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LIVES

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# Sudan

## Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

WFP Sudan's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 contributes towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through five interlinked Strategic Outcomes to respond to immediate and protracted crises while implementing coordinated approaches to improve nutrition, strengthen resilience and support the Government of Sudan in paving the way for sustainable results in the longer term.

During 2020, Sudan grappled with multiple crises - from economic hardship further compounded by COVID-19, to the worst floods in decades, as well as protracted and new displacements. The level of food insecurity hit a record high, with 9.6 million people estimated to be food insecure<sup>[1]</sup> during the lean season.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic and challenging operational environment, the utmost effort was done to maintain and scale-up the delivery of assistance to save the lives of millions of people and support building a better future, together with the Government of Sudan and partners. Thanks to the generous contributions of its resourcing partners, WFP scaled-up its assistance and reached close to 7.8 million IDPs, refugees and food-insecure residents through the provision of food and cash-based transfers (CBT) to crisis-affected people, nutrition activities, school meals and productive safety nets in 15 states. This represented more than twice the number of beneficiaries compared to 2019.

Nearly one million children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women were assisted through preventative and curative nutrition activities. Support to community-based management of acute malnutrition was also launched in Khartoum state for the first time.

Furthermore, around 80 percent of the surveyed population in communities involved in productive safety nets and post-harvest loss mitigation projects reported benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base and the food consumption score of the surveyed participants improved compared to 2019 and baseline.

WFP continued to support national efforts on food fortification to enhance the development of sustainable solutions. WFP also engaged with the private sector on innovative approaches, such as the retailing of micronutrient powders<sup>[2]</sup> to address micronutrient deficiencies and of hermetic storage bags to mitigate post-harvest grain losses.

In the wake of COVID-19, WFP adapted to ensure uninterrupted provision of assistance to the people in need. To mitigate the risks of COVID-19 transmissions for beneficiaries, partners and staff, precautionary measures, guidelines and capacity strengthening were prepared. When COVID-19 forced schools to close, WFP converted the on-site school meals into alternative take-home rations reaching close to 1.1 million school children. One-time food assistance was also provided to 1.8 million vulnerable urban/peri-urban people in support of the Government's initiative to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 containment measures.

Leveraging its large operational footprint, in addition to its regular operations, WFP was also able to respond quickly to sudden crises and provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to flood-affected people and to the influx of refugees from Tigray's region of Ethiopia. In addition, WFP provided critical logistics services to the humanitarian and development community, and the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service enabled access to hard-to-reach locations and rapid movement of response teams.

During 2020, WFP further enhanced its collaboration with the Government to support Sudan through its recovery and efforts towards peace and social cohesion to achieve Zero Hunger. Building on its areas of expertise, WFP provided technical support and service provision to the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme for the delivery of cash transfers to Sudanese families, in coordination with the World Bank. To support staple food supply, WFP's global expertise in food procurement has been leveraged to procure wheat on international market on behalf of the Government of Sudan to help address shortages of wheat within the country. WFP has purchased some of the sorghum, salt and specialized nutritious food in Sudan for WFP operations and is preparing to undertake initiatives to strengthen national food supply chains.

WFP worked collaboratively with governments, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector to build partnerships, provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening activities supporting Sudan to sustainably achieve Zero Hunger and the SDGs. Furthermore, WFP also provided technical support for the formulation of key documents, such as the Sudan Cost of Hunger in Africa and the preparation of the Sudan SDG 2 roadmap 2020 - 2030, as well as food security assessments.



# 7,787,135

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 483,000 (57% Female, 43% Male)

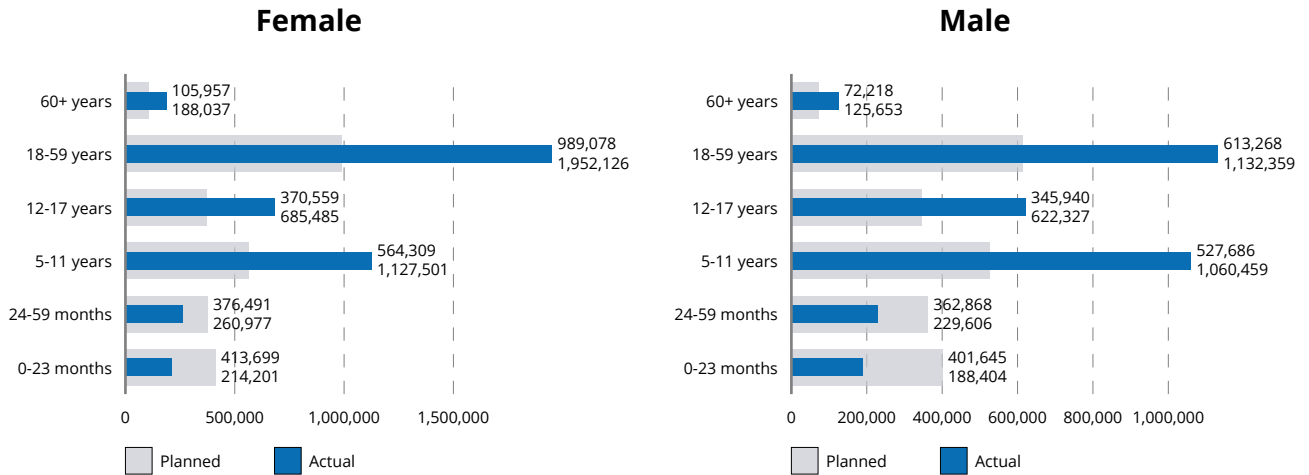


57% female

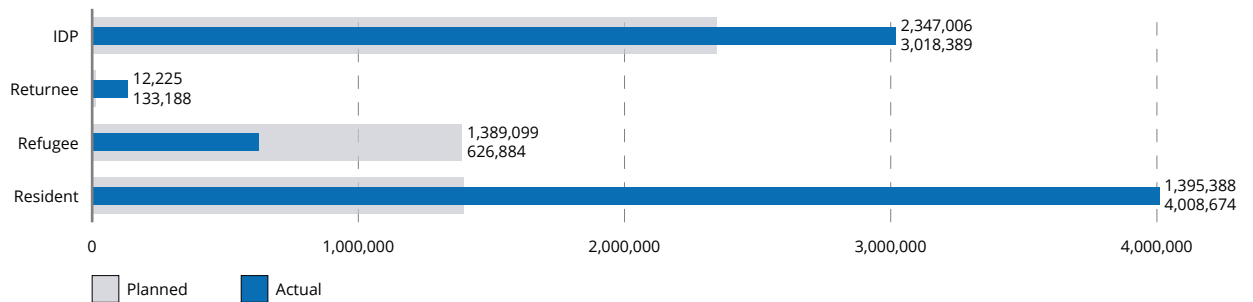


43% male

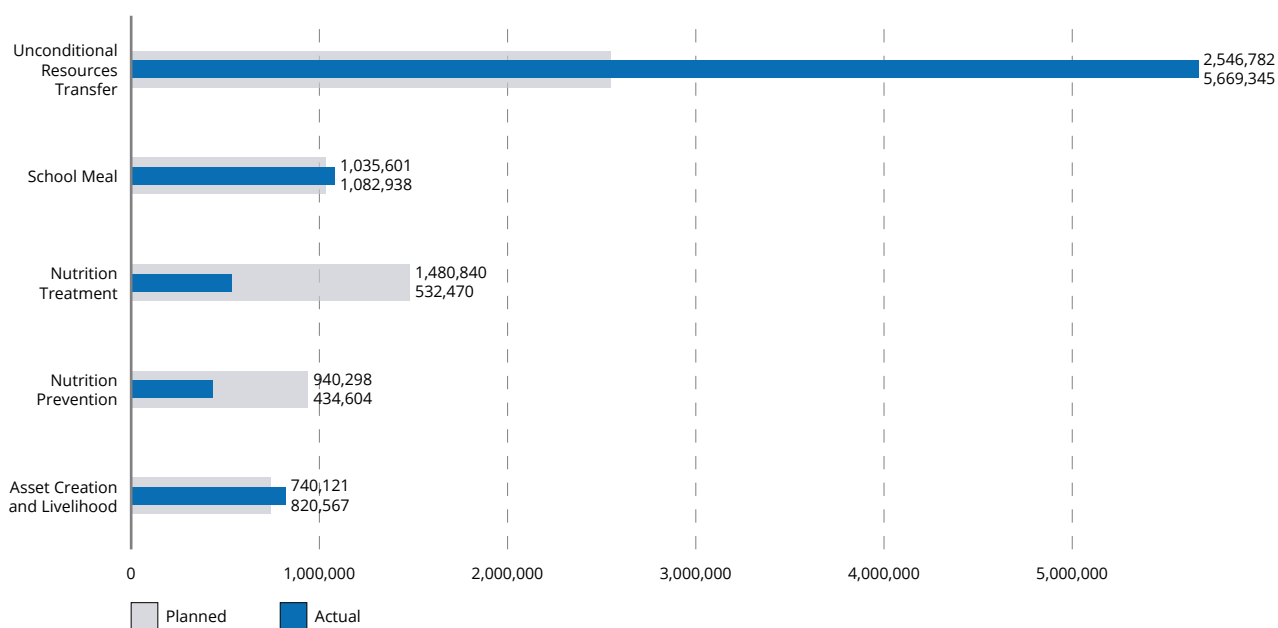
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



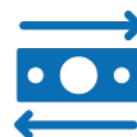
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Total Food and CBT

