

SAVING
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Sudan

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, WFP started the implementation of its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023, with the generous support from its resourcing partners. The Sudan CSP focuses on three Strategic Outcomes in support of achieving Zero Hunger (Sustainable Development Goal - SDG 2), and one Strategic Outcome in support of enhancing global partnerships (SDG 17).

Throughout the year, assistance has been provided to internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and food-insecure residents, with programmes focusing on crisis response, improving nutrition and building resilience, in order to save lives and create opportunities for longer-term sustainable development. WFP also provided critical logistics and information and communication technology (ICT) services to the humanitarian and development community, and the WFP-managed United Nation Humanitarian Air Services enabled access to hard-to-reach locations.

In 2019, Sudan faced a worsening economic crisis and widespread unrest, which led to the appointment of a transitional government in September 2019. High inflation drove soaring food prices and higher production and transportation costs. Floods, displacements and disease outbreaks further exacerbated the humanitarian crisis. By the end of 2019, 9.3 million people needed humanitarian assistance (all sectors) and 6.2 million people were food insecure [1]. The volatile context coupled with cash and fuel shortages, which negatively impacted commodities transportation and implementation of cash-based transfers (CBT), created challenges to the implementation of WFP activities. Moreover, insecurity in some parts of the country caused the temporary closure of schools and constrained access to nutrition centres.

Despite these challenges, WFP was able to assist 3.8 million people in 2019 (78.5 percent of the plan) across 13 States through the provision of food and CBT to crisis-affected people, nutrition activities, school meals and productive safety nets.

Encouraging progress in terms of outcomes was made: preliminary assessments show that the proportion of assisted (receiving unconditional transfers) households in the poor food consumption score category declined compared to the CSP baseline (from 23.6 to 16 percent); children and pregnant and lactating women enrolled in the moderate acute malnutrition treatment programme improved their nutritional status (93-97 percent of the malnourished recovered), and primary schools where school feeding was implemented maintained high retention rates of 94 – 95 percent. Finally, 81 percent of the population in the communities targeted with productive safety nets reported benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base.

2019 also marked several breakthroughs in terms of delivering assistance and reaching people in need. In the last quarter of the year, areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan States became accessible to UN humanitarian assistance for the first time since 2011 and WFP provided food assistance in coordination with other UN agencies when the opportunity arose.

Partnerships and capacity strengthening remained a central aspect of WFP's work. In a year of changes, WFP Country Director also changed, and the establishment of the transitional Government brought new interlocutors at different levels and changes in ministries. The implementation of nutrition, school feeding, productive safety nets and post-harvest loss (PHL) activities offers platforms for renewing ties with government counterparts and opportunities for capacity strengthening. WFP and the Government launched a refresher of the Zero Hunger review and are developing an SDG 2 Roadmap for Sudan, in coordination with other UN agencies.

WFP is working with partners, including UNICEF and the World Bank, to support the transitional Government in strengthening social protection systems to respond to the challenging economic situation and address rising needs among the population. In view of increased needs, WFP is also planning to scale-up its school feeding programme from 1.3 million children reached in 2019 (Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2) to 2 million school children, as well as gradually increasing its nutrition activities.

WFP continued to support national efforts on food fortification to enhance the development of sustainable solutions. WFP also engaged with the private sector to build innovative approaches, such as the retailing of a micronutrient powder [2] to fight micronutrient deficiencies and to reach farmers through different communication channels, providing information about PHL and the use of hermetic bags to mitigate losses.

To reduce carbon emissions through renewable energy initiatives, WFP is implementing a solar power installation project at several of its facilities, which upon completion in 2020, will be the largest across WFP operations globally.

3,810,110

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 45,328 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (25,837 Female, 19,491 Male)

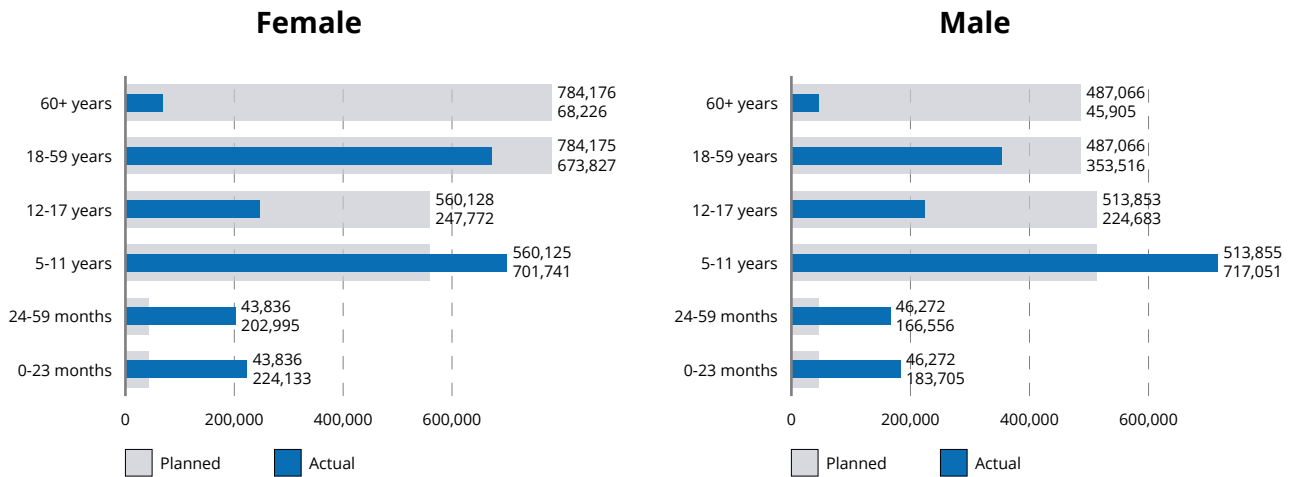


56% female

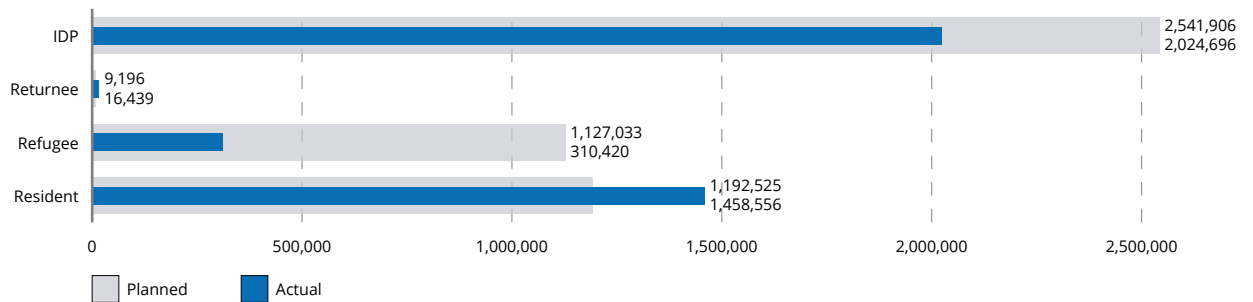


44% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



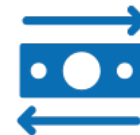
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

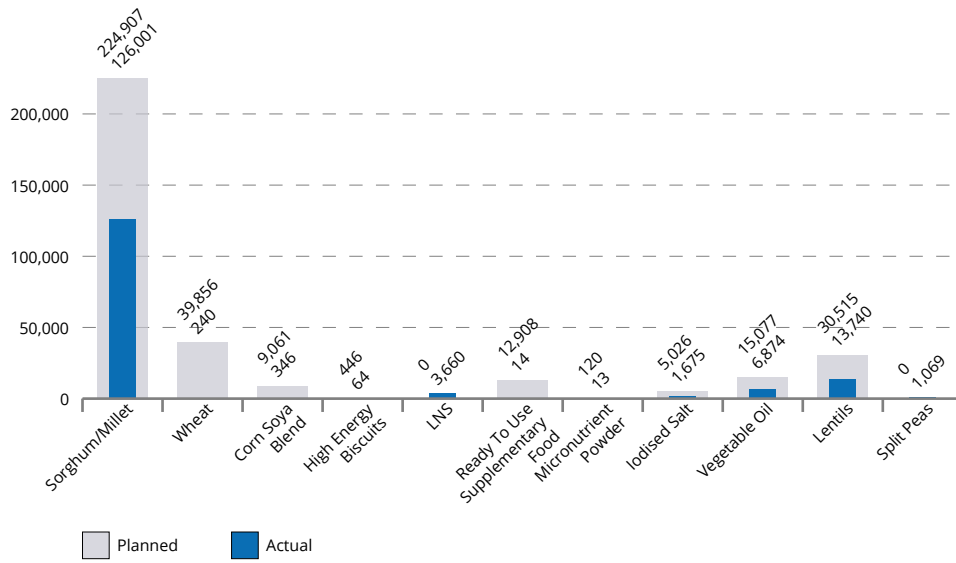


153,698 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 337,917 mt total planned

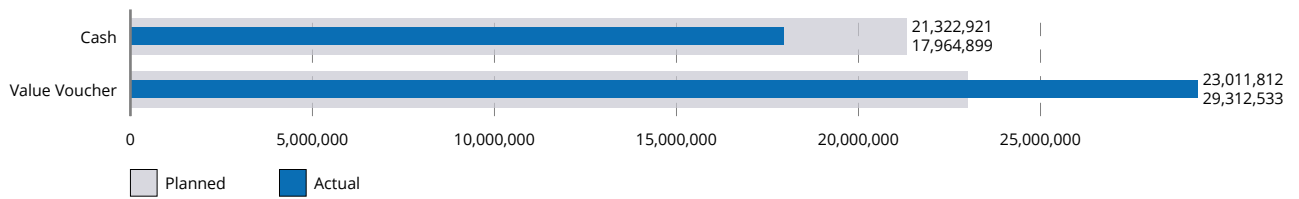


US\$ 47,277,432
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 44,334,733 total planned

