SAVING LIVES
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Sudan

Annual Country Report 2018

Interim Country Strategic Plan

July 2017 – December 2018

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200808

July 2015 – June 2018

WFP
World Food Programme

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Summary

Sudan is currently experiencing a transitionary period both politically and economically. Since the easing of international sanctions in late 2017, WFP has had a strong platform to reposition its priorities towards the goal of exiting Sudan by 2030. Throughout 2018, WFP focused on developing strategic partnerships and worked alongside local authorities to develop their capacity to assume full responsibility for food security. Additionally, WFP expanded its operational reach, providing support to 4 million people — an increase from 3.6 million in the previous year. This was supported through collaborations across public and private institutions, collectively endorsed through the *Zero Hunger Strategic Review.*

This highlights a significant shift towards longer-term planning and laid the foundation to support WFP's five-year *Country Strategic Plan* (2019-2023). Strategically, this has enabled WFP to simultaneously leverage its experience in providing emergency food security to refugees and internally displaced populations; of the 4 million reached, WFP supported 3.2 million through new and protracted emergency assistance. Additionally, WFP re-positioned itself to provide 860,000 people with life-changing types of programmes (Nutrition, Resilience and School Feeding) that embed longer-term skills to communities across Sudan.

WFP has been instrumental to the development of collective outcomes across UN agencies and with the Government, contributing to the overarching Nexus discussion. In partnership with a donor, efforts are made to convene partners working on economic development and livelihoods to determine measurable outputs leading to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

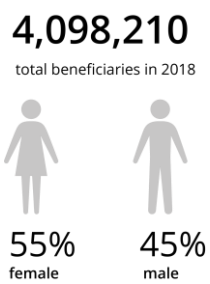
Unpredictable agricultural seasons and ongoing drought in parts of Sudan further exacerbated a population already facing high levels of poverty and food insecurity. This has been compounded by significant internal economic challenges - national inflation rates surpassing 70 percent and fuel shortages impacting the agricultural industry and the food security outlook for 2019. WFP has prepared contingency planning scenarios to ensure adequate support can be provided.

A country with significant potential to expand its agricultural output and supply to the region, WFP embarked on developing activities that encourage resilience and self-reliance, particularly targeting female smallholder farmers, who make up 60 percent of the labour force. Initiatives such as the Post-Harvest Loss (PHL) mitigation programme supported 45,000 farmers with more efficient storage techniques, with the ambitious aim of partnering with the private sector to target over 4 million farmers over the next 5 years. It is estimated that Sudan loses 30 percent more food through PHL than what WFP brings in to Sudan every year. To combat this, WFP established a steering committee with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Agricultural Organisation, to establish a sustainable market for the supply of effective and affordable storage bags, which will be key to the programmes' longevity.

Despite the challenges faced in 2018, WFP has been effective in aligning its longer-term vision by engaging strategic partnerships. The achievements of 2018 have set the foundation for the implementation of the upcoming *Country Strategic Plan* and will encourage international governments to engage in more multi-year funding, ensuring sustainable programming.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	Male	2,161,115	1,859,108	86%
	Female	2,690,218	2,239,102	83%
	Total	4,851,333	4,098,210	**84%**
By Age Group				
Children (under 5 years)	Male	569,878	494,539	87%
	Female	642,955	549,487	85%
	Total	**1,212,833**	**1,044,026**	**86%**
Children (5-18 years)	Male	1,105,619	963,717	87%
	Female	1,223,022	1,048,254	86%
	Total	**2,328,641**	**2,011,971**	**86%**
Adults (18 years plus)	Male	485,618	464,952	96%
	Female	824,241	718,561	87%
	Total	**1,309,859**	**1,183,513**	**90%**
By Residence Status				
Refugees		776,213	396,696	51%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)		2,571,207	2,579,885	100%
Returnees		-	14,116	0%
Residents		1,503,913	1,107,513	74%



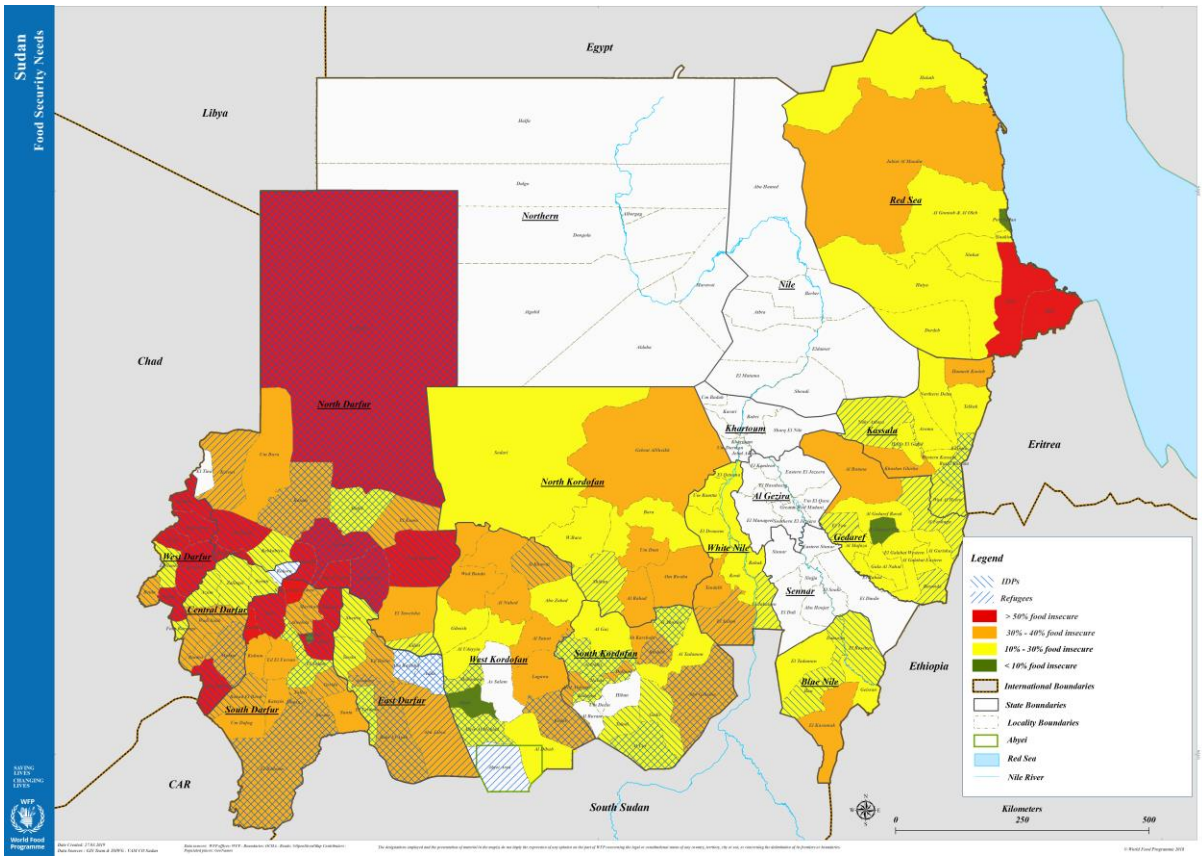
Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Country	256,725	148,048	**58%**
Strategic Result 1			
Strategic Outcome 1			
Cereals & Grains	104,800	61,247	**58%**
Miscellaneous	1,335	696	**52%**
Mixed & Blended Foods	3,880	1,627	**42%**
Oils & Fats	4,005	2,228	**56%**
Pulses & Vegetables	12,617	5,433	**43%**
Total	126,637	71,232	**56%**
Strategic Result 1			
Strategic Outcome 2			
Cereals & Grains	76,969	62,137	81%
Fruit & Nuts	-	39	0%
Miscellaneous	399	17	4%
Mixed & Blended Foods	3,775	1,375	36%
Oils & Fats	1,069	543	51%
Pulses & Vegetables	8,392	4,344	52%
Total	**90,603**	**68,455**	**76%**
Strategic Result 2			
Strategic Outcome 3			
Cereals & Grains	16,438	2,442	15%
Miscellaneous	741	6	1%
Mixed & Blended Foods	8,170	1,325	16%
Oils & Fats	1,949	188	10%
Pulses & Vegetables	2,928	345	12%
Total	**30,226**	**4,306**	**14%**
Strategic Result 4			
Strategic Outcome 4			
Cereals & Grains	8,762	3,764	43%
Pulses & Vegetables	497	292	59%
Total	**9,259**	**4,056**	**44%**

Annual Cash-based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Commodities	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Country	**64,292,091**	**26,980,522**	**42%**
Strategic Result 1			
Strategic Outcome 1			
Cash	542,386	-	**0%**
Value Voucher	2,669,277	621,874	**23%**
Commodity Voucher	-	-	**0%**
Total	**3,211,664**	**621,874**	**19%**
Strategic Result 1			
Strategic Outcome 2			
Cash	3,545,675	4,729,051	**133%**
Value Voucher	48,570,981	15,110,679	**31%**
Commodity Voucher	-	-	**0%**
Total	52,116,655	19,839,729	**38%**
Strategic Result 4			
Strategic Outcome 4			
Cash	8,963,772	1,008,349	**11%**
Value Voucher	-	5,510,570	**0%**
Commodity Voucher	-	-	**0%**
Total	8,963,772	6,518,919	**73%**

Context and Operations



Economic Impact

Economic hardship has been worsening since the 2011 secession. Since losing its main source of exports, Sudan's economic difficulties have been compounded by the need to implement macro-economic reforms which has led to significant operational challenges for WFP. High rates of inflation – reaching up to 73 percent, drastically affected food security, particularly in areas already vulnerable to shocks. The local food basket price in December 2018 increased by 326 percent, compared to May 2017 [1]. Coupled with fuel shortages and the doubling of the exchange rate, WFP programmes were impacted – particularly its planned scale up of the Cash Based Transfer programme, which faced obstacles given the liquidity challenges that worsened as the year concluded.