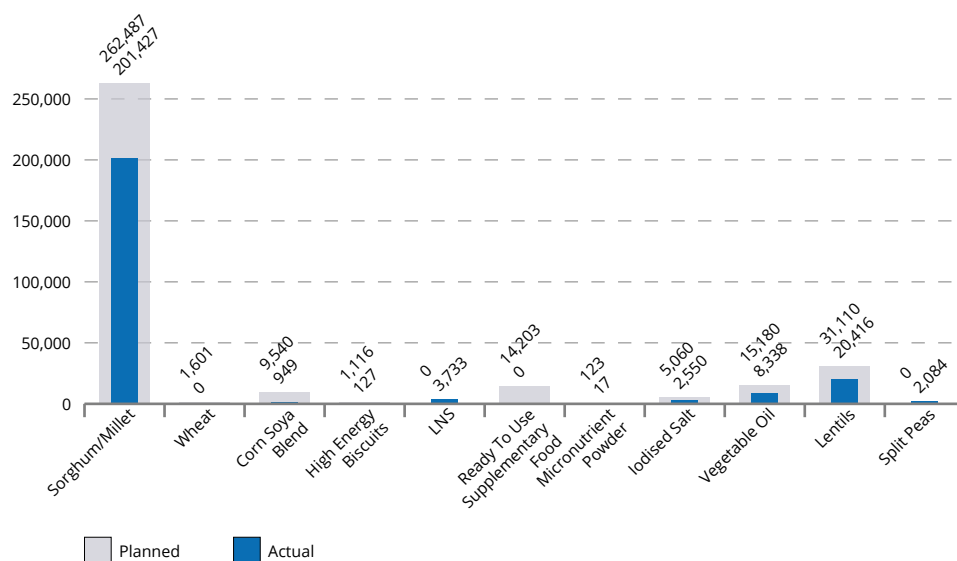


**239,641 mt**  
total actual food transferred in 2020  
of 340,420 mt total planned

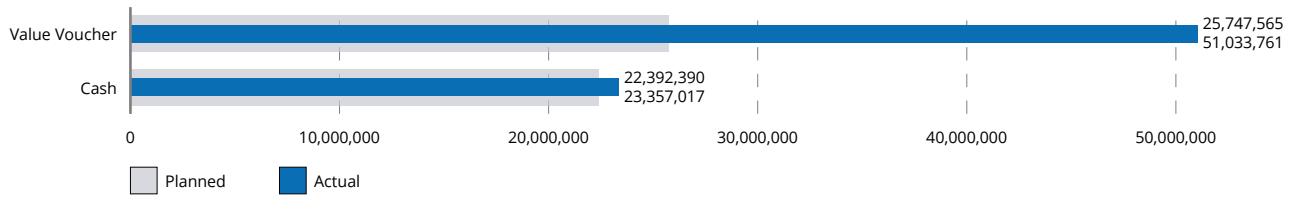


**US\$ 74,390,777**  
total actual cash transferred in 2020  
of \$US 48,139,955 total planned

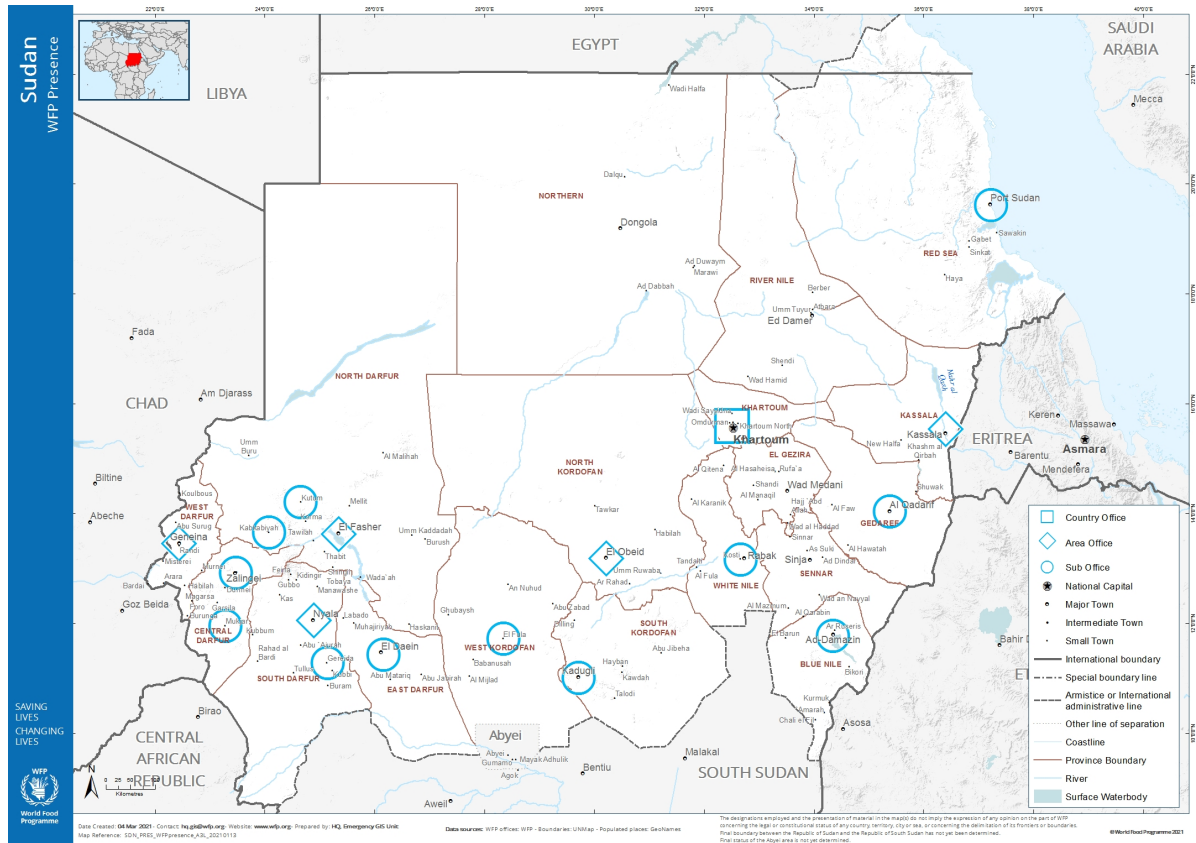
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



During 2020, Sudan faced an escalating economic crisis and record level of food insecurity, with 9.6 million people estimated to be food insecure[1] during the height of the lean season (June-September). This is the highest number recorded in the history of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in Sudan. Annually, 2.7 million children under the age of five are estimated to be acutely malnourished[2].

Ongoing economic crisis, including high inflation[3], steadily increasing food prices[4] and shortages of basic commodities (such as bread and fuel), eroded families' purchasing power. Over 90 percent of the surveyed households were estimated to spend 65 percent of their expenditures on food, limiting their ability to create or invest in livelihoods assets[5].

The COVID-19 pandemic further compromised livelihoods opportunities and made it even harder for families to put food on their plates, while the cost of the local food basket increased throughout 2020 and became more than three times higher (increase by 261 percent) by December 2020, compared to the previous year[6].

Multiple emergencies were faced throughout the year, including the worst flooding in decades[7], insecurity and inter-communal clashes, as well as protracted and new displacements. The already large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees further increased in 2020, reaching an estimated 2.5 million IDPs and 1.1 million refugees[8]. In addition, following conflicts in Ethiopia's Tigray region that erupted in November, Sudan experienced a sudden influx of Ethiopian refugees into eastern Sudan.

At the same time, Sudan's Transitional Government signed a historic peace agreement which aims to achieve stability and peace in the country after decades of conflict, and is pursuing a new social contract with the people, prioritizing peace and economic reform, which can pave the way to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 2 on Zero Hunger and improved nutrition. Some previously inaccessible areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile states have also started to be open for UN humanitarian assistance.

It is within this context that WFP is operating in Sudan under its Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) with five strategic outcomes contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Among the five interlinked strategic outcomes guided by the SDGs, three contribute to SDG 2 and two to SDG 17 in the areas of crisis response (Strategic Outcome 1), addressing root causes of malnutrition (Strategic Outcome 2), building resilience (Strategic Outcome 3), supporting partners in achieving the SDGs (Strategic Outcome 4) and strengthening capacity to implement the SDGs (Strategic Outcome 5).



The strategic outcomes were developed in close collaboration with national partners and incorporate a nexus approach aimed at improving Sudan's capacity to reduce hunger and malnutrition and contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals for poverty, education, gender equality, climate action and peacebuilding. WFP partnered with international and national NGOs, United Nations (UN) agencies and the Government of Sudan to respond to immediate humanitarian needs, while seeking coordinated approaches to pave the way for sustainable results in the longer term.

WFP Sudan has an extensive operational footprint on the ground, comprised of 18 offices located in Darfur (North, South, West, East and Central), Kordofan (North, South, West), Kassala, Red Sea, Blue Nile, Gedaref, White Nile and Khartoum states. This enables WFP to reach a large number of beneficiaries and implement a variety of activities, including in remote locations, and to adapt quickly to the evolving situation to ensure the people in need receive assistance in a complex operational environment.

Heavy rains deteriorating road conditions and impacting accessibility; shortages of fuel impacting commercial trucking capacity; and episodes of insecurity in Port Sudan and in other locations impacting port operations and trucks movement were faced in 2020 and slowed down the movement of food across the country. This resulted at times in delays in availability and dispatches of commodities at field locations, especially in hard-to-reach areas. As a mitigation measure, WFP maintained contingency fuel stocks and a strategic fleet. WFP deployed the fleet across its operations to fill some of the gaps in commercial transportation and to support dispatches. The increasing inflation resulted in higher operational costs.

Sudan reported its first confirmed COVID-19 case in March 2020, followed by the declaration of a national state of health emergency, as well as implementation of mitigation measures to reduce the transmission of the virus, including movement restrictions and temporary closure of airports and borders. Movement of food and humanitarian supplies was allowed but proceeded at a slower pace. Schools were closed in March country-wide. In addition, the COVID-19 outbreak and related movement restrictions impacted community mobilization and active screening of malnutrition.

WFP adapted its programmes to ensure continuation of its operations, while mitigating the risk of COVID-19 through precautionary measures<sup>[9]</sup> for safe distributions and nutrition interventions.

Tailored communication to beneficiaries and communities on programmatic adjustments due to COVID-19 and measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 during the delivery of assistance were prepared and circulated, also leveraging platforms at community level from existing programmes. Together with the Nutrition Sector and the Ministry of Health (MoH), WFP supported the development of technical guidance on COVID-19 and nutrition programming to assist nutrition workers to safely deliver community-based management of acute malnutrition interventions. WFP adapted its school feeding programme in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and delivered alternative take-home rations to students instead of on-site school meals during the protracted schools' closure. WFP also provided one-time food transfers to 1.8 million people in support of the initiative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development (MLSD) to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 containment measures on vulnerable urban/peri-urban populations in Khartoum state.

Given the deteriorating food security situation exacerbated by COVID-19, WFP gradually scaled-up its emergency interventions through unconditional food assistance in several states across the country. Additionally, in the context of high inflation and sustained increase in food prices, the value of the cash-based transfers (CBT) was periodically reviewed and increased to ensure that beneficiaries continue to receive an adequate level of assistance.

## Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic became a compounding factor for existing risks, while also creating new risks. WFP continued facing significant risks, including the complex security situation, access restrictions, food price volatilities, a country-wide economic crisis, supply chain disruptions and staffing shortages. Further, this year, Sudan faced heightened risks related to health, safety and security of WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. Mitigation measures undertaken to reduce the risks included redesigned protocols for beneficiary interactions and office management (including the use of personal protective equipment, remote working modalities and staff wellness support), increased third party monitoring where WFP maintained access challenges, local procurement when feasible, strengthening internal controls related to vehicle and driver management to mitigate road traffic accidents, repositioning of contingency stocks and preparedness for a changing operational environment with multiple emergencies.

To manage key risks, WFP conducted regular reviews of risks faced and embedded risk mitigation strategies across its activities. Risk mitigation measures are incorporated in the annual performance plan and the implementation progress is monitored regularly through the support of the country office's Risk and Compliance Unit. The unit continued to provide advice and recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of internal control systems, on monitoring and mitigation of risks and overall efficiency of operations and optimization of WFP resources.





# Partnerships

To pursue Zero Hunger in Sudan, WFP works collaboratively with partners, including governments, UN agencies, NGOs, private sector and other civil society groups.

Donors continued to be WFP's key partners, providing strong support towards WFP operations in Sudan. As Sudan faced multiple crises, several donors provided some flexibility to use their contributions. This allowed WFP to act swiftly using internal resources to respond to COVID-19, floods and the influx of refugees from Tigray (Ethiopia).

WFP also worked closely with international financial institutions, like the World Bank, to support the Government in strengthening social protection systems to respond to the challenging economic situations, while contributing to developing an effective and comprehensive Government-owned social protection system.

WFP and the World Bank supported the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP), which aims to provide direct cash transfers to vulnerable families. WFP is supporting the Government to develop a cash transfer delivery and payments system, and a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism. WFP also set-up a funding mechanism for donors to contribute to the SFSP and received contributions from donors, following the High-Level Sudan Partnership Conference co-hosted by the European Union, Germany, the UN and Government of Sudan. The first cash-transfers to families started in October.

In addition, WFP and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning signed an agreement for the procurement of wheat on behalf of the Government of Sudan, in a bid to save foreign currency, bolster strategic reserves and support a steady supply of wheat to mitigate shortages of bread. WFP is also preparing to undertake critical initiatives and partnerships to strengthen national food supply chains[1].

WFP engaged with the private sector for the development of innovative and sustainable solutions to improve food security and nutrition. To curb post-harvest losses, WFP worked with the private sector to create a retail network, with the goal of making affordable hermetic storage bags available to smallholder farmers in Sudan. WFP also collaborates with government entities, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and private sector on key food fortification initiatives. These activities aiming at longer-term sustainable results were possible thanks to multi-year funding.

WFP expertise in conducting food security and vulnerability assessments positions WFP as a trusted partner in support of the Government on food security and nutrition issues. WFP regularly conducts food security assessments[2] in partnership with the Ministry of Production and Economic Resources (MoPER) and the Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS)[3].

In addition to regular collaboration with government entities, UN agencies and partners to assess the evolution of the food security situation, the Cost of Hunger in Africa national report was also launched in 2020.

WFP coordinated its response with other UN agencies through the UN Development Assistance Framework, Humanitarian Response Plan, Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan and the COVID-19 Country Preparedness and Response Plan.

Through the inter-agency sector system, partnerships ensured better coordination during emergencies. As co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihood Sector, WFP supported humanitarian coordination and, along with FAO and the FSTS, set-up and co-chaired an Early Warning Early Action Technical Working Group (WG). WFP chairs the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sector and Logistic Cluster, as well as the Inter-Agency ICT WG. WFP is also an active member of several sectors[4].

WFP had a strong operational partnership with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) for food and nutrition assistance to refugees. In support of migrants, WFP also worked together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). WFP worked closely with the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) to address malnutrition and improve the learning environment. Coordination with FAO aimed to prevent and mitigate the impact of the desert locusts. WFP also partnered with UN Environment Programme, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNHCR and UNICEF and played an overall coordinating role for the inter-agency Climate Change Initiative project (IKI).

WFP worked with 40 cooperating partners, including government, local and international NGOs. WFP provided additional funds to partners for the COVID-19 response, which allowed them to buy personal protective equipment for safe distributions. Throughout the year, WFP reviewed the performance of partners and developed capacity strengthening plans to ensure their ability to implement effectively, efficiently and in line with the humanitarian principles.



# CSP Financial Overview

WFP required in 2020 USD 488 million for the Sudan Country Strategic Plan (CSP). WFP is extremely grateful to all its donors, who have generously funded its operation to enable saving lives and changing lives in Sudan.

The first two years of the Sudan CSP 2019-2023 have been overall well-funded, albeit with different levels of funding by Strategic Outcomes and activities. A higher level of resources was available for 2020 compared to 2019, except for Strategic Outcome 2 which maintained a similar level of resources. The higher level of available funding was reflected in a higher level of expenditures compared to 2019 and resulted in the increased number of beneficiaries assisted in 2020.

The United States and the United Kingdom remained the two largest supporters of WFP's operation in Sudan in 2019-2020, with the European Commission, Germany, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF) and Sweden also providing significant amounts of funding.

As in previous years, the vast majority of the resources received were earmarked toward specific Strategic Outcomes, activities, geographic areas or modalities. The funds from the United Kingdom were among the few unearmarked resources received. Unearmarked funding is critical to allow programmatic flexibility to maintain support where the needs are most acute. When Sudan faced sudden emergencies, some donors provided additional flexibility to use their contributions to enable a quick response.