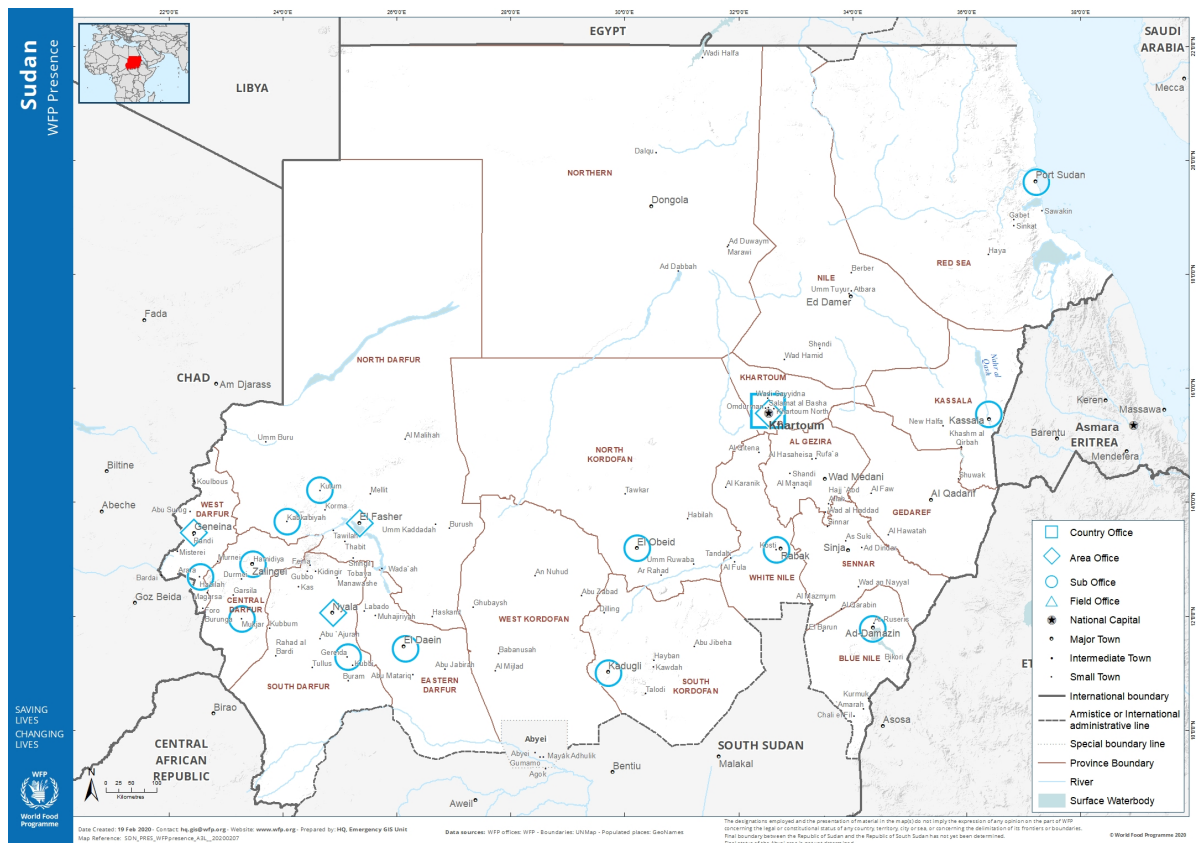
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



In 2019, Sudan faced a worsening economic crisis, with high inflation (up to 57.7 percent in October 2019), soaring food prices [1], higher production and transportation costs, and cash and fuel shortages.

Months of economic crisis, unrest and nationwide protests led to the fall of long-time ruler Omar Al-Bashir in April 2019. An agreement for a transition was signed in August and the new transitional government was appointed in September 2019.

In addition to the difficult economic situation, adverse climate events, displacements and disease outbreaks exacerbated the humanitarian crisis. By the end of 2019, about 9.3 million people – nearly one quarter of the population – needed humanitarian assistance across all sectors [2], compared to 5.7 million people in early 2019. 6.2 million people are estimated to be food insecure (IPC level 3 or above) [2], an increase of 61 percent since the onset of the economic crisis in late 2017. More than half of resident households are spending at least 75 percent of the expenditure on food and are unable to create or invest in livelihood assets.

Decades of conflict have led to some 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 1.1 million refugees [2], living in camps and communities with limited livelihoods opportunities and basic services. According to data collected during the 2019 lean season through WFP's Food Security Monitoring System, 53 percent of the surveyed IDPs and refugees' households were food insecure, with over 93 percent not being able to afford a local food basket.

Malnutrition rates are high across the country, with national prevalence of global acute malnutrition (wasting) at 14.1 percent. The persistent food insecurity is a key driver of malnutrition among children and women, with an estimated 2.7 million children under 5 years old being acutely malnourished. The prevalence of stunting among children in this age group is 36.6 percent and remains at critical level. Poor nutrition greatly limits their survival and development.

The volatile context during most of 2019 had serious implications for the humanitarian response, which faced challenges, including delays to obtain custom clearance in ports and disruption of transportation. Liquidity issues had an impact on cash availability across the country, including for the distribution of assistance through cash-based transfers. Fuel shortages negatively affected WFP-contracted transporters and caused challenges for the timely dispatches of commodities for food assistance and nutrition activities. The unpredictable security situation in some parts of the country also caused the temporary closure of schools and limited access to nutrition centres and referral activities.

Significant efforts were made to improve humanitarian access. In October 2019 WFP Executive Director visited Kauda (South Kordofan) – the first UN visit to the area in nearly a decade, and in December 2019 another breakthrough was achieved in Yabus (Blue Nile), where the first United Nations humanitarian assistance was distributed since 2011.

Across its activities, WFP worked closely with 38 cooperating partners to ensure a harmonised and comprehensive response. As co-lead of the food security and livelihood sector, WFP continued to support humanitarian coordination.



In 2019, WFP and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) signed a partnership agreement to strengthen their collaboration. Agreements were also signed with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. Collaboration on social protection and safety nets activities with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development in coordination with World Bank and other UN agencies also continued.

In 2019, WFP started the implementation of its five-year Country Strategic Plan. In contribution towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Strategic Outcome 1 aims at responding to new and protracted emergencies, while ensuring that humanitarian assistance is strategically linked to development and peace building. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to reduce malnutrition and its root causes through an integrated package of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. Strategic Outcome 3 is focused on strengthening the resilience of food-insecure households and food systems, while strengthening the capacity of national actors. Working towards SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on strengthening systems and structures for the provision of humanitarian and development common services.

To be able to oversee large scale operations in a complex environment, WFP has an extensive operational footprint on the ground, including in remote locations, comprised of 17 offices located in Darfur (North, South, West, East and Central), Kordofan (North, South, West), Kassala, Red Sea, Blue Nile, White Nile States and Khartoum.

CSP financial overview

WFP required a total of USD 401 million for the Sudan Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2019. WFP is extremely grateful to all its donors, who have generously funded its operation to enable to save lives and change lives.

As in recent years, the United States and the United Kingdom remained the two largest supporters of WFP's operation in Sudan in 2019, with the European Commission, Germany and the United Nation Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF) also providing significant amounts of funding.

By the end of 2019, the first year of the Sudan CSP, was well-funded overall, albeit with differences between Strategic Outcomes and activities. Most of the resources received were earmarked toward specific Strategic Outcomes, activities, geographic areas, or modalities. This caused challenges and implementation constraints at times. Unearmarked funding is critical to allow programmatic flexibility to maintain support where the needs are most acute.

Strategic Outcome 1 had the largest share of the available resources, corresponding to 70 percent of the total 2019 CSP resources (total direct operational cost). The resources received were mostly directed towards activity 1 (provision of food and cash-based transfer - CBT to people affected by shocks), while activity 3 (provision of preventative and curative nutrition activities) faced funding constraints.

In the second quarter of 2019 WFP faced the risk of funding shortages for the CBT component of activity 1, mainly due to earmarking by modality. Donor partners were informed of the critical situation through "Core Donor Working Group" meetings and thanks to the prompt response with the provision of additional funding and the use of a hybrid approach (both in-kind food and cash distribution) the interruption of assistance was averted, highlighting the importance of flexible funding.

Available funding for Strategic Outcome 2 (to reduce malnutrition of food-insecure residents) was limited at the beginning of the year (71 percent shortfall in January 2019), particularly for nutrition activities.

The lead-time for specialised nutrition commodities to arrive in-country is commonly lengthy. Funds became available only later in the year, affecting the availability of the commodities for distribution and therefore the scale of the annual implementation.

Strategic Outcome 3 (to strengthen the resilience of food-insecure households and food systems) was overall well-funded, albeit with differences at activity level. The initial funding had a short validity period which limited the impact of these activities. The increase in multi-year funding has therefore been crucial to ensure a long-lasting impact on the targeted communities.

Strategic Outcome 4 (provision of humanitarian and development common services) was reasonably well funded by the end of 2019; however the lack of long-term predictable funding for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) remained a challenge. Predictable and sustained donor support will be critical in the future to maintain optimal provision of services to the humanitarian community.

Unearmarked resources offer the opportunity to optimise the value for money of the funds generously provided by donors, while maximising the impact of WFP's response. WFP will require more flexible funding in the future, to maintain its operational agility to promptly respond to increasing and evolving humanitarian needs across the country.

The transition to a multi-year comprehensive CSP has created a unique opportunity for WFP to forge long-term partnerships, which can support Sudan to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. In line with the "New Way of Working" to show concrete commitments, multi-year agreements were signed with donor partners in 2019. A sustained increase in multi-year funding will enhance the opportunities for longer-term impact in the food security and nutritional status of the people we serve, promoting durable changes in their lives.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$281,729,758	\$243,148,347	\$268,909,017	\$192,118,203

In line with WFP's aim of ending hunger and the recognition of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on responding to emergencies, both new and protracted, and ensuring that humanitarian, development and peace actions are strategic and interlinked. With a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and communities with high food insecurity and scarce livelihood opportunities, the activities under Strategic Outcome 1 remain highly relevant.