To mitigate challenges, WFP Sudan remained responsive to emerging and sudden shocks through ongoing monitoring and flexible programming decisions. It sought to carefully re-assess new and existing vulnerable populations based on economic conditions; increase the cash transfer value from SDG 800 to SDG 1500 (In December) as part of the Productive Safety Nets programme; and carefully select modalities of support based on evolving needs considering the changing context. WFP started a common humanitarian fuel supply project thus enabling its own operational needs as well as those of others.

In 2018, WFP assisted a total of 4 million people in need through a range of emergency and resilience-based programmes. WFP primarily showcased its ability to deliver effective humanitarian emergency response through a unique hybrid approach including food distribution,

cash and food-specific vouchers, tailored to the needs of internally displaced people and refugees. Additionally, given Sudan's protracted conflict for over a decade, WFP has embarked on a transition to create opportunities for self-reliance to enable the country to meet its basic food security needs. WFP supported over 400,000 people by developing their resilience to withstand external climatic and economic shocks to enable greater self-sufficiency over the longer-term.

The highlights for 2018 focus primarily on WFP's ability to collaborate through strategic partnerships to design and implement innovative programmes with a sustainable development approach. WFP co-created its plan with the Government and donors and ascertained donors' interest in supporting more development focused programmes, alongside WFP's traditional emergency humanitarian response. This dialogue was critical to WFP Sudan's planning as it prepares to shift the organization towards more sustainable and longer-term activities from 2019.

The operating environment was challenged by the domestic economic situation. Most significantly for food security and the impacts to WFP, the cost of living increased across the country, with the main price of its staple, sorghum, increasing by 140 percent in a year (December 2017-2018). This has placed pressure on an already vulnerable food security outlook, coupled with liquidity and fuel shortages that have caused disruptions and delays in the delivery and distribution of commodities and services across Sudan. Food insecurity increased across the country, with November figures indicating that 97 percent of the internally displaced persons and refugee population could not afford one local food basket per day – an increase by twelve percent since 2017 FSMS results.

Sudan's agricultural industry was further impacted by climatic variability and macro-economic challenges throughout the year. This included significant fuel shortages which impacted the cost of operations to farmers, many of whom were unable to afford the use of machinery. This further affected the cost of agricultural labour wages, which doubled from November 2017-May 2018, reaching up to 170 percent above the wage level during the previous years' harvest season. Fortunately, initial findings of the latest Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission highlighted the 2018 summer season (June-October) rainfalls as favourable, in terms of the amount and distribution across the country - helping to negate some of the challenges. Consequently, aggregated cereal production would be around 57 percent above the 2017-2018 harvest and 47 percent above the five-year average.

To help mitigate some agricultural pressures, WFP negotiated with the Government of Sudan to purchase 110,000 mt of sorghum from the Strategic Grain Reserve - building on its commitment from the previous year to stimulate domestic supply. The initiative led to a cost reduction compared with international purchases, along with a significant reduction in the delivery lead time by up to 3 months. Through this, WFP supported Sudan in developing its capacity to supply its own food both internally and more broadly to the region. As much as half of the sorghum produced locally was exported to support the WFP South Sudan operation. Importantly, this is aligned to WFP's longer-term goal to enable Sudan to establish itself as a regional agricultural exporter, by showcasing its ability to plan and deliver essential food to neighbouring countries in a timely manner.

[1] WFP Market Monitoring Report

Programme Performance

Resources for Results

Throughout 2018, WFP required a total of USD 401 million to support its activities in Sudan. Under the *Interim Country Strategic Plan,* WFP received 63 percent of its funding requirements to meet its six strategic objectives.

WFP focused a large proportion of resources towards Strategic Outcome 1 and 2. WFP supported 2.5 million Internally Displaced People (IDPs) including 400,000 refugees, through a combination of food, cash and food-specific vouchers. WFP Sudan conducted regular assessments to identify the level of food insecurity and vulnerability as a means of assessing accountability. This ensures that through funding provided to support these outcomes, WFP can more accurately and fairly reach people most in need.

A significant increase in multi-year funding, particularly in cash-based assistance in 2018, provided WFP with more predictability and flexibility to effectively support people in a timely manner. This was a key achievement as WFP will not initiate a transfer modality shift unless it can be sustained, protecting beneficiaries from unforeseen changes in assistance. Of the total population supported, approximately 270,000 children under five years and 84,000 pregnant and lactating women received nutrition support to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition through Strategic Outcome 1 and 2.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, funding was provided to support nutrition interventions. Despite funding shortfalls, multi-year funding has allowed for better planning of resources to support innovative projects. WFP Sudan successfully launched its social behaviour change and communication campaign to target micronutrient deficiencies or 'hidden hunger' in urban areas. Through marketing campaigns, relatively inexpensive initiatives were used to address nutrition issues in Sudan, aiming to shift perceptions which can have lasting social impacts. Similarly, the funding has allowed programmes to incorporate a more integrated life-cycle approach, incorporating education, food fortification and food support to empower Sudan's most significant asset for productivity, its human capital.

Strategic Outcome 4 aimed at developing the resilience of food insecure communities. While new to WFP Sudan, activities under this category have the potential to develop the sustainability of communities well beyond WFPs presence in Sudan, particularly through its agricultural sector. The year showed a significant increase in development funding from donors who traditionally fund crisis response. This shift shows an enhanced focus of the donor community towards life-changing activities that build self-reliance, resilience, and capacity strengthening, while maintaining its emergency response capacity. Key funding challenges however, highlight that short-term funding (under one year) for resilience programmes are counter-productive to longer-term aims. This can be alleviated with a realistic commitment to multi-year funding and the patience to see the impact of the programmes through.

A key challenge for WFP and its partners was the irregular flow of funding for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) – where delayed funding remained an issue throughout the year. The air service is fundamental for humanitarian access to hard-to-reach locations; ensuring timely and predictable funding is essential for its basic operation and sustainability. During 2018,

UNHAS flew to 36 locations, carrying 22,544 passengers from more than 76 agencies – in addition to 95.78mt of humanitarian cargo. WFP Sudan is working with partners to develop a longer-term strategy to funding this outcome. This would require a stronger commitment from donors to ensure reliable resourcing.

The transition to a multi-year comprehensive Country Strategic Plan creates an unrivalled opportunity for WFP to forge long-term partnerships which can help Sudan to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Recent multi-year donations illustrate the start of concrete funding commitments stemming from the joint design and endorsement process in line with the New Way of Working.

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

In 2018, WFP supported 732,000 people requiring emergency assistance through a combination of unconditional resource transfers and preventative and curative nutrition assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPS) and refugees.

Climatic Shocks and the Impact to Populations

Droughts and severe flooding have added pressure to the harvest and food supply for the year. WFP assisted up to 100,000 IDPs affected by severe drought across eight locations in North Darfur, with up to 900mt of emergency food assistance along with Food Assistance for Assets activities, to alleviate food insecurity from resulting crop failure. WFP understands the importance of timely dispatch of food deliveries for emergencies, contributing to the easing of socio-economic tensions in regions already faced with limited livelihood opportunities and food insecurity.

Between June-September, torrential rains and flash flooding affected more than 190,000 people across fourteen states. In response, an inter-agency National Floods Task Force led by the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) was formed to better coordinate operations across the country. An assessment was conducted between August-October, to identify critical needs across the country. As a result, WFP provided complementary blanket food distributions to 40,000 affected people for 3 months; 25,000 in West Kordofan; 5,030 in North Kordofan, and 9,670 people in Gedaref.

Additionally, WFP provided assistance to local authorities in response to emergencies across the country. Through the taskforce, agencies identified that more effective information management systems were required to better respond and deploy teams to the field. This set the catalyst for ongoing discussions through 2019.