Strategic Outcome 1 (crisis response) had the largest share of the planned and available resources in both 2019 and 2020. The resources received were mostly directed towards Activity 1 (provision of food and cash-based transfers to crisis-affected people). Overall, the level of expenditures for Strategic Outcome 1 in 2020 was close to the planned level and the resources utilization (expenditures versus the planned needs) was higher than in 2019. This enabled WFP to respond to multiple emergencies throughout 2020 and to increase the number of beneficiaries reached in response to the deterioration of the food security situation.

Strategic Outcome 3 (to strengthen the resilience of food-insecure households and food systems) was well-funded, while Strategic Outcome 2 (to improve the nutritional status of food-insecure residents) faced funding shortfalls in both 2019 and 2020. The COVID-19 outbreak and some of the restrictions due to the pandemic also had an impact on the level of expenditures for Strategic Outcome 2 and 3.

A significant proportion of the available resources for Strategic Outcome 2 and 3 were part of multi-year funding, which has been crucial to enable a positive impact on the targeted communities and to establish partnerships and adopt innovative approaches to improve nutrition and resilience. However, a sizeable part of the multi-year funding received in previous years will end by 2021 and attracting new multi-year resources will therefore be essential to sustainably changing the lives of the people we serve.

The sizeable increase in planned requirements and available resources compared to 2019 under Strategic Outcome 4 (provision of services to humanitarian and development actors and national systems) was due to the inclusion of new activities for the provision of food procurement services to the Government of Sudan and the CBT service provision for the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme. Strategic Outcome 5 (social protection system capacity strengthening) was recently added and the initial resources enabled to start technical support for the Sudan Family Support Programme of the Government of Sudan.

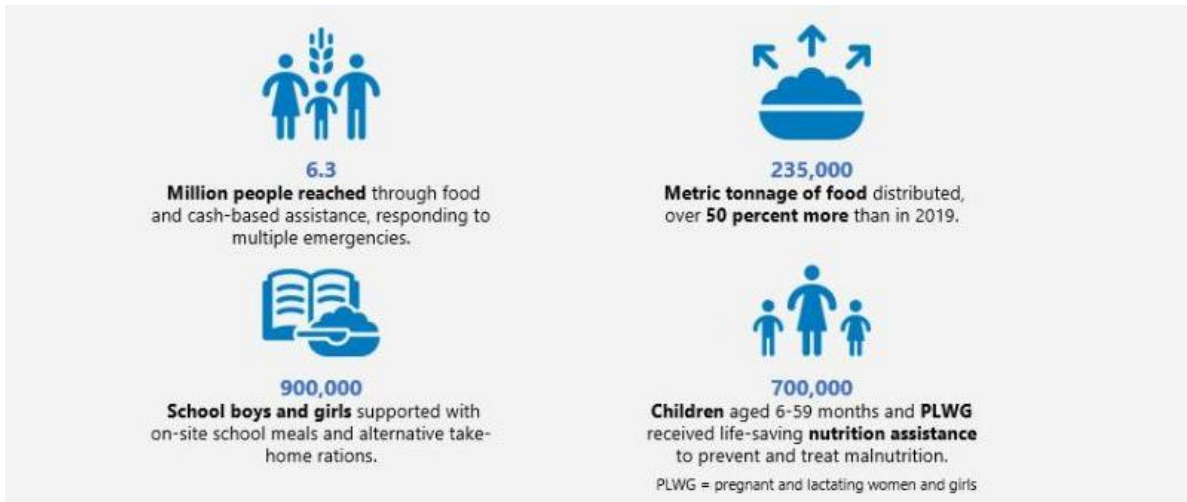
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	 299,012,003	 251,474,559	 390,646,623	 287,505,436
02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	 20,330,548	 11,941,316	 14,122,169	 6,512,571
03: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	 24,807,272	 17,668,988	 33,373,723	 13,363,775
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	 85,794,683	 26,460,695	 231,011,057	 81,115,012
05: The social protection system in Sudan ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round	 9,336,568	 0	 938,967	 204,518
Total:	 439,281,074	 307,545,558	 670,092,539	 388,701,312

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises



Strategic Outcome 1 targets people affected by shocks, ensuring those vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements. Crisis-affected populations (IDPs, refugees, residents) are assisted through emergency food assistance and nutrition support, as well as school feeding. As Sudan faced multiple crises during 2020 - from the worst floods in decades, to economic hardship further compounded by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and displacements caused by conflicts - this Strategic Outcome contributed to saving the lives of millions of people, in support of achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), while helping to build a better future.

Under Activity 1, WFP worked with the Government of Sudan and partners to deliver crisis response in the form of unconditional food assistance and food assistance for assets (FFA). Assistance was delivered through in-kind food, cash-based transfers or a hybrid modality to displaced populations (IDPs, refugees) and crisis-affected people in 15 States. Efforts to mitigate the exposure to protection risks of individuals and communities also remained an integral part of programme implementation.

Under Activity 2, WFP, through its partnerships with the Federal and State Ministries of Education, supported nutrition-sensitive school feeding to children in crisis-affected areas in nine states. The localities were selected using a multi-sectoral approach incorporating food security, nutrition and education indicators.

Under Activity 3, WFP, in partnership with Federal and State Ministries of Health, implemented a variety of emergency nutrition support in 12 states, including emergency blanket supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children aged 6-59 months[1] in the aftermath of sudden shocks (i.e. floods or new displacements due to conflicts). Community nutrition centres have also been supported to provide life-saving treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and PLWG[2], complemented with food-based prevention of malnutrition[3] for at-risk vulnerable populations, as well as micronutrients supplementation[4] and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) nutrition messages[5].

Strategic Outcome 1 was overall well-funded, although with differences at activity level due to funding earmarking. Approximately 95 percent of the available resources were spent, compared with the needs-based plan.

Around 80 percent of the needed and available resources for Strategic Outcome 1 were for Activity 1 (food assistance). The good funding level enabled WFP to reach with food assistance a higher than initially planned number of beneficiaries. This allowed to scale-up assistance and support the increasing number of food insecure people, as well as to respond to multiple crises, such as the devastating floods and the influx of Ethiopian refugees from Tigray region, in addition to the regular emergency operations. In line with these achievements, the expenditures for Activity 1 were above the initial implementation plan.

The level of resources received for Activity 2 (school feeding) enabled to reach more beneficiaries. Additional resources were received to scale-up school feeding during 2020-2021, in the context of a higher level of food insecurity. The preparatory work for the scale-up was done during 2020 and its full implementation will be completed in 2021, due to the postponement of schools' reopening caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, expenditures were above the initial implementation plan.

Activity 3 (nutrition) was funded at around 50 percent of the needs-based plan and programme implementation was adjusted accordingly, with expenditures close to 90 percent of the original implementation plan.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic and challenging operational environment, the utmost efforts was done to maintain and scale-up the delivery of assistance. Over 6.3 million beneficiaries were reached with food assistance through in-kind food, cash-based transfers or hybrid modality (Activity 1)[6]; nearly 900,000 boys and girls received school meals/alternative take-home rations (Activity 2)[7]; and over 700,000 children aged 6-59 months and PLWG were assisted through preventative and curative nutrition activities (Activity 3). All activities assisted a higher number of people compared to 2019.

Around 235,000 mt of food commodities and specialized nutritious food were distributed, an increase of over 50 percent compared to 2019, and close to USD 70 million cash-based transfers were delivered, while minimizing the risks of COVID-19 transmissions through precautionary measures, awareness campaigns and distribution guidelines. The higher amount of funds distributed to beneficiaries through CBT was driven by the increase in transfer value due to the sustained rise in food prices and gradual increase in number of CBT beneficiaries.

Thanks to its capacity to respond to evolving needs and sudden crises, Activity 1 beneficiaries also include over 250,000 flood-affected people and 1.8 million people receiving a one-off in-kind food distribution in support of the Government's initiative to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 containment measures on vulnerable urban/peri-urban populations in Khartoum state. Under Activity 2, alternative take-home rations were successfully delivered to ensure continued assistance to school children and encourage re-enrollment after the protracted schools' closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Under Activity 3, support for nutrition programmes was expanded and started for the first time in 31 health centres of Khartoum state. Furthermore, two additional states have completed the preparatory work ahead of the launch of nutrition activities in early 2021.

Increased humanitarian access to previously inaccessible areas in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Jebel Marra (Central Darfur) enabled the provision of UN humanitarian assistance for the first time since 2011. In addition to initial food assistance and nutrition support, following a rapid interagency assessment in December 2019, school feeding for primary school students was identified as a priority by the communities in and around Kauda, South Kordofan. Since then, WFP has expanded the school meals programme to 90 schools in South Kordofan, adding 12 schools in Blue Nile, to cover approximately 60,000 children.

The proportion of assisted households classified with poor food consumption score declined during the 2019/2020 harvest season[8], from a CSP baseline of 23.6 percent to 11.8 percent[9]. Households headed by men remained relatively less food insecure compared to households headed by women. The coping strategy index (rCSI) during 2019/2020 harvest season improved compared to 2019 lean season results, likely due to seasonality, and is overall considered low (value 5.9) in terms of frequency and severity of coping strategies, although showing a deterioration compared with the baseline.

Although the COVID-19 outbreak impacted community mobilization, active screening of malnutrition and visits to nutrition centres due to temporary movement restrictions, the life-saving nutrition activities contributed to a reduction of morbidity and mortality associated with malnutrition for assisted beneficiaries. Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) performance indicators improved compared to the previous year, including 95 percent MAM treatment recovery rate, 0 percent mortality and 3 percent default rate, and the 2020 targets were met.

In 2020, WFP continued to work closely together with the Federal and State Ministries of Health and Education, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the Commission for Refugees, as well other UN agencies, such as UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, IOM and FAO, to build partnerships and complementarities to ensure a comprehensive response across sectors. Partnerships with national and international NGOs were also an integral component of activities implementation.

Given the critical juncture in the country and based on the CFSVA[10] and IPC results, in 2020, WFP started to scale-up assistance to food insecure residents affected by crises, as well as the expansion of school feeding and nutrition support. The scale-up will continue to be rolled-out in 2021. In addition, the acceptability of multi-nutrient powders to fortify school meals and the use of High Energy Biscuits in school meals were tested in 2020 and will be incorporated into school feeding programme design for 2021 based on the successful pilots.

The interventions are designed and implemented through a gender equitable approach. Gender concerns were also integrated into assessments, targeting and choice of transfer modality. Some FFA activities specifically targeted households headed by women, contributing to women's empowerment and increasing their livelihoods opportunities.



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

## Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024



Strategic Outcome 2 aims at improving the nutritional status of food-insecure residents in targeted localities affected by high malnutrition prevalence and food insecurity[1]. It contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 to achieve Zero Hunger and end malnutrition. The provision of an integrated package of complementary activities, both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive, is done in close collaboration with government counterparts and incorporates capacity strengthening elements to facilitate sustainability and scale.

In a context of high acute and chronic malnutrition (13.6 percent wasting and 36.4 percent stunting rates among children under the age of five[2], respectively) a holistic approach at key stages of the life cycle has been implemented.

Under Activity 4, WFP enhances government capacity for nutrition programme coordination, advocacy and implementation, guidelines development, training support, monitoring database development and evidence generation (such as the Cost of Hunger in Africa). In partnership with the Federal and State Ministries of Health, WFP supported the treatment of moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) as part of a comprehensive community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach through the provision of specialized nutritious food[3], as well as food-based[4] prevention of malnutrition activities to prevent stunting. To address micronutrient needs, micronutrient powders (MNPs) for home fortification were provided through health facilities to children aged 6-59 months. These activities are linked to an overarching nutrition social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy, which includes key nutrition and hygiene messages through various community platforms[5] and cooking demonstrations, for both women and men, to increase community and care givers knowledge, as well as improving nutrition and hygiene practices.

Furthermore, to support the Government of Sudan in addressing micronutrient deficiencies through the Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Health, Industry and Trade, WFP, FAO and WHO are implementing a joint project on food fortification, including support for an enabling legislative and policy environment. This encompasses food fortification policy, product standards and laboratory capacity related to the fortification of wheat flour, oil and salt, as well as retail of MNPs (Vitamino[6]) through a platform of pharmacies and supermarkets by a private sector partner, complemented by social marketing. In addition, two staff were seconded to the Ministry of Health to support strengthening of fortification coordination and programme implementation.

Under Activity 5, WFP, through its partnerships with the Federal and State Ministries of Education, supports nutrition-sensitive school feeding and capacity-strengthening to national and state education institutions. WFP's school feeding programme helps bringing children to schools and keeping them in class[7]. The COVID-19 outbreak forced schools country-wide to close in March 2020. To ensure that school-aged children continued to receive a nutritious meal and mitigate the risks of drop-out that school closures may cause, alternative take-home rations (THR) were distributed[8]. In some locations of Red Sea and Kassala states, where girls face significant barriers to education, this was supplemented by the provision of cash-based assistance for schoolgirls. As part of the support, SBCC messages about nutrition were created and delivered together with the cash-based transfers, to encourage the purchase of fresh and healthy food for a diversified diet.

Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at around 70 percent of the needs-based plan. While Activity 5 (school feeding) was adequately funded, Activity 4 (nutrition) faced funding shortfalls, which impacted the level of implementation.

Nevertheless, under Activity 4, around 274,000 children aged 6-59 months and PLWG were assisted with curative and preventative nutrition activities, alongside individual counselling sessions at facility level. This included 96,000 beneficiaries reached with food-based activities to prevent malnutrition - an increase of 75 percent compared to 2019. To strengthen the delivery of SBCC, four trainings of trainers[9] were undertaken with staff of the State Ministry of Health and cooperating partners. In the context of COVID-19, community level mobilization and communication activities were reformulated to focus more on individual counselling at health facilities rather than group sessions.

Given the deterioration of the food security situation in targeted areas, the resources received for Activity 5 (school feeding) allowed the expansion of school feeding compared to the needs assessed during the CSP formulation. Around 162,000 boys and girls received school meals/alternative take-home rations (Activity 5)[10] in North Kordofan, Kassala and Red Sea states. Key messages related to nutrition were delivered to integrate nutrition education and improve nutrition knowledge among local government and community leaders.

Due to the protracted closure of schools caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the cash-based assistance in support of girls' education could not be distributed from March to October due to its conditionality on school attendance. It was later converted to unconditional support for two months to protect their food security and nutritional status and encourage the return of girls to schools. The pause in this specific cash-based assistance led to lower expenditures than anticipated.

WFP assistance was implemented while minimizing the risks of COVID-19 transmissions for beneficiaries, partners and staff through precautionary measures and awareness campaigns. In close collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health, the Federal Ministry of Education and members of the Nutrition and Education sectors, guidelines for safe delivery of assistance at health/nutrition centres[11] and schools were developed. WFP also supported capacity strengthening for staff of the Ministries of Health and Education, as well as cooperating partners, for the implementation of nutrition and school feeding activities in the context of the pandemic.

Community mobilization, sensitization through Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNVs) and active screening of malnutrition, as well as home visits to follow-up on adherence to nutrition assistance, became more challenging due to the movement restrictions caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. The global pandemic also affected the availability of specialized nutritious food and MNPs due to longer lead time, while episodes of insecurity in Eastern Sudan slowed down the movement and dispatches of the nutritious commodities to field locations and access to nutrition centres.

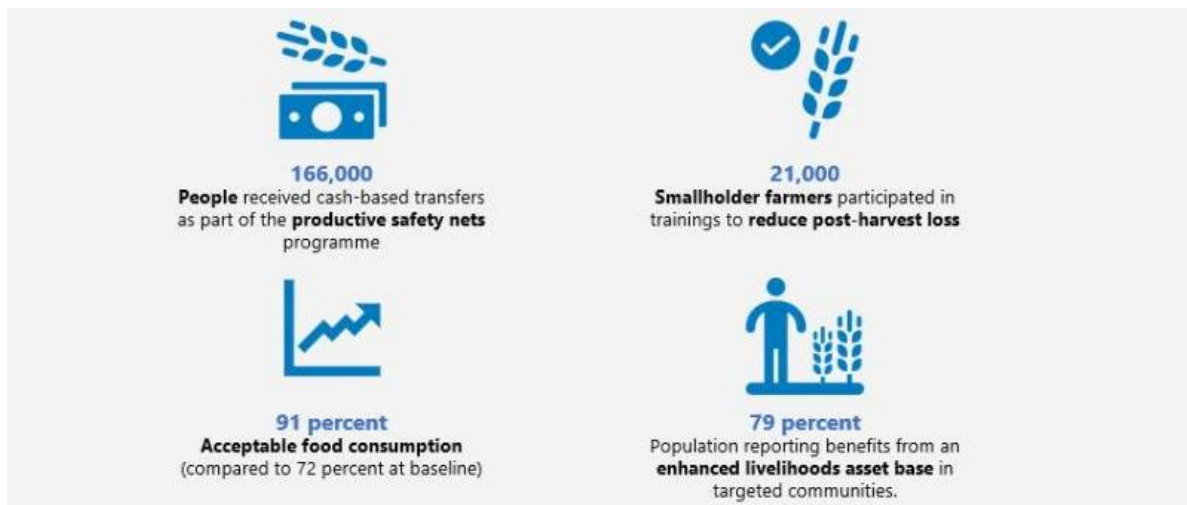
Despite the challenges, the outcome results related to the performance of malnutrition treatment show that target values (recovery, mortality, non-response, default) were met and 97 percent of children aged 6-59 months and PLWG enrolled in Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment were cured. These results were similar to 2019 and improved compared to the CSP baseline, except for the default rate which was slightly higher in 2020 (3 percent compared to 2.6 percent at baseline). This may be due to movement restrictions and concerns over COVID-19, limiting the mobilization and follow-up activities of CNVs, as well as the increase in transportation costs due to inflation, which could have prevented some of the beneficiaries to regularly visit the nutrition centres. The protracted schools' closure for most of the year impeded the collection of data for the indicators on retention/dropout rate[12].

WFP and UNICEF coordinated on the implementation of the continuum of nutrition care with the Ministry of Health and cooperating partners through nutrition centres and community outreach. WFP and UNICEF also continued to work together to ensure that vulnerable school children receive a holistic set of interventions, including a nutritious school meal in a child-friendly environment, with improved teaching-learning materials, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and strengthened Parent and Teacher Associations' capacity. The school feeding programme will also implement the fortification of school meals through the use of MNPs, which was hampered in 2020 due to the protracted closure of schools.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Activity 5: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming to schools and capacity-strengthening support to national and state education institutions	2
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



### Strategic outcome 03: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024



Strategic Outcome 3 is aligned with the strategic result of Sustainable Development Goal 2, which aims at achieving sustainable food systems. This is particularly pertinent in Sudan's context of environmental and natural resource challenges, such as deforestation and land degradation, high post-harvest loss and difficulties in accessing markets for smallholder farmers.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked with government entities, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector to strengthen the resilience of chronically food-insecure households and food systems in poor rural areas through productive safety nets (PSN, Activity 6) and initiatives to reduce post-harvest losses (PHL) of smallholder farmers (Activity 7). PSN and PHL activities aim at increasing people's resilience to shocks, which is a key element for paving the path to longer term stability and prosperity.

Under Activity 6, WFP Sudan strengthens livelihoods and productive capacity of food-insecure people and creates community-based assets. The participants of the PSN programme also receive cash-based transfers to help meet short-term food gaps, while engaging in asset-creation and capacity strengthening activities to lay the foundation for enhanced resilience and climate change adaptation in the longer term. Inclusive community consultations (Community Based Participatory Planning) take place to identify the type of assets and skills development activities that would address the priority needs of women, men and youth in the targeted communities.

PSN activities and conditional cash transfers are typically planned from March throughout the lean season. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the programme adapted by focusing on light assets creation with precautionary and social distancing measures in place and individual activities or trainings which did not require large gatherings. PSN participants received upfront the initial transfers to support communities during the lean season, have resources available to prepare for the planting season, as well as cushion them from the negative impact of COVID-19 and economic deterioration. The PSN and PHL platforms and community networks were also leveraged to reach communities with COVID-19 awareness messages.

Under Activity 7, WFP implements PHL initiatives during the harvest season to mitigate harvest losses among smallholder farmers, thus improving household food security and income opportunities. Vulnerable smallholder farmers in targeted food-insecure areas received hermetic storage technologies facilities (such as hermetic storage bags and silos) to store crops, together with trainings[1] in post-harvest handling, aggregation, storage, value addition, food quality and linkages to markets. The project also included social behavioral change campaigns (SBCC) to raise awareness on PHL and capacity strengthening for individual farmers (women and men), farmer's associations, as well as State Ministry of Agriculture's staff.

Strategic Outcome 3 was adequately resourced in 2020. This enabled the provision of cash-based transfers as part of the PSN programme, which contributes to stimulate local economies, and enabled communities to construct or rehabilitate assets, such as wells, community gardens, schools' fencing, as well as livelihoods support activities and skills training. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the implementation of some of the more resources-intensive asset-creation projects and trainings, as well as larger community gatherings, were postponed to early 2021. The heavy rains and flooding also delayed implementation in some areas. As a result, the level of overall expenditures was lower

than initially anticipated.

During 2020, WFP, together with ten cooperating partners (CPs), conducted PSN activities in vulnerable rural communities of eight states[2] in coordination with government counterparts. Around 166,000 beneficiaries received cash-based transfers as part of the PSN programme, similar to 2019.

As part of PHL activities, WFP provided silos and hermetic storage bags to smallholder farmers in eleven states[3], complemented by post-harvest handling trainings and capacity strengthening, reaching 21,000 farmers[4]. In addition, SBCC was implemented in three states[5] through different media channels, such as radio, TV, bulletin boards and SMS, as well as road shows and village demonstrations in the first part of 2020, followed by refresher campaigns at the end of the year. It is estimated that 1.3 million farmers were exposed to SBCC messages raising awareness on PHL and hermetic storage for the 2019/2020 harvest season. Following the successful SBCC campaign in three initial states, a nation-wide PHL campaign was launched in November 2020 through different media channels.

The supported communities have shown appreciation for the assets developed and the knowledge gained, which contributed to improving their productivity and skills. The end-of-year outcome monitoring survey showed that almost 80 percent of the population in targeted communities reported benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base, as well as improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks. The 2020 targets for the food consumption score were also met and improved compared to the baseline and previous year's results. Notably, the food consumption score of over 90 percent of the surveyed households (programme participants) was acceptable, compared with 72 percent at CSP baseline.

As part of the PHL project, after a storage period of three-four months, bags opening ceremonies took place in localities of South Darfur, White Nile, Kassala and Gedaref states, under strict precautionary measures in the context of COVID-19. The ceremonies enabled farmers to witness the benefits of hermetic storage bags in preserving grain quality and compare with the result of grains stored with traditional bags. Additionally, the farmers benefitting from the hermetic silos and bags, appreciated not only the quality of the stored crops, but also the ability to protect these crops during rains and floods.

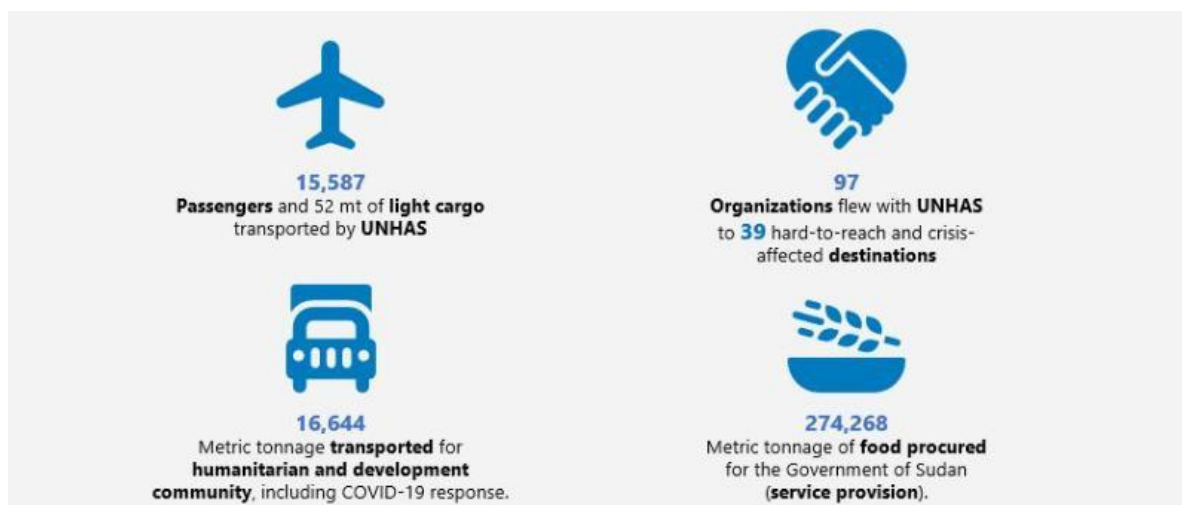
WFP, along with the Ministry of Agriculture, hosted a three-day event in January on post-harvest losses to create awareness and explore ways of reducing food losses. The event linked various actors in the food value chain and showcased approaches such as hermetic storage bags. In addition, WFP engaged with the private sector to start developing a sustainable and scalable approach for accessibility to hermetic storage bags through local retail channels, with initial selling points in Kassala, Gedaref and White Nile.

Under Strategic Objective 3, WFP continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Labor and Social Development, as well as UN Agencies such as FAO, IFAD, UNEP and UNICEF. In partnership with national institutions, such as the Agricultural Research Center, WFP is facilitating studies to be undertaken in 2021 to evaluate the socio-economic impact of post-harvest loss, as well as to formally demonstrate the efficiency of hermetic storage bags. WFP will also continue to work together with Government counterparts, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, to enable mainstreaming of PHL awareness and mitigation strategies into agricultural ministry services through agriculture extension officers, to support government's ownership and sustainability of the concept.

