 468,082 | 1,811,300 | 83.7% | 74.5% | 81.1% |
| Act 4. Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and Pregnant or Lactating Women and girls | 673,583 | 0 | 673,583 | 278,634 | 0 | 278,634 | 41.4% | 0.0% | 41.4% |
| Act 5. Nutrition-sensitive programming in schools impacted by conflict | 402,845 | 0 | 402,845 | 377,783 | 0 | 377,783 | 93.8% | 0.0% | 93.8% |
| Act 6. Safe access to fuel and energy activities | 154,894 | 7,040 | 161,934 | 72,854 | 0 | 72,854 | 47.0% | 0.0% | 45.0% |
| Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 3: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
| Act 7. -Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to resident communities | 844,060 | 0 | 844,060 | 498,433 | | 498,433 | 59.1% | 0.0% | 59.1% |
| Act 8. Nutrition-sensitive programming in schools | 920,739 | 0 | 920,739 | 655,769 | | 655,769 | 71.2% | 0.0% | 71.2% |
| Act 9. Strengthen the capacities of national institutions and SUN network | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 4: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
| Act 10. Asset creation under productive safety nets in exchange for food/cash that contribute to risk reduction and climate adaptation | 140,613 | 103,785 | 244,398 | 142,304 | 3,955 | 146,259 | 101.2% | 3.8% | 59.8% |
| Act 11. Integrated livelihood support strategies that support resilience and greater productivity under Farmer to Markets | 127,350 | 0 | 127,350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Act 12. Strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions | 53,545 | 0 | 53,545 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

| Sudan Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding Nutrition) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic outcome 1: Populations impacted by disasters in targeted areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Planned (Food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned Total | Actual (Food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (Total) | Actual v. Planned (Food) | Actual v. Planned (CBT) | Actual v. Planned (Total) |
| Act 1. General Food Assistance with food, cash or vouchers | | | | | | | | | |
| People receiving resource transfer | 1,651,616 | 25,056 | 1,676,672 | 573,035 | 5,086 | 578,121 | 34.7% | 20.3% | 34.5% |
| Total Participants | 1,651,616 | 25,056 | 1,676,672 | 573,035 | 5,086 | 578,121 | 34.7% | 20.3% | 34.5% |
| Total beneficiaries | 1,651,616 | 25,056 | 1,676,672 | 573,035 | 5,086 | 578,121 | 34.7% | 20.3% | 34.5% |
| Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure people affected by protracted conflict and/or long-term displacement, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year | | | | | | | | | |
| Act 3. Integrated and targeted food assistance packages, comprised of unconditional transfers and conditional livelihood support, provided in kind or as cash-based transfers, tailored to the profiles of receiving households and community. | | | | | | | | | |
| People receiving resource transfer | 1,603,989 | 628,138 | 2,232,127 | 1,343,218 | 468,082 | 1,811,300 | 83.7% | 74.5% | 81.1% |
| Total Participants | 1,603,989 | 628,138 | 2,232,127 | 1,124,880 | 417,797 | 1,542,677 | 70.1% | 66.5% | 69.1% |
| Total beneficiaries | 1,603,989 | 628,138 | 2,232,127 | 1,343,218 | 468,082 | 1,811,300 | 83.7% | 74.5% | 81.1% |
| Act 5. Nutrition-sensitive programming in schools impacted by conflict | | | | | | | | | |
| Total children receiving school meals | 402,845 | 0 | 402,845 | 377,783 | 0 | 377,783 | 93.8% | 0.0% | 93.8% |
| Total Participants | 402,845 | 0 | 402,845 | 377,783 | 0 | 377,783 | 93.8% | 0.0% | 93.8% |
| Total beneficiaries | 402,845 | 0 | 402,845 | 377,783 | 0 | 377,783 | 93.8% | 0.0% | 93.8% |
| Act 6. Safe access to fuel and energy activities | | | | | | | | | |
| People receiving resource transfer | 154,894 | 7,040 | 161,934 | 72,854 | 0 | 72,854 | 47.0% | 0.0% | 45.0% |
| Total Participants | 30,979 | 1,408 | 32,387 | 14,571 | 0 | 14,571 | 47.0% | 0.0% | 45.0% |
| Total beneficiaries | 154,894 | 7,040 | 161,934 | 72,854 | 0 | 72,854 | 47.0% | 0.0% | 45.0% |
| Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 3: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Planned (Food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned Total | Actual (Food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (Total) | Actual v. Planned (Food) | Actual v. Planned (CBT) | Actual v. Planned (Total) |
| Act 8. Nutrition-sensitive programming in schools | | | | | | | | | |
| Total children receiving school meals | 920,739 | 0 | 920,739 | 639,424 | 0 | 639,424 | 69.4% | 0.0% | 69.4% |
| Total Participants | 920,739 | 0 | 920,739 | 626,348 | 0 | 626,348 | 68.0% | 0.0% | 68.0% |
| Total beneficiaries | 920,739 | 0 | 920,739 | 639,424 | 0 | 639,424 | 69.4% | 0.0% | 69.4% |