Overall, Strategic Outcome 1 was well-funded, albeit with significant differences at activity level, and 71 percent of the resources were used. The available resources enabled WFP to provide food and cash-based transfers (CBT) to over 2.3 million [1] crisis affected people (activity 1). The original plan included a contingency for assistance in response to natural disasters and for a potential increased number of registered refugees, which resulted lower than the initial projections, thus impacting the number of actual beneficiaries reached. School meals reached 752,000 children (activity 2), which is close to the initially planned figures. Activity 3 (provision of preventative and curative nutrition activities) faced funding constraints (resourced at 50 percent of the needs), which limited the level of implementation, particularly of the food-based prevention of malnutrition activities. The funds enabled the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for 364,000 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), facilitated home fortification of foods through the provision of micronutrient powders (MNPs) to 196,000 children and reached 18,000 beneficiaries with food-based prevention of acute malnutrition activities. The implementation and resulting utilization of available resources was affected by the challenging and volatile operational environment which subsisted during most of 2019 [2].

Despite the challenges and difficult economic situation, outcome results were encouraging. The proportion of assisted households in the poor food consumption score (FCS) [3] category declined (from a CSP baseline of 23.6 percent to 16 percent) for the crisis-affected people receiving unconditional food and CBT. Households headed by men resulted relatively less food insecure compared to households headed by women, as the latter typically have less livelihood opportunities and a lower wage rate. The reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) [4] increased due to seasonal trends, albeit remaining relatively low during the lean season 2019 (value 6.16), meaning that assisted families were not engaging in extreme coping strategies [5].

The supported schools exhibited low drop-out rates, improved attendance and high retention rates, with girls performing better on all metrics. The retention rate in schools with school meals for 2019 was 94.3 percent. A lower retention rate in higher grades is associated with seasonal work for children aged 12-14. Community sensitisation and joint outreach with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) will be emphasized in 2020 to better understand the reasons of the drop-outs and elaborate mitigation measures.

Finally, MAM performance indicators improved compared to the CSP baseline, and the targets [6] were met: the cure rate increased from 89.6 percent to 93.3 percent and the default rate went down from 7.5 percent to 3.2 percent.

Under activity 1, WFP worked with partners to enable crisis-affected populations (IDPs, refugees and vulnerable residents) to meet their basic food and nutrition needs in 12 States, while ensuring that its assistance did not exacerbate existing protection risks. WFP also provided training sessions to its cooperating partners and own staff on protection considerations. WFP promoted self-reliance, targeting households and individuals through conditional seasonal programmes linked to the creation of livelihoods and community assets. Some food assistance-for-assets activities specifically targeted households headed by women contributing to women's empowerment and increasing their livelihood opportunities.

The food basket consisted of cereals, pulses, oil and salt. The transportation of food commodities was affected by fuel and currency shortages, while insecurity, tensions and a volatile context affected the arrival of commodities and distribution of assistance. Despite adverse circumstances, WFP succeeded in expanding cash interventions while adjusting its implementation to the changing environment. Facing cash liquidity crisis, WFP introduced a hybrid modality where participants receive their entitlement in the form of in-kind and cash.

2019 was also marked by several breakthroughs in terms of delivering assistance and reaching beneficiaries. During the last quarter of 2019, WFP was granted access to non government-controlled areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States where, together with other United Nations (UN) agencies, was able to provide humanitarian assistance for the first time since 2011. In October 2019, WFP began transporting food by barge down the Nile river from Sudan to South Sudan for the first time in eight years. WFP also demonstrated its ability to mount a rapid response in the wake of

unusually heavy rainfalls by delivering emergency food and nutrition assistance to affected population across five States. WFP maximised on existing capacities by ensuring a coordinated approach in assistance delivery through the engagement with other UN agencies and actors on the ground.

Under activity 2, WFP worked primarily through its partnerships with the Government to assist children through nutrition-sensitive school feeding in areas affected by sudden-onset emergencies and protracted crises. The school feeding programme provided daily hot meals (caloric intake of 540 kilocalories, with balanced protein and fat) which encouraged attendance and retention for school children.

In 2019, the school calendar was disrupted by unrest and insecurity, which caused the temporary closure of schools. Heavy rains in some areas also impacted the schools opening, which finally remained closed for about 50 percent of the planned school days. This affected the quantity of commodities utilized, as schools only started back on a regular schedule in mid-September. That said, for the operational months, school children in over 1,200 schools in 7 States [7] received school meals.

Micronutrient deficiencies are a public health concern in Sudan. The fortification of school meals with micronutrient powder (MNPs) will help combat this issue. To improve the quality of meals through fortification, WFP implemented a pilot project to include MNPs as a supplement to the hot meals in schools, together with consistent advocacy and behaviour change communication.

Under activity 3, WFP provided preventative and curative nutrition activities for children aged 6-59 months and PLWG in crisis context (sudden emergency/new arrivals or protracted crisis). 25 implementation partners [8] were involved to deliver these activities in 11 States.

Treatment of acute malnutrition was provided to children aged 6-59 months and PLWG through a targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) using ready to use supplementary food (LQ-LNS [9]) and accompanied by nutrition counselling and behaviour change communication. Beneficiaries were identified through nutritional screening at community level or during the distribution of food assistance and referred to the nearest nutrition centre.

Ready to use supplementary food (RUSF) was provided to newly arrived/displaced children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women to prevent acute malnutrition through the "emergency blanket supplementary feeding" programme, together with general food assistance. The "home fortification" programme to prevent micronutrient deficiencies in IDPs and refugees provided micronutrient powders to children aged 6-59 months in areas with high levels of micronutrient deficiencies, to increase the nutritional value of the local diet.

Transportation challenges due to shortages of fuel and cash had a significant impact on the implementation of nutrition activities, considering the number of scattered nutrition centres. Additionally, the period of instability delayed coordination efforts at national and local level, which affected the timely start of key activities such as training to nutrition centres. The volatile security situation in some parts of the country at times compromised beneficiaries' access to the facilities and the screening/referral activities. Finally, the number of South Sudanese refugees arrivals and the displacement of people from the Jebel Marra mountains was lower than initially projected, thus resulting in a lower number of beneficiaries reached.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 1: Provide food and CBTs to people affected by shocks.	4
Activity 2: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools	3
Activity 3: Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6–59 months and PLWG	4

Strategic outcome 02

Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$18,058,928	\$13,044,622	\$14,109,485	\$10,409,708

Strategic Outcome 2 aims to provide in collaboration with government counterparts, an integrated package of complementary activities, both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive, to address the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition sustainably and at scale.

Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at 78 percent of its need-based plan, however with significant differences at activity level. Activity 4 (curative and preventative nutrition activities, and capacity strengthening) was funded at 65 percent, which limited the level of implementation, while activity 5 (nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening) was funded above the annual needs level.

The resources enabled the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for 143,000 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), facilitated home fortification of food through the provision of micronutrient powders (MNPs) to 195,000 children and reached 55,000 beneficiaries with food-based activities to prevent malnutrition. The funds also enabled the provision of school meals to 561,000 children. The utilization of resources (74 percent of the available funds) was affected by the volatile security situation which caused the temporary closure of schools and made access to nutrition centres difficult, and by the challenging operational context impacting the arrival and transportation of commodities.

Despite the challenges and funding limitations, the outcome results related to malnutrition treatment show that target values (recovery, mortality, non-response, default) [1] were met and results improved compared to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) baseline. Notably, 97.1 percent of children and PLWG enrolled in MAM treatment were cured, and only 2.5 percent were not returning for treatment [2].

Retention rates for WFP-assisted schools saw positive results for both girls and boys receiving hot meals and girls receiving take home rations (THRs). The programme contributed to a retention rate of 95.1 percent for girls, in areas where the out of school rate for girls is 53.6 (Red Sea) and 62 (Kassala) percent [3]. The high retention rate decreases the likelihood of early marriage and supports higher literacy rates.

Under activity 4, WFP worked with partners to implement nutrition activities to prevent and treat MAM among food-insecure residents in targeted localities. Strengthening the knowledge and capacity of government counterparts and partners through trainings remained an integral part of programme implementation. In addition, expertise was transferred to national institutions to support capacity strengthening.

Ready to use supplementary food (LQ-LNS) to treat MAM was provided to children aged 6-59 months and PLWG across 5 states, in areas where the global acute malnutrition rate was above 10 percent and accompanied by high food insecurity. To prevent stunting and wasting targeting the first 1,000 days of life, specialized nutritious food was provided to children aged 6-23 months and PLWG at risk of MAM. Due to limited funding and delayed customs clearance of the commodity, the prevention programme was only implemented in selected localities in 4 states [4].

Unrest and political uncertainty during the first part of the year, related security risks, logistical constraints and disruption of functional ministry lines, caused interruptions in the implementation of both treatment and prevention programmes. As a result, the programme coverage for MAM treatment, which determines whether the programme's enrollment is sufficient to cover population needs, was 36 percent, below the planned target of 50 percent. Limited funding also constrained the scale of the activities.

With the aim of tackling micronutrient deficiencies, WFP collaborated with a local company, Moataman Maaz Medical Company (MMMC), to create awareness on micronutrient deficiencies and retail a micronutrient powder – Vitamino, containing 15 essential vitamins and minerals. WFP established a retail market with MMMC in approximately 200 points of sales in six states for the sale of affordable Vitamino. By the end of 2019, MMMC exceeded the annual sales target. In addition, WFP expanded distribution of Vitamino (in-kind) to children aged 6-59 months through nutrition centres and community workers in North and South Kordofan States.

Social behaviour change communication (SBCC) was an integral part of all prevention and treatment activities, from policy to community programmes. WFP used various tools to facilitate a change in nutrition behaviour, combined with cooking demonstration training in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health across three states.

Gender-transformative approaches were also incorporated in initiatives such as the Men's Coffee Club and the Male Youth Groups in Eastern Sudan, through which key nutrition messages were delivered.

WFP provided advocacy and technical assistance for policies and programmes through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, including support for a mapping exercise for the development of a multi-sectoral nutrition strategy with the Government and relevant development partners. Technical assistance under the umbrella of SUN was provided on food fortification and in 2019 WFP focused on the creation of an enabling legislative and policy environment for food fortification, partnering with the private sector on industrial fortification, strengthening the quality assurance and control systems. WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with 14 stakeholders, to contribute towards sustainable universal salt iodization in Sudan and help eliminate iodine deficiency disorders.