National Fuel Crisis and Rainy Season Challenges

From August-October, the region faced further challenges due to a national fuel crisis and the onset of the rainy season, impacting some operational elements including food deliveries. Given the difficulty in reaching some locations in Darfur (Rokero in North Jebel Marra), this added pressure to locations already facing impediments to food and commodity deliveries. Darfur states showed higher signs of vulnerability, with 72 percent of IDPs and 82 percent of refugees recorded as food insecure (May 2018, FSMS). While food prepositioning was conducted, not all planned deliveries were achieved across the country, with annual food distribution results showing a total of 55 percent of actual food distribution achieved under this Strategic Outcome.

To help mitigate challenges in Darfur, WFP collaborated with UNAMID through regular coordination meetings and advocated to re-prioritise its fleet to deliver food to Jebel Marra. WFP reassessed its existing fleet capacity, adding an additional 10 trucks to support the region during this period. Discussions on commercial transportation to mitigate the impacts of the UNAMID drawdown from 2019 are currently being held.

Monitoring results showed that the acceptable food consumption score for assisted households in Darfur remained within the baseline levels, while the proportion of households who had borderline food consumption have decreased. Subsequently, half of the assisted households had

a poor food consumption score. Nevertheless, an overall reduction in relying on consumption-based coping strategies by both men and women-headed families was observed. The most common consumption-based coping strategies used were to borrow food, or money to purchase food.

Additional comparison of results showed improvements in the food consumption of both households headed by women and men between May-November 2018. This highlights how already vulnerable sectors of the population (women) are further challenged by external shocks which impact their basic food security. Moreover, it highlights how WFP assistance can help to stabilize already vulnerable sectors of the population. Darfur and the Central, Eastern and Three Areas (CETA) showed signs of stability and significant improvements in these results respectively - helping communities cope with external shocks which impact their basic food security.

Support to Refugees

The humanitarian crisis in neighbouring South Sudan has steadily increased the number of refugees in Sudan, with a total of 920,000 in 2018 – an increase from 770,000 in 2018, with 83 percent of total refugees' from South Sudan.

Throughout 2018, WFP supported approximately 400,000 refugees with monthly in-kind food distributions; the largest populace residing in White Nile State. Annual food distribution highlights 56 percent of actual vs. planned delivery of food achieved under Strategic Outcome 1 – which can be attributed to the estimated number of refugees that did not arrive in-country. WFP's contribution was substantive, given the shortfall of collective funding received across humanitarian agencies to meet the needs of the Humanitarian Response Plan - with a total of 76 percent of funding achieved for the year.

Although the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption scores had decreased, the percentage of those reporting a poor food consumption score reduced by nearly half. Consequently, the proportion of those who fall under the borderline FCS category have increased. Overall results show that assisted households have a higher dependency on food assistance. Furthermore, a noticeable variance of 7 percentage points between men and women-headed households with acceptable FCS was observed, which continues to show that families headed by women remain with limited income.

Access to New Areas – Blue Nile State

Humanitarian access to parts of West Kordofan, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states' remains challenging. Some major improvements were made in terms of regular and unimpeded access to localities in Blue Nile State thanks to 'unilateral ceasefires declared' by both parties throughout 2018. Positive negotiations allowed WFP to access IDPs and returning residents. Up to 24 nutrition centres were re-established in Blue Nile State, providing critical health support to some of the worst affected areas in the region. The Government of Sudan announced support for access to the two areas from within Sudan, which may encourage further opportunities for negotiations into 2019.

WFP was able to support over 45,000 people with lifesaving treatment and preventative measures to support moderate acute malnutrition. Discussions were also positive following WFP's first official visit to Kurmuk locality (Blue Nile State) since 2011, conducted jointly with USAID, which focused on exploring options to expand assistance. The visit proved largely successful in

establishing relationships with important stakeholders and an agreement to consider additional support through nutrition, food distribution and school feeding from 2019.

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.

WFP provided overall assistance to 2.5 million people - a mixture of IDPs, refugees, and residents during a challenging year for food security. Given the economic challenges throughout 2018, food insecurity levels of IDPs and refugees reached up to 87 percent and 75 percent respectively, in South & in East Darfur [1].

The Livelihood Based Coping Strategy Index showed a slight worsening from 5.2 (May 2018) to 8.4 (November 2018), highlighting a minimal negative trend of protracted IDPs being able to adopt longer-term coping strategies. This trend was however anitpacted, given the scale of economic challenges throughout 2018. End of year results remain below the baseline of 11.6, indicating that communities were more resilient than expected.

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance aims to target women with cash, providing greater autonomy. Results show the percentage of food-insecure households headed by women reduced more significantly compared to the male groups across both general food distribution (GFD) and food assistance for assets (FFA).

Responding to the Needs of Communities

To better respond to the economic uncertainty, monthly vulnerability monitoring assessments were used to measure market prices of goods. Due to inflation, the Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) value was increased by 95 percent in October. WFP Sudan also conducted two rounds of Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) assessments and a Comprehensive Food Security Assessment (CFSA) respectively surveying 13,000 and 30,000 household samples on food security; four rounds of Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA), and a Food Consumption Study with the government.

Diversifying assistance towards Cash-Based Transfers

Across all Strategic Outcomes, WFP provided assitance to 648,000 beneficiaires – of these 407,000 people under Strategic Outcome 2 (protracted IDPs and protracted refugees) were provided with assistance through a combination of cash and vouchers or CBT. Given the protracted nature of conflict across parts of Sudan and increasing food insecurity, IDPs were the largest group supported by WFP, in addition to approximately 37,000 refugees (of the 407,000 people assisted). Outcome data highlighted that food secure households increased by more than 10 percentage points from approximately 22 percent between May to November 2018, across both FFA and GFD recipients. Improvements were observed under some food security indicators, though differences between households headed by men and women remain minimal, except for food insecure households, which indicated that households head by men were better off than women. With regards to coping strategies, both show similar results.

[1] https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000099644/download/?_ga=2.18322169.1536167108.1551772672-1646652720.1530165772

Overall for SO2, WFP provided USD20 million through CBT, achieving 38 percent of planned implementation across Sudan. WFP adjusted assistance from physical cash distributions to point of sale terminals – which are electronic – replacing the need to use banks during periods where liquidity was a problem. Other beneficiaries are continuing to be supported with in-kind food assistance until inflationary pressures ease.

In February, WFP successfully introduced CBT to El Salam Camp, North Darfur. More than 16,000 IPDs received their transfer via prepaid cards through ATMs. In March, the programme was also introduced in Aboushok Camp, reaching a further 20,000 IDPs. Feedback has been largely positive, as communities are provided with greater autonomy. Women represent 60 percent of the total supported beneficiaries, consequently enabling opportunities for women to take on more decision-making roles within family structures.

WFP is advocating the benefits of implementing cash across the community to include both IDPs and refugees, particularly through the broader flow on effects to the local economy.

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

WFP successfully piloted an innovative hybrid approach to emergency assistance through Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance. In May, WFP distributed a combination of food items and cash to 11,028 beneficiaries in Krinik, West Darfur. The approach specifically targets women - with 60 percent receiving cash directly, providing a greater sense of autonomy and empowering decision-making.

The project was supported by an evidence-based study conducted by WFP prior to its implementation. The location was specifically identified given its remote proximity, 60km east of El Geneina (West Darfur), following a WFP CBT Multi-Sector Capacity Assessment. WFP linked the needs of the community through vulnerability-based targeting, showing the potential for longer-term solutions to poverty and food insecurity. The study highlighted the need to assist IDPs given high levels of food insecurity in the region, with 89 percent of households resulting in poor and borderline categories related to food consumption. Importantly, WFP ensured that prior to implementation markets had sufficient supply of basic commodities.

Strategically, this approach is significant as it highlights WFP's commitment to broader United Nations' pledges to ensure that communities in Sudan are supported on the path to self-reliance through cash programmes. This was one aspect of a collective agreement signed by more than 30 of the largest donors and aid providers – known as the Grand Bargain.

Increased Efficiency through Technology

WFP is working to register 2.4 million beneficiaries through biometric data identification – also known as SCOPE. The rollout of this programme, which will proceed to end 2019, is being implemented in 161 locations across Sudan.

A total of 300,000 beneficiaries registered with SCOPE are already receiving entitlements through this platform in Darfur and Red Sea States – with approximately 500,000 people registered in 2018. Significantly, the project aims to register a total of 46 percent women, compared with 36 percent men, which effectively targets women as primary beneficiaries to support their families. This aims to have a lasting impact on communities over the longer-term, by shifting the degree to which decision making can become more equitable at the community level.

Nutrition Support

WFP provided Blanket Supplementary Feeding - a food/micronutrient supplement for all new arrivals (individuals at high risk of becoming malnourished) in camps, for a maximum time limit of 3 months [as it is anticipated that by this time, the situation will have improved (adequate food, epidemics are under control, and safe and sufficient water)]. Complementary blanket food distribution was provided for 25,000 affected population in response to the floods, which impacted almost 200,000 people in the country.

Overall MAM performance indicators are within Sphere Standards and indicating improvement over time.

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

The year marked significant progress for WFP Sudan in embedding innovative longer-term nutrition and school feeding programmes. A total of 284,000 people (out of 879,000 across all Strategic Outcomes) were supported with preventative and curative nutrition activities. Additionally, a total of 224,000 (of 980,000 across all Strategic Outcomes) children were assisted with nutrition sensitive school feeding, including 6,000 girls provided with additional take-home food entitlements to encourage female school participation and provide a safety net to families, directly linking food security to education.

All moderate acute malnutrition performance indicators improved with respect to their value in May 2018, remaining always within the sphere standards and supporting an evidenced-based programme that works well and efficiently.

Capacity Strengthening and Partnerships

In July, WFP became the chair of the United Nations Network under the Scaling Up Nutrition movement in Sudan, which aims to harmonize a multi-sector approach to nutrition across agencies. As part of this network, WFP is working alongside the Business Network to ensure the private sector plays an increasingly important role in addressing nutrition in a sustainable manner. WFP Sudan's innovative approach to SDG 2 and SDG 17 is evident through the retail launch of Vitamino, which occurred during an official visit in July by WFP's Executive Director, David Beasley. WFP immediately leveraged its role as the chair of the SUN UN Network, understanding the value of effective partnerships in achieving collective aims. This includes the success of the Joint Annual Assessment Exercise in Sudan – attended by over 100 participants across private and public institutions.

Close partnership with the Ministry of Health has been pivotal to WFP's success in embedding sound policies to underpin programmatic development. Following close consultation with Government, it endorsed the first Sudan National Micronutrient Deficiency Strategy, where WFP provided key technical and financial support – which will ensure a clear road path to addressing micronutrient deficiencies.

Innovative Approach to Addressing Micronutrient Deficiencies

With more than 80 percent of pre-school aged children across Sudan affected by micronutrient deficiencies, WFP is finding innovative ways to improve nutrition. WFP partnered with the private sector to create its own branding of micronutrient powder, Vitamino, which contains 15 essential vitamins and minerals. The product was released to the retail sector in July and is being sold across pharmacies and supermarkets in Sudan. The strategy ensures that private sector engagement, from the outset, encourages longer-term investment in nutrition. This initiative aims to broaden the target market to low-middle income sectors of the population, which complements WFP's ongoing free distribution platform - supporting vulnerable communities including refugees and internally displaced persons.

The Ministry of Health has also been a driving force, working towards listing Vitamino on Sudan's essential list of drugs and establishing legislation to facilitate the retail platform which aims to

enable the supply of the product. Collaboration between private and public institutions is aligned to global movements that are showing an increasingly important role for the private sector in helping to address malnutrition. The United Nations is also shifting its approach by leveraging opportunities for partnerships particularly through innovation, increased efficiency and empowering all sectors of the population to have access to nutritional products at affordable prices.

Food Fortification Initiatives

The launch of different food fortification initiatives throughout the year showed momentum particularly in regard to salt iodisation. WFP supported the opening of three new salt producing factories in Red Sea State which have a combined capacity to produce 74,000 mt of salt per year. WFP has been providing the required equipment to encourage salt iodization in the manufacturing process. WFP is also working alongside other agencies to support the drafting of fortification policies and encourage the legalisation across both State and Federal levels to embed the iodization process, with discussions still ongoing. The momentum established in 2018 will help pave the way forward for additional food fortification initiatives planned over the coming year, including fortified oil and flour production.

New Strategies for School Feeding (SF)

Up to 980,000 children were assisted with nutrition-sensitive school feeding – including 772,000 IDPs and residents (under Strategic Outcome 2), and an additional 208,000 residents (under Strategic Outcome 3). To help encourage the participation of women, WFP supported up to 6,000 girls with additional take-home entitlements across two states in Eastern Sudan (Red Sea and Kassala) throughout the year – targeting locations with the highest rates of gender disparity. This accounted for indirect support to 24,000 beneficiaries sharing the same households. The strategy is more impactful when targeting areas that require greatest need – hence the lower proportion of take-home entitlements.

Strengthening the capacity of Government in developing a national school meals framework is a primary focus for Sudan, to ensure the programmes' sustainability and the Government's ownership of a nationally-owned SF programme. In 2018, WFP worked carefully to advocate for the endorsement of longer-term recommendations of the *Systems Approach to Better Education Results* (SABER) exercise which was approved by the Ministry of Education in 2018. SABER will constitute the road map of WFP capacity strengthening over the coming years under the Country Strategic Plan.

WFP has successfully achieved a strategic shift towards a more nutrition-sensitive approach to school feeding. Micronutrient Powders (MNPs) were introduced to the school feeding programme, including a range of social and behaviour change communication initiatives aimed at educating children on the benefits of a diverse diet. In 2018, the MNPs were integrated in the School meals programme in the Eastern part of Sudan including the Red Sea, Gedaref and Kassala. The fortification programme has unfortunately faced some challenges due to shortages of the raw inputs related to funding gaps.

WFP is also working with the private sector to develop local fortified snacks. The aim is to enable WFP to respond to the onset of emergencies in a more flexible manner, by providing local food to be distributed to school children. In 2019, WFP aims to target 40,000 school children with this

innovative approach, working in collaboration with partners to develop sustainable models in support of the National Action Plan.

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

Sudan has the potential to develop sustainable agriculture models to help secure genuine food security across the country. Traditionally, Sudan has been challenged with climate variability including persistent droughts and limited livelihood opportunities for residents during lean seasons (April-October), coupled with inflationary pressures which further impacted food security. These issues affect two-thirds of the population living in rural areas continually seeking a greater sense of autonomy in developing their communities.

Productive Safety Nets (PSN)

Supporting vulnerable communities through social transfers is a well-established and effective means to alleviate some of the challenges faced in Sudan. Building on the tripartite agreement established in 2017 between WFP, the World Bank, and Government of Sudan, it has encouraged WFP's commitment to strengthen the national social safety nets. Furthermore, it has provided a platform to improve the transparency and efficiency of national safety nets, better serving communities in need. In 2018, up to 350,000 beneficiaries were supported with productive safety net programmes, including a combination of cash payments, strengthening skills and education in the community, and collectively developing assets for community use.

A Letter of Agreement was signed with the Ministry of Social Security and Development to provide technical assistance and reform of Sudan's social safety net system. WFP has supported the Ministry in strengthening its national registry of cash transfer beneficiaries to ensure that only eligible poor households receive benefits. This aims to increase transparency and accountability of the national safety nets project. Ultimately, strengthening national capacities ensures that government staff and systems can cope better with sudden, as well as the slow onset of disasters, and provide effective solutions to problems.

The Red Sea State has the highest rates of stunting and is chronically food insecure, with over 80 percent of people being assessed as food insecure in some areas. This locality was specifically targeted to pilot PSN programmes since initiation in 2017 – with 4,000 beneficiaries. Since then, WFP has substantially expanded the project supporting 35,000 beneficiaries per month. By November, WFP internal monitoring results showed significant improvements, with positive results in household dietary diversity and resilience to shocks, despite a decline in overall food security. This is largely attributed to the economic challenges throughout the year.

Following its success, a scale-up plan was developed to cover an additional 170,000 beneficiaries. Overall, WFP assisted just over 30,000 households, including 25,000 across the East of Sudan and 6,600 in Darfur. Despite economic challenges with liquidity and limited funding for multi-year cash programmes, WFP worked with the Ministry in prioritizing the programme to reduce longer-term gaps in food security. In 2019, WFP plans to support 30,000 additional households with conditional forms of assistance, particularly through community building asset projects, conditional cash transfers, and skills development particularly across Darfur states.

Despite the economic crisis affecting the dynamics, timing, and results of WFP projects across Sudan, outcome results showed that consumption and livelihood-based coping strategies, as well as food consumption levels of assisted households remained within the baseline levels. These

results are considered an achievement – with beneficiaries showing resilience in maintaining the same level of food security during a difficult period. While households headed by women experienced some deterioration compared to the baseline, results are indicative and require continuous monitoring and follow-up.

Reducing Post-Harvest Losses

Sudan's agricultural industry is the primary employer of half the population – with women accounting for over 60 percent of the labour force, and more than two-thirds of the population residing in rural areas. WFP is working to strengthen agricultural practices through its resilience programme, targeting smallholder farmers who produce up to 70 percent of the staple crops in Sudan. The Post-Harvest Losses (PHL) project has supported 45,000 farmers throughout the year, providing farmers, particularly women, with more efficient storage techniques to minimise losses. It is estimated that farmers lose up to one-third of their crops annually, amounting to an annual financial loss of USD 1 billion, this programme is vital for small-scale economic development and improving local food security.