| Sudan Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding Nutrition) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 4: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Planned (Food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned Total | Actual (Food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (Total) | Actual v. Planned (Food) | Actual v. Planned (CBT) | Actual v. Planned (Total) |
| Act 10. Asset creation under productive safety nets in exchange for food/cash that contribute to risk reduction and climate adaptation | | | | | | | | | |
| People receiving resource transfer | 132,000 | 103,785 | 235,785 | 142,304 | 3,955 | 146,259 | 107.8% | 3.8% | 62.0% |
| Total Participants | 26,400 | 20,757 | 47,157 | 28,461 | 791 | 29,252 | 107.8% | 3.8% | 62.0% |
| Total beneficiaries | 132,000 | 103,785 | 235,785 | 142,304 | 3,955 | 146,259 | 107.8% | 3.8% | 62.0% |
| Act 11. Integrated livelihood support strategies that support resilience and greater productivity under Farmer to Markets/Purchase for Progress (P4P) | | | | | | | | | |
| People receiving resource transfer | 127,350 | 0 | 127,350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total Participants | 127,350 | 0 | 127,350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total beneficiaries | 127,350 | 0 | 127,350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Act 12. Strengthen the capacities of national and local institutions | | | | | | | | | |
| People receiving resource transfer | 53,545 | 0 | 53,545 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total Participants | 10,709 | 0 | 10,709 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total beneficiaries | 53,545 | 0 | 53,545 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Nutrition Beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | |
| | Planned (Food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned Total | Actual (Food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (Total) | Actual v. Planned (Food) | Actual v. Planned (CBT) | Actual v. Planned (Total) |
| Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 1: Populations impacted by disasters in targeted areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises. | | | | | | | | | |
| Act 2. Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities for children aged 24-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (under 5 years) | 254,935 | 0 | 254,935 | 122,590 | 0 | 122,590 | 48.1% | 0.0% | 48.1% |
| Adult (18 Plus) | 48,344 | 0 | 48,344 | 27,972 | 0 | 27,972 | 57.9% | 0.0% | 57.9% |
| Total Beneficiaries | 303,279 | 0 | 303,279 | 150,562 | 0 | 150,562 | 49.6% | 0.0% | 49.6% |
| Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure people affected by protracted conflict and/or long-term displacement, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year | | | | | | | | | |
| Act 4. Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and Pregnant or Lactating Women and girls | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (under 5 years) | 553,772 | 0 | 553,772 | 209,932 | 0 | 209,932 | 37.9% | 0.0% | 37.9% |
| Adult (18 Plus) | 119,811 | 0 | 119,811 | 68,702 | 0 | 68,702 | 57.3% | 0.0% | 57.3% |
| Total Beneficiaries | 673,583 | 0 | 673,583 | 278,634 | 0 | 278,634 | 41.4% | 0.0% | 41.4% |
| Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 3: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021 | | | | | | | | | |
| Act 7. -Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to resident communities | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (under 5 years) | 707,415 | 0 | 707,415 | 380,062 | 0 | 380,062 | 53.7% | 0.0% | 53.7% |
| Adult (18 Plus) | 136,645 | 0 | 136,645 | 118,371 | 0 | 118,371 | 86.6% | 0.0% | 86.6% |
| Total Beneficiaries | 844,060 | 0 | 844,060 | 498,433 | 0 | 498,433 | 59.1% | 0.0% | 59.1% |