PSN and PHL projects are also an opportunity to contribute to gender equality and to promote women's participation. Women's groups are encouraged to have a lead role in the projects' implementation. For example, in North Kordofan, women's groups organized a revolving fund in the community to save/utilize for their small trades, and the CP ensured that other complementary activities (like fencing and soap making) involve more than 50 percent of women.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Activity 7: Provide capacity-strengthening support for farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions.	3
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

## 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



Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supports national systems, humanitarian and development actors through the provision of services, expertise and infrastructure in the areas of logistics, air transport services, information and communications technology (ICT), as well as food procurement and CBT service provision for the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme. It contributes to enhancing partnerships in support of the achievement of the SDGs (SDG 17).

Strategic Outcome 4 was instrumental in a year marked by the COVID-19 outbreak which brought restrictions in land and aerial movements, economic distress with shortages of key commodities, such as fuel and bread, a ravaging rainy season, when many roads became impassable, as well as a sudden influx of refugees which required prompt response.

Under Activity 8, WFP provided logistics and ICT services, while under Activity 9, the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provided air transport services for passengers and light cargo. Food procurement services to the Government of Sudan were delivered under Activity 10.

Strategic Outcome 4 was well-funded across all activities and the level of expenditures was close to the resourced needs-based plan. The level of expenditures for Activity 9 (UNHAS) was impacted by the temporary restrictions in domestic passenger flights caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The funding received enabled WFP to deploy critical services and expertise in support of the humanitarian and development community and national entities, also enabling access and collective response in hard-to-reach and crisis-affected locations, as well as medical evacuations.

As part of Activity 8, building on its expertise and large operational footprint, WFP provided logistics services (storage, transportation, fuel and vehicle maintenance) to UN agencies and NGOs through Bilateral Service Provision at full cost recovery. In this capacity, WFP transported 16,644 mt of non-food items to field locations and stored 3,771 mt of relief items at the request of the humanitarian and development community, including for the response to the COVID-19 outbreak. In the context of recurrent fuel shortages, as a mitigation measure WFP provided fuel to 57 humanitarian and development actors[1] through service provision agreements, without which, many would have had to curtail activities. The provision of transport and storage services as well as fuel provision has increased considerably compared to 2019.

As the chair of the inter-agency ICT working group in Sudan, WFP continued to provide 24/7 inter-agency security telecommunications to the humanitarian community. For example, when the ravaging floods hit Sudan, WFP supported the installation of communication equipment for different humanitarian organizations to facilitate their response in the affected areas. WFP also developed for the Federal Ministry of Health an online database system to track the non-food items donated by UN agencies to support the government response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP provided critical logistics and ICT support, as well as air services, to the humanitarian community responding to the influx of refugees from the Tigray region of Ethiopia. WFP established mobile warehouses for the storage of food and other vital humanitarian assistance items, moving essential supplies, as well as positioning fuel stockpiles in Kassala and Gedaref for the response. In addition, communication equipment and internet connectivity services were deployed to the camps/reception centres set-up for the emergency response to enable humanitarian workers to

continue providing critical support to the affected people.

WFP chairs the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sector and has been the lead agency of Pillar 8 (Operations and Logistics) as part of the Sudan HCT/UNCT COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan in support of the Government of Sudan, in partnership with UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and WHO. In the context of the pandemic, the Logistics Cluster was activated in Sudan in May 2020 to enhance inter-agency coordination, following consultations and assessments with the support of the WFP-led Global Logistics Cluster. The Logistic Cluster provided coordination support and logistics information sharing within and between humanitarian partners. Support was also provided to the National Medical Supplies Fund for the transportation of medical supplies across the country.

Under Activity 9, UNHAS was essential during 2020 to enable the humanitarian and development community to safely and securely reach the most vulnerable populations in order to provide critical assistance.

In 2020, UNHAS transported[2] 15,587 passengers from 96 partner organizations reaching 39 locations and delivered 52 mt of light humanitarian cargo, including personal protective equipment for the COVID-19 response. UNHAS responded to 100 percent of security and medical relocation requests. The results of UNHAS Sudan annual Passenger Satisfaction Survey indicated that user satisfaction was 92.6 percent.

Following the closure of airports due to the COVID-19 outbreak, UNHAS domestic passenger flights from Khartoum to field locations were halted in March until July, while UNHAS domestic light cargo service resumed in April. The annual number of transported passengers and light cargo was therefore lower than initially planned. UNHAS Sudan also received permission to establish an international air bridge (Khartoum – Addis Ababa – Khartoum) to transport passengers and cargo for UN agencies, NGOs and diplomatic missions. The service started in May and continued until commercial airlines resumed international passenger air services to/from Sudan in July. From May to July, UNHAS transported internationally 626 passengers and moved 2.1 mt of light cargo. This service was instrumental in enabling the humanitarian community to have staff and supplies on the ground for the provision of assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Continuous monitoring of the situation and the evolving needs, together with UNHAS' ability to adapt to changes and capacity to quickly deploy to assist in responding to new crises, was key for the provision of services during 2020. For example, when the devastating floods hit, WFP facilitated the deployment of an UNHAS helicopter to enable inter-agency assessments in hard to reach locations of Blue Nile and Sennar states, which were inaccessible by road. In November, to support the emergency response to the influx of refugees from Tigray region, UNHAS increased its flights to Kassala (eastern Sudan) to support the quick movement of response teams and deployed a helicopter to link Kassala, Gedaref and the camps in remote locations where the response was taking place.

Building on WFP's procurement expertise, Activity 10 was added in 2020 for the provision of food procurement services on behalf of the Government of Sudan. In April 2020, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and WFP signed an agreement for the procurement of 200,000 mt of wheat to help secure a steady bread supply to the Sudanese population at times of acute shortage in foreign exchange reserves and an annual wheat production gap of 2 million mt. WFP procured for the Government on the international market approximately 193,000 mt of wheat in five tranches[3]. To further support the availability of bread for the people of Sudan, WFP purchased an additional 81,455 mt of wheat through dedicated donor funding. WFP also locally purchased ready-to-use supplementary food on behalf of the Ministry of Health.

As part of its procurement strategy and to stimulate local agricultural production, in 2020, a third of the procurement of sorghum and nearly all of the salt and ready-to-use supplementary food were purchased locally by WFP to meet the needs of WFP beneficiaries in Sudan.

Under Activity 11, WFP provides services to the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP) for the delivery of cash transfers to Sudanese families, in coordination with the World Bank. WFP set up a funding mechanism for donors to contribute to the SFSP and received contributions. Since the commencement of the pilot phase in October 2020 in two peri-urban areas of Khartoum, three cycles of cash payments were completed. 3,728 households have been reached on behalf of the Government as part of the SFSP[4]. The roll-out will gradually continue and expand to other areas of the country in 2021. This activity is linked to and complemented by the technical support to the SFSP included in Strategic Outcome 5 (social protection system capacity strengthening).

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Activity 9: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	N/A

## **Strategic outcome 05: The social protection system in Sudan ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round**

Strategic Outcome 5 aims at supporting the social protection system in Sudan, to enable chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round. This recently added Strategic Outcome contributes to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 17).

Under Activity 12, WFP provides advisory and technical services to federal and state governments for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms, as well as national and states systems.

Aligned with its commitment to technically support the Government of Sudan in the Sudan Family Support Program (SFSP), WFP has provided technical assistance to set-up a robust digital cash delivery and payment system. In addition, support has been provided for the establishment of a call center for the SFSP, whose operators handle complaints, feedback and beneficiary verification, as part of a functional Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). WFP assisted the Government in building the capacity of the call center staff and provided trainings on Standard Operating Procedures, to contribute to quality CFM operations and expertise.

As part of Activity 12, WFP will also undertake critical initiatives to strengthen national food supply chain systems over the next years. These include the refurbishment of silos operated by the Agricultural Bank of Sudan (ABS) to improve the sorghum value chain and help reducing the procurement lead time; the rehabilitation of specific sections of the Sudan railway system and lease of locomotives relevant for improving the transportation of food for humanitarian assistance; as well as working with the Government of Sudan to support strengthening the food quality control system for agricultural products. Initial assessments and consultations have started as part of the preparatory steps for partnerships and implementation, which are planned to commence in 2021, subject to availability of resources.

# 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. Assessments show[2] that in Sudan, households headed by women are more food insecure than households headed by men.

In this context, gender dimensions are integrated into WFP Sudan's CSP implementation, assessments and monitoring processes. WFP data collection tools enable analysis disaggregated by gender, age and disability. As such, the monthly process monitoring of WFP programmes and baseline studies undertaken in 2020 included results related to gender and gender equality to inform programming, as well as data on disabilities. Inter-agency consultations and joint assessments have also been conducted to support identification of activities that could promote economic empowerment of women.

Through its programmes, WFP engages women, men, girls and boys (with and without disabilities) and encourages women and girls' involvement, decision-making and livelihoods opportunities to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment. Productive Safety Nets (PSN) and food assistance for assets (FFA) activities support vulnerable rural women by fostering livelihoods opportunities and participation in community-based asset creation.

Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) with community consultations and focus group discussions involving men, women, elderly and youths as key informants is an important component of the preparatory work for PSN and FFA. CBPP encourages gender equality by supporting the representation and empowerment of women in the decision-making process and enabling the selection of activities that also reflect their needs and priorities. In addition, FFA and PSN activities provided access to finance equally to men and women.

As education is an important component towards gender equality, in locations with high gender disparity, WFP includes the provision of cash-based transfers for girls' families to encourage their regular attendance to schools, in combination with social behaviour change communication messaging on nutrition.

Consultation sessions with cooperating partners and the provision of guidelines also enhanced the preparation of gender-responsive activities, which integrate the different needs and interests of men, women, boys and girls, as well as promote equal and unhindered access for all groups. Female representatives are part of the on-site helpdesks and project management committees (PMCs). According to the process monitoring results undertaken at distribution sites for food assistance (Activity 1), the majority of PMC female leadership know their roles[3] and can carry out those roles, with women constituting around 50 percent of PMCs leadership. Nutrition education messages delivered to PMCs target both men and women members, including on optimal complementary feeding, exclusive breastfeeding and cooking demonstration, among others. The proportion of households where women and men both decide on the use of the assistance has also increased compared to the previous year. Efforts will continue to increment the inclusion of women in decision-making entities, as well as within the household.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

Protection risks and large numbers of at-risk populations continue to be present in a landscape of protracted and new displacements and increased humanitarian needs driven by economic crisis, COVID-19, record flooding levels, localized conflicts and disease outbreaks.

WFP's extensive operational footprint provides the opportunity to identify protection risks or barriers that affected populations may face to accessing information or humanitarian assistance. In this context, WFP ensured that Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) principles and practices, as outlined in its corporate 2020 Protection and Accountability Policy, were mainstreamed and integrated across its operations in order to ensure safety and dignity, participation and empowerment of assisted communities. Particular emphasis was geared towards ensuring safety and security of affected communities through a do no harm approach, and establishing and maintaining two-way communication pathways, such as community feedback mechanisms (CFM), aimed at strengthening community engagement, promoting participatory decision-making and informing programme design.

With the advent of the Transitional Government and concerted advocacy by the UN/Humanitarian Country Team, opportunities for comprehensive protection risk analysis are increasing. However, disruptions caused by the COVID-19 outbreak was a limitation during 2020 for WFP Sudan to conduct comprehensive field-based assessments. Information shared by the Protection Sector, including the Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/Child Protection sub-sectors, is analyzed and incorporated within WFP programming.

WFP is an active member of the Protection Sector, as well as GBV and Child Protection sub-sector working groups at country and state levels, the Protection Technical Advisory Group (TAG) under the Refugee Consultation Forum, the Counter Trafficking in Persons/Mixed Migration Working Group and the Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network. Participation in these forums enhances collaboration, coordination and learning to incorporate best practices within WFP operations. As part of the collaboration, WFP supports efforts to establish referral pathways and contributes to disseminate the referral pathways to the affected populations through its hotline and field staff. WFP also cooperates with protection partners in organizing protection awareness sessions for affected population at food distribution points.

As per WFP Sudan's commitment to the 2019/20 Sudan PSEA Joint Framework of Action, a PSEA Coordinator was recruited to support the Sudan PSEA Network in the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator's office. The PSEA Coordinator will support both the Network and WFP in implementing special measures for PSEA as part of enhancing institutional capacities.

WFP Sudan has developed in 2020 a guidance on disability inclusion, with questions based on the Washington Group<sup>[1]</sup> short set of questions and WFP Headquarters corporate indicators. These will be embedded into processes involving data collection.

WFP and UNICEF joint commitment also includes collaboration on disability mainstreaming/inclusion and on leveraging opportunities for communication with communities and capacity building for community nutrition volunteers on child protection/psychological first aid.

Indicators and questions on protection and AAP risks have been embedded into M&E and VAM tools, which support overall protection and accountability mainstreaming. The protection team conducted monthly and periodic analysis of information from monitoring and assessments reports. Identified protection/AAP gaps were extracted and shared with field offices including recommendations to implement programmatic adjustments. Additionally, consultations with communities on specific aspects of assistance are carried out by WFP and cooperating partners (CPs) staff with focus group discussions (FGDs) guidance being developed by the protection team. Arrangements for a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) are underway with the support of WFP Regional Bureau and Headquarters.

Protection indicators show progress in WFP performance especially on the percent of people who reported that WFP programmes are dignified. The indicators reflect the efforts put in place by WFP and CPs to mainstream protection principles, such as regular sensitization and training sessions conducted for field staff, regular monitoring of protection concerns reported through CFMs and monitoring reports, interagency assessments, inclusion of protection agenda item in the meetings with CPs and regular guidance to WFP staff at field level.

Throughout the year, communication with communities (CwC) continued to be disseminated by WFP and CPs staff through project/distribution committees and community leaders using tools, such as banners, sign boards, mounted microphones and infographic flyers, including on COVID-19 prevention measures. Communities were also informed of ongoing activities and/or programmatic adjustments necessitated due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Materials/messages used for sensitization were developed in both Arabic and English.



Consultation with targeted communities and people at-risk continued to be prioritized when designing and implementing programmes. CPs were also requested to incorporate consultation with communities at the design phase and/or throughout the programme life cycle.

To improve the information to the people assisted, in 2020, WFP Sudan completed an AAP mapping exercise conducted through FGDs with women, men, youth, children and persons with disabilities. The outcomes of the assessment as well as monthly monitoring findings on AAP indicators are being used to outline the main features of WFP Sudan's CwC strategy, which will respond to beneficiaries' information/communication needs and their preferred channels for reporting complaints and provide feedback (two-way channels of communication) to increase performance on the information indicator. Efforts are also underway to develop further sensitization materials in different languages, channels and formats that are best understood by beneficiaries and affected populations, using the results of the AAP mapping exercise.

In 2020, CFMs were mainly done through community/complaints help desks (CHDs), which run during distribution times. Furthermore, in North Darfur a call centre enabled to get feedback from WFP beneficiaries, whose information is used to enhance programming both for North Darfur and the broader operation. The response to the feedback received was done through different channels (i.e. phone calls, CHDs, mechanisms at community level), depending on the nature of the feedback and corresponding reply. A plan for establishment of a standardized CFM in accordance with WFP minimum requirements for functional CFM was endorsed in light of the AAP mapping and with technical support from WFP Regional Bureau. The plan is composed of a national call centre, community help desks and activity-specific grievance mechanisms. The national call centre is planned to go live first quarter 2021.



## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Sudan continues to face a wide range of environmental and natural resource challenges, such as deforestation and land degradation. WFP is mainstreaming environment and climate change as a cross-cutting dimension through its different interventions. Food assistance for assets/Productive Safety Nets (FFA/PSN) projects enable the creation of household and community assets that reduce the risk of disaster, strengthen livelihoods and build resilience over time. Post-harvest loss (PHL) projects implement PHL mitigation measures among farmers. The International Climate Initiative (IKI) supports adaptation to climate change in humanitarian settings.

The WFP baseline survey done in White Nile and East Darfur States as part of the adaptation to climate change in sub-Saharan Africa in humanitarian settings project showed that refugees, IDPs and host communities extensively rely on firewood to meet their cooking energy requirements and home construction. Women and children, traditionally assigned with firewood collection, need to travel long distances and spend hours searching for firewood, which could expose them to protection risks.

Through the IKI project, WFP is helping communities to grow trees to protect the environment, contributing to less erosion, reduced risk of landslides, improved soils and improved water retention. Over 200,000 seedling trees have been planted in 2020. In addition, the project trains and supports beneficiaries in producing fuel-efficient safe cooking stoves, using environmentally friendly materials. As part of Strategic Objective 1 (Activity 1), over 16,000 fuel efficient cookstoves have been delivered by WFP, positively impacting the lives of around 64,000 people. The platform is also used to deliver sensitization sessions on nutrition to the participants preparing the stoves. The improved cook stoves consume less firewood, and as such save energy and economic resources (65 – 75 percent less consumption of firewood compared to traditional stoves), while also producing less smoke. This initiative supports the reduction of deforestation thanks to lower need for firewood collection and contributes to mitigate protection risks for women and girls associated with firewood collection.

To reduce carbon emissions and operating costs through energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives, WFP is implementing a solar power project in its field offices and warehouses. The project is the largest solar installation across WFP worldwide, using innovative approaches and different types of mounting systems for optimization of space. Using solar energy provides a reliable power supply, minimizing potential disruptions caused by fuel shortages, reducing costs, and importantly, it has a positive impact on the environment. As of end-2020, this initiative has generated 258-megawatt hour (MWh). Although the restrictions due to the COVID-19 outbreak temporarily impacted the pace of installations, the roll-out of the solar project is continuing and will be finalized by the end of 2021. Upon completion in 19 sites, it is expected to produce around 1,000 MWh and to cut carbon emission by 669 tons in 2021.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or above. Source: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), issued on 1 July 2020.

[2] The retail of micronutrient powders (MNPs) is done by a private sector partner through a platform of pharmacies and supermarkets, complemented by social marketing.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or above. Source: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), issued on 1 July 2020.

[2] Source: OCHA. Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020.

[3] Inflation rose to 269 percent in December 2020, an increase of 15 percent compared to November 2020 and an increase of 39 percent compared to October 2020.

[4] In December 2020, the national average retail price of sorghum was 266 percent higher compared to same period in 2019 and the national average retail price of wheat flour 209 percent higher than the same period in 2019. Prices increased despite being in the harvest season.

[5] WFP Food Security Monitoring System Q1, issued in June 2020, and WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment Q1 results, issued in June 2020. The data was collected between November 2019 and February 2020, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

[6] Sudan WFP Market Monitor – December 2020.

[7] During the rainy season (July-October), Sudan experienced its worst flooding in decades, when weeks of torrential downpours led to deaths, displacements and destruction to infrastructure and livelihoods, affecting over 875,000 people across the country.

[8] Source: OCHA. Global Humanitarian Overview 2021. Issued on 1 December 2020.

[9] Precautionary measures such as physical distancing, installation of hand washing facilities and use of personal protective equipment. When possible, assistance was delivered through double distributions to minimize the number of times beneficiaries needed to move to distribution sites.

[10] Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

[11] Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

## Partnerships

[1] The initiatives include the refurbishment of silos operated by the Agricultural Bank of Sudan to improve sorghum value chain; the rehabilitation of specific sections of the Sudan railway system and lease of two locomotives to reduce food transport costs from Port Sudan to main hubs; and working with the Government to improve the Sudanese food quality control system for agricultural products.

[2] WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) and WFP Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS).

[3] WFP and the Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) work together in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), the Mid-Season Assessment and CFSAM annually. WFP conducts yearly food security trainings to MoPER.

[4] WFP is an active member and contributes to several sectors and working groups such as: Nutrition Sector, Education Sector, Protection Sector, Refugee Coordination Forum, and Mixed Migration Working Group.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Emergency blanket supplementary feeding for displaced populations (children aged 6-59 months and PLWG) with no access to targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) services provides 50 g/day of Medium-size lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS).

[2] Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition uses 100 g/day Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food.

[3] This corresponds to 100 g of Super Cereal Plus per person per day as part of the food-based prevention of malnutrition activity. It targets children aged 6-23 months and PLWG.

[4] Home fortification for children aged 6-59 months uses micro-nutrient powders (MNPs) as supplement to reduce and prevent micronutrient deficiencies. The COVID-19 global pandemic increased the lead time for the arrival and availability of MNPs, which impacted the level of distribution.

[5] SBCC included key nutrition and hygiene messages and cooking demonstrations, for both women and men to increase community and care giver knowledge and improve nutrition and hygiene practices.

[6] 6.3 million people includes 654,072 beneficiaries supported with food assistance for assets and 5.67 million people assisted with general distribution (total combined of in-kind food, cash-based transfers and hybrid modalities, without overlap). The hybrid modality is a combination of in-kind food and cash-based transfers.

[7] Total without overlap including on-site school feeding (mainly at the beginning of 2020) and alternative take-home rations during schools' closure.

[8] As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak and the restrictions in place to mitigate the spread of the virus, during 2020 it has not been possible to conduct the usual mid-year data collection to inform outcomes results for Activity 1 corresponding to the lean season. As such, the ACR 2020 results for Activity 1 are based on the analysis performed during the first quarter of 2020 with data collected during 2019/2020 harvest season. Furthermore, the protracted schools' closure for 10 months out of 12 impeded the collection of data for the indicators on retention/dropout rate. Results are not available for the lean season 2020, however, the high level of inflation, consistent increase in food prices as well as the impact of COVID-19 outbreak on livelihoods opportunities likely deteriorated the FCS and rCSI results, although WFP's assistance probably cushioned the beneficiaries from the most detrimental impact. The WFP CFSVA and FSMS with data collected during 2020/2021 harvest season, which will be released in 2021, will further report on the evolution of the situation and inform programme design and implementation.

[9] The baseline of the food consumption score (FCS) and the result of ACR 2020 are both based on harvest season data.

[10] WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment.

The method used for the results related to MAM treatment coverage is based on desk review of the monthly nutrition data base reports.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Simple Spatial Survey Method (S3M II) nutrition survey results and food security were used to prioritize localities for nutrition interventions, and food security, S3M II, and education indicators were layered to identify locations for the school feeding component.

[2] Simple, Spatial, Survey Method (S3M II), 2018.

[3] Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition provides 100 g/day of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food.

[4] This corresponds to 100 g of Super Cereal Plus per person per day as part of the food-based prevention of malnutrition activity. It targets children aged 6-23 months and PLWG.

[5] Examples include locality authorities and traditional leaders, mothers and men groups, house to house visits, as well as school feeding and productive safety nets platforms.

[6] Vitamino is a localized brand name for micronutrient powders and are based on the WFP/UNICEF 15 micronutrients MNP standard. The brand came out of formative research done by WFP in 2014. The formative research was conducted to gain consumer insights to inform the design of social marketing strategies to generate MNP demand and encourage positive child feeding practices.

[7] In stable contexts, school meals serve to improve the cognitive development of children and allow them to focus on lessons, as learning on an empty stomach proves challenging.

[8] The alternative THR comprised of the same commodities (sorghum, lentils, fortified oil and iodized salt) per child as used for school meals on site. The rations were measured in advance and provided to each student. A guidance document detailing the implementation, ration and safety measures was developed to support distributions at the targeted schools.

[9] The SBCC training session includes basic nutrition information, Infant and Young Child Feeding and complementary feeding practices and other key nutrition messages. The training also developed different food recipes based on food availability and seasonality in each locality and incorporated field visit to practice cooking demonstration for women and men.

[10] Total without overlap, including on-site school feeding (at the beginning of 2020) and alternative take-home rations during schools' closure

[11] In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP led the UN support for the formulation of guidelines for Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant and Young Child Feeding Practice (IYCFP) implementation to reduce and mitigate COVID-19 transmission risks. Trainings of field staff in nutrition centres was also supported.

[12] The anecdotal data from on-site monitoring suggests that the alternative THR have encouraged families to send their children back to school upon re-opening in 2021. This will be confirmed via the enrolment data from the first two months of 2021, which will serve as a proxy indicator for retention.

The method used for the results related to MAM treatment coverage is based on desk review of the monthly nutrition data base reports.

The cash-based transfer for girls' education is corresponded to 5,707 girls (28,535 beneficiaries including family members).

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The training manual has been developed by WFP and covers all the harvesting stages with best practices.

[2] Red Sea, Kassala, White Nile, North Kordofan, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur and East Darfur states.

[3] Kassala, Gedaref, White Nile, Blue Nile, North Kordofan, West Kordofan and South Kordofan, East Darfur, South Darfur, Central Darfur and West Darfur states.

[4] The PHL project timeframe follows the seasonal calendar. Trainings take place between October – April, around the harvest season period.

[5] North Kordofan, West Kordofan and White Nile.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] 41 International non-government organizations, 13 United Nations agencies and 3 Diplomatic missions.

[2] The UNHAS fleet in Sudan comprises six aircraft – three fixed-wing and three helicopters. These air assets were positioned in Khartoum, El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina, El Obeid and Kassala. The fixed-wing aircraft conducts “shuttle” services from Khartoum to capitals of Darfur states and to Kassala, Kadugli, Port Sudan, El Obeid and Damazine, while the helicopters provide access to hard-to reach areas within those states where no landing site is available for fixed-wing aircraft.

[3] 160,000 mt of wheat have been handed over to the Government in four tranches, with funds received in local currency from the Government to repay WFP for the costs incurred. The generated resources in local currency will also be used to support Sudan through the cash transfers of the Sudan Family Support Programme, as well as WFP operations. The fifth tranche of wheat corresponding to 33,000 mt will be handed over in early 2021, as planned.

[4] As this is a service provision for the Government of Sudan, in coordination with the World Bank, the reached SFSP recipients are not considered WFP beneficiaries.

## Strategic outcome 05

Reference to the indicator “Functional social assistance delivery mechanism (payment system, payment solution, CFM) is in place”: the tools/products have been developed for the start of the pilot and will continue to be refined and strengthened.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNDP. Human Development Report 2020. Available at: [hdr2020.pdf](https://hdr2020.pdf) (undp.org)

[2] WFP Sudan. Food Security Monitoring System, Q1 2020. 55 percent of IDP and refugee households headed by women are food insecure compared to 48 percent of households headed by men.

[3] According to the process monitoring results undertaken at distribution sites for food assistance (Activity 1), 79 percent of female PMC leadership know their roles.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations


[1] The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) promotes and coordinates international cooperation in the area of health statistics focusing on the development of disability measures suitable for census and national surveys. The major objective of the WG is to provide information on disability that is comparable throughout the world.

## Environment

The promulgation and roll-out of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening of CSP activities, was delayed because of COVID-19. This explains why the country office is reporting low targets and follow-up values for indicator C.4.1.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	4,360,848	3,307,628	7,668,476	0
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	4,039,105	3,063,592	7,102,697	0
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	116,946	96,615	213,561	0
						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	424,172	248,408	672,580	0
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	73,169	23,087	96,256	1,501,571
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					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	106,811	80,594	187,405	0



**SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development**



WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	107	0

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,323,625	3,358,808	145%
	female	2,820,093	4,428,327	157%
	total	5,143,718	7,787,135	151%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	401,645	188,404	47%
	female	413,699	214,201	52%
	total	815,344	402,605	49%
24-59 months	male	362,868	229,606	63%
	female	376,491	260,977	69%
	total	739,359	490,583	66%
5-11 years	male	527,686	1,060,459	201%
	female	564,309	1,127,501	200%
	total	1,091,995	2,187,960	200%
12-17 years	male	345,940	622,327	180%
	female	370,559	685,485	185%
	total	716,499	1,307,812	183%
18-59 years	male	613,268	1,132,359	185%
	female	989,078	1,952,126	197%
	total	1,602,346	3,084,485	192%
60+ years	male	72,218	125,653	174%
	female	105,957	188,037	177%
	total	178,175	313,690	176%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,395,388	4,008,674	287%
Refugee	1,389,099	626,884	45%
Returnee	12,225	133,188	1089%
IDP	2,347,006	3,018,389	129%



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	740,121	820,567	110%
Nutrition Prevention	940,298	434,604	46%
Nutrition Treatment	1,480,840	532,470	35%
School Meal	1,035,601	1,082,938	104%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	2,546,782	5,669,345	222%

## 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	261,517	199,577	76%
Wheat	1,601	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	5,854	318	5%
High Energy Biscuits	1,116	127	11%
LNS	0	2,881	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	11,844	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	94	9	9%
Iodised Salt	5,011	2,498	50%
Vegetable Oil	15,034	8,220	55%
Lentils	30,916	20,416	66%
Split Peas	0	1,774	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Sorghum/Millet	971	1,850	191%
Corn Soya Blend	3,686	631	17%
LNS	0	852	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,359	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	29	8	28%
Iodised Salt	49	52	107%
Vegetable Oil	146	118	81%
Lentils	194	0	0%
Split Peas	0	309	-

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Everyone has access to food</b>			
Cash	11,369,041	19,396,710	171%
Value Voucher	22,939,098	50,401,896	220%
<b>No one suffers from malnutrition</b>			
Cash	0	369,470	-
Value Voucher	2,808,467	0	0%
<b>Food systems are sustainable</b>			
Cash	11,023,349	3,590,837	33%
Value Voucher	0	631,865	-

# 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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	95,745 72,231 167,976	164,512 131,104 295,616
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	227,080 171,306 398,386	348,228 262,695 610,923
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	194,799 146,956 341,755	199,481 158,975 358,456
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,298,036 979,220 2,277,256	2,968,220 2,239,184 5,207,404
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	294,892	218,432
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	34,308,139	69,798,606
	<b>A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>					
A: Targeted populations (including new IDPs or refugees, as well as residents) receive sufficient food and CBT in order to meet their basic food needs.	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	155	115
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	training session	1,310	0
A: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions ( livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	individual	14,767	0
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
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.	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	17,304	9,335.66

	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.1: 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	1,240	1,063
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	65,000	0
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	32	1
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	2	9
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.138: Number of fish fingerlings distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	3,000	1,000
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	m3	35,401	0
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.158: Community common centres established/rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	centre	10	8
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	12.6	0
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	25.1	4
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	39	479
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.4: 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	0
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	323,375	0
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	316	34

D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	21	23
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,174	0
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	5,427	13
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	1
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	25,000	16,419
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	4	4
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	223,500	208,150

Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,843 4,294 9,137	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		14,757 14,121 28,878
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	405,573 422,128 827,701	321,991 335,134 657,125
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>		430,510 386,741 817,251
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	20,357	14,183
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children.	A.5.15: Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	28,422	0
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children.	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	29,497	0

A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children.	A.5.4: Number of cups distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	221,832	0
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children.	A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	3,595	0
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children.	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	1,406	1,406
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children.	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	3,857	1,030.5
Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	99,152 95,264 194,416	56,175 49,814 105,989
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female Male <b>Total</b>	110,438 106,106 216,544	74,733 58,365 133,098
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	462,029 443,912 905,941	191,197 162,871 354,068
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	220,006 220,006	34,121 34,121
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	317,079 317,079	73,849 73,849
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	17,737	3,207
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: 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.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	535	376

	<b>B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>					
B: 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.	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	718	513.08
B: 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.	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Mt	40	8.28
B: 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.	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	11,126	2,684.42
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
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.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	288,925	186,032
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.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,155,702	533,968

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>People affected by shocks; Sudan;</b>									
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	1.7	>15	>6				WFP survey
		Male	4.4	>15	>6				
		<b>Overall</b>	3.4	>15	>6				
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	4	>6	>7	4	2		WFP survey
		Male	8	>9	>10	5	2		
		<b>Overall</b>	7	>8	>10	4	2		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	50	>51	>53	57	16	WFP survey
		Male	22	>23	>25	65	16	
		<b>Overall</b>	26	>28	>30	62	16	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	43	>43	>48	43	37	WFP survey
		Male	44	>46	>47	47	37	
		<b>Overall</b>	44	>44	>47	45	37	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	14	<11	<11	39	40	WFP survey
		Male	8	<6	<6	28	40	
		<b>Overall</b>	10	<8	<8	33	40	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1	<0	≤0	6	7	WFP survey
		Male	2	<0	≤0	5	7	
		<b>Overall</b>	1	<0	≤0	6	7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	27	<25	<26	24	48	WFP survey
		Male	42	<40	<41	17	48	
		<b>Overall</b>	40	<37	<39	20	48	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	82	<83	<81	57	58	WFP survey
		Male	84	<85	<83	67	58	
		<b>Overall</b>	83	<84	<82	63	58	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	56	<57	<55	51	57	WFP survey
		Male	54	<54	<53	48	57	
		<b>Overall</b>	55	<56	<54	49	57	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	23	<24	<22	19	36	WFP survey
		Male	36	<37	<35	18	36	
		<b>Overall</b>	34	<35	<33	18	36	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	7.3	<7	<8	7	9.49	WFP survey
		Male	8.75	<8	<9	9.1	10.23	
		<b>Overall</b>	8.1	<7	<8	8.22	9.97	
<b>People affected by shocks; Sudan; Cash, Food, Value Voucher</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	3.84	<3	<3	4.4	6.68	WFP survey
		Male	3.31	<3	<3	4.3	5.87	
		<b>Overall</b>	3.54	<3	<3	4.3	6.16	
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3.26	>4.5	>5	4.6	3.01	WFP survey
		Male	3.38	>4.5	>5	4.8	3.4	
		<b>Overall</b>	3.33	>4.5	>5	4.7	3.26	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female				7		WFP survey
		Male				7		
		<b>Overall</b>				7		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female				16		WFP survey
		Male				19		
		<b>Overall</b>				18		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female				41		WFP survey
		Male				44		
		<b>Overall</b>				43		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>					33 25 28		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>					7 4 5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>					54 51 52		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>					60 68 65		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>					53 52 52		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>					30 30 30		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	24.2 41.1 33.6	>40 >55 >50	>33 >51 >47	50.1 55.4 53.2	32 48 42		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	47.1 39.3 42.8	<40 <29.5 <37.5	<33 <32 <33	36.2 35.3 35.7	44 41 42		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	28.7 19.6 23.6	<20 <15.5 <18	<23 <10 <15	13.7 9.3 11.1	24 11 16		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>					9.3 11.2 10.4		WFP survey

#### Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Targeted students, teachers and parents; Sudan;</b>									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5.1	≤4	≤4				Secondary data
		Male	6.2	≤4	≤4				
		<b>Overall</b>	5.7	≤4	≤4				
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	94.9	≥96	≥96				Secondary data
		Male	93.8	≥96	≥96				
		<b>Overall</b>	94.3	≥96	≥96				

#### Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>U5 children and PLW affected by shocks; Sudan;</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	7.5	<15	<15	3	3.2		WFP programme monitoring



MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	2.8	<15	<15	3	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	89.6	>75	>75	95	93.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	99.7	>90	>90	56	57	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	47	≥66	≥66	73	50.1	WFP survey
<b>U5 children and PLW affected by shocks; Sudan; Cash, Food, Value Voucher</b>								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>				56		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02 : Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
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.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	47,259 45,405 92,664	34,630 23,087 57,717
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female Male <b>Total</b>	69,544 66,816 136,360	38,082 34,872 72,954
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	97,398 93,580 190,978	43,473 35,723 79,196
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	108,780 108,780	38,539 38,539
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	66,842 66,842	25,357 25,357
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,070	1,491
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: 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.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	238	434
	<b>B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>					
B: 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	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	3,686	638.12
B: 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	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Mt	25	7.31
B: 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	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	2,359	808.95

	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: 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	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	1	1
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
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	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	95,300	141,136
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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	381,199	640,435

Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	79,650 70,350 150,000	17,068 11,467 28,535
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	26,834 27,929 54,763	64,452 75,660 140,112
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	73,291 89,070 162,361
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,363	2,329
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,808,467	369,470
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	A.5.15: Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	2	0
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	548	0

A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	A.5.26: Number of toolkits provided for construction-related trainees		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	26	0
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	A.5.4: Number of cups distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	462	0
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	2	0
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	748	748
	<b>A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>					
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		School feeding (on-site)	retailer	1	0
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	194	169.16
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	C.7*.1: 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

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Food Insecure Residents; Sudan;</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	2.6	<15	<15	3	1.5		WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0.1	<3	<3	0	0.1		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	2.2	<15	<15	1	0.6		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	95.2	>75	>75	97	97.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	14.8	≥70	≥25	14.9	24		WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	99.7	>50	>50	34	74		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	41	≥66	≥66	32	71		WFP survey

Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Food Insecure Residents; Sudan;</b>									
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4.86	≤4	≤4				Secondary data
		Male	4.99	≤4	≤4				
		<b>Overall</b>	4.93	≤4	≤4				
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	95.14	≥96	≥96				Secondary data
		Male	95.01	≥96	≥96				
		<b>Overall</b>	95.07	≥96	≥96				

Output Results

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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	131,322 99,068 230,390	94,841 71,654 166,495
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	11,023,349	4,222,702
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: 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.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	training session	527	195
A: 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.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions ( livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Food assistance for training	individual	7,043	7,862
	<b>A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>					
A: 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.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Food assistance for asset	retailer	41	20
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: 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	C.7*.1: 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

	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
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	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	348,158.3	0
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	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	4.7	0
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	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	16,091	0
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	D.1.128: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (>5000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	10	0
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	D.1.131: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	18	0
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	D.1.135: Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	10	3
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	D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	19	2
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	D.1.137: Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	10	48

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	D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	m3	53,127	0
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	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	5	6
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	D.1.155: MT of staple food produced by WFP assisted households/communities		Food assistance for asset	Mt	16	74
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	D.1.157: Number of animal shelters constructed		Food assistance for asset	animal shelter	168	0
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	D.1.158: Community common centres established/rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	centre	5	5
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	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation		Food assistance for asset	Ha	30.36	99
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	D.1.32: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	2.75	2
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	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created		Food assistance for asset	Km	0.8	3
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	D.1.35: Kilometres (km) of live fencing maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	24,000	0



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	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	210.24	0
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	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	9.5	0
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	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	7,992	0
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	D.1.44: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	meter	4,438	90
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	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	482.58	0
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	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	54	0
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	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	2
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	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	9	6
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	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	875	0

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	D.1.59: Number of culverts and drainage systems repaired (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,332	0
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	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	99	0
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	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	Ha	49	45
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	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	13,500	4,964
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	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	113	0
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	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops		Food assistance for asset	Ha	9.66	97
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	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	12	0
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	D.1.87: Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	129.28	0
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	D.1.90: Number of roof catchments constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	3	0

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	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established		Food assistance for asset	Number	31	0
Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions						
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
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	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	50,300	21,000

### Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Chronically Food Insecure Households; Sudan;</b>									
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	23.5	>70	>60	97			WFP survey
<b>Chronically food insecure households; Sudan;</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	10.6	<9.5	<9.9	2	2.55		WFP survey
		Male	7.7	<6.5	<6.9	3	2.15		
		<b>Overall</b>	8	<7	<7.9	4	2.25		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	4	>6	>5.1	0	0		WFP survey
		Male	8	>10	>9.1	2.2	2.6		
		<b>Overall</b>	7	>9	>8.1	1.2	1.9		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	50	>52	>51.5	79.2	57.8		WFP survey
		Male	22	>24	>23.5	81	79.2		
		<b>Overall</b>	26	>28	>27.5	80.2	73.7		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	43	>44	>43.5	85.6	65.7		WFP survey
		Male	43	>46	>45	83.6	84		
		<b>Overall</b>	44	>44	>44	84.6	79.2		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	14	<12	<12.9	73.3	14.8		WFP survey
		Male	8	<6	<6.9	65.1	9		
		<b>Overall</b>	10	<8	<8.9	68.9	10.5		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	1	=0	≤0.9	1	2		WFP survey
		Male	2	=0	≤1.9	1.7	1		
		<b>Overall</b>	1	=0	≤0.9	1.4	1.3		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	27	<25	<25.9	2	9.8	WFP survey
		Male	42	<40	<40.9	3.4	3.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	40	<38	<38.9	2.8	5.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	82	<82	<81	26.7	85.2	WFP survey
		Male	84	<84	<83	32.8	88.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	83	<83	<82	30	87.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	56	<56	<55	13.3	32.4	WFP survey
		Male	54	<54	<53	14.7	15	
		<b>Overall</b>	55	<56	<54	14.1	19.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	23	<23	<22	18.8	32.4	WFP survey
		Male	36	<36	<35	15.5	17	
		<b>Overall</b>	34	<34	<33	17.1	21	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	50.7	>54	>52.5	91.1	74.5	WFP survey
		Male	75.3	>79	>77.5	90.1	85.7	
		<b>Overall</b>	72.2	>76	>74.5	90.6	82.8	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	31.5	<30	<30.9	7.4	21.6	WFP survey
		Male	15.9	<14	<14.9	6	11.9	
		<b>Overall</b>	17.8	<16	<16.9	6.7	14	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	17.8	<16	<16.9	1.5	3.9	WFP survey
		Male	8.8	<7	<7.9	3.9	2.4	
		<b>Overall</b>	9.9	<8	<8.9	2.8	2.8	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	16.7	<15	<15.9	10	4.9	WFP survey
		Male	22.6	<21	<21.9	9	7.3	
		<b>Overall</b>	21.9	<20	<20.9	16	6.7	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	18.9	>50	>35	79	81	WFP survey

Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Chronically food insecure households; Sudan;</b>									
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	16	≤13	≤13				WFP survey

<b>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</b>	<b>- Crisis Response</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 08: Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>					
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	H.1.105: Number of services provided		Service Delivery General	service	18	13
	<b>H.2*: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type</b>					
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	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Service Delivery General	unit	1	1
	<b>L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type</b>					
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	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Engineering Services	unit	25	3

Activity 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported</b>					
H: Air services are provided for the humanitarian and development community	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	metric ton	60	52.53
	<b>H.7*: Total number of passengers transported</b>					
H: Air services are provided for the humanitarian and development community	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	24,000	15,587

Activity 10: Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.15: Total tonnage of food procured</b>					

H: Vulnerable populations in Sudan benefit from services provided by the Government.	H.15.1: Total tonnage of food procured		Food Procurement Service	metric ton	200,000	274,268
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### Outcome Results

Activity 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Humanitarian workers; Sudan;</b>									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	0	=100	>90	92.64	82		WFP survey

### Strategic Outcome 05 : The social protection system in Sudan ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round

- Crisis Response

### Output Results

Activity 12: Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) software is customised, installed and commissioned	C.7*.1: 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	2
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Functional social assistance delivery mechanism (payment system (Management Information System- MIS), payment solution, Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM)) is in place	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Population affected by shocks; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution		<b>Overall</b>	37	=50	>50	51	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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Insecure IDPs and refugees; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	<b>Overall</b>	49	<35	<40	42	59
			Decisions made by men	<b>Overall</b>	11	<5	<10	6	19
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	40	>60	>50	52	22

## Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	100	96
			Male	94	>95	>95	100	96
			Overall	95	>95	>95	100	96
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Population affected by shocks; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	97	=100	=100	96	
			Male	97	=100	=100	96	
			Overall	97	=100	=100	96	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Populations affected by shocks; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Population affected by shocks; Sudan	Act 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female	16	=90	>90	62	
			Male	16	=90	>90	59	
			Overall	16	=90	>90	61	



## Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	24	28
			Male	14	>80	>80	24	28
			Overall	14	>80	>80	24	28
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Population affected by shocks; Sudan			Overall	83	=100	=100	90	88

## Environment indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	>25	0	13.30

**World Food Programme**

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Women in a WFP's supported nutrition center in North Darfur during a nutrition awareness session.

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

# Financial Section

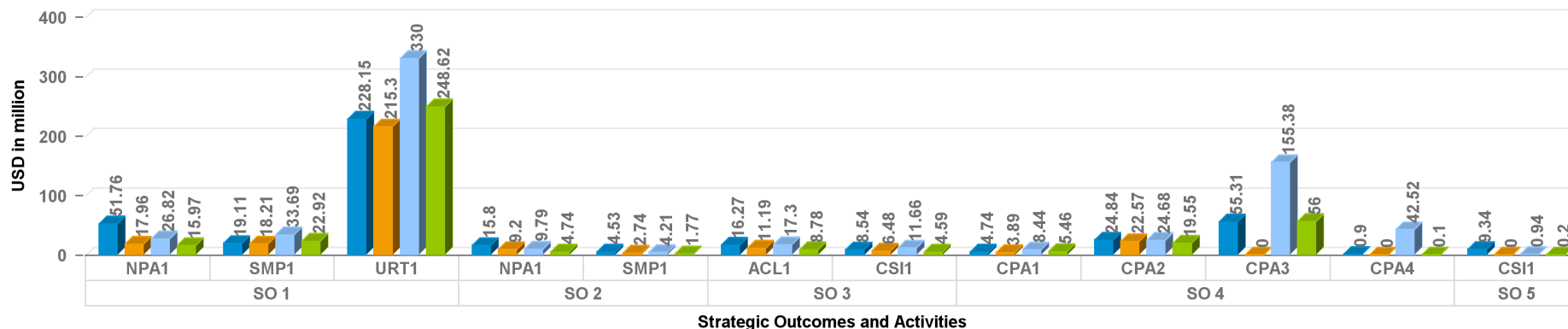
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ 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
SO 5	The social protection system in Sudan ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round
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
CPA3	Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders
CPA4	CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme
CSI1	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management
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

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	51,757,227	17,962,609	26,823,001	15,968,563
		Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	19,106,161	18,208,200	33,693,934	22,917,719
		Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	228,148,617	215,303,752	330,000,036	248,619,155
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	129,652	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>299,012,004</b>	<b>251,474,560</b>	<b>390,646,623</b>	<b>287,505,437</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	15,795,944	9,200,966	9,785,531	4,741,123
		Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	4,534,604	2,740,351	4,213,902	1,771,448
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	122,737	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>20,330,548</b>	<b>11,941,317</b>	<b>14,122,170</b>	<b>6,512,571</b>
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	16,269,337	11,192,776	17,301,822	8,778,246
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	8,537,936	6,476,213	11,655,177	4,585,530
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,416,725	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>24,807,273</b>	<b>17,668,989</b>	<b>33,373,724</b>	<b>13,363,776</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	The social protection system in Sudan ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management	9,336,569	0	938,967	204,518
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>9,336,569</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>938,967</b>	<b>204,518</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	4,743,935	3,887,232	8,442,434	5,458,292
		Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	24,838,186	22,573,463	24,675,300	19,553,575
		Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders	55,307,800	0	155,375,030	56,000,538
		CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme	904,763	0	42,518,294	102,607
<b>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)</b>			<b>85,794,684</b>	<b>26,460,695</b>	<b>231,011,057</b>	<b>81,115,012</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	21,320,695	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,320,695</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>439,281,077</b>	<b>307,545,560</b>	<b>691,413,236</b>	<b>388,701,315</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>22,956,484</b>	<b>22,956,484</b>	<b>31,953,000</b>	<b>17,086,272</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>462,237,561</b>	<b>330,502,044</b>	<b>723,366,237</b>	<b>405,787,587</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>25,876,209</b>	<b>21,482,633</b>	<b>19,504,511</b>	<b>19,504,511</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>488,113,770</b>	<b>351,984,677</b>	<b>742,870,748</b>	<b>425,292,098</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

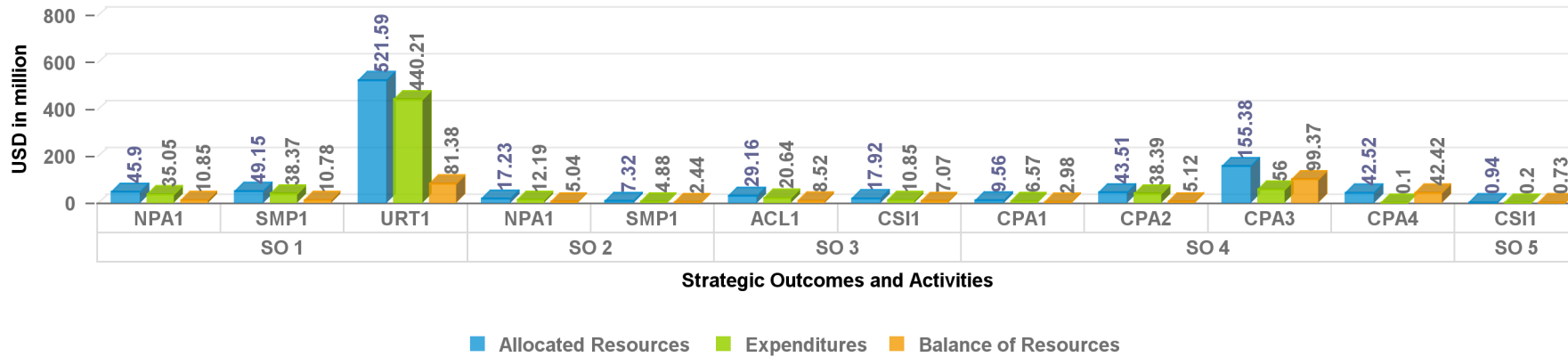
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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
SO 5	The social protection system in Sudan ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round
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
CPA3	Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders
CPA4	CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme
CSI1	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management
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

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 food and CBT to people affected by shocks	444,658,793	521,587,149	0	521,587,149	440,206,269	81,380,880
		Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	36,714,506	49,150,425	0	49,150,425	38,374,210	10,776,216
		Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	99,368,462	45,903,538	0	45,903,538	35,049,100	10,854,438
		Non Activity Specific	0	129,652	0	129,652	0	129,652
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>580,741,761</b>	<b>616,770,765</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>616,770,765</b>	<b>513,629,578</b>	<b>103,141,186</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	30,634,394	17,233,630	0	17,233,630	12,189,222	5,044,408
		Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	7,755,082	7,322,978	0	7,322,978	4,880,524	2,442,454
		Non Activity Specific	0	122,737	0	122,737	0	122,737
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>38,389,476</b>	<b>24,679,344</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,679,344</b>	<b>17,069,746</b>	<b>7,609,599</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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	36,511,765	29,163,464	0	29,163,464	20,639,888	8,523,576
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	13,291,577	17,915,044	0	17,915,044	10,845,397	7,069,647
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,416,725	0	4,416,725	0	4,416,725
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>49,803,342</b>	<b>51,495,233</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,495,233</b>	<b>31,485,285</b>	<b>20,009,948</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	The social protection system in Sudan ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management	9,336,569	938,967	0	938,967	204,518	734,449
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>9,336,569</b>	<b>938,967</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>938,967</b>	<b>204,518</b>	<b>734,449</b>
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	CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme	904,763	42,518,294	0	42,518,294	102,607	42,415,686

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	49,561,306	43,508,900	0	43,508,900	38,387,175	5,121,725
		Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders	55,307,800	155,375,030	0	155,375,030	56,000,538	99,374,492
		Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	10,129,738	9,555,534	0	9,555,534	6,571,392	2,984,142
<b>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)</b>			<b>115,903,606</b>	<b>250,957,758</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250,957,758</b>	<b>101,061,713</b>	<b>149,896,045</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	21,320,695	0	21,320,695	0	21,320,695
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>21,320,695</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,320,695</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,320,695</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>794,174,754</b>	<b>966,162,761</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>966,162,761</b>	<b>663,450,839</b>	<b>302,711,922</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>44,369,318</b>	<b>44,156,643</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,156,643</b>	<b>29,289,915</b>	<b>14,866,728</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>838,544,071</b>	<b>1,010,319,404</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,010,319,404</b>	<b>692,740,755</b>	<b>317,578,650</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>49,964,933</b>	<b>44,872,079</b>		<b>44,872,079</b>	<b>44,872,079</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>888,509,004</b>	<b>1,055,191,483</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,055,191,483</b>	<b>737,612,833</b>	<b>317,578,650</b>



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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