Under activity 5, WFP worked with partners to enable the provision of nutrition-sensitive school meals and capacity-strengthening support to national and state education institutions. The school feeding programme helps bring children to school and keep them in class.

Hot meals were provided in three states of Eastern Sudan that face high prevalence of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP delivered food commodities to its partners, the state ministries of education and NGOs, for the preparation of hot meals. It was also ensured that schools were equipped with cooking and serving utensils, meals were regularly served, and the hygiene of cooking space was maintained. Engagement at community level through regular sensitization, consultation and training sessions strengthened the capacity at local level to implement the programme.

In Red Sea State and Kassala, where girls face significant barriers to education, WFP provided take-home rations for girls who attended school for more than 80 percent of the time as an incentive for families to send them to school. A successful pilot using e-vouchers instead of in-kind commodities was conducted to offer more choices to families, while encouraging them to buy fresh food and diversify their diet. As part of the transition to e-vouchers, several SBCC messages about nutrition were delivered to families at the time of distribution. The Diet Diversity Score improved from 4.5 (low) at baseline to 5.3 (medium) after the pilot [5].

While the school feeding activity was well funded, geographical earmarking of funds and delays in arrival of food commodities caused challenges to the implementation of the programme. Additionally, the school calendar was disrupted by unrest and insecurity, which caused the temporary closure of schools from mid-July to mid-September. Despite these challenges, hot meals were served during school days, when schools were open.

A large short-term distribution was conducted under this activity to include additional students and schools in areas identified with high needs to tide students over the lean season, in addition to considerations around food with approaching expiry dates as schools were closed for most of the year. The reason for the expanded distribution was clearly communicated to the communities to avoid building expectations of the continuation of this support.

In an effort to enhance capacities of state and federal-level authorities, in 2019 WFP organized a national workshop which brought together stakeholders from all over the country as well as national ministries, including education, health, finance, social welfare and agriculture. Using the System Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) – a tool developed by the World Bank and WFP – the participants endorsed a national workplan to support the implementation and scale-up of school feeding.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 4: Provide curative and preventive nutrition activities to children aged 6–59 months and PLWG and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions	4
Activity 5: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming to schools and capacity-strengthening support to national and state education institutions	3

Strategic outcome 03

Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$24,996,069	\$11,484,276	\$29,110,327	\$18,109,649

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked with various partners to strengthen the resilience of chronically food-insecure households and food systems through productive safety nets (PSN), as well as supporting smallholder farmers and strengthening capacity at national and sub-national levels. Activities under Strategic Outcome 3 form part of an integrated approach to build resilience, complementary to nutrition and school-based activities.

The resources available enabled the implementation of the PSN programme (activity 6) to reach close to 160,000 vulnerable residents and returnees. WFP and its nine national and international cooperating partners were able to scale up PSN activities from two to seven states (Red Sea, Kassala, North Kordofan and West, North, South and East Darfur).

The level of implementation of the PSN programme was hampered by the volatile context, which initially slowed-down the scale-up efforts. The economic crisis and resulted liquidity issues also made it challenging for WFP to distribute



cash-based transfers (CBT) to participants. As a mitigation strategy, the option of distributing food instead of CBT was included in the plan. This option was ultimately not necessary, and the people enrolled in the programme were able to receive cash-based transfers. Additional challenges included limited cooperating partners capacity to expand to new project areas, as well as funding with a short timeframe for implementation.

Despite these challenges, significant results were achieved at outcome level. Assisted households showed an improvement in their food consumption levels, with 82.8 percent having an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) which surpassed the 2019 target. This is particularly relevant considering that the coping strategy index (CSI) significantly decreased, indicating that targeted households were not exposed to severe stress due to food shortage. Importantly, 81 percent of the population in the targeted communities reported benefits from the enhanced livelihoods assets.

Under activity 6, WFP provided opportunities for chronically food-insecure resident households to participate in community assets and livelihood activities as part of a productive safety net (PSN) programme. After inclusive community consultations, WFP identified assets creation and skills development activities to address the priority needs of women, men, and youth during the lean season; helped the participants to build assets and strengthened the capacity of the targeted communities to help them transition from poverty. The programme was also an opportunity for women to organize themselves into groups that then re-invested the earnings in their own production or income generating activities.

The participants of the PSN programme received cash to help meet short-term food gaps and stimulate the local economy, while contributing to the reduction of disaster risk and climate change adaptation in the long term. Due to high inflation and rising food prices caused by the economic crisis, the transfer value for CBT was increased. Communities have also shown appreciation for the assets developed and the knowledge gained which contributed to improving their productivity and skills.

For example, in a village in North Darfur, the community identified water as their priority and as a result WFP worked jointly with the community to build a “haffir” (water catchment basin), which provided water and saved them four hours of travel to collect water from the nearest village. In a village in East Darfur, women engaged in PSN managed to sell fuel efficient stoves in the market and use the income gained in creating saving groups, while other women who participated in home gardens activities reported that they improved the diets, nutrition and food security of their families and saved money. Other communities were motivated to clear a land from weeds and build a terrace that served as a protection from flash floods for their village in the Red Sea State. The land was further utilised during the rainy season for planting vegetables and sorghum contributing to the improvement of food security in the area.

WFP also worked with the Government and other partners such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to design activities that include environmental considerations (see also the Cross-Cutting Results section on Environment). In addition, WFP, the Ministry of Security and Social Development and the World Bank worked through a country-based tripartite Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen the targeting and implementation of equitable and inclusive safety nets in the Red Sea State.

Post-harvest losses (PHL) significantly affect the food security of smallholder farmers in Sudan, with farmers losing an estimated 35-40 percent of their crops post-harvest. WFP works toward reducing these losses through simple but effective air-tight storage facilities and through the engagement of private sector to develop a sustainable solution.

From January to April 2019, a baseline survey was conducted to evaluate the knowledge, awareness and farming practices related to the harvest and PHL, among the smallholder farmer groups participating in the PHL programme. The survey found that post-harvest losses are experienced at different stages of farming, including harvesting, storage and marketing and that the largest proportion of households experienced losses at the harvesting stage, with significant losses experienced at the storage stage as well.

Under activity 7, WFP leveraged its local and regional experience in connecting smallholder farmers to markets and provided capacity-strengthening support for smallholder farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions. WFP PHL reduction initiative promoted post-harvest storage techniques and technologies through social behavioural change campaigns (SBCCs), training on post-harvest loss and mitigation measures, provision of hermetic storage options and capacity strengthening for farmers associations in the Red Sea State, Kassala, Gedarif, White and Blue Nile, North and West Kordofan, and in all Darfur States.

WFP worked with the Government of Sudan, state and federal ministries of agriculture, Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector and Rome Based Agencies. WFP engaged with the private sector to ensure that farmers who were not reached through the direct programme can also have access to affordable post-harvest handling and storage resources through retail channels.

In 2019, WFP trained 40,000 smallholder farmers in post-harvest handling, aggregation, storage, value addition, food quality and linkages to markets, while also providing them with hermetic storage bags as part of the training. WFP met its targets thanks to strong donor support, which allowed the expansion of the programme to new geographical areas.



The programme coverage was also significantly increased through SBCCs, with messages reaching an estimated 500,000 people, resulting in a high level of awareness on PHL and hermetic storage.

As part of the PHL initiative, WFP also aimed at strengthening the capacity of farmers associations (including women’s associations) and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources extension staff, to support the sustainability of the initiative. Capacity strengthening included training of trainers on post-harvest loss and methods for reducing it. WFP will work towards Government ownership of the project and mainstreaming PHL considerations into ministry agricultural services to ensure farmers have knowledge of post-harvest losses and of the possibility of using hermetic storage to reduce them. Furthermore, WFP will aim to reach more people through a further scale up of the SBCC component of the PHL programme. Eliminating post-harvest loss will contribute to improve food security and income of households, in support of efforts to reach Zero Hunger.

In 2020, a significant proportion of the population who previously did not require any assistance may require support to avoid sliding into a state of increased vulnerability and poverty. Given this, WFP is working with partners, including the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank, to support the Government in strengthening social protection systems to respond to the challenging economic situation, in addressing existing needs among the population, and mitigating the impact of potential subsidy reforms. The approach focuses on scaling up the social safety net assistance to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable and supporting the longer-term development of national social protection systems.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 6: Offer asset-creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food-insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	3
Activity 7: Provide capacity-strengthening support for farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions.	3

Strategic outcome 04

Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$30,108,922	\$15,471,438	\$21,995,792	\$19,946,700

With infrastructure gaps, lack of investments, and episodes of unrest and insecurity, Sudan faces a challenging environment to sustain the logistics and telecommunications connectivity required for effective humanitarian response. There are limited safe and reliable air services, most roads are unpaved, and many become impassable during the rainy season. The unreliability of the mobile network in some locations and absence of conventional power sources create a challenging starting point for the deployment of connectivity services.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP aims to strengthen systems and structures in the provision of common services to humanitarian and development actors, through both service delivery and technical assistance to national entities in the areas of air services, logistics and information and communications technology (ICT). Strategic Outcome 4 also aims at enabling access and response in hard-to-reach locations in Sudan. Overall, 73 percent of the 2019 requirement for Strategic Outcome 4 was resourced and 91 percent of the available resources was utilized. The lack of long-term predictable funding for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) remained a challenge, with resources often arriving just shortly before the activity ran out of funds, causing challenges for the planning of contracted services and staffing.

Under activity 8, WFP continued to provide technical and support services to the humanitarian and development community and national entities and systems. WFP provided supply chain services and expertise, including transportation, storage and infrastructure project support and coordination.

During 2019, the WFP-led logistics sector continued to play a leadership role in the country’s humanitarian logistics landscape. Active for more than five years, it has supported humanitarian actors through the coordination and facilitation of logistics services, including transportation of humanitarian cargo, warehousing and operational information management.

WFP provided bilateral supply chain services to other UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and non-governmental organizations such as Médecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) Switzerland, MSF Spain, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), among others. Services included fleet management such as vehicle repair and maintenance, storage and warehousing service and transportation of humanitarian cargo by road and air across the country. In addition, to mitigate the impact of fuel shortages on humanitarian operations, fuel has been provided to humanitarian agencies through the Bilateral Service Provision platform.