3. Annual distributions – food and cash-based transfers

| Sudan Annual Food Distribution | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Commodity | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | Actual vs. Plan |
| Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 1: Populations impacted by disasters in targeted areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises. | | | |
| Cereals | 88,911 | 45,078 | 50.70% |
| Pulses | 10,662 | 5,182 | 48.60% |
| RUSF | 3,638 | 739 | 20.31% |
| Salt | 1,075 | 323 | 30.08% |
| Super Cereal Plus (csb++) | - | 1,036 | 0.00% |
| Vegetable Oil | 3,226 | 2,085 | 64.63% |
| Total: | 107,513 | 54,443 | 50.64% |
| Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure people affected by protracted conflict and/or long-term displacement, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year | | | |
| Cereals | 104,599 | 68,861 | 65.83% |
| Micronutrient Powder | 49 | 4 | 8.23% |
| DSM | - | 6 | 0.00% |
| Pulses | 10,566 | 7,299 | 69.08% |
| RUSF | 1,759 | 437 | 24.84% |
| Salt | 272 | 101 | 37.15% |
| Super Cereal Plus (csb++) | 3,545 | 1,111 | 31.34% |
| Total: | 815 | 719 | 88.15% |
| Total: | 121,606 | 78,538 | 64.58% |
| Strategic Result 2: No one suffer from malnutrition | | | |
| Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021 | | | |
| Cereals | 16,267 | 6,610 | 40.63% |
| DSM | - | 118 | 0.00% |
| Fruits - Dates | - | 70 | 0.00% |
| Micronutrient Powder | 86 | 10 | 11.29% |
| Pulses | 2,950 | 1,200 | 40.69% |
| RUSF | 2,423 | 750 | 30.96% |
| Salt | 680 | 113 | 16.67% |
| Super Cereal Plus (csb++) | 5,287 | 836 | 15.81% |
| Vegetable Oil | 2,040 | 749 | 36.72% |
| Total: | 29,733 | 10,457 | 35.17% |
| Strategic Result 4: Food Systems are sustainable | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 4: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2021 | | | |
| Cereals | 7,256 | 1,708 | 23.54% |
| Pulses | 356 | 114 | 32.00% |
| Total: | 7,613 | 1,822 | 23.94% |
| Total Country | 266,463.624 | 145,260.066 | 54.51% |

| Sudan Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD) | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Commodity | Planned Distribution (USD) | Actual Distribution (USD) | Actual vs. Pla |
| Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 1: Populations impacted by disasters in targeted areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises. | | | |
| Value Voucher | 1,880,048 | 519,422 | 27.63% |
| Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure people affected by protracted conflict and/or long-term displacement, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year | | | |
| Value Voucher | 36,529,543 | 18,246,896 | 49.95% |
| Cash | 4,672,863 | 3,259,242 | 69.75% |
| Strategic Result 2: No one suffer from malnutrition | | | |
| Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021 | | | |
| Value Voucher | - | - | 0.00% |
| Strategic Result 4: Food Systems are sustainable | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 4: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2021 | | | |
| Value Voucher | 3,275,216 | - | 0.00% |
| Cash | 1,578,855 | 48,769 | 3.09% |
| Total Country | 47,936,524.35 | 22,074,329.53 | 46.05% |