WFP worked to engage the private sector in the development of a local market for hermetic bags (air-tight storage bags), to encourage sustainability of the project, this will be key to its success. In October, WFP hosted its first international conference on PHL with private industry and government ministries to bring manufactures and traders together. This helped to link stakeholders that will be pivotal for the planned scale-up in 2019, which aims to target 500,000 smallholder farmers in the Eastern states of Sudan.

Across Africa, WFP reached 370,000 smallholder farmers in 16 countries – which comparatively highlights the magnitude to which WFP can have real impact to livelihoods in Sudan.

Peace Building Through Hydroponics

WFP partnered with UN Food Agriculture Organisation to co-create a community-based hydroponics project in Darfur. In October, the project was jointly piloted in Belail Camp, which hosts a population of 28,000 people including a mixture of IDPs and 4,000 refugees. Residents collectively share the responsibility to maintain hydroponic units' which produce animal fodder – with plans to expand the project into community gardens and smaller hydroponics units for individual homes. During the trial, up to 100 residents, many of which were women, participated in the collective process which promotes skills building and harmonising peace within the community – a tangible demonstration of the Nexus strategy.

Collective Solutions to Economic Challenges

To help mitigate economic challenges during the year and provide support to the government, WFP partnered with key international institutions and the Government of Sudan to propose the creation of the *Sudan Social Impact Mitigation Facility.* The facility, if established, would enable Sudan to deliver gradual macroeconomic reforms, through economic resources and an International Monetary Fund framework. This is critical to ease the further damage to gains made over the past decade in Sudan, and due to restrictions on international financing, innovative solutions are required to help support the Government of Sudan. WFP would support this facility through delivering cash assistance to people to help alleviate poverty and providing technical support to see the social protection programmes through.

[1] WFP Sudan did not reach the target (80 percent) as it was reviewed upwards after the first Asset Benefit Indicator (ABI) value was obtained in May 2018 (76 percent)

[2] The target figure was not reached as the data collected in November 2018 may have had issues in quality, as well as being assessed in fewer locations than the previous survey.

[3] WFP Sudan infer that probable data quality issues may have led to the drop in ABI.

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

In 2018, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) managed to achieve many of its goals set against Strategic Outcome 5 under the Integrated Country Strategic Plan. The airline is fundamental for humanitarian and development access to hard-to-reach locations, which means that ensuring timely and predictable funding Is necessary for its basic operation and sustainability.

UNHAS flew to 36 locations, carrying 22,544 Humanitarian and Development actors from more than 76 agencies. Additionally, the airline transported 95.78mt of light cargo for operational use, highlighting the importance of the service provided to the humanitarian and development sector. WFP Sudan is working with partners to develop a longer-term approach to funding this outcome, given its critical importance.

To help enable missions across Sudan, the UNHAS fleet comprised of three helicopters and three fixed-wings aircraft (one aircraft on an ad-hoc contract). Based across Khartoum, El Fasher, El Obeid, and Geneina, they provided safe, secure and reliable means of air transportation to humanitarian and development organisations. This also includes services to support medical evacuations with a total of 12 concluded (achieving 100 percent of requests) from the field to Khartoum. In addition, the air service served a wide range of organisations and missions including up to 54 dedicated flights for international governments, UN agencies, International NGO's from Khartoum.

Collaboration and Partnership

Collaboration was critical with partner agencies through regular Steering Committees and User Group Committee meetings based out of Khartoum. This was also supported by similar meetings across every Darfur state, which helped to deconflict any issues and problem solve in a collective and proactive manner. UNHAS established a series of feedback mechanism assessments throughout the year, to ensure better customer satisfaction, including two access provision and two customer satisfaction surveys. More than 86 percent of the respondents reported being satisfied with the services provided by UNHAS.

UNHAS also engaged with partners through technical expertise sharing with local aviation actors. WFP led the coordination of up to six meetings with Sudan Civil Aviation Authorities (CAA). The focus of discussions centred on practices to share technical expertise, particularly concerning aviation safety. In September, WFP and Civil Aviation Authorities (CAA) agreed to enhance cooperation through the adoption of the European Commission Centre for Accident and Incident Reporting System 5 (ECCAIRS 5). UNHAS provided technical support and training to staff, enabling the CAA to better collect, share and analyse safety information data through a globally recognised platform – which adheres to international aviation standards.

Funding and Operational Challenges

Towards the end of 2018 WFP faced substantial funding. In a context of unstable funding, UNHAS was under operational pressure to maintain a flexible air service schedule at the begin of 2019, affecting its ability to confidently resume scheduled services.

To overcome some of these challenges, UNHAS amended its weekly schedule on four separate occasions throughout the year, including shifting its fleet composition to meet users' needs. Despite attempts by UNHAS to approach funding and operational shortfalls in a flexible manner, several challenges remained, including inconsistent communication from stakeholders and adequate passenger and cargo planning to assist UNHAS to make timely adjustments.

The Road Ahead

To better meet the outcomes under the Country Strategic Plan in the year ahead, UNHAS will continue to provide its regular services out of Khartoum, Nyala, El Geneina, and El Fasher. Based on projected needs, UNHAS intends to expand its services in South/West Kordofan and White/Blue Nile states. Additionally, it is in the process of replacing existing helicopters with high performance and better range version, along with working to secure Jet A1 provision in Damazine, Kadugli, Ed-Daein, and Zalingei to help expand services. UNHAS anticipates it will continue to support more than 76 humanitarian organisations by providing regular flights to at least 36 locations, including new routes. Ultimately, to ensure consistency of services there needs to be a clear collective commitment to fully fund UNHAS operations to minimise shortfalls.

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

Operationally, WFP had a particularly challenging year with persistent fuel shortages, macro-economic issues such as increasing inflation and exchange rate, along with climatic conditions affecting the delivery of food and supplies to beneficiaries. Despite these, WFP Sudan has been leading the way on innovative solutions to mitigate such challenges.

Finding Solutions to Logistical Challenges

The shortages of fuel from May-August heightened; potentially compromising the land preparation and planting in mechanised and semi-mechanised farming areas. It also had the ability to impact the cereal harvest in 2018, with a significant impact on the country's food security outlook and on WFP's plan to place Sudan as a food-supply hub for the region. In this regard, WFP Sudan worked on possible contingency planning scenarios given the challenges and the potential impact on food security.

Encouraging local purchase was an opportunity to overcome supply issues, with food locally produced and delivered to beneficiaries. WFP successfully negotiated an agreement with the Government of Sudan on the local purchase of 110,000 mt of sorghum from the Strategic Grain Reserve. Up to half of this amount was used to provide food to beneficiaries through in-kind distributions in Sudan and the other half exported to neighbouring operations in South -Sudan. As a primary agricultural country, WFP is working towards more local supply of staple foods to be used both internally and exported to neighbouring countries.

WFP has been working alongside the Government of Sudan to strengthen alternative modes of transport. The reconstruction of Sudan's primary railway in Port Sudan (Red Sea State) was completed in May, connecting to the south of the country in Kosti (White Nile State) - with a total of 18,900 MT of food transported since the re-opening. Given the fuel shortages, this option proved to be a cost-effective alternative to road transport, with total savings of approximately USD270,000 when comparing both rail and road in 2018. WFP is also renegotiating access through barges from Kosti to South Sudan. The Government of Sudan approved the use of barges for the transportation of humanitarian cargo in October, with discussions ongoing to ensure it is fully operational in 2019.

Engineering to Support Better Food Prepositioning

WFP Sudan is in the process of constructing several storage facilities in El-Obied, North Kordofan. As the leading logistical hub in the region, WFP is leading the construction of five warehouses with the storage capacity of 55,000 mt to support logistics across the country. The aim of the project is to better support food prepositioning – storage of food before it's required – to alleviate some of the logistical challenges during the rainy season when transportation of food is stalled.

El Obied is the biggest logistical hub in Sudan strategically located to deliver food to Darfur and Kordofan States, and increasingly South Sudan operations given the positioning linking secondary and tertiary food delivery routes. It also serves as a delivery port connecting local and major production hubs in Gedaref and Sennar. The construction is significant as it serves to develop

Sudan's infrastructure– supporting the Government of Sudan to reposition the country as leading regional exporter of agricultural production. WFP is currently in phase 2 of the project, with full completion expected by mid-2019 – and will provide an additional storage capacity for the operation spanning across 5 steel-frame warehouses, including 20 rubbhall units and 29 flospans (storage facilities).

Connecting Refugee Camps through Roads

Similarly, the rainy season, spanning across four months of the year, contributes to logistical challenges in delivering food and nutritional supplies to refugee camps in White Nile State. To alleviate some of these barriers, WFP is reconstructing major roads with the aim of connecting the seven western camps (18km radius) in the region. Currently there are no roads connecting to the closest city, Kosti (80km away), to enable the efficient delivery of food. Throughout the year, WFP worked, and are finalizing the first phase, a 17km section of road connecting four of the seven camps, with the following phases intending to connect them to a major transport hub – either in Kosti or Rabak, or by improving the access to them through the Nile River.

The project requires additional funding to ensure completion, with the benefit of reducing logistical delays and pre-positioning food for future rainy seasons to ensure food is supplied on time to serve the most vulnerable communities. Subsequently, WFP is developing contingency planning scenarios and mitigation plans for the final phases in 2019 to ensure options are in place in case of disruptions in the supply of fuel, equipment and other materials.

The road construction will also serve to support surrounding residential communities in addition to the targeted beneficiaries. The final phase of the project will be coordinated and jointly implemented with other UN agencies, helping to serve multiple humanitarian programmes in the region. There is a strong and shared interest between agencies to ensure accountability to the populations it seeks to serve, including protection and gender concerns by ensuring access to the camps at all times of the year.

Piloting New Projects through IT

Sudan was selected by the United Nations to lead the Telecoms Security Standards (TESS) project– to define new standards for the security telecommunications across the United Nations. WFP has partnered with UNICEF to jointly lead the project, successfully migrating all 18 existing operational sites (radio rooms) in Sudan to digital radio. The service covers security telecommunications for over 2600 United Nations staff members. The results show an estimated user satisfaction rate of 93 percent as Good or Very Good to Satisfied.

Since the migration, a total of 14 interagency operational sites and 4 WFP sites are functioning across Sudan – making this one of the largest radio networks supported by WFP. Despite in country limitations with the shipment of equipment and lengthy procedural delays, the team managed to deliver 100 percent of its intended output to both the United Nations and Non-Government Organisations. WFP has also employed its first female radio technician in line with the Gender Transformation Strategy.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Sudan's context provides for a challenging backdrop to promoting gender equality. It ranks 140 out of 159 in the Gender Inequality Index. Conflict and economic shocks, disproportionately affect women and girls in the country, threatening their food security and their ability to go to school. Despite this, WFP Sudan is integrating steps towards gender equality and women's empowerment where possible. Over the course of 2018, WFP has leveraged its programmes to improve the decision-making abilities and livelihoods of women and girls across Sudan.

A cornerstone achievement for the year, WFP Sudan signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UN Women. The collaboration will allow WFP to take advantage of UN Women's expertise on gender mainstreaming, allowing WFP to better align the programmes in its new five-year strategy to donor objectives and cooperate with other UN agencies.

In Sudan, women are the most affected economically by Post-Harvest Losses (PHL). WFP actively includes women farmers in its PHL mitigation programme, by providing training to women leaders in farming communities and designing gender sensitive tools. In Kassala, WFP helped consolidate 16 groups of 30-40 women farmers. The women formed cooperatives to finance their agricultural activities and were included in trainings on better storage practices. Women and their economic participation are an integral component to the improve livelihoods and food security in Sudan -. comprising of 65 percent of the labour force in the agricultural sector which represents 40 percent of Sudan's Gross Domestic Product.

To promote their role as decision-makers in the household and in the community, WFP prioritises women in its Cash-Based Transfers activities. In 2018, over 80 percent of CBT targeted beneficiaries were women, providing them with greater autonomy and freedom of choice. In addition, every WFP office across Darfur worked to support women retail traders to operate alongside e-voucher and cash programmes – providing opportunities for small business. General trends show an improvement where women as proportion of household decision makers lead on how to best utilise assistance through a range of cash food and vouchers.

WFP intends to improve the standing of women and girls in Sudan through the conscious transformation of societal norms. To shape attitudes and perceptions that create lasting change, WFP Sudan integrates men and boys into women's empowerment programmes and activities. In Kassala state, women traditionally take on the role of feeding and caring for children. To balance the roles within the family, WFP has created a Youth Club for young men where they learn about the importance of nutrition.

In Sudan, only 68 percent of girls of primary school age are in school[2]. When families lose their income, girls are pulled out of school. WFP's Take-Home Rations programme help families cope with economic uncertainty and encourages them to send their girls to school. In 2018, WFP provided 25kg sorghum every month to 6,000 girls based on attendance.

[2] UNESCO Institute for Statistics https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.ENRR.FE?locations=SD

Protection

Despite progress in curbing armed violence, populations continue to face the threat of recurring inter-communal tensions. Land and property disputes are perceived to be one of the causal factors of conflict resulting in displacement, often adding to- and fuelling existing tensions. Due to weak institutional structures, these tensions often have limited or ineffective remedies. Through programme design, WFP continues to centre its humanitarian response around the needs of those most vulnerable to socio-political and economic shock - through a safe, secure, and dignified approach to programmatic design.

WFP strengthened its organizational links with the humanitarian protection sector in Sudan. This included forming partnerships with civil society actors and other UN agencies with the specific objective of preventing, mitigating or responding to protection risks. A jointly designed multi-sector referral mechanism was established, where complaints received by WFP can be shared with other humanitarian actors. Additionally, this level of information sharing system strengthens humanitarian channels and prevents duplication of efforts.

WFP participated in counter-trafficking, child protection, and gender-based violence prevention working groups. Participation has enabled humanitarian actors in Sudan to build joint protection targets and better harmonize activities through a protection lens. These efforts allowed WFP to enhance its role in addressing broader protection challenges, acknowledging opportunities to prevent further harm across the humanitarian space.

Interagency efforts have allowed humanitarian actors to identify protection gaps concerning gender-based violence prevention. The working group boosted advocacy efforts to improve responsiveness from the government and to provide consistent support to affected populations. This cooperative approach has extended to the state-level, with WFP joining gender-based violence prevention groups in White Nile and North Darfur states.

WFP conducted gender training and sensitisation sessions for communities across eleven states, with the aim of increasing women's participation at meetings, ensuring their concerns are addressed. This was integral given the economic challenges in 2018, which affect women across all segments of the population. For example, WFP fostered the inclusion of women in food management committees at refugee and IDP camps – increasing opportunities for decision making. Additionally, across both Darfur and White Nile States, considering the protection of women in programming led to the more suitable locations chosen for food distributions to be located closer to camps to reduce risk of gender-based violence.

Protection data shows that beneficiaries across all of WFP's projects did not experience protection challenges, this figure continued to increase throughout the year.

Assessments on disability status is routinely included as an element of protection in WFP's food security assessment, monitoring, and analysis. Where possible, assessments go further, by including a component of protection risk, as well as obstacles to receiving or benefitting from assistance. Similarly, WFP Sudan includes individuals living with disabilities in its programming, targeting 100 percent of refugees in any given location. For other beneficiaries, targeting criteria

should include disability as one of the vulnerability criteria. Through process monitoring, WFP assesses whether distribution sites can accommodate special needs.

Accountability to affected populations

Throughout the year, WFP Sudan established mechanisms to promote accountability, enhance the flow information sharing, and improve beneficiary-feedback systems.

WFP launched two pilot accountability programmes: its first call-centre in El Fasher, North Darfur, and eight help-desks for refugees in White Nile State. These initiatives complement existing mechanisms, such as scheduled community meetings and education workshops.

Through the El Fasher call-centre, established in September 2018, beneficiaries and resident communities are invited to contact a toll-free number to provide feedback on WFP programmes. Operators were hired and trained to respond to enquiries, utilising Arabic and local dialects. Collected information improves beneficiary communication and increases engagement, particularly with women. By the end of 2018, a total of 205 calls were received: 78 percent were related to WFP cash assistance activities - 97 percent of the calls were from women. Acknowledging the high number of women callers, and in an effort to better sensitise the feedback mechanisms, WFP plans to hire women operators; providing a culturally appropriate forum to discuss concerns.

Additionally, the call-centre also includes referral services to other UN agencies. This is particularly critical during life threatening situations, allowing operators to contact relevant partners, government agencies or services when necessary.

Similarly, the eight help-desks established in White Nile State in October, are operated jointly by WFP and UNHCR, registering feedback from refugees receiving assistance in the state. The initiative aims to fulfil the commitments made between WFP, UN sister agencies, the Sudanese Commission for Refugees, and the Humanitarian Aid Commission, to protect refugees in the state.

Community Based Participatory Planning

WFP continues to incorporate community feedback at the programme planning stage, integrating the concerns of beneficiaries in the design of activities. As part of its Productive Safety Net programme, WFP Sudan's key resilience programme, a strategy of Community Based Participatory Planning was implemented allowing beneficiaries to collectively choose the activities and assets relevant to community needs. This was successfully achieved throughout the entire process; fostering a greater sense of autonomy and accountability to projects.

WFP held focus group discussions to provide a platform for vulnerable groups to voice their issues. Separated by sex, due to cultural norms, participating beneficiaries discussed their challenges and needs, of participating beneficiaries. These initiatives ensure that WFP and its implementing partners consider community needs through their decision-making.

Incorporated within WFP's Cash-Based Transfer programme are in-person discussion sessions with beneficiaries, which provides an opportunity for feedback and complaints to staff. Similarly, other WFP programmes include accountability and feedback questions in the quarterly evaluations. Collectively, these mechanisms provide a fundamental aspect of monitoring the satisfaction of beneficiaries and finding solutions in a proactive manner.

Environment

Rollout of WFP's Largest Global Solar Installation

WFP Sudan is implementing the largest solar installation across its operations globally. The project, which began in September, will see the installation of solar panels across 19 locations in Sudan to support its facilities. Through the United Nations' Climate Neutral Initiative, WFP is continually committed to managing its greenhouse gas emissions through the Emission Reduction Strategy, established in 2012.

The planning for the project was triggered by fuel shortages throughout the year which impact costs to storage facilities that rely on generators. To mitigate some of the costs and potential disruptions to operations, WFP began to replace fuel energy with solar energy – given the abundance of sunlight in Sudan. The project is expected to save approximately 30 percent on fuel that is used to power generators and light vehicles.

Evaluating the impact of Programmes on the Environment

In June, WFP and United Nations Environment Programme jointly led a mission in Geneina, West Darfur, to develop a joint comprehensive environmental screening methodology. The aim is to evaluate the environmental impact of WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities across internally displaced persons' camps – one of the pilot programmes for the United Nations. The mission recorded feedback on the environmental screening tools from WFP field officers, cooperating partners and beneficiaries of the FFA project. The team prepared Standard Operating Procedures for commissioning environmental screening exercises for all FFA activities in Sudan, to ensure consistency among environmental standards through programmes.

Advocating for Solar Energy through Partnerships

A National Workshop on "Safe Access to Energy for cooking and Lighting" was organized jointly by WFP, the UN Refugee Agency, and the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development in July. The event aimed at boosting the promotion of renewable energy technologies in Sudan. WFP advocated for an enabling environment for private sector engagement, capacity strengthening of public and private institutions, coordination among agencies, and the development of a National Policy on Energy Security. Cooperatively, partners developed a plan of action for 2019 to develop better energy policies.

Annexes

1. Outcome indicators

Outcome Indicator	Target/ Location	Modalities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source
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									
Activity: URT: 1. Provide unconditional general food assistance to people affected by shocks									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	CETA	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	8.77	9.36	4.84	<8.77	<8.77	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			Female	5.68	9.85	5.24	<5.68	<5.68	Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring
			Overall	6.63	9.67	5.07	<6.63	<6.63	Year end Target: 2018.12
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Darfur	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	13.4	7.14	5.41	<13.4	<13.4	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	12.1	7.17	6.7	<12.1	<12.1	
			Overall	12.9	7.15	5.97	<12.9	<12.9	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	CETA	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	66.4	63	75	>66.4	>66.4	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	68.6	56	75.7	>68.6	>68.6	
			Overall	68	58.5	75.4	>68	>68	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Darfur	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	16.6	14	33.5	>16.6	>16.6	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	14.1	21	25.6	>14.1	>14.1	
			Overall	15.7	18	30.1	>15.7	>15.7	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	CETA	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	20.3	29	19.4	<20.3	<20.3	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	16	35	18.4	<16	<16	
			Overall	17.3	33	18.8	<17.3	<17.3	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Darfur	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	46.7	38	34.5	<46.7	<46.7	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	46.7	26	39.1	<46.7	<46.7	
			Overall	46.7	32	36.5	<46.7	<46.7	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor	CETA	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	13.3	8	5.6	<13.3	<13.3	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05,
			Female	15.4	9	5.9	<15.4	<15.4	

Food Consumption Score			**Overall**	14.7	8.5	5.8	<14.7	<14.7	WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Darfur	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	36.7	48	32	<36.7	<36.7	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	39.2	53	35.3	<39.2	<39.2	
			Overall	37.6	50	33.4	<37.6	<37.6	
Activity: NPA: 2. Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and Pregnant and Lactating Women.									
MAM Treatment Default rate	CETA	Food	**Male**	24	6.7		<15	<15	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	24	6.7		<15	<15	
			Overall	24	6.7		<15	<15	
MAM Treatment Default rate	Darfur	Food	**Male**	6	4		<15	<15	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	6	4		<15	<15	
			Overall	6	4		<15	<15	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	CETA	Food	**Male**	0	0.1		<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	0	0.1		<3	<3	
			Overall	0	0.1		<3	<3	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Darfur	Food	**Male**	0	0		<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	0	0		<3	<3	
			Overall	0	0		<3	<3	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	CETA	Food	**Male**	0	5.7		<15	<15	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	0	5.7		<15	<15	
			Overall	0	5.7		<15	<15	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Darfur	Food	**Male**	2	5		<15	<15	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	2	5		<15	<15	
			Overall	2	5		<15	<15	
	CETA	Food	**Male**	76	87.5		>75	>75	

MAM Treatment Recovery rate			**Female**	76	87.5		>75	>75	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Overall	76	87.5		>75	>75	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Darfur	Food	**Male**	92	90.9		>75	>75	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	92	90.9		>75	>75	
			Overall	92	90.9		>75	>75	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Darfur	Food	**Male**	55			≥66	≥66	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	55			≥66	≥66	
			Overall	55			≥66	≥66	
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.									
URT: 3. Provide integrated conditional & unconditional food assistance packages to vulnerable households									
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Sudan - FFA (Protracted IDPs)	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	12.6	3.05	9.3	≤12.6	≤12.6	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	10.5	2.68	7.68	≤10.5	≤10.5	
			Overall	11.62	2.89	8.65	≤11.62	≤11.62	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Sudan - GFD (Protracted IDPs and Refugees)	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	12.6	8.15	8.75	≤12.6	≤12.6	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	10.5	6.81	7.3	≤10.5	≤10.5	
			Overall	11.62	7.55	8.11	≤11.62	≤11.62	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Sudan - FFA (Protracted IDPs)	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	4.14	5.62	3.96	<4.14	<4.14	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	4.84	6.68	3.32	<4.84	<4.84	
			Overall	4.45	6.05	3.7	<4.45	<4.45	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Sudan - GFD (Protracted IDPs and Refugees)	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	4.14	5.02	3.31	<4.14	<4.14	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	4.84	3.59	3.84	<4.84	<4.84	
			Overall	4.45	4.38	3.54	<4.45	<4.45	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with	Sudan - FFA (Protracted IDPs)	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	32.7	23	47.1	>32.7	>32.7	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring
			Female	20.7	17	23.9	>20.7	>20.7	

Acceptable Food Consumption Score			**Overall**	27.2	20	37.8	>27.2	>27.2	Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Sudan - GFD (Protracted IDPs and Refugees)	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	32.7	26	41.1	>32.7	>32.7	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	20.7	20	24.2	>20.7	>20.7	
			Overall	27.2	24	33.6	>27.2	>27.2	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Sudan - FFA (Protracted IDPs)	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	48.3	59	38.4	<48.3	<48.3	
			Female	47.8	55	64.1	<47.8	<47.8	
			Overall	48.1	58	48.7	<48.1	<48.1	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Sudan - GFD (Protracted IDPs and Refugees)	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	48.3	50	39.3	<48.3	<48.3	
			Female	47.8	40	47.1	<47.8	<47.8	
			Overall	48.1	45	42.8	<48.1	<48.1	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Sudan - FFA (Protracted IDPs)	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	19	18	14.5	<19	<19	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	31.5	28	12	<31.5	<31.5	
			Overall	24.7	22	13.5	<24.7	<24.7	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Sudan - GFD (Protracted IDPs and Refugees)	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	19	24	19.6	<19	<19	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, **2018.12** WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	31.5	40	28.7	<31.5	<31.5	
			Overall	24.7	31	23.6	<24.7	<24.7	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Sudan	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**						Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female						
			Overall	76.3			=80	=80	
Activity: NPA: 4. Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and PLW									
MAM Treatment Default rate	CETA	Food	**Male**	5	0.1		<15	<15	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	5	0.1		<15	<15	
			Overall	5	0.1		<15	<15	
MAM Treatment Default rate	Darfur	Food	**Male**	5	7.6		<15	<15	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	5	7.6		<15	<15	
			Overall	5	7.6		<15	<15	

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	CETA	Food	**Male**	0	0.1		<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	0	0.1		<3	<3	
			Overall	0	0.1		<3	<3	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Darfur	Food	**Male**	0	0		<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	0	0		<3	<3	
			Overall	0	0		<3	<3	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	CETA	Food	**Male**	3	1		<15	<15	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	3	1		<15	<15	
			Overall	3	1		<15	<15	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Darfur	Food	**Male**	3	2.8		<15	<15	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	3	2.8		<15	<15	
			Overall	3	2.8		<15	<15	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	CETA	Food	**Male**	92	98.9		>75	>75	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	92	98.9		>75	>75	
			Overall	92	98.9		>75	>75	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Darfur	Food	**Male**	92	89.5		>75	>75	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	92	89.5		>75	>75	
			Overall	92	89.5		>75	>75	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Sudan	Food	**Male**	0	100	99.7	>50	>50	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	0	100	99.7	>50	>50	
			Overall	0	100	99.7	>50	>50	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition									
Strategic Outcome 03 - Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2021									

Activity: NPA: 7. Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to resident communities									
MAM Treatment Default rate	CETA	Food	**Male**	3	1.9		<15	<15	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	3	1.9		<15	<15	
			Overall	3	1.9		<15	<15	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	CETA	Food	**Male**	0	0.1		<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	0	0.1		<3	<3	
			Overall	0	0.1		<3	<3	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	CETA	Food	**Male**	1	0.9		<15	<15	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	1	0.9		<15	<15	
			Overall	1	0.9		<15	<15	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	CETA	Food	**Male**	96	97.2		>75	>75	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	96	97.2		>75	>75	
			Overall	96	97.2		>75	>75	
Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition message	CETA	Food	**Male**						Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female						
			Overall	0	62.8		>20	>20	
Proportion of children 623 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	CETA	Food	**Male**	31.3	14.8		>31.3	>31.3	Base Value: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12,WFP Outcome Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	31.3	14.8		>31.3	>31.3	
			Overall	31.3	14.8		>31.3	>31.3	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Sudan	Food	**Male**	0	84.7	96.3	>50	>50	Base Value: 2017.07, As per Indicator Compendium indication Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, 2018.12,Desk review Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	0	84.7	96.3	>50	>50	
			Overall	0	84.7	96.3	>50	>50	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of	CETA	Food	**Male**	0	41		≥66	≥66	Base Value: 2017.07, As per Indicator Compendium indication Latest Follow-up: 2018.12,Desk review
			Female	0	41		≥66	≥66	
			Overall	0	41		≥66	≥66	

distributions (adherence)									Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
Activity CSI: 9. Strengthen capacities of national institutions and the SUN network									
Percentage of WFP supported Food Security Nutrition Council milestones reached	Darfur		**Male**						Base Value: 2017.07, As per Indicator Compendium indication Latest Follow-up: 2018.12,Desk review Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female						
			Overall	0	75		=100	=100	
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									
Activity: ACL: 10. Offer asset creation activities through safety nets to reduce risk and support climate adaptation for food insecure households									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	CETA	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	10	7.7		<10	<10	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring **Latest Follow up value: 2018.12 WFP Outcome Monitoring** Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	13.8	10.6		<13.8	<13.8	
			Overall	10.5	8		<10.5	<10.5	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with **Acceptable** Food Consumption Score	CETA	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	76.3	75.3		>76.3	>76.3	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring **Latest Follow up value: 2018.12 WFP Outcome Monitoring** Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	55.8	50.7		>55.8	>55.8	
			Overall	74.7	72.2		>74.7	>74.7	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with **Borderline** Food Consumption Score	CETA	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	18.3	15.9		<18.3	<18.3	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring **Latest Follow up value: 2018.12 WFP Outcome Monitoring** Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	28.8	31.5		<28.8	<28.8	
			Overall	19.3	17.8		<19.3	<19.3	
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with **Poor** Food Consumption Score	CETA	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	5.4	8.8		<5.4	<5.4	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring **Latest Follow up value: 2018.12 WFP Outcome Monitoring** Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	15.4	17.8		<15.4	<15.4	
			Overall	6	9.9		<6	<6	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	CETA	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	18.9	22.6		<18.9	<18.9	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring **Latest Follow up value: 2018.12 WFP Outcome Monitoring** Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	19.8	16.7		<19.8	<19.8	
			Overall	18.7	21.9		<18.7	<18.7	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	CETA	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**						Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring **Latest Follow up value: 2018.12 WFP Outcome Monitoring**
			Female						
			Overall	0	76.3	18.9	=12.5	=80	

									Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12

2. Output Indicators

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 02: 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. Provide integrated conditional & unconditional food assistance packages to vulnerable households

D: Targeted food insecure populations have created or restored assets and received assistance to enhance livelihood opportunities during the lean season in order to meet their basic food needs

Year	Logframe WBS Code	Output Category	Output Indicator	Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	2526	2526	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	4	4	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1732	1666	96.2%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	2523	2423.9	96.1%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	1000	1000	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Kilometres (km) of firewall cultivated	Km	1199	1199	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of feed storage facilities constructed	Number	8	8	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of fish fingerlings distributed	Number	20000	21000	105.0%

2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	3	3	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	95890	92590	96.6%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of latrines constructed	Number	3	3	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of school gardens established	Number	4	4	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of social infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	130	124	95.4%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	128000	128000	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use	Number	5	5	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	192	240	125.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of sand/sub-surface dams constructed	m3	5	5	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of soil excavated from newly constructed waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	375937	375937	100.0%

2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of water retained by sand/sub-surface dams rehabilitated	m3	427	472	110.5%
Act 6. Provide safe access to fuel and energy activities for IDPs and refugees (SAFE)								
C: Specific vulnerable groups (including women and youth) in targeted populations have received assistance to cooking fuel and livelihood opportunities to promote self-reliance								
Year	**Logframe WBS Code**	**Output Category**	**Output Indicator**	**Detailed Indicator**	**Unit**	**Target Value**	**Actual Value**	**% Achieved**
2018	SD01	Capacity development and technical support provided	Number of people trained	Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	33318	31797	95.4%
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								
D: Households and communities have access to assets mitigating climate-related disaster risks in order to better withstand shocks and stresses								
Year	**Logframe WBS Code**	**Output Category**	**Output Indicator**	**Detailed Indicator**	**Unit**	**Target Value**	**Actual Value**	**% Achieved**
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	20780	20080	96.6%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	1150	1150	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	6560	6290	95.9%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	2050	2000	97.6%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	66700	66700	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	4200	4200	100.0%

			and communities, by type and unit of measure					
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehablitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	16	16	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of latrines constructed	Number	253	253	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of social infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	2	2	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	38000	38000	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)	Number	3	3	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use	Number	21	21	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	m3	5130	4980	97.1%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of sand/sub-surface dams constructed	m3	10500	10500	100.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)	m3	2555	2000	78.3%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by	Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated	m3	178603	164103	91.9%

			type and unit of measure					
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of water retained by rock catchments dam rehabilitated	m3	1250	1200	96.0%
2018	SD01	Assets created	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Volume (m3) of water retained by sand/sub-surface dams rehabilitated	m3	7500	7500	100.0%

3. Cross-cutting Indicators
Progress towards gender equality

Cross-cutting Indicator	Target/ Location	Modalities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow up	Latest Follow up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source
Strategic Result 1									
Strategic Outcome 1									
Activity 3: URT: 3. Provide integrated conditional & unconditional food assistance packages to vulnerable households									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men	Sudan	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	-					Base Value: 2017.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, 2018.12 / WFP Outcome Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	-					
			Overall	10.1	49	40	=40	=40	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men	Sudan	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	-					Base Value: 2017.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, 2018.12 / WFP Outcome Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	-					
			Overall	45.8	45	11	=20	=20	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of	Sudan	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	-					Base Value: 2017.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.05,

food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women			**Female**	-					2018.12 / WFP Outcome Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Overall	44.1	6	49	=40	=40	

Protection

Cross-cutting Indicator	Target/ Location	Modalities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow UP	Latest Follow UP	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source
Strategic Result 1									
Strategic Outcome 1									
Activity 1: URT: 1. Provide unconditional general food assistance to people affected by shocks									
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	Sudan	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	91.3	96	94	>90	>90	Base Value: 2017.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, 2018.12 / WFP Outcome Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	94	91	96	>90	>90	
			Overall	92.3	93	95	>90	>90	
Activity 3: URT: 3. Provide integrated conditional & unconditional food assistance packages to vulnerable households									
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	Sudan	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	91.3	90	96	>90	>90	Base Value: 2017.07 Latest Follow-up: 2018.05, 2018.12 / WFP Outcome Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	94	57	98	>90	>90	
			Overall	92.3	71	97	>90	>90	

Accountability to affected populations

Cross-cutting Indicator	Target/ Location	Modalities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source
Strategic Result 1								
Strategic Outcome 1								
Activity 1: URT: 1. Provide unconditional general food assistance to people affected by shocks								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Sudan	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	27	* Length of assistance not available.	=80	=80	Base Value: 2017.07 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	24.7		=80	=80	
			Overall	26.1		=80	=80	
Activity 3: URT: 3. Provide integrated conditional & unconditional food assistance packages to vulnerable households								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	Sudan	Food, Value Voucher	**Male**	27	* Length of assistance not available.	=80	=80	Base Value: 2017.07 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			Female	24.7		=80	=80	
			Overall	26.1		=80	=80	

Data Notes

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Photo credit: Muhammad Salah

Caption: *Women collectively engage in social and behaviour change classes run by WFP nutrition centres in Sudan.* Locaiton, El-Fasher, North Darfur