In 2019, WFP saw an increasing demand for vehicle repair and maintenance, providing a 30 percent increase of fleet management services in comparison to planned figures. The transportation of relief items by road, air and river on behalf of other agencies surpassed planned figures given limited private sector capacity and partners' recognition of WFP's experience and ability to deliver cargo in a cost efficient and timely manner. The provision of key logistics, coordination and information management services allowed WFP-led logistic sector to provide an efficient demand-based response and to meet the increasing needs of the humanitarian community in the country.

In 2019, WFP worked with the Sudan Railways Corporation to build a 12 km-railway which connects the main railway station in Port Sudan to berths of the port, where discharging of bulk cargo takes place. The new railway allows easier and cheaper delivery of food commodities from the port to the main railway station in Port Sudan. Additionally, to complement the road corridor, a barge operation resumed along the Nile river after the services stopped in 2011.

To support the safety and security of staff and enable coordination of service delivery, humanitarian actors require independent and secure voice and data connectivity. The provision of emergency data connectivity on a full-advance payment basis and security telecommunication voice connectivity service on a cost-recovery basis have been key in 2019 to enable the humanitarian community to perform their tasks.

During the period of unrest, which also resulted in the blackout of data connectivity, WFP supported the provision of data connectivity to the humanitarian community. As the chair of the inter-agency ICT working group in Sudan, WFP, using the available resources and considering all constraints during the challenging time, was able to provide data connectivity services to UN agencies' senior management and critical staff. It also provided a plan for emergency preparedness related to data connectivity, for UN staff to be able to use their own resources from UN agencies offices, while WFP would provide ICT equipment, helpdesk support and routine maintenance as required. WFP continued to provide 24/7 inter-agency security telecommunications and data voice services to the humanitarian community on behalf of the UNDSS.

In 2019, WFP strived to improve the living conditions of its field staff living in difficult settings. Several field offices, guest houses, warehouses and UNHAS offices were renovated and upgraded to meet basic standards as per WFP directives. More than 50 percent of the premises are now shared with other UN agencies. Due to the challenging environment and liquidity crisis, WFP directly undertook some of the more urgent small/medium size construction projects, which ultimately led to improved quality, stronger control systems and reduced costs. The more complex engineering projects faced additional challenges due to low availability of building capacity and limited construction materials; however, by adopting technologies adapted to the local market in terms of manpower and material supply, the implementation of projects advanced and remained cost-effective.

WFP also continued to replace the use of fuel for generators with solar energy in order to reduce costs, decrease its carbon footprint and avoid potential disruption of warehouses operations due to fuel shortages. During 2019, WFP advanced with the implementation of the largest solar installation project in Sudan, which aims at installing solar power in 17 critical locations of WFP facilities across the country (see section Cross-Cutting Results – Environment).

Under activity 9, WFP provided air transport services for personnel and light cargo in support of lifesaving programmes, alongside aviation sector technical assistance. During 2019, WFP-managed UNHAS continued to provide common air transport services to the humanitarian community, to enable humanitarian response and access to key hard-to-reach locations, including for security and medical relocations, when required.

During 2019, UNHAS transported close to 24,000 passengers (around 2,000 passengers monthly on average) from 78 humanitarian and development organizations reaching the most vulnerable in 39 remote locations and transported 56 mt of humanitarian light cargo. UNHAS responded to 100 percent of security and medical relocation requests, as well as to 100 percent of urgent lifesaving cargo requests. During the last quarter of 2019, UNHAS enabled to reach new areas that became accessible to UN humanitarian assistance for the first time since 2011, without having an impact on the service to regular locations. Continuous monitoring of the situation and the evolving needs, together with UNHAS ability to adapt to changes on a timely basis was key for the provision of services during 2019.

The results of its annual Passenger Satisfaction Survey indicated that user satisfaction is quite high, which was attributed to number of destinations served, the efficiency of the UNHAS booking office, and agility to respond to new



locations/needs.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 8: Provide technical and support services (logistical, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities and systems.	N/A
Activity 9: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Sudan ranks 139 out of 162 countries in the Gender Inequality Index [1]. Gender inequality plays a significant role in the food security and nutrition status of individuals, with entrenched socio-cultural norms and practices placing women and girls at greater risk of food insecurity than men and boys, with women also experiencing more limited livelihoods opportunities.

Through its programmes, WFP encourages women and girls' involvement, decision-making and livelihoods opportunities, to support gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP successfully completed the Gender Transformation Programme, demonstrating commitment to the pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment across several dimensions. Monitoring and evaluation tools also integrate data collection and analysis related to gender equality and data disaggregated by gender is available.

WFP programmes in Sudan are attentive to the diversity that characterizes the stakeholders engaged at different stages of programme preparation and implementation. During community consultations with a wide range of actors, both women and men are actively consulted and engaged (both together and separately) in the design and monitor of the activities. An important component of the preparatory works for food assistance-for-assets (FFA) and productive safety nets (PSN) activities is the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercise. Efforts are made to ensure that women can actively contribute to CBPP discussions and further efforts will continue to ensure that women are consistently represented in decision-making committees.

Targeted efforts are made to include women's point of view in the programme cycle and ensure that proposed activities (such as income generating activities) are culturally appropriate and contribute to women's economic empowerment. For example, at the beginning of the post-harvest loss (PHL) project, WFP had to encourage women to participate. Tailored messages were developed, and women trainers were trained. As a result, women showed strong interest in the programme and in the opportunity it offered to learn and apply new knowledge.

WFP conducted a study on Women Farmers in the East and South Darfur regions. The research assessed the basic needs and interests of women farmers as well as their role and decision-making power in the household. The report provided an understanding of the disparity of access to land, capital, assets and services (such as agricultural extension services, loans and weather information) which informed the PHL project design in order to engage women and support gender equality.

A social-behavioural change communication (SBCC) component has been introduced in the nutrition activities, targeting young men in rural communities. The objective was to increase their involvement in child care practices, particularly related to nutrition. Peers and father groups were created and sensitization messages, awareness campaigns and cooking classes provided.

As education is an important component towards gender equality, school feeding programmes help bring children to school and keep them in class. In locations with the highest gender disparity, WFP includes the provision of take-home rations (THRs) to girls' families to encourage their regular attendance to schools, in combination with SBCC messaging.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Disputes over access to land and natural resources, inter-communal tensions, new displacements, extreme natural events and deepening economic crisis exacerbates protection risks and impacts the most vulnerable. In addition to the difficult living conditions with limited basic services, many internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees - particularly women and girls - still face a challenging protection environment.

In 2019, WFP launched a new Protection and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) strategy, strengthened WFP and Cooperating Partners' staff capacity and prepared a guidance to strengthen the infrastructure of distribution sites from a protection perspective, while continuing to engage in inter-agency efforts.

The Protection and AAP strategy aims at enhancing capacity to conduct protection risk analysis, incorporate protection mainstreaming principles throughout the programme management cycle, and use robust AAP mechanisms for beneficiary engagement. Protection indicators are also integrated in the monitoring and evaluation process and monitoring tools. The WFP Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy was rolled-out among relevant WFP staff, with a plan to mainstream it further among partners in 2020.

Through training and awareness sessions, WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of its staff on protection, to mainstream and integrate protection considerations in food and nutrition assistance. Over 230 staff of cooperating partners and volunteers were trained to enhance the capacity to identify potential protection risks/threats to beneficiaries and possible mitigation measures.



WFP is committed to designing and carrying out programmes that do not increase exposure to protection risks for vulnerable people, but rather contribute to their safety, dignity and integrity. Assessments show that most of beneficiaries accessed WFP food assistance without protection or safety challenges.

The protracted nature of the displacements and the limited possibility of reconditioning the sites in the past, have led to a dilapidated distribution infrastructure. This resulted in limited presence of shaded areas at distribution sites which had a negative impact on the perception of the conditions of distribution sites as being dignified.

Following the assessment of facilities at distribution sites, WFP developed a concept note on minimum requirements for food distribution points, to ensure the safety, access and dignity of beneficiaries. Priority construction and rehabilitation work at distribution points has initiated, with the construction of four food distribution centers being completed in Kassala region, which included shelters, distribution areas and fencing. Work will continue to additional areas in 2020.

WFP is an active member of the protection sector inter-agency working group, the child protection/GBV sub-sector working group, and the preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) inter-agency network under the Resident Coordinator's office. WFP participates to task teams formed under the network: (i) capacity strengthening, (ii) survivor support, and (iii) the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) hotline task team. A training of trainers was also conducted for 37 WFP PSEA focal persons, who will support their respective offices in the field to enhance knowledge of all staff members on PSEA. WFP has also been advocating for the establishment of functional referral pathways for protection cases.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP's Strategy for accountability to affected populations aims to ensure that affected people participate in and are able to influence decision-making in matters related to WFP food assistance programmes.

When designing and implementing programmes, consultation with people is a key aspect of programme design. WFP continues to incorporate community feedback at the programme planning stage, integrating the concerns of beneficiaries in the design of the activities. As part of its productive safety net programme, WFP's key resilience programme, community based participatory planning (CBPP) is regularly implemented. The CBPP exercise enables beneficiaries to collectively identify the activities and assets relevant to community needs and foster a greater sense of autonomy and accountability to the projects. Moreover, focus group discussions provide a platform for vulnerable groups, such as women headed households, to voice their issues. These initiatives ensure that WFP and its partners consider community needs throughout the decision-making process.

During the reporting year, communication with communities (CwC) continued to be disseminated through partners, committees and community leaders. Channels of communication on WFP assistance included ration boards, banners, posters and word of mouth. Other forms of communication employed included a social behaviour change communication campaign and nutrition messaging through radio and TV programmes, including billboards in Khartoum in collaboration with the private sector to sensitise urban communities about the micronutrient powder Vitamino.