4. Output indicators

| Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food | | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Strategic Outcome 01: Populations impacted by disasters in targeted areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in | | | | |
| Act 02. Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Unit | Target Value | Actual Value | % Achieved |
| Number of health centers/sites assisted | center | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling | individual | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure people affected by protracted conflict and/or displacement, are able to meet their basic food | | | | |
| Act 03. Provide integrated condition and unconditional food assistance packages to vulnerable households | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Unit | Target Value | Actual Value | % Achieved |
| Number of participants of food for asset creation activities | number | 97,606 | 80,218 | 82% |
| Number of dams rehabilitated/constructed | number | 10 | 6 | 60% |
| Number of water reservoir rehabilitated/constructed | number | 3 | 3 | 100% |
| Number of community forests established | number | 12 | 8 | 67% |
| Number of trees seedlings produced | number | 730,600 | 761,823 | 104% |
| Number of School infrstructures constructed | number | 80 | 72 | 90% |
| Number of road rehabilitated | number | 2 | 2 | 100% |
| Number of health facilities constructed | number | 5 | 5 | 100% |
| Number of acres cultivated with vegetables | number | 2 | 2 | 100% |
| Act 04. Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Unit | Target Value | Actual Value | % Achieved |
| Number of health centers/sites assisted | center | 253 | 267 | 106% |
| Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling | individual | 188,296 | 306,431 | 163% |
| Act 05. Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Unit | Target Value | Actual Value | % Achieved |
| Number of schools assisted | school | 1,266 | 1,137 | 90% |
| Act 06. Provide safe access to fuel and energy activities | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Unit | Target Value | Actual Value | % Achieved |
| Number of people trained under SAFE | individual | 26,785 | 19,192 | 72% |
| Number of households received fuel efficient stoves (SAFE) | number | 60,281 | 68,960 | 114% |
| Number of FFB Produced (SAFE) | number | 72,129 | 50,894 | 71% |

| Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021 | | | | |
| Act 07. Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to resident communities | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Unit | Target Value | Actual Value | % Achieved |
| Number of health centers/sites assisted | center | 312 | 295 | 95% |
| Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling | individual | 62,331 | 49,168 | 79% |
| Act 08. Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Unit | Target Value | Actual Value | % Achieved |
| Number of schools assisted | school | 1,036 | 1,036 | 100% |
| Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging | individual | 864 | 513 | 59% |
| Number of children receiving micro-nutrients powder | individual | 96,999 | 54,707 | 56% |
| Number of schools assisted with Take-Home Ration | school | 38 | 38 | 100% |
| Number of participants school-girls assisted with take-home ration | individual | 4,962 | 5,962 | 120% |
| Number of beneficiaries benefited from the take-home ration | individual | 24,810 | 29,810 | 120% |
| Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable | | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2021 | | | | |
| Act 10. Offer asset creation activities through safety nets to reduce risk and support climate adaptation for food insecure households | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Unit | Target Value | Actual Value | % Achieved |
| Number of participants of food for asset creation activities | number | 47,146 | 47,146 | 100% |
| Number of participants of food for training activities | number | 35,500 | 35,157 | 99% |
| Number of households received fuel efficient stoves (SAFE) | number | 35,050 | 35,050 | 100% |
| Number of dams rehabilitated/constructed | number | 2 | 2 | 100% |
| Number of water reservoir rehabilitated/constructed | number | 7 | 4 | 57% |
| Number of community forests established | number | 300 | 300 | 100% |
| Number of trees seedlings produced | number | 632 | 632 | 100% |
| Sustainable School Feeding Project (Gardens) FFA established | number | 49 | 49 | 100% |
| Act 11. Provide livelihood support to farmers | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Unit | Target Value | Actual Value | % Achieved |
| Number of farmers trained in best practices of post harvest management | individual | 3,000 | 2,700 | 90% |
| Number of technical support sessions provided | session | 77 | 77 | 100% |
| Number of silos distributed | number | 2,000 | 2,000 | 100% |