The information and communication needs of the people we serve vary considerably between different categories of targeted populations. Recognising the importance of further strengthening the communication efforts, in the last quarter of 2019 WFP started the process of mapping the information needs and preferred channels of communication of the targeted population, including for complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFMs). The process utilises focus groups discussions with men, women, girls and boys, as well as with youth and persons with disabilities. The results of the mapping exercise will feed into a strategy to further strengthen the understanding and awareness of the beneficiaries on eligibility criteria, the entitlements and duration of the assistance, as well as ensuring that CFMs are inclusive and appropriate for the most vulnerable groups. Despite being planned for earlier in 2019, challenges related to the volatile context and the security situation limiting staff movement, delayed the consultations with beneficiaries.

Complaints and feedback mechanism through community/complaints help desks are set-up at distribution sites to enable many of the complaints to be immediately resolved. Additionally, a call centre with a toll-free helpline is operating in North Darfur. The operators are trained to respond to enquiries, utilising Arabic and local dialects to enhance communication with beneficiaries and increase engagement, particularly with women. The helpline is complemented by help-desks at distributions sites. Sensitization and awareness raising has been conducted among beneficiaries who are familiar with the toll-free helpline. In White Nile, help-desks were established in refugee camps and jointly managed between, WFP, UNHCR, Commissioner of Refugees (CoR) and Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). These initiatives complement other existing mechanisms, such as scheduled community meetings and education workshops.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Sudan is part of the Sahelian-zone. Limited rainfall and scarcity of water characterise parts of the country, affecting particularly smallholder farmers, and other parts experience annual flooding. Tension and conflict in Sudan are often resource-based, triggered by competition for already scarce natural resources and further exacerbated by climate change and environmental degradation.

WFP worked with the Government and partners such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to design activities that take environmental considerations into account. WFP in partnership with UNEP undertook a joint-mission in Darfur at productive safety net (PSN) project sites and conducted an environmental risk assessment along with a Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) refresher training. These joint efforts enable the interventions to be designed not only to build the resilience of the participants and their communities but also to integrate environmental aspects in the discussions and project development. Similar missions will continue to be undertaken in other PSN areas.

Feedback has been received from participants and community members in areas implementing PSN projects, which show encouraging results. For example, beneficiaries in a rural area of East Darfur reported that the PSN activity positively impacted the topography, brought clean drinking water, and contributed to the expansion of agriculture lands and the development of the village. In a community of Kassala State which used to face serious water problems, the availability of water increased thanks to PSN interventions.

To fight climate change, reduce carbon emissions and operating costs through energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives, WFP is implementing a solar power project in 17 critical sites across the country.

The project is the largest solar installation across WFP operations globally, using innovative approaches and different types of mounting systems for optimization of space. The initiative will have the capacity of producing over 1-mega watt hour of energy storage and cut carbon emission by 60 tons, while generating power.

The solar project installation started at the end of 2018 and was triggered by the acute fuel shortage in Sudan, which continued in 2019. As most of WFP's warehouses were powered by generators for many hours during the day, the possibility of using solar energy will provide a reliable power supply, avoiding potential disruptions in the operation of facilities, reducing costs, and importantly, it will have a positive impact on the environment.

During 2019, WFP has significantly progressed in the installation of the solar project, with 11 sites being completed. The remaining sites will be finalized in the first quarter of 2020.

Summary

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Humanitarian Needs Overview Sudan 2020.

[2] Micronutrient powders are used to prevent micronutrient deficiencies and form part of the package of prevention interventions implemented by WFP.

Context and operations

[1] In October 2019, the inflation rate reached 57.7 per cent and in December 2019, during the harvest season, the average retail price of sorghum was higher by 81 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. Also, it was 239 percent higher than the five-year average of December (WFP Market Monitoring December 2019).

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Humanitarian Needs Overview Sudan 2020.

[3] [4] Idem note [2].

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Please note that the reported figure has been calculated without overlap of beneficiaries.

[2] More details can be found in the Context and Operations section.

[3] The household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is associated with household food access and is therefore used as a proxy for household food security. Food consumption indicators are designed to reflect the quantity and quality of people's diets. The FCS is used to classify households into three groups: poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption.

[4] The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), also called CSI food, is used to assess the level of stress faced by a household due to a food shortage. It is a proxy indicator for access to food assessing the use of the five most common behavioural changes in response to food shortages. It is measured by combining the frequency and severity of the food consumption-based strategies households are engaging in. It is calculated using a 7-day recall period. Households engage in negative coping strategies in the face of limited access to food. The weighted index ranges from 0 to 56.

[5] The rCSI CSP baseline figure (value 3.54) corresponds to the harvest season (November 2018), while the follow-up values correspond to the lean season 2019. The rCSI result of the lean season 2019 (6.16) shows an improvement compared to the result of the lean season 2018 (8.4).

[6] the CSP targets correspond to the Sphere standards. The Sphere standards are a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); Food security and nutrition; shelter and settlement; and health.

[7] Blue Nile, South Kordofan, Central Darfur, East Darfur, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur.

[8] Partners included international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs) and the Ministry of Health.

[9] LQ-LNS refers to Large Quantity - Lipid Based Nutrient Supplement.

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

Activity 2 A.1 school feeding for pre-primary children, no planned values: school meals for pre-primary children was originally not planned. However in some locations, children in pre-primary age were attending the same school facilities together with primary school children and therefore were also assisted with schools meals.

Retention rate/Drop-out rate outcome indicators: The drop-out and retention rate values are the average values for boys and girls in schools assisted by WFP school feeding programmes. As this is a newly established indicator for a programme already on-going, baseline values are challenging to be defined. In the ACR 2019, the values for this indicator under the CSP baseline correspond to the achievements of the 2019 school year, resulting from the implementation of the activity.

The indicator "Economic capacity to meet essential needs" is a new indicator and it has been measured for the first time in 2019. As this is the first available data, it is used as CSP baseline.

The results for the indicators moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) Treatment Recovery Rate, MAM Treatment non-response rate, MAM Treatment mortality rate and MAM Treatment default rate are available at total level as data for these indicators is currently not disaggregated by gender.

The values of the food consumption score outcome indicator refers to beneficiaries who were targeted with general distribution as well as food for assets activities.

Gender and Age were considered during the implementation of the CSP activities under all the Strategic Outcomes, as indicated by the GaM M codes of 4 and 3.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Malnutrition treatment target values (recovery, mortality, non-response, default) are set according to SPHERE standards.

[2] Default rate: The number of individuals in a MAM treatment programme that have not attended for a defined period (e.g., 2 or more consecutive sessions), divided by the total number of discharged individuals (i.e., cured, death, defaulter, non-responders and transfers) in a period (usually 1 month).

[3] Ministry of Education - General Directorate of Policy, Planning and Research. Number of Out-of-School Children in Sudan, Out-of-School Children Initiative. December 2018.

[4] The 4 States were: Red Sea, Kassala, Gedaref and North Kordofan.

[5] Preliminary information on the Diet Diversity Score comes from an ad-hoc assessment for the pilot project "Take Home Ration for Girls".

TABLE-RELATED INDICATORS:

The results for the indicators moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) Treatment Recovery Rate, MAM Treatment non-response rate, MAM Treatment mortality rate and MAM Treatment default rate are available at total level as data for these indicators is currently not disaggregated by gender.

Retention rate/Drop-out rate outcome indicators: The drop-out and retention rate values are the average values for boys and girls in schools assisted by WFP school feeding programmes. As this is a newly established indicator for a programme already on-going, baseline values are challenging to be defined. In the ACR 2019, the values for this indicator under the CSP baseline correspond to the achievements of the 2019 school year, resulting from the implementation of the activity.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Information on the Gender Inequality Index (GII) can be found here:
http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/SDN.pdf

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	%			14.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	317,975	189,338	507,313	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	230,415	188,522	418,937	25,285
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			36.6	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	49,244	23,776	73,020	1,844,080
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			15	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number			195,420	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,094,384	1,691,416	81%
	female	2,776,276	2,118,694	76%
	total	4,870,660	3,810,110	78%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	46,272	183,705	397%
	female	43,836	224,133	511%
	total	90,108	407,838	453%
24-59 months	male	46,272	166,556	360%
	female	43,836	202,995	463%
	total	90,108	369,551	410%
5-11 years	male	513,855	717,051	140%
	female	560,125	701,741	125%
	total	1,073,980	1,418,792	132%
12-17 years	male	513,853	224,683	44%
	female	560,128	247,772	44%
	total	1,073,981	472,455	44%
18-59 years	male	487,066	353,516	73%
	female	784,175	673,827	86%
	total	1,271,241	1,027,343	81%
60+ years	male	487,066	45,905	9%
	female	784,176	68,226	9%
	total	1,271,242	114,131	9%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,192,525	1,458,556	122%
Refugee	1,127,033	310,420	28%
Returnee	9,196	16,439	179%
IDP	2,541,906	2,024,696	80%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Sorghum/Millet	214,505	124,520	58%
Wheat	39,856	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	5,560	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	446	64	14%
LNS	0	2,702	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	10,769	3	0%
Micronutrient Powder	95	7	7%
Iodised Salt	4,985	1,643	33%
Vegetable Oil	14,956	6,768	45%
Lentils	30,355	13,740	45%
Split Peas	0	844	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Sorghum/Millet	802	1,481	185%
Wheat	0	240	-
Corn Soya Blend	3,501	346	10%
LNS	0	958	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,139	11	1%
Micronutrient Powder	26	6	24%
Iodised Salt	40	32	79%
Vegetable Oil	120	106	88%
Lentils	160	0	0%
Split Peas	0	225	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Sorghum/Millet	9,600	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	21,297,574	28,676,425	135%
Cash	9,617,338	12,309,499	128%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	1,714,238	21,928	1%
Food systems are sustainable			
Value Voucher	0	614,180	-
Cash	11,705,584	5,655,400	48%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 01	Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks							
Output A, B	Targeted populations (including new IDPs or refugees, as well as residents) receive sufficient food and CBT in order to meet their basic food needs.							
Output A, D	Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	218,465 164,810 383,275	187,302 141,298 328,600		
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	1,299,865 980,601 2,280,466	898,328 677,687 1,576,015		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	95,744 72,231 167,975	117,587 88,707 206,294		
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	221,787 167,313 389,100	270,425 204,006 474,431		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	283,908	138,024		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	30,914,911	40,985,925		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	individual	14,767	14,767		
	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	training session	1,310	1,159		
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes							
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	155	154		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	16,977	7,210		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							

	Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	32	34	
	Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	25	24	
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	2,173	1,762	
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	2,173	1,762	
	Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	13	10	
	Community common centres established/rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	centre	10	10	
	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	316	313	
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	323,375	262,125	
	Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	m3	35,401	16,700	
	Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,000	1,000	
	Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3	
	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	21	21	
	Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,174	4,194	
	Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	5,427	4,217	
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	65,000	40,000	
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	39	39	

	Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	4	4		
	Number of fish fingerlings distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	3,000	3,000		
	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	65,000	65,000		
	Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	2		
Activity 02	Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B	Targeted students, teachers and parents receive an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	405,464 422,014 827,478	341,279 355,208 696,487		
		Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	4,961 4,399 9,360	8,637 7,660 16,297		
		Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total		27,425 28,544 55,969		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	21,254	9,563		
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	29,497	6,326		
	Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	3,595	26		
	Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	28,422	331		
	Number of cups distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	221,832	5,333		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	1,301	1,276		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	3,411	1,265		
Activity 03	Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B, E, E*	Targeted children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) is provided to all caregivers in order to meet basic nutritional needs.							

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	211,789 0 211,789	3,592 0 3,592		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	288,258 0 288,258	59,133 0 59,133		
		Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female Male Total	100,390 96,454 196,844	108,036 88,394 196,430		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	425,284 408,606 833,890	165,846 138,814 304,660		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	95,583 91,834 187,417	7,327 7,040 14,367		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	16,365	2,703		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	535	510		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Mt	36	6		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	10,087	2,612		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	682	86		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	273,264	211,464		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,093,057	845,854		

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
People affected by shocks; Sudan								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	24.20	>40	>30	32	
			Male	41.10	>55	>50	48	
			Overall	33.60	>50	>45	42	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	47.10	<40	<45	44	
			Male	39.30	<29.50	<32	41	
			Overall	42.80	<37.50	<40	42	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	28.70	<20	<25	24	
			Male	19.60	<15.50	<18	11	
			Overall	23.60	<18	<22	16	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	3.84	<3	<3	6.68	
			Male	3.31	<3	<3	5.87	
			Overall	3.54	<3	<3	6.16	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	7.30	<7	<8	9.49	
			Male	8.75	<8	<9	10.23	
			Overall	8.10	<7	<8	9.97	
Food Consumption Score - Nutrition								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	4	>6	>6	2	
			Male	8	>9	>9	2	
			Overall	7	>8	>8	2	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	43	>43	>46	37	
			Male	44	>46	>45	37	
			Overall	44	>44	>45	37	

Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50 22 26	>51 >23 >28	>51 >23 >28	16 16 16
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	14 8 10	<11 <6 <8	<12 <7 <9	40 40 40
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1 2 1	<0 <0 <0	<1 <0 <1	7 7 7
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	27 42 40	<25 <40 <37	<26 <41 <38	48 48 48
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	82 84 83	<83 <85 <84	<82 <84 <83	58 58 58
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	56 54 55	<57 <54 <56	<56 <54 <55	57 57 57
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23 36 34	<24 <37 <35	<23 <36 <34	36 36 36
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)							

	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.70 4.40 3.40	>15 >15 >15	>5 >5 >5	
Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.26 3.38 3.33	>4.50 >4.50 >4.50	>4 >4 >4	3.01 3.40 3.26
Targeted students, teachers and parents; Sudan							
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)							
Drop-out rate	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	5.10 6.20 5.70	<4 <4 <4	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	
Retention rate	Act 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	94.90 93.80 94.30	>96 >96 >96	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	
U5 children and PLW affected by shocks; Sudan							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)							
	Act 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	99.70	=100	>99.70	57
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)							
	Act 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	47	≥66	≥50	50.10
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	89.60	>75	>75	93.30
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0	<3	<3	0.10
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							

	Act 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	2.80	<15	<15	3.20
MAM Treatment Default rate							
	Act 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	7.50	<15	<15	3.20

Strategic Outcome 02	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	- Root Causes					
Activity 04	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A, B, C, E, E*	Targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and SBCC is provided to all caregivers for treatment and prevention of wasting and stunting						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	45,010 43,244 88,254	19,646 16,736 36,382	
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	88,549 85,078 173,627	60,364 50,524 110,888	
			Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female Male Total	63,218 60,740 123,958	107,216 87,722 194,938	
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	60,769 0 60,769	32,632 0 32,632	
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	103,602 0 103,602	18,679 0 18,679	
A.2	Food transfers			MT	5,663	1,322	
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted						

	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	238	238		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	3,501	344		
			Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Mt	23	6		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	2,139	971		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	3	3		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	352,134	316,315		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	88,034	79,079		
Activity 05	Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C	Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs							
Output B	Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total		21,405 16,080 37,485		
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	22,177 23,083 45,260	222,436 231,515 453,951		
		Students (secondary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total		22,468 23,385 45,853		

		Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total		30,181 31,413 61,594		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	53,100 46,900 100,000	2,526 1,899 4,425		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,125	2,084		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,714,238	21,928		
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	2	2		
	Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	2	2		
	Number of cups distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	462	462		
	Number of toolkits provided for construction-related trainees		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	26	26		
	Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	548	548		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	579	798		
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes							
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		School feeding (on-site)	retailer	1	1		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	160	138		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	1	0		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food Insecure Residents; Sudan								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	96.30	=100	>50	36	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

	Act 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	41	≥66	≥50	50.10
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	14.80	≥70	≥24.80	10
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	95.20	≥75	≥75	97.10
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.10	<3	<3	0
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)							
Drop-out rate	Act 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	4.86 4.99 4.93	≤4 ≤4 ≤4	≤4 ≤4 ≤4	
Retention rate	Act 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	95.14 95.01 95.07	≥96 ≥96 ≥96	≥96 ≥96 ≥96	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	2.20	<15	<15	0.40
MAM Treatment Default rate							

	Act 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	2.60	<15	<15	2.50	
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Strategic Outcome 03		Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024		- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building				
Activity 06	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C, D	Targeted households participate in productive safety net programs and receive food/cash to help meet short-term food gaps, while in the long-term contributing to the reduction of disaster risk and climate change adaptation							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	91,200 68,800 160,000			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	131,322 99,068 230,390	88,589 66,831 155,420		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	9,600	0		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	11,705,584	6,269,579		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	training session	527	525		
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	individual	7,043	7,043		
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes							
	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Food assistance for asset	retailer	41	40		
C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	2	0		

D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	348,158	293,974		
	Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	16,091	16,901		
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	7,992	8,046		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	10	10		
	Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	5	5		
	Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	3	2		
	Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	129	129		
	Hectares (ha) of land under crops		Food assistance for asset	Ha	10	8		
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,086	5,086		
	Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	m3	53,127	49,791		
	Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	18	17		
	Number of roof catchments constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3		
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	4,438	4,726		
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	Ha	49	49		
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	483	478		
	Number of chicken houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	12	12		

	Kilometres (km) of live fencing created		Food assistance for asset	Km	0.80	0.60	
	Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation		Food assistance for asset	Ha	30	13	
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	138	138	
	Community common centres established/rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	centre	5	5	
	Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	19	19	
	Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	10	11	
	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	54	52	
	Number of school gardens established		Food assistance for asset	Number	31	31	
	Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	925	925	
	Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	99	74	
	Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	875	923	
	Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	10	10	
	Number of animal shelters constructed		Food assistance for asset	animal shelter	168	147	
	MT of staple food produced by WFP assisted households/communities		Food assistance for asset	Mt	16	13	
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	210	217	
	Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,332	1,341	
	Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	10	5	

	Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	3		
	Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	5	5		
	Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	113	113		
	Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	9	9		
	Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	24,000	23,500		
Activity 07	Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output F	Vulnerable smallholder farmers receive tools and services such as post-harvest management technologies, technical assistance and climate services to enhance their productivity and resilience							
Output F	Vulnerable smallholder farmers receive tools and services such as post-harvest management technologies, technical assistance and climate services to enhance their productivity and							
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	45,800	40,005		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Chronically food insecure households; Sudan								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	50.70 75.30 72.20	>54 >79 >76	>52 >77 >74	74.50 85.70 82.80	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	31.50 15.90 17.80	<30 <14 <16	<31 <15 <17	21.60 11.90 14	

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	17.80 8.80 9.90	<16 <7 <8	<17 <8 <9	3.90 2.40 2.80
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses							
	Act 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	16	≤13		
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	10.60 7.70 8	<9.50 <6.50 <7	<10 <7 <8	2.55 2.15 2.25
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	16.70 22.60 21.90	<15 <21 <20	<16 <22 <21	4.90 7.30 6.70
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base							
	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Overall	18.90	>50	>28.90	81
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	4 8 7	>6 >10 >9	>5 >9 >8	0 2.60 1.90
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	43 44 44	>44 >46 >44	>44 >45 >45	65.70 84 79.20
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	50 22 26	>52 >24 >28	>51 >23 >27	57.80 79.20 73.70

Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	14 8 10	<12 <6 <8	<13 <7 <9	14.80 9 10.50
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	1 2 1	<0 <0 <0	<0 <1 <0	2 1 1.30
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	27 42 40	<25 <40 <38	<26 <41 <39	9.80 3.80 5.30
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	82 84 83	<82 <84 <83	<82 <84 <83	85.20 88.50 87.60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	56 54 55	<56 <54 <56	<56 <54 <55	32.40 15 19.50
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	23 36 34	<23 <36 <34	<23 <36 <34	32.40 17 21

Chronically Food Insecure Households; Sudan

Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks

	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	23.50	=50		
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Strategic Outcome 04		Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering							- Crisis Response		
Activity 08	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
Output H	Information sharing and knowledge management are ensured through WFP's lead role in the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications sector and the Inter-Agency Security Telecommunications Services										
Output L	ICT networks and infrastructures (secure telecommunications, data and voice services) are maintained and upgraded as needed to ensure continuous and reliable service options enabling relevant stakeholders										
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type										
	Number of services provided		Service Delivery General	service	18	18					
H.2	Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type										
	Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Service Delivery General	unit	1	1					
L.1	Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type										
	Number of infrastructure works implemented		Engineering Services	unit	21	17					
Activity 09	Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
Output H	Air services are provided for the humanitarian and development community										
H.4	Total volume of cargo transported										
	Metric tons of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	metric ton	60	56					
H.7	Total number of passengers transported										
	Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	22,000	23,861					
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value			
Humanitarian workers; Sudan											
User satisfaction rate											
	Act 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall		0	=100	>90	82			