5. Outcome indicators

| Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food | | | | | |
|--|----------|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Strategic Outcome 1: Populations impacted by disasters in targeted areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Location | Base Value | Latest follow-up | ICSP End Target | Activity |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-male | Darfur | 36.7 | 16.90% | <36.7 | Activity 1 |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-female | Darfur | 39.2 | 22.30% | <39.2 | Activity 1 |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-overall | Darfur | 37.6 | 18.70% | <37.6 | Activity 1 |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-male | CETA | 13.3 | 12.80% | <13.3 | Activity 1 |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-female | CETA | 15.4 | 14.00% | <15.4 | Activity 1 |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-overall | CETA | 14.7 | 13.30% | <14.7 | Activity 1 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-male | Darfur | 46.7 | 43.70% | <46.7 | Activity 1 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-female | Darfur | 46.7 | 50.90% | <46.7 | Activity 1 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-overall | Darfur | 46.7 | 46.20% | <46.7 | Activity 1 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-male | CETA | 20.3 | 22.70% | <20.3 | Activity 1 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-female | CETA | 16 | 23.60% | <16 | Activity 1 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-overall | CETA | 17.3 | 23.20% | <17.3 | Activity 1 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-male | Darfur | 13.4 | 5.19 | <13.4 | Activity 1 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-female | Darfur | 12.1 | 5.92 | <12.1 | Activity 1 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-overall | Darfur | 12.9 | 5.44 | <12.9 | Activity 1 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-male | CETA | 8.77 | 8.24 | <8.77 | Activity 1 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-female | CETA | 5.68 | 9.21 | <5.68 | Activity 1 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-Overall | CETA | 6.63 | 8.64 | <6.63 | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of eligible populations that participate in the programme (coverage) | Darfur | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participate in the programme (Coverage) | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Darfur | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in adequate number of distributions (adherence) | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 1 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate male | Darfur | 92 | 84 | 75 | Activity 2 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate female | Darfur | 92 | 84 | 75 | Activity 2 |

| Outcome Indicator | Location | Base Value | Latest follow-up | ICSP End Target | Activity |
|--|----------|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate Overall | CETA | 76 | 81 | 75 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate male | Darfur | 2 | 11 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate female | Darfur | 2 | 11 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate - overall | Darfur | 2 | 11 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate male | CETA | 0 | 3 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate female | CETA | 0 | 3 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate - overall | CETA | 0 | 3 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate male | Darfur | 0 | 0 | 3 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate female | Darfur | 0 | 0 | 3 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate - overall | Darfur | 0 | 0 | 3 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate male | CETA | 0 | 0 | 3 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate female | CETA | 0 | 0 | 3 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate - overall | CETA | 0 | 0 | 3 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment default rate male | Darfur | 6 | 4 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment default rate female | Darfur | 6 | 4 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment default rate - overall | Darfur | 6 | 4 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment default rate male | CETA | 24 | 16 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment default rate female | CETA | 24 | 16 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| MAM treatment default rate - overall | CETA | 24 | 16 | 15 | Activity 2 |
| Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition messages | Darfur | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 2 |
| Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition messages | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 2 |
| Proportion of trainers who retain key nutrition skills | Darfur | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 2 |
| Proportion of trainers who retain key nutrition skills | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 2 |

| Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure people affected by protracted conflict and/or long-term displacement, are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Location | Base Value | Latest follow-up | ICSP End Target | Activity |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-male (GFD) | Sudan | 19 | 18.00% | <19 | Activity 3 |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-female (GFD) | Sudan | 31.5 | 24.70% | <31.5 | Activity 3 |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-overall (GFD) | Sudan | 24.7 | 20.20% | <24.7 | Activity 3 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-male (GFD) | Sudan | 48.3 | 32.50% | <48.3 | Activity 3 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-female (GFD) | Sudan | 47.8 | 39.70% | <47.8 | Activity 3 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-overall (GFD) | Sudan | 48.1 | 34.8 | <48.1 | Activity 3 |
| Diet Diversity Score (DDS)-male | Darfur | 3.24 | 4.33 | >3.24 | Activity 3 |
| Diet Diversity Score (DDS)-female | Darfur | 3.03 | 3.99 | >3.03 | Activity 3 |
| Diet Diversity Score (DDS)-overall | Darfur | 3.14 | 4.22 | >3.14 | Activity 3 |
| Diet Diversity Score (DDS)-male | CETA | 3.57 | 4.33 | >3.57 | Activity 3 |
| Diet Diversity Score (DDS)-female | CETA | 3.64 | 3.99 | >3.64 | Activity 3 |
| Diet Diversity Score (DDS)-overall | CETA | 3.6 | 4.22 | >3.6 | Activity 3 |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-male (FFA) | Sudan | 19 | 18.00% | <19 | Activity 3 |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-female (FFA) | Sudan | 31.5 | 26.70% | <31.5 | Activity 3 |
| Percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-overall (FFA) | Sudan | 24.7 | 20.90% | <24.7 | Activity 3 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-male (FFA) | Sudan | 48.3 | 51.50% | <48.3 | Activity 3 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-female (FFA) | Sudan | 47.8 | 50.00% | <47.8 | Activity 3 |
| Percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-overall (FFA) | Sudan | 48.1 | 51% | <48.1 | Activity 3 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-male (GFD) | Sudan | 4.14 | 7.31 | <4.14 | Activity 3 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-female (GFD) | Sudan | 4.84 | 7.14 | <4.84 | Activity 3 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-overall (GFD) | Sudan | 4.45 | 7.24 | <4.45 | Activity 3 |
| Livelihood coping strategy index (average)-male (GFD) | Sudan | 12.6 | 9.17 | <=12.6 | Activity 3 |
| Livelihood coping strategy index (average)-female (GFD) | Sudan | 10.5 | 7.35 | <=10.5 | Activity 3 |
| Livelihood coping strategy index (average)-overall (GFD) | Sudan | 11.62 | 8.56 | <=11.62 | Activity 3 |
| Livelihood coping strategy index (average)-male (FFA) | Sudan | 12.6 | 9.55 | <=12.6 | Activity 3 |

| Outcome Indicator | Location | Base Value | Latest follow-up | ICSP End Target | Activity |
|---|----------|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Livelihood coping strategy index (average)-female (FFA) | Sudan | 10.5 | 8.38 | <=10.5 | Activity 3 |
| Livelihood coping strategy index (average)-overall (FFA) | Sudan | 11.62 | 9.15 | <=11.62 | Activity 3 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-male (FFA) | Sudan | 4.14 | 3.77 | <4.14 | Activity 3 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-female (FFA) | Sudan | 4.84 | 5.37 | <4.84 | Activity 3 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average)-overall (FFA) | Sudan | 4.45 | 4.32 | <4.45 | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participate in the programme (Coverage) | Sudan | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Sudan | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base | Sudan | 76.3 | N/A | 80 | Activity 3 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate male | Darfur | 92 | 90.7 | >75 | Activity 4 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate female | Darfur | 92 | 90.7 | >75 | Activity 4 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate - overall | Darfur | 92 | 90.7 | >75 | Activity 4 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate male | CETA | 92 | 96.4 | >75 | Activity 4 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate female | CETA | 92 | 96.4 | >75 | Activity 4 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate - overall | CETA | 92 | 96.4 | >75 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate male | Darfur | 3 | 3.6 | <15 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate female | Darfur | 3 | 3.6 | <15 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate - overall | Darfur | 3 | 3.6 | <15 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate male | CETA | 3 | 0.7 | <15 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate female | CETA | 3 | 0.7 | <15 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate - overall | CETA | 3 | 0.7 | <15 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate male | Darfur | 0 | 0.1 | <3 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate female | Darfur | 0 | 0.1 | <3 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate - overall | Darfur | 0 | 0.1 | <3 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate male | CETA | 0 | 0 | <3 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate female | CETA | 0 | 0 | <3 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate - overall | CETA | 0 | 0 | <3 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment default rate male | Darfur | 5 | 5.6 | <15 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment default rate female | Darfur | 5 | 5.6 | <15 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment default rate - overall | Darfur | 5 | 5.6 | <15 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment default rate male | CETA | 5 | 2.9 | <15 | Activity 4 |
| MAM treatment default rate female | CETA | 5 | 2.9 | <15 | Activity 4 |

| Outcome Indicator | Location | Base Value | Latest follow-up | ICSP End Target | Activity |
|---|----------|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| MAM treatment default rate - overall | CETA | 5 | 2.9 | <15 | Activity 4 |
| Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition messages | Darfur | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 4 |
| Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition messages | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 4 |
| Proportion of trainers who retain key nutrition skills | Darfur | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 4 |
| Proportion of trainers who retain key nutrition skills | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 4 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in adequate number of distributions | Sudan | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 5 |
| Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks | Sudan | N/A | N/A | 60 | Activity 6 |

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition
Strategic Outcome 3: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021.

| Outcome Indicator | Location | Base Value | Latest follow-up | ICSP End Target | Activity |
|---|----------|------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate male | CETA | 96 | 96.4 | >75 | Activity 7 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate female | CETA | 96 | 96.4 | >75 | Activity 7 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery Rate - overall | CETA | 96 | 96.4 | >75 | Activity 7 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate male | CETA | 1 | 0.7 | <15 | Activity 7 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate female | CETA | 1 | 0.7 | <15 | Activity 7 |
| MAM treatment non-response rate - overall | CETA | 1 | 0.7 | <15 | Activity 7 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate male | CETA | 0 | 0 | <3 | Activity 7 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate female | CETA | 0 | 0 | <3 | Activity 7 |
| MAM treatment mortality rate - overall | CETA | 0 | 0 | <3 | Activity 7 |
| MAM treatment default rate male | CETA | 3 | 2.9 | <15 | Activity 7 |
| MAM treatment default rate female | CETA | 3 | 2.9 | <15 | Activity 7 |
| MAM treatment default rate - overall | CETA | 3 | 2.9 | <15 | Activity 7 |
| Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) | CETA | 31.3 | N/A | N/A | Activity 7 |
| Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition messages | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 7 |
| Proportion of trainers who retain key nutrition skills | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 7 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participate in the programme (coverage) | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 7 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in adequate number of distributions (adherence) | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 7 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in adequate number of distributions (adherence) | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 8 |
| Percentage of WFP supported Food Security Nutrition Council milestones reached | CETA | N/A | N/A | N/A | Activity 9 |

Strategic Result 4 Food systems are sustainable (SDG target 2.4)
Strategic Outcome 4: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2021.

| Outcome Indicator | Location | Base Value | Latest follow-up | ICSP End Target | Activity |
|---|----------|------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-male | CETA | 5.4 | N/A | <5.4 | Activity 10 |
| percentage of households with poor "food consumption score"-female | CETA | 15.4 | N/A | <15.4 | Activity 10 |
| percentage of households with poor "food consumption score" overall | CETA | 6 | N/A | <6 | Activity 10 |
| percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-male | CETA | 18.3 | N/A | <18.3 | Activity 10 |
| percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-female | CETA | 28.8 | N/A | <28.8 | Activity 10 |
| percentage of households with borderline "food consumption score"-overall | CETA | 19.3 | N/A | <19.3 | Activity 10 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average) male | CETA | 10 | N/A | <10 | Activity 10 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average) female | CETA | 13.8 | N/A | <13.8 | Activity 10 |
| Consumption based coping strategy index (average) - overall | CETA | 10.5 | N/A | <10.5 | Activity 10 |
| Livelihood coping strategy index (average) male | CETA | 18.9 | N/A | <18.9 | Activity 10 |
| Livelihood coping strategy index (average) female | CETA | 19.8 | N/A | <19.8 | Activity 10 |
| Livelihood coping strategy index (average) overall | CETA | 18.7 | N/A | <18.7 | Activity 10 |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base | CETA | 77.8 | N/A | 80 | Activity 10 |
| Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks | CETA | | N/A | 60 | Activity 10 |
| Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP supported farmer aggregation systems | CETA | NA | NA | NA | Activity 11 |

6. Cross-cutting indicators

| Accountability to affected populations | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Cross-cutting result: Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences | | | | | |
| Cross-cutting indicator | Location | Base Value | Latest Follow-up | CSP End Target | Activity |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)-male headed HH | Sudan | 27 | 41.00% | 80 | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)-Female headed HH | Sudan | 24.7 | 37.90% | 80 | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)-Overall | Sudan | 26.1 | 40% | 80 | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme entitlements-male headed HH | Sudan | 39 | 48.80% | 80 | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme entitlements-female headed HH | Sudan | 34 | 52.40% | 80 | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme entitlements-overall | Sudan | 37 | 51.00% | 80 | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)-male headed HH | Sudan | 27 | 40.00% | 80 | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)-female headed HH | Sudan | 24.7 | 40.00% | 80 | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)-overall | Sudan | 26.1 | 40.00% | 80 | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme-male headed HH | Sudan | 39 | 58.70% | 80 | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme entitlements-female headed HH | Sudan | 34 | 58.10% | 80 | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme entitlements-overall | Sudan | 37 | 51.00% | 80 | Activity 3 |

| Protection | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Cross-cutting result: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that endures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity | | | | | |
| Cross-cutting indicator | Location | Base Value | Latest Follow-up | CSP End Target | Activity |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges-male headed HH | Sudan | 91.3 | 89.90% | >90 | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges-female headed HH | Sudan | 94 | 93.19% | >90 | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges-overall | Sudan | 92.3 | 91% | >90 | Activity 1 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges-male headed HH | Sudan | 91.3 | 89.20% | >90 | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges-female headed HH | Sudan | 94 | 94.70% | >90 | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges-overall | Sudan | 92.3 | 91.35% | >90 | Activity 3 |

| Gender | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Cross-cutting result: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population | | | | | |
| Cross-cutting indicator | Location | Base Value | Latest Follow-up | CSP End Target | Activity |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality-men headed HH | Sudan | 45.8 | 12.00% | 20 | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality-women headed HH | Sudan | 44.1 | 53.70% | 40 | Activity 3 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality-both men and women headed HH | Sudan | 10.1 | 34.30% | 40 | Activity 3 |

7. Procurement data

| PRRO 200808 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| QTY MT | | | |
| Commodities | Local | Regional/International | Total |
| RUSF | | 604.80 | 604.80 |
| SORGHUM/MILLET | 3,235.90 | | 3,235.90 |
| SPLIT PEAS | | 94.00 | 94.00 |
| Total | 3,235.90 | 698.80 | 3,934.70 |
| % of Total | 82% | 18% | |
| Country Strategic Plan | | | |
| QTY MT | | | |
| Commodities | Local | Regional/International | Total |
| CORN SOYA BLEND | | 926.1 | 926.10 |
| IODISED SALT | 488.69 | | 488.69 |
| MICRONUTRIENT POWDER | | 7.84 | 7.84 |
| READY TO USE SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD | | 554.40 | 554.40 |
| SORGHUM/MILLET | 46,327.30 | | 46,327.30 |
| SPLIT PEAS | | 1,584.00 | 1,584.00 |
| VEGETABLE OIL | | 641.15 | 641.15 |
| Total | 46,815.99 | 3,713.50 | 50,529.49 |
| % of Total | 93% | 7% | |
| Total Country (PRRO + CSP) | | | |
| QTY MT | | | |
| Commodities | Local | Regional/International | Total |
| CORN SOYA BLEND | | 926.10 | 926.10 |
| IODISED SALT | 488.69 | | 488.69 |
| MICRONUTRIENT POWDER | | 7.84 | 7.84 |
| RUSF | | 1,159.20 | 1,159.20 |
| SORGHUM/MILLET | 50,570.27 | | 50,570.27 |
| SPLIT PEAS | | 1,726.00 | 1,726.00 |
| VEGETABLE OIL | | 641.15 | 641.15 |
| Total | 50,051.89 | 4,412.30 | 54,464.19 |

Cover page caption: School girls in Kadugli, South Kordofan state, help to serve their 'fatoon', a hot breakfast dish made of sorghum, lentils and vegetable oil provided by WFP to encourage school attendance and improve students' cognitive abilities

Cover page photo: Ala Kheir

For further information
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<http://www1.wfp.org/countries/sudan>