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
People affected by shocks in targeted areas; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	96	=95	=95	91	
			Male	94	=95	=95	91	
			Overall	95	=95	=95	91	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Population affected by shocks; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	97	=100	=100		
			Male	97	=100	=100		
			Overall	97	=100	=100		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Populations affected by shocks; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100		
			Male	100	=100	=100		
			Overall	100	=100	=100		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Population affected by shocks; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	16	=90	=90		
			Male	16	=90	=90		
			Overall	16	=90	=90		

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Targeted communities that benefit from WFP programming; Sudan	Act 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=100	≥20	13.30	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Population affected by shocks; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution		Overall	37	=50	=50	31	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Insecure IDPs and refugees; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	49	=35	=40	59	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	11	=15	=20	19	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	40	=50	=40	22	
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences									
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
People affected by shocks in targeted areas; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	14	=80	=80	28		
			Male	14	=80	=80	28		
			Overall	14	=80	=80	28		
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Population affected by shocks; Sudan			Overall	83	=100	=100	88		

World Food Programme

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South Sudanese refugees receiving WFP hybrid multi-purpose cash assistance in a camp of East
Darfur.

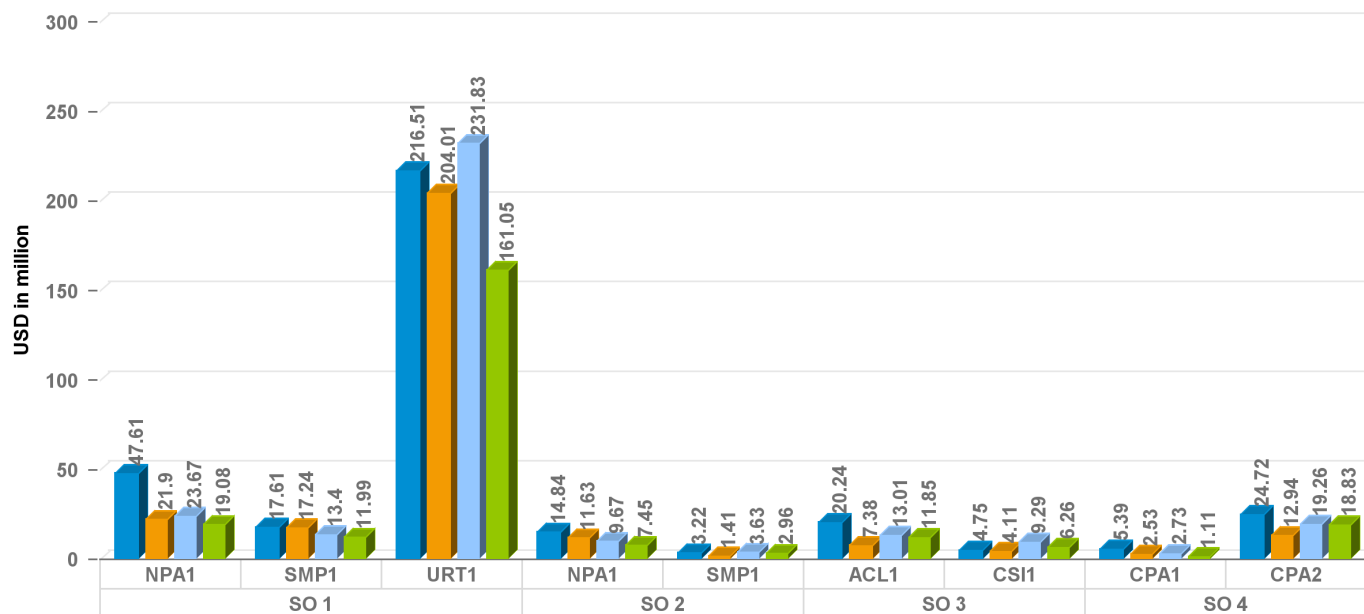
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/sudan>

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises
SO 2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024
SO 3	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change
CPA1	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems
CPA2	Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions
NPA1	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.

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NPA1	Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G
SMP1	Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools
SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions
URT1	Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	47,611,235	21,902,895	23,668,011	19,080,537
		Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	17,608,346	17,237,987	13,397,326	11,988,773
		Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	216,510,177	204,007,465	231,834,879	161,048,893
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,801	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			281,729,757	243,148,347	268,909,017	192,118,203

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	Non Activity Specific	0	0	27,347	0
		Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	14,838,450	11,629,888	9,673,515	7,448,099
		Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	3,220,478	1,414,734	3,633,091	2,961,609
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	802,879	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			18,058,928	13,044,621	14,136,831	10,409,707
4	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	20,242,428	7,376,331	13,006,686	11,849,782
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	4,753,641	4,107,945	9,286,533	6,259,867
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,817,108	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			24,996,069	11,484,276	29,110,327	18,109,649

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	5,385,802	2,528,836	2,731,696	1,113,100
		Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	24,723,120	12,942,602	19,264,096	18,833,600
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			30,108,922	15,471,438	21,995,792	19,946,700
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	49,322,136	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	49,322,136	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			354,893,676	283,148,682	383,474,104	240,584,259
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			21,412,834	22,956,484	23,933,358	12,194,174
Total Direct Costs			376,306,510	306,105,166	407,407,462	252,778,433
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			24,601,880	19,896,836	19,405,152	19,405,152
Grand Total			400,908,390	326,002,002	426,812,614	272,183,585



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

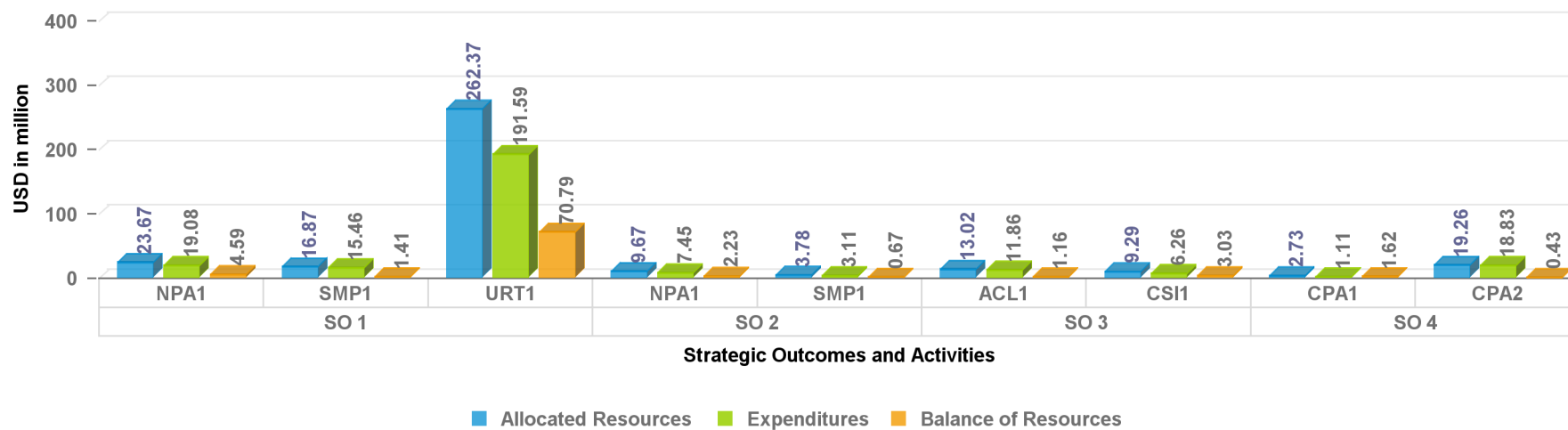
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises
SO 2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024
SO 3	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change
CPA1	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems
CPA2	Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions
NPA1	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.
NPA1	Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G
SMP1	Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools
SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions
URT1	Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	47,611,235	23,668,011	0	23,668,011	19,080,537	4,587,474
		Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	17,608,346	16,865,044	0	16,865,044	15,456,491	1,408,553
		Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	216,510,177	262,373,100	0	262,373,100	191,587,113	70,785,986
		Non Activity Specific	0	8,801	0	8,801	0	8,801
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			281,729,757	302,914,956	0	302,914,956	226,124,141	76,790,815

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	14,838,450	9,673,515	0	9,673,515	7,448,099	2,225,416
		Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	3,220,478	3,780,558	0	3,780,558	3,109,076	671,482
		Non Activity Specific	0	802,879	0	802,879	0	802,879
		Non Activity Specific	0	27,347	0	27,347	0	27,347
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			18,058,928	14,284,298	0	14,284,298	10,557,174	3,727,124

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	20,242,428	13,018,546	0	13,018,546	11,861,642	1,156,904
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	4,753,641	9,286,533	0	9,286,533	6,259,867	3,026,666
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,817,108	0	6,817,108	0	6,817,108
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			24,996,069	29,122,187	0	29,122,187	18,121,509	11,000,679

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	5,385,802	2,731,696	0	2,731,696	1,113,100	1,618,596
		Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	24,723,120	19,264,096	0	19,264,096	18,833,600	430,496
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			30,108,922	21,995,792	0	21,995,792	19,946,700	2,049,092
		Non Activity Specific	0	49,322,136	0	49,322,136	0	49,322,136
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	49,322,136	0	49,322,136	0	49,322,136
Total Direct Operational Cost			354,893,676	417,639,369	0	417,639,369	274,749,525	142,889,845
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			21,412,834	23,942,827	0	23,942,827	12,203,643	11,739,184
Total Direct Costs			376,306,510	441,582,196	0	441,582,196	286,953,168	154,629,029
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			24,601,880	25,367,567		25,367,567	25,367,567	0

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			400,908,390	466,949,764	0	466,949,764	312,320,735	154,629,029

This donor financial report is interim.



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures