



EVALUATION QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

Office Of Evaluation
Measuring Results, Sharing Lessons

TERMS OF REFERENCE

SUDAN: AN EVALUATION OF WFP'S COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2019 – 2022)

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1. Background

1. These Terms of Reference (TOR) were prepared by the WFP Office of Evaluation based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders.
2. The purpose of these Terms of Reference (TOR) is to provide key information to stakeholders about the evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation. The TOR are structured as follows: section 1 provides information on the context; section 2 presents the rationale, objectives, stakeholders and main users of the evaluation; section 3 presents the WFP portfolio and defines the scope of the evaluation; section 4 identifies the evaluation approach and methodology; section 5 indicates how the evaluation will be organized. The annexes provide additional information.

1.1. INTRODUCTION

3. Country Strategic Plan Evaluations (CSPEs) encompass the entirety of WFP activities during a specific period. Their purpose is twofold: 1) to provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP's performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the next Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and 2) to provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders. These evaluations are mandatory for all CSPs and are carried out in line with the WFP Policy on Country Strategic Plan and WFP Evaluation Policy.

1.2. CONTEXT

General Overview

4. Sudan is the third largest country in Africa, with a total area of 1,882,000 km². It is bordered on the north by Egypt, on the east by the Red Sea, Eritrea and Ethiopia, on the south by South Sudan, on the west by Central African Republic and Chad and on the northwest by Libya. Sudan's capital and largest city is Khartoum, located roughly in the center of the country at the junction of the White Nile and the Blue Nile. Sudan is divided into 18 States, each administered by a governor. Since independence in 1956, Sudan has witnessed several constitutions and regime changes, including military coups in 1985, 1989, and 2019. The country has also experienced decades of conflicts, including the conflict in Darfur region (started in 2003) and the civil war which led to the southern secession and to South Sudan independence in 2011. The National Congress Party (formerly the Islamic National Front), dominated the political scene in the years immediately following, until the April 2019 coup, which led to the fall of long-time ruler Omar Al-Bashir. An agreement for a transition was signed in August and the new transitional government was appointed in September 2019, until the general elections planned in late 2022.
5. As of 2019, the country had a population of approximately 42.81 million.¹ Khartoum and Gezira states have the highest population density in the country, with 8 million residents in Khartoum state (20 percent of the total population). Projections based on the 2006 national Census, estimate² that 50 percent of the population was female by 2019, and that 65 percent of the population lived in rural areas. Life expectancy at birth is of 65 years, with a mortality rate under 5 of 58.4 and maternal mortality ratio of 220.³ The total fertility rate is 4.4 children per woman (2018) while the adolescent fertility rate⁴ declined from 120 in 2002 to 60.8 in 2018. Roughly 40.15% of the population are children from 0-14 years while 3.6% is above 65 years. Approximately 70 percent of the population is Sudanese Arab, the remaining 30 percent is Fur, Beja, Nuba, or Fallata.
6. Sudan has been affected by Covid-19 pandemic. As of 25 February 2021, there were 30,236 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 1,876 deaths.⁵ The Sudanese authorities have removed all national COVID-19 restrictions. There remains the possibility of curfews, travel restrictions or other measures being re-introduced at short notice. Flights to and from some regional countries operate but other commercial

¹ World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=SD>

² World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=SD>

³ World Bank. Data as of 2010. National estimate, deaths per 100,000 live births.

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT?locations=SD>

⁴ World Bank. Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.ADO.TFRT?locations=SD>

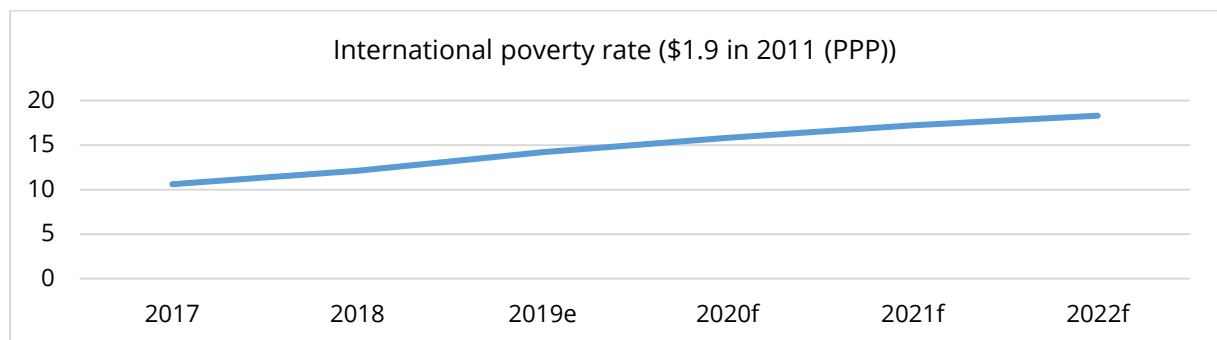
⁵ WHO. <https://Covid19.who.int/region/amro/country/sd>

options remain limited. All passengers, excluding Sudanese nationals, must possess a certified negative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test taken within 72 hours of their arrival and must self-isolate for 14 days on arrival. Travellers entering Sudan are required to complete a medical form upon arrival, which includes contact details and the address of self-isolation during quarantine.⁶

Macroeconomic Overview, Poverty and Inequality

7. Sudan is a low-income country, ranking 168 of 189 countries in the Human Development Index.⁷ According to the estimates of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Sudan economy is largely driven by the services sector, which constituted 58 percent of GDP in 2019, followed by the industrial sector 22 percent and agriculture 20 percent.⁸ The oil sector drove much of Sudan's GDP growth between 1999 and 2011, until three quarters of its oil production were lost with the secession of South Sudan.
8. Economic conditions significantly worsened since late 2017, following the sharp devaluation of the Sudanese Pound, as the removal of international economic sanctions on the country increased the demand for imports and for US dollars. This prompted high inflationary pressures and particularly an increase in prices of imported goods, which triggered widespread protests from December 2018 to April 2019, when the president was ousted. Political instability has affected growth, with hardening economic conditions, such as the rising cost of bread and fuel and the shortages of cash.⁹
9. Sudan's gross national income per capita increased by about 145.5 percent between 1990 and 2018,¹⁰ reflecting a significant increase in the standard of living. Inequality of the income distribution – measured by the Gini coefficient– declined from 0.35 in 2009 to 0.34 in 2014,¹¹ showing Sudan as one of the most equal countries in sub-Saharan Africa. However, the ongoing macroeconomic crisis, exacerbated by COVID-19, is expected to aggravate poverty, inequality, and overall economic welfare situation. High inflation, shortage of fuel and other basic commodities are expected to continue having negative effects on living conditions.¹² As illustrated in figure 1, poverty rates are projected to increase to 18.3 percent at \$1.90/day purchasing power parity (PPP) by 2022.

Figure 1: Poverty headcount ratio (% of population)



e: Estimates; f: Forecast

Source: World Bank Group, *Macro Poverty Outlook, Sub-Saharan Africa, 2020*.

⁶ WFP. <https://unwfp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/db5b5df309ac4f10bfd36145a6f8880e>

⁷ UNDP. Human Development Report 2019. <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

⁸ FAO. 2019 FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) to the Sudan, 2020 <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7787EN/ca7787en.pdf>

⁹ African Development bank Group. <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/east-africa/sudan/sudan-economic-outlook>

¹⁰ UNDP, HDR http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/SDN.pdf

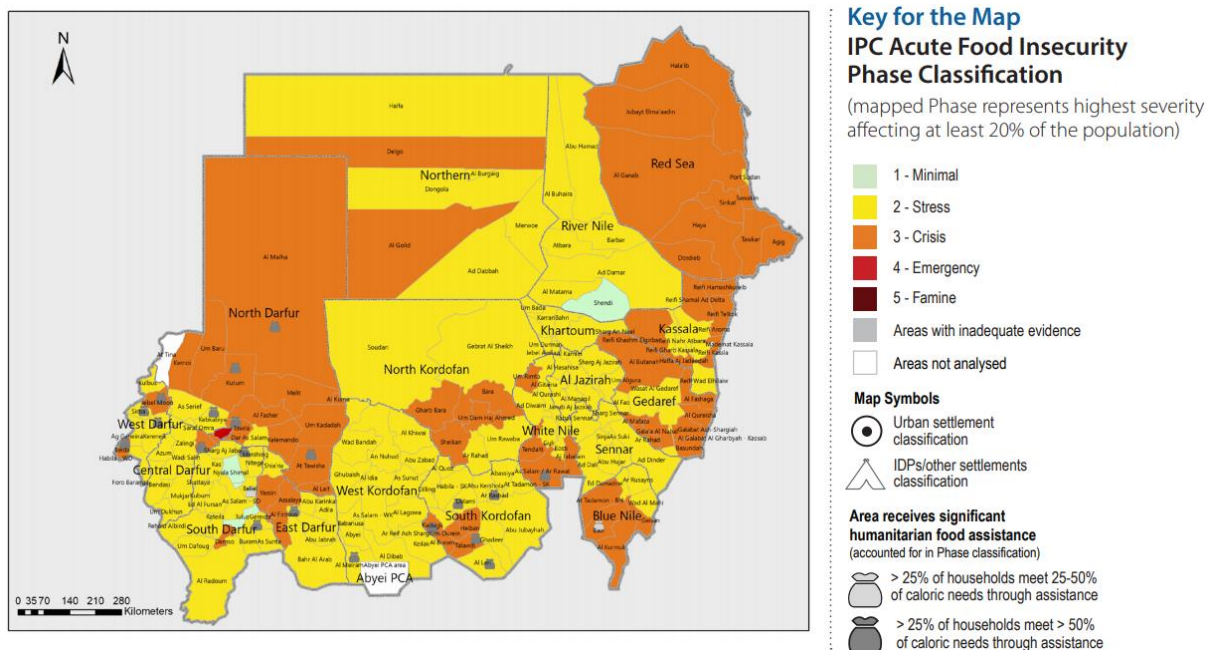
¹¹ World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?end=2018&locations=SD&start=2002&view=chart>

¹² World Bank Group. *Macro Poverty Outlook, Sub-Saharan Africa, 2020*. <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/720441492455091991/mpo-ssa.pdf>

Food and Nutrition Security

10. Sudan ranks 107th out of 117 qualifying countries in the 2019 Global Hunger Index. With a score of 32.8, the hunger level in the country is considered serious and only 2.2 points from being classified as alarming.¹³ According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), projection for the period October-December 2020, an estimated 6.4 million people, equivalent to 14 percent of the population, is expected to experience Crisis (Phase 3) or worse levels of acute food insecurity (Figure 1). For the periods 2014-2016 and 2017-2019, prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population was 41.4 and 48.9 respectively, representing 16.1 (2014-2016) and 20.4 (2017-2019) million Sudanese.¹⁴ According to the report on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (2020), while most of the Sudanese population (93.2 percent) can afford an energy sufficient diet, as many cannot afford a nutrient adequate (93.4 percent) or a healthy diet (89 percent). In the country, moderately food insecure people modify their diets by decreasing the consumption of most food groups and increasing the share of staples in their diets.

Figure 2: Sudan, IPC acute food insecurity projected situation (October – December 2020)



Source: IPC technical working group. Report issued in July 2020

11. Access to food is impacted by the increase of poverty, which is in turn exacerbated by natural and human-caused shocks. Access problems are intensified during emergencies, including conflict, price and climatic shocks, and by protracted displacement.¹⁵ The Sudan's low productivity and high dependency on natural resources make the country's food systems extremely vulnerable to climatic shocks, resulting in inter- and intra-seasonal disruptions.¹⁶ Furthermore, during the annual lean season (April–October), a large segment of the population relying on subsistence livelihoods, particularly women and the families they support, cannot meet their basic requirements for food and other necessities due to a lack of economic opportunities. These groups are particularly vulnerable during poor harvest years, leading to a further deterioration of livelihoods, adoption of negative coping mechanisms and the exacerbation of conflict, and consecutive bad years have a cumulative impact on vulnerable groups.¹⁷

¹³ Global Hunger Index report 2019. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2019.pdf>

¹⁴ FAO. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2020. <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/>

¹⁵ WFP. Sudan Country Strategic Plan (2019 – 2023).

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/4b39bb0eec314f31b39f792785e6b0be/download/>

¹⁶ WFP. Sudan Country Strategic Plan (2019 – 2023).

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/4b39bb0eec314f31b39f792785e6b0be/download/>

¹⁷ WFP. Sudan Country Strategic Plan (2019 – 2023).

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/4b39bb0eec314f31b39f792785e6b0be/download/>

12. According to the global Nutrition Report, based on UNICEF data by 2016, the prevalence of anaemia in Sudan is 30.7 percent among women of reproductive age, while overweight affected 36.1 percent of women and 19.7 percent of men.¹⁸ In the State of the World's Children 2019, 38 percent of children under 5 are classified as stunted, while the regional average for Eastern and Southern Africa is estimated at 34 percent. The difference is bigger when it comes to wasted children: the estimate for Sudan is 17 percent, against a regional average of 6 percent. Finally, the figures for children overweight are slightly lower than the regional average: 3 percent against 4 percent.¹⁹ Currently, WFP estimates that 2.7 million children under five suffer from acute malnutrition.²⁰

Agriculture

13. Agricultural activities contributed to 28.4 percent of the country's GDP in 2019.²¹ Approximately, 60 percent of this share comes from livestock and 40 percent from agricultural crops.²² Agriculture employs half of the labour force, 65 percent of which are women. Agriculture, particularly for smallholders, is mostly rain-fed, making increasing climate variability a key concern for the economy, livelihoods and food security. Agricultural productivity is low due to poor farming practices, major post-harvest losses, persistent gender gaps and conflict.²³
14. According to FAO, by 2018 Sudan counted with 19,823,000 hectares of Arable land, including 168,000 under permanent crops; and with 48,195,000 under permanent meadows and pastures.²⁴ Sudan's crop portfolio is quite diversified, including cereals, oilseeds, industrial crops, fodder crops, pulsed and horticultural crops. However, with regards to wheat and rice, the country is mostly dependent on imports.²⁵

Climate Change and Vulnerability

15. Sudan is prone to climate changes, including increases in temperature, rainfall variability, droughts and recurring floods, as well as other climate extreme events such as dust storms, thunderstorms and heat waves.²⁶ In recent years climatic shocks have increased in severity and frequency, particularly affecting poor and food-insecure populations, with varying impacts across segments of society, including rural and urban households and women and men. Smallholder farmers are particularly affected by limited rainfall, scarcity of water and a single agricultural season.²⁷ Heavy rains severely hit the country in 2020, causing widespread floods and leading to casualties, damage and displacement, affecting around 506,000 people.²⁸
16. The country ranks 42nd out of 181 countries in the Global Climate Risk Index (2018).²⁹ A recent food security and climate change assessment for Sudan highlights that in the future the climate will probably be hotter and drier and the land less productive. To address these concerns arising from different

¹⁸ Global Nutrition Report. <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/northern-africa/sudan/>

¹⁹ UNICEF. The State of the World's Children report 2019. <https://www.unicef.org/reports/state-of-worlds-children-2019>

²⁰ WFP Sudan Country Brief March 2020

²¹ World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?locations=SD>

²² FAO. Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to the Sudan February 2020. http://fsis.sd/Pages/AgrisAp_View.aspx?file=EN/SD/103892/0;10007;/SD2020100584.xml

²³ WFP. Sudan Country Strategic Plan (2019 – 2023).

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/4b39bb0eec314f31b39f792785e6b0be/download/>

²⁴ FAO. FAOStat. <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/276>

²⁵ FAO. Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to the Sudan February 2020. http://fsis.sd/Pages/AgrisAp_View.aspx?file=EN/SD/103892/0;10007;/SD2020100584.xml

²⁶ World Resources Report. <https://www.wri.org/our-work/project/world-resources-report/climate-change-adaptation-and-decision-making-sudan>

²⁷ WFP. Sudan Country Strategic Plan (2019 – 2023).

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/4b39bb0eec314f31b39f792785e6b0be/download/>

²⁸ Reliefweb. Sudan: Floods – Jul 2020. <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/fl-2020-000176-sdn>

²⁹ German Watch. Global Climate Risk Index 2020. https://germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/20-2-01e%20Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202020_13.pdf

studies, the Government has developed a national adaptation plan in collaboration with United Nations agencies and other stakeholders.³⁰

Education

17. The Government of Sudan has made important investments in education in recent times. Data from the World Bank indicate that by 2009, expenditures on education as a percentage of total government expenditures reached 10,8 percent.³¹ This represent a 2.2% of GDP for the same reference year.³² More up to date data on education expenditure as percentage of total government expenditures and of GDP are not available.
18. Primary school enrolment rates increased from 63.3 percent in 2005 to 76.8 in 2017, secondary school enrolment increased from 38.8 to 46.6, and tertiary education enrolment increased from 12.2 to 16.9 in the same period. By 2017 there were 2,443,016 out of school children of primary school age (1,226,657 girls and 1,216,359 boys) which represents a decrease compared to 2015 (2,657,780).³³
19. According to UNESCO, the literacy rate for population over 15 years had increased from 53.5 in 2008 to 60.7 in 2018 although with gender inequalities: while the male literacy rate increased from 59.8 percent to 65.4 percent, the female literacy rate moved from 46.7 to 56 in the same period.³⁴ Furthermore, by 2018 there was a total of 9,773,917 illiterate population over 15 years, of which 4,250,138 were male and 5,523,779 female. Cultural pressures and the traditional views of the role of women mean fewer girls attend, and remain in, school.

Gender

20. Sudan ranked 139th out of 162 countries on the Gender Inequality Index in 2019.³⁵ Women participation in the labour force steadily increased in the past years, reaching 30.38 percent of the total labour force in 2020.³⁶ Progress has also been made in increasing the representation of women in Parliament, 31 percent of parliamentary seats were held by women in 2018,³⁷ and the transitional government committed to having at least forty per cent of seats in parliament designated to women. The transitional government also committed to ratify all conventions related to women rights, such as the Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Criminal Law.³⁸
21. The percentage of marriages among girls below eighteen is 38 percent³⁹ and the adolescent birth rate is of 64 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19, against a regional average for ESA of 46 birth per 1,000 women of the same age group. ⁴⁰ This situation has adverse effects on girls' economic opportunities and

³⁰ WFP. Sudan Country Strategic Plan (2019 – 2023).

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/4b39bb0eec314f31b39f792785e6b0be/download/>

³¹ World Bank.

https://databank.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GB.ZS?id=c755d342&report_name=EdStats_Indicators_Report&popular_type=series

³² World Bank.

https://databank.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS?id=c755d342&report_name=EdStats_Indicators_Report&popular_type=series

³³ World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.PRM.UNER?locations=SD>

³⁴ UNESCO. <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/sd>

³⁵ UNDP. Human Development Report 2019.

³⁶ WB. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=SD>

³⁷ <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

³⁸ UNICEF Sudan. Gender Annual Report 2019. <https://www.unicef.org/sudan/media/3166/file/UNICEF-Sudan-Gender-Annual-Report-2019.pdf>

³⁹ UNICEF Sudan. Gender Annual Report 2019. <https://www.unicef.org/sudan/media/3166/file/UNICEF-Sudan-Gender-Annual-Report-2019.pdf>

⁴⁰ UNDP. Human Development Report 2019. <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

maternal and child health. The abandonment of female genital mutilation (FGM) is gaining some ground, with a significant decrease in the practice among children under the age of 15 years.⁴¹

Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced People

22. Sudan has a long history of hosting refugees and asylum-seekers, with one of the largest refugee populations in Africa. In September 2020, Sudan was hosting 990,223 refugees and asylum-seekers and 1,885,782 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). South Sudanese make up most refugees and asylum-seekers (729,530). Many others fled violence and persecution in neighbouring countries, including Eritrea, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Chad, but also the wars in Syria and Yemen pushed people to seek safety in Sudan.⁴²
23. Most refugees, about 70 percent, live outside of camps, either in large collective self-settlements or in smaller dispersed self-settlements, where they are more integrated with host communities. Many out-of-camp settlements are in remote and underdeveloped areas, where resources, infrastructure and basic services are extremely limited. The remaining 30 percent of refugees live in camps, and over half of those living in camps were born there.⁴³
24. Violence has also driven hundreds of thousands of Sudanese abroad. Many live as refugees in surrounding countries. Violent conflicts coupled with impunity have also displaced many Sudanese internally, especially in Darfur and Kordofan. Internal displacement was also triggered by disasters such as flooding. Resolution of conflicts, including on access to arable land, are critically needed to end violence and subsequent displacement. Continuous international support will be needed to ensure conditions become conducive to return of refugees and internally displaced people.⁴⁴
25. Over the last few weeks, a full-scale humanitarian crisis has been unfolding as thousands of refugees flee ongoing fighting in Ethiopia's Tigray region each day to seek safety in eastern Sudan – an influx unseen over the last two decades in this part of the country. Refugees have been crossing the border at the rate of 4,000 per day since 10 November 2020, with 27,000 people having crossed the border as of 18 November, of which the majority are women and children. Sudan's Ministry of Health with support from the Sudan Red Crescent has set up two clinics and is conducting health and nutrition screenings and medical consultations and referrals.⁴⁵

Humanitarian Protection

26. The persistence of significant funding gaps for the refugee response in Sudan, exacerbated by Sudan's economic situation, makes the refugee population in Sudan highly dependent on humanitarian assistance and exposes refugees and asylum seekers to a variety of protection risks, including: access to registration and documentation gaps; limits on freedom of movement, lack of land and asset ownership, access to the labour market and to basic services.
27. Child protection is a consistent concern for refugees living in urban locations. Poverty and lack of livelihoods keeps refugee children out of school and exposes them to child labour, early marriage, and onward movement, including smuggling and trafficking.⁴⁶
28. Threat of kidnapping or abduction is a protection risk among boys and men refugees living in East Sudan and Khartoum. Sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual harassment is the primary protection concern among women and girl refugee communities. For South Sudanese refugees SGBV risk is aggravated by inadequate lighting in camps and settlements, and access to energy and water

⁴¹ UNICEF Sudan. Gender Annual Report 2019. <https://www.unicef.org/sudan/media/3166/file/UNICEF-Sudan-Gender-Annual-Report-2019.pdf>

⁴² UNHCR. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn>

⁴³ UNHCR. Sudan: country Refugee Response Plan 2020. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/73885>

⁴⁴ UNHCR. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn>

⁴⁵ *WFP Daily Operational Brief, 18 November 2020* and *UNHCR Briefing Notes*

⁴⁶ UNHCR. Sudan: country Refugee Response Plan 2020. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/73885>

supply gaps that require women and girls to travel long distances to collect water and firewood, exposing them to harassment and violence.⁴⁷

National Policies and the SDGs

29. On the outset of its engagement with the SDG process in September 2015, Sudan Government initiated The Higher Committee for Sustainable Development (HSD), chaired by the Vice President, and the Secretary General of the National Population Council (NPC) which is the Focal Point and lead institution for the HSD secretariat. The committee does not include representatives from Civil society or the Private sector.
30. Sudan National SDG program main objectives were set as: 1. Prosperity and Economic development; 2. Social Development; 3. Peace and Security; and 4. Conservation of the Environment. In line with the SDG global objectives, the national program rests on five pillars: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. The program also adopts a transformative approach with its three economic, social and environmental dimensions as a mechanism to produce a development that is sustainable, inclusive, equitable and sensitive to human rights, especially of the more vulnerable groups such as women and children, disabled, and elders. Guided by the above, three documents were prepared:
 - i) The National Sustainable Development Program (2016-2020);
 - ii) Sustainable Development Implementation plan (2017-2020); and
 - iii) State Sustainable Development Plans (for the North Kordufan State)⁴⁸.
31. Within this framework, national priorities of specific relevance to SDG 2 include:
 - a commitment by the Government to increase its ownership of the ZHSR and eradicate hunger through clear policies and the development of credible national plans with clear tasks for all actors;
 - increasing economic access to food by creating and improving rural livelihood opportunities that benefit women and men equitably through training, financial services and investment while also supporting national efforts to prevent emergencies, maintain stable access to food and strengthen the national capacity to respond to emergencies;
 - treating acute malnutrition in emergency and recovery situations and integrating treatment through all service entry points;
 - increasing agricultural productivity and food supply by supporting financial services to expand the output of small-scale producers, particularly women, diversifying crops and livestock and improving the availability of water through water harvesting, irrigation and dams;
 - developing sustainable food systems and practices by developing a national resilience programme to enhance food security in the medium-term, to be part of and operated simultaneously with a long-term strategy addressing the underlying and basic causes of hunger and malnutrition and issues of equality and inclusion; and
 - supporting food production capacities by identifying ways to increase smallholder farmer production and reducing food costs by improving farmers' physical access to markets and market costs and efficiency, with a focus on women farmers

The above listed priorities are also reflected in thematic policies and plans including:

- nutrition and health, addressed mainly through the National Nutrition Strategic Plan (2014–2018), which is being updated with the support of WFP, and through the framework of the 2015 Scaling Up Nutrition initiative, aimed at eliminating malnutrition through a multi-sectoral approach;

⁴⁷ UNHCR. Sudan: country Refugee Response Plan 2020. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/73885>

⁴⁸ Sudan Voluntary National SDG Review

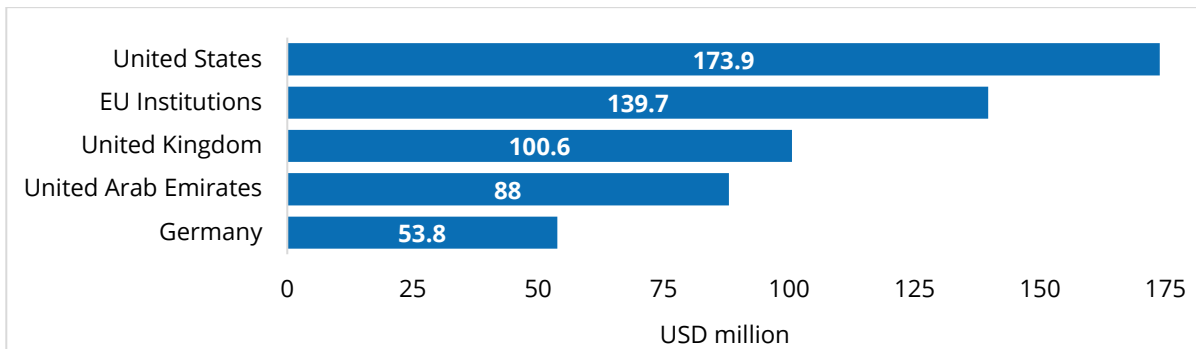
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/19424Sudan_Voluntary_National_Review_2018_1.pdf

- food security, addressed through the Agricultural Revival Programme, phase I (2008-2011) and phase II (2012-2014), as part of a long-term agricultural strategy for the period 2003-2027;
- food systems, to be addressed through the Sudan National Agriculture Investment Plan (2016-2020), which aims to improve smallholder productivity and food system resilience and launch new initiatives to address national and regional priorities; and
- poverty, to be addressed through a national poverty mapping exercise to be led by the Ministry of Security and Social Development in 2018, which will serve to inform a planned revision of the Sudan Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.⁵²

International Development Assistance

32. During the period 2016-2018, Sudan received a yearly average 878 USD million net Official Development Assistance (ODA).⁴⁹ The proportion of net ODA per GDP increased from 0.9 to 2.5 percent during the same period. The top five ODA funding sources between 2017-2018 were United States, EU Institutions, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates and Germany (Figure 2). ODA funding in the period 2017 - 2018 focused primarily on humanitarian aid (67 percent), followed but other social infrastructure and services (11 percent), health and population (7 percent) and education (5 percent). In 2020, the main humanitarian donors were United States (43.1 percent), Central Emergency Response Fund (12.6 percent) followed by United Kingdom (11.7 percent), and European Commission (11.3 percent).⁵⁰

Figure 3: Top five donors of Gross ODA for Sudan, 2017-2018, USD million



Source: OECD website, data extracted on 22.09.2020

33. In terms of funding received over the last 5 years, ODA resources increased between 2016 (809.1 USD million) and 2018 (963.5 USD million), humanitarian funding ranged between 649.2 USD million in 2016 to 850.1 million in 2020 (Figure 3). Humanitarian funding in 2020 focused primarily on food security (28.1 percent, non-specified (20.1 percent), multisector (19.4 percent), multiple sectors (shared) (6.4 percent), health (6.1 percent) and nutrition (6 percent), with WFP being the first recipient (39 percent of total funding) followed by UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, IOM and FAO.⁵¹

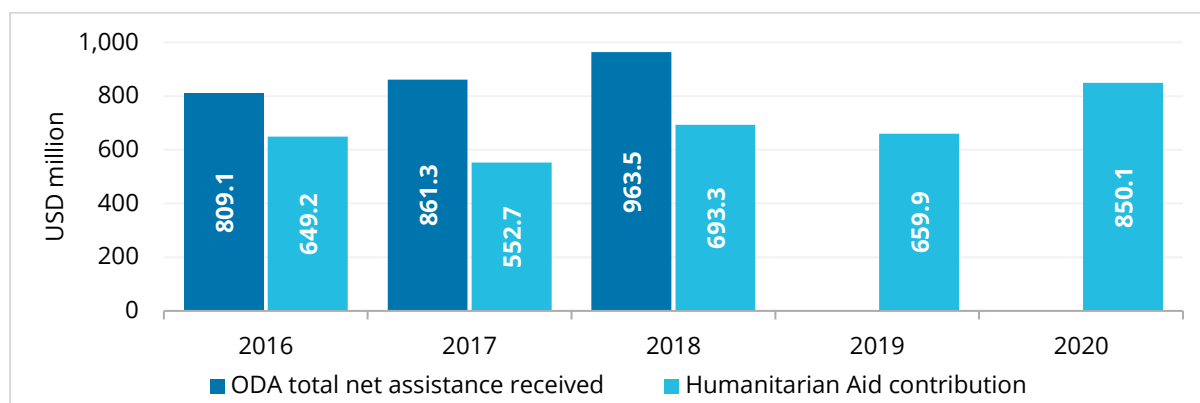
⁴⁹ OECD.

https://public.tableau.com/views/OECDACAidataglacebyrecipient_new/Recipients?:embed=y&:display_count=yes&:showTabs=y&:toolbar=no?&:showVizHome=no

⁵⁰ OCHA. <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/212/summary/2020>

⁵¹ OCHA. <https://fts.unocha.org/countries/212/summary/2020>

Figure 4: International Assistance to Sudan (2016-2020)



No ODA data available for 2019 and 2020

Source: OECD-DAC, UN OCHA – FTS, data extracted on 22.09.2020

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

34. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) sets the United Nations Country Team's (UNCT) contribution towards national development priorities in 2018-2021 and incorporates the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda. The UNDAF outlines how the UNCT aims to contribute towards sustainable development, and how it plans to work with partners to address inter-connected challenges. Specifically, this third UNDAF aims to employ adequate development programmes where possible to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and ensure that priority is given to most vulnerable.
35. The UNDAF is focused on five outcome areas: (i) economic development and poverty reduction; (ii) environment, climate resilience and disaster risk management; (iii) social services; (iv) governance, rule of law and institutional capacity development; and (v) community stabilization. Government-UN thematic groups were formed around each focus area.
36. The design of the current UNDAF was informed also by independent evaluation of the previous cooperation cycle, conducted in 2015. Recommendations include activation of a joint Government-UN UNDAF steering committee, completion of UNDAF reviews, and strengthening of UNDAF monitoring and communications.

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

2.1. RATIONALE

37. Country Strategic Plan Evaluations (CSPEs) have been introduced by the WFP Policy on CSPs in 2016, which states: “under the management of the Office of Evaluation, all CSPs, besides Interim CSPs, will undergo country portfolio evaluations towards the end of their implementation period, to assess progress and results against intended CSP outcomes and objectives, including towards gender equity and other cross-cutting corporate results; and to identify lessons for the design of subsequent country-level support”. These evaluations are a key component of the body of evidence expected to inform the design of CSPs. The evaluation is an opportunity for the CO to benefit from an independent assessment of its portfolio of operations. The timing will enable the CO to use the CSPE evidence on past and current performance in the design of the CO’s new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) – scheduled for Executive Board consideration in November 2022.

2.2. OBJECTIVES

38. Evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning. As such, this evaluation will: 1) provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP's performance for country-level strategic decisions, specifically for developing WFP's future engagement in Sudan and 2) provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders.

2.3. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

39. The Evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of WFPs internal and external stakeholders. It will present an opportunity for national, regional and corporate learning. The key stakeholders identified at this stage include the WFPs country office, regional Bureau of Nairobi (RBN), regional Bureau of Cairo (RBC)⁵² and headquarters technical divisions, the beneficiaries, national and local government institution, civil society organizations, the UN Country Team, with particular emphasis on collaboration with Rome based Agencies, key donors, WFP Executive Board (EB).
40. Key national partners for the CSP include the Humanitarian and Aid Commission and the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation. Moreover, WFP works with the Ministry of Health and of Education under strategic outcome 2; and with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Security and Social Development under strategic outcome 3.
41. In addition to being an active member of both the humanitarian coordination team and the United Nations country team for the Sudan, WFP has strategic agreements with a number of fellow agencies, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Environment Programme and UNICEF, and envisages stronger partnerships with others. In line with the global memorandum of understanding among the Rome-based agencies, WFP Sudan signed a memorandum of understanding with the International Fund for Agricultural Development in 2016 and a country-level agreement with FAO in 2017
42. WFP maintains strong strategic and operational partnerships with non-governmental organizations and other entities. Under the CSP, WFP will build on lessons learned from an ongoing pilot capacity-strengthening initiative with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society to develop and implement a joint capacity strengthening plan for the medium term.
43. Key international donors include the USA, UK, Germany and the European Commission⁵³.
44. A matrix of stakeholders is attached in Annex 4 and will have to be populated in detail by the Evaluation Team during the inception phase.

⁵² Sudan CO has been under RBC until November 2020.

⁵³ For details on donors’ contributions ref to Figure 4 in Section 3 page 15.

3. Subject of the Evaluation

3.1. SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION

45. WFP first operation in the Sudan was launched in 1963 for Nubians. Since the 1960s, WFP's activities have expanded to cover the entire country, making Sudan one of the organisation's largest and most complex operations. WFP has been providing food to school children, preventing and treating malnutrition among young children, pregnant and nursing mothers and restoring the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and communities through programmes such as food for work and food for assets. The current Sudan CSP was originally planned to run from 2019 to 2023. However, in order to align to the UNDAF cycle its duration was shortened by one year, therefore the current cycle will end in 2022.

Evaluative Evidence Informing the CSP

46. The CSP design was informed by a body of evaluative evidence that includes different types of centralized and decentralised evaluations. The Operation Evaluation of PRRO 200808, conducted in 2017, found that general food distribution (GFD) was not the solution to sustainable reduction of food insecurity and that more focus on resilience, micro-level social insurance mechanisms and linking groups to financial products and markets should be addressed. The evaluation recommended prioritize cash and vouchers as transfer modality, and to explore measures to facilitate cash flows to cooperating partners.
47. The Impact evaluation of the WFP's moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention programmes in the Sudan was timed to inform the 2017 WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan and the 2018 revision of the Sudan National Nutrition Strategic Plan. This evaluation identified three key points for consideration, with several linked areas of action including: Improve coverage of both treatment and prevention arms of this programme; and review social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) actions for target communities, as well as the opportunity costs linked to participation in this set of interventions; The evaluation recommended that, whenever possible, future food-based prevention programmes run by the World Food Programme and other actors should maximize learning outputs through the inclusion of an operational research component at design stage, and/or a strong evaluation design.
48. A Decentralized Evaluation (DE) was conducted in 2016, at the end of the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Project in Darfur. This evaluation included a few recommendations mostly focusing on: the need for improvement in project design, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and sharing of lessons learnt; the need to consider the application of renewable energy to the cook stoves; the need for income generating activities to be based on detailed market opportunity and feasibility studies. The recommendations also highlighted the importance of having to first consolidate and expand project gains prior to scaling-up.
49. Finally, the Sudan ICSP (mid-2017 - 2018) was selected as case study for the Strategic evaluation of the Pilot Country Strategic Plans published in 2018. According to this evaluation, the ICSP in Sudan was viewed by development partners as changing the dynamic of their relationship with WFP, and with the shift to a more developmental perspective opening new areas for collaboration.

Strategic focus of the CSP, areas of activity and modalities of intervention

50. Until 2017 WFP in the Sudan operated primarily through a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRROs), complemented by short-term Special Operations (SOs) providing UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and road infrastructure repairs. However, since the launching of the 2017-2019 I-CSP onwards, WFP has reinforced a long-term vision that recognizes the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and takes into account national food and nutrition security objectives, as well as emergency response capacity, while at the same time maintaining its focus on humanitarian action.
51. This strategic shift is continued and reinforced with the last CSP, as also recommended by the National Zero Hunger Strategic Review. The latter stressed the importance of developing stronger partnerships to enhance national capacities to end malnutrition, achieve sustainable food systems, promote peace,

respond effectively to emergencies and promote self-reliance of those affected by hunger. In doing so, the Review also highlights opportunities for WFP to leverage its comparative advantage in strengthening the capacity of national stakeholders to deliver evidence-based interventions that will save lives and enhance development.

52. Placing emphasis on strong government leadership to ensure sustainability and on complementarity with other development actors, including UNICEF and the Rome based Agencies, the CSP document articulates the strategy in four strategic outcomes, 13 outputs and 10 activities.
53. Activities under strategic outcome 1 – responding to new and protracted emergencies – aim at ensuring that humanitarian action is strategically linked to development and peacebuilding while strengthening government and non-government partnerships to enhance efficiency and effectiveness. WFP will ensure a timely response, help build self-reliance and promote durable solutions for access to food, nutrition and livelihoods. Strategic outcome 2 is aimed at reducing malnutrition and its root causes through an integrated package of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. Strategic outcome 3 is focused on strengthening the resilience of food-insecure households and food systems while strengthening the capacity of national actors. Key elements include productive safety nets for chronically food-insecure rural households and reducing post-harvest losses for smallholder farmers and their associations. Finally, strategic outcome 4 aims at strengthening systems and structures for the provision of humanitarian and development common services, through both service delivery and technical assistance relating to air services, logistics, information and communications technology.⁵⁴
54. The CSP went through three budget revisions (BR). In April 2019, a first budget revision was approved by the country director for a budget increase of USD 5,664,123 to add food to activity 6 under SO3 of the CSP.
55. In May 2020 a budget revision was approved by the Executive Director of WFP. The revision introduced a stand-alone food procurement service provision activity (Activity 10) under SO4 as well as the capacity strengthening modality under SO1. These were added to cater for the newly reached agreement with Government of Sudan to procure wheat on its behalf. Moreover, the revision refers to WFP, together with FAO and the Government of Sudan, setting up an early warning technical group to discuss potential hazards of COVID-19, which feeds into the inter-sectoral coordination group. As part of the measures aiming at preventing the spread of COVID-19, double distributions are being implemented covering April and May, both for in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBTs) and are being accompanied by intensified COVID-19 awareness campaigns. WFP is also collaborating with UNICEF to improve WASH in schools across the country and is also working with the education sector to incorporate messaging around the continuity of learning and nutrition, even during period of school closures. The BR lead to an increase in budget of USD 67,858,140.
56. The last budget revision was approved in February 2021. The BR encompasses new initiatives: the support provided by WFP to implement the Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP), a new programme of the Government of Sudan, supported by the World Bank and WFP; and critical initiatives linked to the national food supply chain which will benefit both WFP operations and the wider food system of Sudan. The budget revision added one new strategic outcome (SO5) for the SFSP, and one activity (Activity 12) for the technical assistance and for the logistics initiatives. The CBT service provision in the form of transfers to citizens by the SFSP will be channelled through a new activity (Activity 11) under SO4. The BR lead to an increase in budget of USD 352,300,344.
57. Table 1 below illustrates the CSP focus area, strategic outcomes, activities and modality of intervention and Annex 8 provides detailed information on beneficiaries and transfers, with breakdown by activity and disaggregated by sex.

⁵⁴ For more details on activities and outputs refer to the line of sight in Annex 7 and to the CSP Document in Annex 11.

Table 1: Overview of Focus Areas, Strategic Outcomes, Activities and Modalities of Intervention

Focus Area	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Modality
CRISIS RESPONSE	Strategic outcome 1: <i>People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises</i>	Activity 01: URT 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	Mixed distribution modalities (in-kind, cash and hybrid) and Capacity strengthening
		Activity 02: SMP 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	In-kind distributions and Capacity strengthening
		Activity 03: NPA 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	In-kind distributions and Capacity strengthening
ROOT CAUSES	Strategic outcome 2: <i>Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024</i>	Activity 04: NPA 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	In-kind distributions and Capacity strengthening
		Activity 05: SMP 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	Mixed distribution modalities (in-kind, cash and hybrid) and Capacity strengthening
RESILIENCE BUILDING	Strategic outcome 3: <i>Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024</i>	Activity 06: ACL 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	Mixed distribution modalities (in-kind, cash and hybrid) and Capacity strengthening
		Activity 07: CSI 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	Capacity strengthening
CRISIS RESPONSE	Strategic outcome 4: <i>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</i>	Activity 08: CPA 08: Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	Service delivery and Capacity strengthening
		Act 09: CPA 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	Service delivery
		Act 10: CPA 10: Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders	Service delivery
		Act 11: CPA 11: CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme	Service delivery

Focus Area	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Modality
CRISIS RESPONSE	Strategic outcome 5: <i>The social protection system in Sudan ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round</i>	Act 12: CSI 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	Capacity strengthening

Source: OEV, based on CSP Data Portal

Funding

58. The Country Portfolio Budget (CPB) of the Sudan CSP approved by the Executive Board in November 2018 was USD 2.27 billion, spread across the main budget items and outcome areas as illustrated below.

Table 2: Country Portfolio Budget by focus area and strategic outcome (USD)

Focus Area	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	Total
	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience	Crisis Response	
Transfer	1,324,008,663	95,714,970	169,465,015	132,889,970	1,722,077,817
Implementation	230,916,095	16,534,005	29,201,995	16,690,562	293,342,656
Direct Support Costs	90,810,834	6,537,364	11,386,957	8,764,708	117,499,863
Subtotal	1,645,735,592	118,785,538	210,053,966	158,345,240	2,132,920,337
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	106,972,813	7,721,060	13,653,508	10,292,441	138,639,822
Total	1,752,708,405	126,506,598	223,707,474	168,637,681	2,271,560,158
Share of each S.O. over total CPB)	77%	6%	10%	7%	100%

Source: Sudan CSP approved by the Executive Board in November 2018

59. As evidenced in table 3, the crisis response focus area absorbs 92.2 percent of the total available resources, with 64 percent for SO1, 28 percent for SO4 and 0.2 percent for SO5. The focus areas of root causes and resilience absorb respectively 2.5 and 4.9 percent; a remaining 0.4 percent is not assigned to any specific SO. In May 2020, a budget revision (BR) was approved by the Executive Director of WFP increasing the CPB to USD 2.34 billion, a third budget revision, approved in February 2021, increased the CPB to USD 2.69 billion. As mentioned in the previous section, these revisions did not imply changes in the strategic focus of the CSP nor in the total number of beneficiaries.

60. As of February 2021, the funding level over the total CSP budget was 41.83 percent, equivalent to USD 1,128,269,532.⁵⁵ However, if one considers only the requirements for 2019 and 2021, the funding level is 78 percent. Out of this amount, SO1, SO4 and SO5 are funded respectively at 78, 94 and 9 percent, while requirements for SO2, addressing root causes of hunger, are funded at 43 percent. Finally, requirements for SO3, related to resilience building, are funded at 63 percent. Table 3 presents the level of funding of each outcome against the requirements for 2019 and 2021 and the relative weight of the resources available for each outcome over the total available so far.

Table 3: Available resources by Focus area and Strategic Outcome (USD) as of 25 February 2021

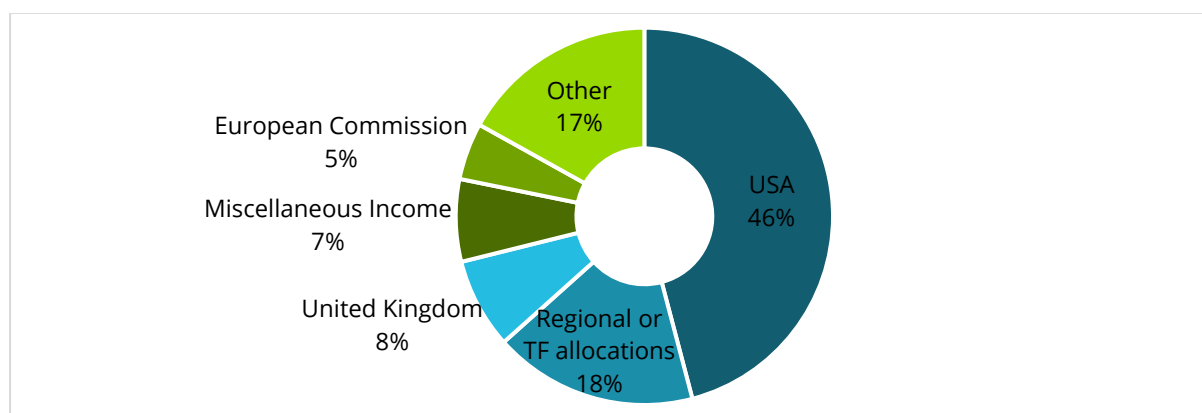
Focus Area	Strategic Outcome	CBP requirements (2019 - 2021)	Available Resources As % of 2019 2021 requirements	Relative Weight on total available resources
Crisis Respons	SO1: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	887,568,555	78%	64%
Root cause	SO2: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	60,679,656	43%	2%
Resilience Building	SO3: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	85,087,002	62%	5%
Crisis Response	SO4: 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	317,149,198	94%	28%
Crisis Response	SO5: The social protection system in Sudan ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round	26,092,515	9%	0.2%
Non-SO Specific		0	-	0.4%
Total Direct Operational Costs		1,376,576,926	78%	100%

Note: Totals only include Total Direct Operational Costs, they do not include Direct Support Cost (DSC) and Indirect Support Cost (ISC) - Source: IRM analytics (Date of Extraction: 25.02.2021)

⁵⁵ Including Direct and Indirect Support Costs (DSC and ISC).

61. As illustrated in Figure 4, USA contributed to 46 percent of the resources so far available, followed by Regional or trust fund allocations (18 percent), United Kingdom (8 percent), miscellaneous income (7 percent) and European Commission (5 percent).

Figure 5: Sudan CSP (2019-2022)'s Top 5 Donors as of 25 February 2021



Source: Factory, Resource situation Report (Date of Extraction: 25.02.2021)

62. Finally, as illustrated in table 4, 99.8 percent of confirmed contributions are earmarked at activity level, 0.2 percent at the outcome level and 1 percent at the country level.

Table 4: Sudan CPB (2019 - 2022) Summary by donor allocation level

Donor Earmarking level	Confirmed Contributions to date (USD)	% of Total Contributions
Country Level	322,076	0.03%
Strategic Outcome Level	1,916,859	0.18%
Activity Level	1,050,179,596	99.79%
Total	1,052,418,531	100%

Note: Confirmed contributions' values do not include Indirect Support Cost (ISC). Source: IRM analytics (Date of Extraction: 25.02.2021)

Staffing

63. As of 2 October 2020, the Country office had 1,179 staff, of which 25 percent are female and 75 percent are male. Thirty-three percent is hired under long term contract and 67 percent under short term contract, 11 percent are international staff and 89 percent are national staff. In addition to the Country Office in Khartoum, WFP operates with 16 Sub Offices (Akon, Ed Da'ein, El Damazin, El Fasher, El Geneina, El Obeid, Gereida, Kabkabiya, Kadugli, Kassala, Kosti, Kutum, Mukjar, Nyala, Port Sudan and Zalinguei.)

3.2. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

64. The evaluation will cover all of WFP's activities (including cross cutting results) under the current CSP cycle until June 2021. Although the CSP cycle starts in 2019, the evaluation will also look at the year before (2018) to assess how the CSP builds on or departs from the previous activities, if the envisaged strategic shift has taken place and what are the consequences. The unit of analysis is the Country Strategic Plan understood as the set of strategic outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs that were included in the CSP document approved by WFP Ex. Board, as well as any subsequent approved budget revisions.

65. In connection to this, the evaluation will focus on assessing WFP contributions to CSP strategic outcomes, establishing plausible causal relations between the outputs of WFP activities, the implementation process, the operational environment and the changes observed at the outcome level, including any unintended consequences, positive or negative. In so doing, the evaluation will also

analyse the WFP partnership strategy, including WFP strategic positioning in complex, dynamic contexts, particularly as relates to relations with national governments and the international community.

66. As evidenced by the budget structure illustrated in table 3 and 5, the CSP is mainly focused on emergency response. However, the evaluation will also address how the humanitarian, development and peace nexus has been addressed in the design and implementation of the Plan and what are the results to date. In doing so, the evaluation will also focus on WFP contributions to strengthening national capacities in terms of individual capacities, institutional capacities and policy environment.
67. The evaluation will adopt standard UNEG and OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability as well as connectedness and coverage as applicable. Moreover, it will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) of WFP's response.
68. Finally, the evaluation will assess how relevant and effective WFP was in responding to the covid-19 crisis in the country. It will also consider how substantive and budget revisions and adaptations of WFP interventions in response to the crisis have affected other interventions planned under the CSP.

4. Evaluation Approach, Methodology and Ethical Considerations

4.1. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

69. The evaluation will address four main questions common to all WFP CSPEs. Within this framework, the evaluation team may further develop and tailor the sub questions as relevant and appropriate to the CSP and country context, including as relates to assessing the response to the COVID crisis.

EQ1 – To what extent is WFP’s strategic position, role and specific contribution based on country priorities and people’s needs as well as WFP’s strengths?	
1.1	<i>To what extent is the CSP relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?</i>
1.2	<i>To what extent did the CSP address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind?</i>
1.3	<i>To what extent has WFP’s strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the CSP considering changing context, national capacities and needs? – in particular in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?</i>
1.4	<i>To what extent is the CSP coherent and aligned with the wider UN and include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country?</i>
EQ2 – What is the extent and quality of WFP’s specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes in Country X?	
2.1	<i>To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected CSP strategic outcomes?</i>
2.2	<i>To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality and other equity considerations)?</i>
2.3	<i>To what extent are the achievements of the CSP likely to be sustainable?</i>
2.4	<i>In humanitarian contexts, to what extent did the CSP facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development and, where appropriate, peace work?</i>
EQ3: To what extent has WFP’s used its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?	
3.1	<i>To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?</i>
3.2	<i>To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate?</i>
3.3	<i>To what extent were WFP’s activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?</i>
3.4	<i>To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?</i>
EQ4 – What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?	

4.1	<i>To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues in the country to develop the CSP</i>
4.2	<i>To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the CSP?</i>
4.3	<i>To what extent did the CSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?</i>
4.4	<i>To what extent did the CSP provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results in particular as regards adaptation and response to the COVID-19 and other unexpected crises and challenges?</i>
4.5	<i>What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?</i>

70. During the inception phase, the evaluation team in consultation with OEV will identify a limited number of key themes of interest, related to WFP's main thrust of activities, challenges or good practices in the country. These themes should also be related to the key assumptions underpinning to the logic of intervention of the country strategic plan and, as such, should be of special interest for learning purposes. The assumptions identified should be spelled out in the inception report and translated into specific lines of inquiry under the relevant evaluation questions and sub-questions.
71. The evaluation will also assess how relevant and effective WFP was in responding to the covid-19 crisis in the country. In doing so, it will consider how revisions to the CSP and budget required by the crisis, have affected other interventions planned under the CSP.

4.2. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

72. The Agenda 2030 mainstreams the notion of sustainable development as a harmonious system of relations between nature and human beings, in which individuals are part of an inclusive society with peace and prosperity for all. In so doing, it conveys the global commitment to end poverty, hunger and inequality, encompassing humanitarian and development initiatives in the broader context of human progress. Against this backdrop, the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development cannot be addressed in isolation from one another. This calls for a systemic approach to development policies and programme design and implementation, as well as for a systemic perspective in analysing development change. WFP assumes the conceptual perspective of Agenda 2030 as the overarching framework of its Strategic Plan 2017 -2021, with a focus on supporting countries to end hunger (SDG 2).
73. In so doing, it places emphasis on strengthening the humanitarian development nexus, which implies applying a development lens in humanitarian response and complementing humanitarian action with strengthening national institutional capacity.
74. The achievement of any SDG national target and of WFP's strategic outcomes is acknowledged to be the results of the interaction among multiple variables. In fact, there is an inverse proportional relation between the level of ambition at which any expected result is pitched and the degree of control over it by any single actor. From this perspective and in the context of the SDGs, the attribution of net outcomes to any specific organization, including WFP, may be extremely challenging or sometimes impossible. By the same token, while attribution of results would not be appropriate at the outcome level, it should be pursued at the output and activity level, where WFP is meant to be in control of its own capacity to deliver.
75. To operationalize this systemic perspective, the CSPE will adopt a mixed methods approach; this should be intended as a methodological design in which data collection and analysis is informed by a feedback loop combining a deductive approach, which starts from predefined analytical categories, with an inductive approach that leaves space for unforeseen issues or lines of inquiry that had not been

identified at the inception stage; this would eventually lead to capturing unintended outcomes of WFP operations, negative or positive. In line with this approach, data may be collected through a mix of primary and secondary sources with different techniques including desk review, semi-structured or open-ended interviews, surveys, focus groups and direct observation. Systematic data triangulation across different sources and methods should be carried out to validate findings and avoid bias in the evaluative judgement.

76. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to develop a detailed methodological design, in line with the approach proposed in this TOR. The design will be presented in the inception report and informed by a thorough evaluability assessment. The latter should be based on desk review of key programming, monitoring and reporting documents and on some scoping interviews with the programme managers.
77. A key annex to the inception report will be an evaluation matrix that operationalizes the unit of analysis of the evaluation into its different dimensions, operational component, lines of inquiry and indicators, where applicable, with corresponding data sources and collection techniques. In so doing, the evaluation matrix will constitute the analytical framework of the evaluation. The key themes of interest of the evaluation should be adequately covered by specific lines of inquiry under the relevant evaluation sub-questions. The methodology should aim at data disaggregation by sex, age, nationality or ethnicity or other characteristics as relevant to, and feasible in specific contexts. Moreover, the selection of informants and site visits should ensure to the extent possible that all voices are heard. In this connection, it will be very important at the design stage to conduct a detailed and comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis to inform sampling techniques, either purposeful or statistical.
78. An important step of the process under the proposed methodological approach will be a learning workshop with internal and external stakeholders a country level, to discuss key findings, conclusions, and recommendations. Such workshop is conducted before the finalization of the evaluation report to promote greater ownership of the evaluation recommendations and ensure that inputs from stakeholders are duly considered.
79. This evaluation will be carried out in a gender responsive manner. For gender to be successfully integrated into this evaluation it is essential to assess the quality of the gender analysis that was undertaken before the CSP was designed, and whether the results of the gender analysis were properly integrated into the CSP implementation.
80. The gender dimensions may vary, depending on the nature of the CSP outcomes and activities being evaluated. The CSPE team should consider OEV's Technical Note for Gender Integration in WFP Evaluations and the UN System-Wide Action Plan 2.0 on mainstreaming Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (GEEW). The evaluation team is expected to use a method to assess the Gender Marker levels for the CO. The inception report should incorporate gender in the evaluation design and operation plan, including gender sensitive context analysis. Similarly, the final report should include gender-sensitive analysis, findings, results, factors, conclusions, and where appropriate, recommendations; and technical annex.
81. The evaluation will give attention to assessing adherence to humanitarian principles, protection issues and accountability for affected populations in relation to WFP's activities, as appropriate, and on differential effects on men, women, girls, boys and other socio-economic or ethnic groups as relevant.
82. In view of the COVID 19 Pandemic, OEV decided to adopt a remote evaluation approach, whereby primary data collection will be done through remote interviews and focus groups and, eventually, through an electronic survey. The evaluation will draw fully on all available secondary sources, including previous evaluations and reviews, relevant thematic studies and available monitoring data. Depending on how the country and global contexts evolve, the remote approach might be revised, and primary data might be collected through in-country missions, as it would normally be the case. Therefore, the technical and financial offers for this evaluation should consider two scenarios: a) full remote evaluation approach with inception and main mission conducted virtually and the learning workshop in country⁵⁶;

⁵⁶ Assuming the by Q3 2021 the situation will allow.

b) a mixed approach, where the inception mission is conducted virtually but the main data collection mission and learning workshop would be in country.

4.3. EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

83. Several issues could have Implications for the conduct of the CSP evaluation. Common evaluability challenges may relate to:

- relatively vague definitions of the expected outcomes, or outputs;
- the validity and measurability of indicators;
- the absence of baselines and or limited availability of monitoring data;
- the security situation of the country and its implications for the coverage of field visits during the main mission;
- the time frame covered by the evaluation. CSPE are meant to be final evaluations of a five-year or a three year programme cycle, conducted during the penultimate year of the cycle. This has implications for the completeness of results reporting and attainment of expected outcomes.

84. The preliminary desk review conducted for the preparation of these ToR identified several previous evaluations, reviews, audits, and other relevant studies that represent important secondary sources of evidence for the CSPE, as illustrated in Box 1 and Annex 13.

Box 1: Key evaluations, reviews and studies covering WFP Sudan CO

Centralized Evaluations:

- Sudan PRRO 200808: Support for food security and nutrition for conflict- affected and chronically vulnerable populations: A mid-term operation evaluation (2017)
- WFP's Moderate Acute Malnutrition Treatment and Prevention Programmes in Kassala Sudan (2018)

Global Evaluations and Synthesis with Sudan as case study:

- Annual Synthesis of Operation Evaluations 2016 – 2017 (2017)
- Operation Evaluations Series, Regional Synthesis 2013 – 2017 (2017)
- Four Evaluations of the Impact of WFP Programmes on Nutrition in Humanitarian Contexts in the Sahel (2018)
- WFP's Policies on Humanitarian Principles and Access in Humanitarian Contexts: A Policy Evaluation (2018)
- Strategic Evaluation of the Country Strategic Plans Pilots (2018)
- Evaluation of the WFP People Strategy 2014 – 2017 (2020)

Decentralised Evaluations:

- Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy (SAFE) in Sudan: An Evaluation (2016)

Audits:

- Internal Audit of WFP Operations in Sudan (2019)

Other studies and assessments:

- Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) White Nile – Sudan (2017).
- Other food security monitoring reports and market assessments.
- Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).
- Food Consumption Study.

85. On the other hand, the assessment of data availability for the baselines and targets of each outcome and output indicator shows some gaps in reporting that pose challenges to measuring progress towards

expected results. Additionally, the number and type of indicators is not fully consistent across the period observed.

While targets, baseline and follow-up data disaggregated by sex is generally available in the Country reports, disaggregation by locality or other categories, including residential status, is not currently available and will need to be explored during the inception phase.

For the ICSP (2017 – 2018), two versions of the ICSP logical framework have been entered in the corporate system. In the latest version of the logical framework 114 indicators (41 outcome indicators, 6 cross-cutting indicators and 67 output indicators) are present.⁵⁷ Of these, 40 outcome indicators, 6 cross-cutting indicators and 57 output indicators were included across all logical framework versions.

Since the start of the CSP (2019 – 2022), five versions of the CSP logical framework have been entered in the corporate system. As of March 2021, 119 indicators (33 outcome indicators, 11 cross-cutting indicators and 75 output indicators) have been included.⁵⁸ Of these, 27 outcome indicators, 6 cross-cutting indicators and 49 output indicators were included across all logical framework versions, while the others have been dropped, thus challenging the possibility to conduct a trend analysis in some cases (see the details in **Error! Reference source not found.**).

Of the indicators that are still in use, two outcome indicators and one cross cutting indicator were not reported in the 2019 Annual Country Report (ACR), namely:

- i) *Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base.* (SO1. Activity 1 - Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks has never been reported)
- ii) *SABER School Feeding National Capacity* (SO2. Activity 5 - Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions has never been reported)⁵⁹
- iii) *Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity.* (Cross cutting indicator)

Gaps in reporting are higher for output indicators, as illustrated below:

- *Activity 1 - Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks:* data is not available on the value of vouchers distributed, on the quantity of non-food items distributed, the number of retailers participating in CBT programmes, the number of beneficiaries with disabilities and on the number of people engaged in WFP capacity strengthening initiatives.
- *Activity 2 - Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools:* data is not available on the number of people engaged in WFP's capacity strengthening initiatives, and on the quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers.
- *Activity 3 - Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G:* data is not available on the number of WFP capacity strengthening initiatives and on the number of targeted caregivers receiving key messages through WFP-supported messaging and counselling.
- *Activity 4 - Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions:* data is not available on the number of targeted caregivers receiving e key messages through WFP-supported messaging and counselling.
- *Activity 5 - Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions:* data is not available on the number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging and on the quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers
- *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:* data is not available on the total

⁵⁷ COMET Logical Framework version SD 01 (2017 – 2018) v 2.0 as of 12 October 2020

⁵⁸ COMET Logical Framework version SD 02 (2019 – 2023) v 6.0 as of 17 March 2021

⁵⁹ Sudan Country Office will report on the SABER School Feeding Index in 2021. As per WFP CRF Indicator Compendium (2017 – 2021) frequency for reporting is once every two years as per WFP's School Feeding Policy.

value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed , on the quantity of non-food items distributed and on the number of beneficiaries with disabilities supported.

- Activity 7 - *Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions*: data is not available on the number of beneficiaries with disabilities supported, on the number of people engaged in WFP capacity strengthening initiatives, and on the number of farmers accessing improved, affordable post-harvest storage mechanisms.
- Activity 8 - *Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems*: data is not available on the number of national institutions benefitting from WFP capacity strengthening support, and on the USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support.

86. This assessment is based on 2017, 2018 and 2019 COMET and ACRs data. Data for 2020 will be available from Q2 2021. Annex 5 presents the detailed assessment of data availability per each indicator.
87. From a qualitative point of view, the validity of some indicators might be an issue, particularly as relates to capacity strengthening indicators. For example, one of the output indicators under SO3 (resilience building) refers to the "proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks". However, it does not specify how these capacities are operationally defined and it is not clear what should be the evidence it refers to. In fact, this indicator has not been reported in the ACR so far.
88. Finally, the timing of the evaluation presents opportunity and challenges for evaluability. On the one hand, timing it in the penultimate year of the cycle enhances its utility by feeding into new programming. On the other, timing the evaluation one year before the end of the cycle has implications for the completeness of results reporting and the possibility to assess achievement of end line outcome and output targets.
89. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to further develop the analysis of data availability, quality and gaps, as well as of any other issue that may influence evaluability, including logistic and security considerations as appropriate. The detailed evaluability assessment will have to inform the fine tuning of the evaluation scope and the choice of appropriate evaluation methods.

National Data

90. The Voluntary National SDG Review led by the Government of Sudan and presented at the 2018 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, clearly points at difficulties for measuring the SDGs indicators because of shortage of timely and quality data and information, and lack of human resources in data collection and analyses. According to the review, much of the data needed to measure the SDGs indicators does not exist, therefore new data and information gathering strategies have to be devised. The VNR 2018 calls for building the capacity of the Central Bureau of Statistics as the custodian of data and information in the country, and for the implementation of policies and decisions to make the statistics system productive and efficient through adding value to the collection of primary data and greater user-producer interactions. Also, the VNR 2018 highlights the need to develop and promote the administrative records and build the skills and capacities of statisticians and researchers located in line ministries and in the private sector⁶⁰.

4.4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

91. Evaluations must conform to WFP and UNEG ethical standards and norms. Accordingly, the evaluation firm is responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and

⁶⁰ Voluntary National Review 2018 https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21741VNR_Sudan.pdf

anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to participants or their communities.

92. The team and EM will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the WFP Sudan CSP, nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the [2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines](#) and the [2014 Guidelines on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations](#). In addition to signing a pledge of ethical conduct in evaluation, the evaluation team will also commit to signing a confidentiality, Internet and Data Security Statement.

4.5. QUALITY ASSURANCE

93. WFP's evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on standardized checklists. The quality assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation and relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views or independence of the evaluation team but ensures that the report provides credible evidence and analysis in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, analysis and reporting phases.
94. OEV expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation company in line with WFP's evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to OEV.
95. All final evaluation reports will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment by an independent entity through a process that is managed by OEV. The overall rating category of the reports will be made public alongside the evaluation reports.

5. Organization of the Evaluation

5.1. PHASES AND DELIVERABLES

96. The evaluation is structured in five phases summarized in the table below. the evaluation team will be involved in phases 2 to 5 of the CSPE. Annex 3 presents a more detailed timeline. The CO and RBN have been consulted on the timeframe to ensure good alignment with the CO planning and decision-making so that the evidence generated by the CSPE can be used effectively.

Table 5: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones

Main Phases	Timeline ADD KEY DATES	Tasks and Deliverables
1.Preparatory	March 2021 16 April 2021	Final TOR Evaluation Team and/or firm selection & contract
2. Inception	19-21 April 2021 22-23 April 2021 25 - 29 April 2021 4 June 2021	Document review HQ Briefing Inception Mission (consultation with CO and RB) Inception report
3. Evaluation, including fieldwork	19 July to 9 August 2021	Evaluation mission, data collection and exit debriefing
4. Reporting	September to December 2020	Report Drafting Learning Workshop Final evaluation report
5. Dissemination	February 2022 November 2022	Summary Evaluation Report Editing / Evaluation Report Formatting Management Response and Executive Board Preparation

5.2. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

97. The CSPE will be conducted by a gender balanced team of 5 people: 3 International (including a researcher) and 2 national consultants (one female and one male). The selected evaluation firm is responsible for proposing a mix of evaluators with multi-lingual language skills (English and Arabic) who can effectively cover the areas of evaluation. The team leader should have excellent synthesis and evaluation reporting writing skills in English. The evaluation team will have strong methodological competencies in designing feasible data capture and analysis, synthesis and reporting skills. In addition, the team should combine experience in humanitarian and development contexts, knowledge of the WFP food distribution and technical assistance modalities.

Table 6: Summary of evaluation team and areas of expertise required

Areas of CSPE	Expertise required
Team Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team leadership, coordination, planning and management. • Solid understanding of key players within and outside the UN System; experience of evaluating country programmes of multilateral organizations • Experience in the analysis of capacity strengthening at institutional and community level, including through south - south cooperation • Strong analytical, synthesis, report writing, and presentation skills and ability to deliver on time • Strong familiarity with the humanitarian, development and peace nexus discourse and specialization in one of the areas listed below • Relevant knowledge and experience in Sudan or similar country settings. Knowledge of the Arabic language would be a plus.
Agriculture / Food Security/Livelihoods and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong technical expertise in resilience, which is one of the key drivers of the CSP, value chains and social protection. • Proven track record of evaluation of food assistance activities in the context of development and humanitarian interventions and through a variety of activities in similar country context.
Nutrition and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong technical expertise in nutrition and proven track record of evaluation of nutrition activities in the context of development and humanitarian interventions in a similar context.
Emergency preparedness and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong technical expertise in evaluating emergency and preparedness frameworks, logistics, supply chain management, procurement, and capacity strengthening in these fields in similar contexts.
Research Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid understanding of qualitative and quantitative social science research methods; data cleaning and synthesis; experience in evaluation and familiarity with WFP systems would be a plus.
Other technical expertise needed by the team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other areas of expertise that the selected team should include are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cash-Based Transfer programmes ○ Programme efficiency calculations ○ Gender ○ Humanitarian Principles and Protection ○ Access ○ Accountability to Affected Populations ○ Capacity strengthening as cross cutting issue

5.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

98. This evaluation is managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV). Sergio Lenci has been appointed as Evaluation Manager (EM). The EM has not worked on issues associated with the subject of evaluation. He is responsible for drafting the TOR; selecting and contracting the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the review group; organizing the team briefing and the stakeholders learning in-country workshop; supporting the preparation of the field mission; drafting Summary Evaluation Report; conducting the 1st level quality assurance of the evaluation products and soliciting WFP stakeholders' feedback on draft products. The EM will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process. Anne-Claire Luzot, Deputy Director Evaluation, will provide second level quality assurance. The Deputy Director of Evaluation will also approve the final evaluation products and present the CSPE to the WFP Executive Board for consideration in November 2022.
99. An internal reference group composed of selected WFP stakeholders at CO, RBJ and HQ levels will be expected to review and comment on draft evaluation reports, provide feedback during evaluation briefings; be available for interviews with the evaluation team. The CO will facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in Sudan; provide logistic support during the fieldwork and organize an in-country stakeholder learning workshop. The WFP CO focal point will assist in communicating with the EM and CSPE team, and to set up meetings and coordinate field visits. To ensure the independence of the evaluation, WFP staff will not be part of the evaluation team or participate in meetings where their presence could bias the responses of the stakeholders.
100. The contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or insecurity reasons. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules including taking security training and attending in-country briefings.

5.4. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

101. As an 'independent supplier' of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or insecurity reasons. However, to avoid any security incidents, the Evaluation Manager will ensure that the WFP CO registers the team members with the Security Officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules including taking security training (BSAFE & SSAFE) and attending in-country briefings.

5.5. COMMUNICATION

It is important that Evaluation Reports are accessible to a wide audience, as foreseen in the Evaluation Policy, to ensure the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the usefulness of evaluations. The dissemination strategy will consider from the stakeholder analysis who to disseminate to, involve and identify the users of the evaluation, duty bearers, implementers, beneficiaries, including gender perspectives.

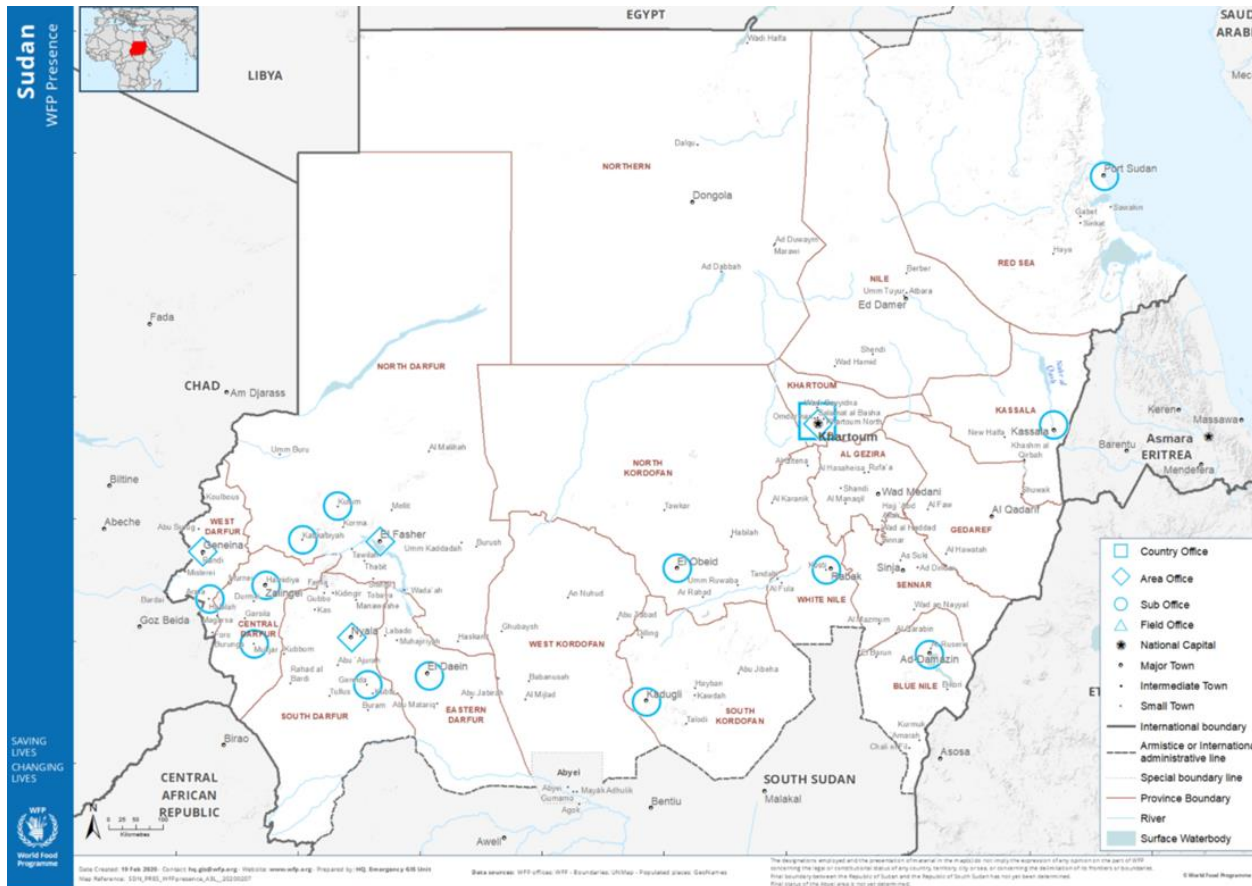
102. All evaluation products will be produced in English. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will plan accordingly and include the cost in the budget proposal.
103. A Communication and Knowledge Management Plan (see Annex 9) will be refined by the EM in consultation with the evaluation team during the inception phase. The summary evaluation report along with the management response to the evaluation recommendations will be presented to the WFP Executive Board in DATE. The final evaluation report will be posted on the public WFP website and OEV will ensure dissemination of lessons through the annual evaluation report.

5.6. BUDGET

104. The evaluation will be financed through the CSP budget.

Annexes

Annex 1: Sudan, Map with WFP Offices in 2020



Source: WFP GIS unit

Annex 2: Sudan Fact Sheet

	Parameter/ (source)	2015	2020	Data source	Link
General					
1	Human Development Index (1)	0.49	0.507 (2018)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
2	Asylum-seekers (pending cases) (5)	12,581	17,615 (2018)	UNHCR	https://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
3	Refugees (incl. refugee-like situations) (5)	309,639	1,078,275 (2018)	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
4	Returned refugees (5)	6	1805 (2018)	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
5	Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	3,218,234	1,864,195 (2018)	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
6	Returned IDPs (5)	152,663	not reported	UNHCR	http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern
Demography					
7	Population, total (millions) (2)	38,902,950	42,813,238 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
8	Population, female (% of total population) (2)	50.1	50 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
9	% of urban population (1)	33.8	34.4 (2017)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2018	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
10	Total population by age (1-4) (6)	5,388,576 (2008 - 2017)	not reported	UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
11	Total population by age (5-9) (6)	5,479,254 (2008 - 2017)	not reported	UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
12	Total population by age (10-14) (6)	4,522,096 (2008 - 2017)	not reported	UNSD	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/products/dyb/#statistics
13	Total Fertility rate, per women (10)	4.7 (2017)	4.3	UNFPA	https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard
14	Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 females aged between 15-19 years) (9)	86.8 (2013)	not reported	WHO	https://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.xgswcah.31-data
Economy					
15	GDP per capita (current USD) (2)	1,910	442 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
16	Income inequality: Gini Coefficient (1)	35.4 (2010 - 2015)	35.4 (2010 - 2017)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
17	Foreign direct investment net inflows (% of GDP) (2)	2.33	4.36 (2018)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
18	Net official development assistance received (% of GNI) (4)	0.9(2016)	2.5 (2018)	OECD/DAC	https://public.tableau.com/view/s/OECD/DAC/Aidatag glancebyrecipient_new/Recipients?:embed=y&:display_count=yes&:showTabs=

					y&:toolbar=no?&:showVizHome=no
19	SDG 17: Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP (percent) (9)	0.16	1.04 (2018)	SDG Country Profile	https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org
20	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP) (2)	27.72	28.4 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Poverty					
22	Population near multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	17.9	17.7	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
23	Population in severe multidimensional poverty (%) (1)	31.9	30.9	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
Health					
23	Maternal Mortality ratio (%) (lifetime risk of maternal death: 1 in:) (3)	72	75 (2017)	UNICEF SOW 2015 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
24	Healthy life expectancy at birth (total years) (2)	64.43	65.095 (2018)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
25	Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49) (2)	0.2	0.2 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
26	Current health expenditure (% of GDP) (2)	7.18	6.3 (2017)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Gender					
27	Gender Inequality Index (rank) (1)	140	139 (2018)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
28	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%) (2)	30.52	30.5 (2018)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
29	Labour force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	28.56	29.1 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
30	Employment in agriculture, female (% of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate) (2)	57.58	54.3 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Nutrition					
31	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the total population (%) (7)	41.4 (2014 - 2016) based on official national data	48.9 (2017 - 2019) based on official national data	The State of Food Security and Nutrition report 2015 and 2020	http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/
32	Weight-for-height (Wasting - moderate and severe), (0-4 years of age) (%) (3)	16 (2010 - 2015)	17 (2018)	UNICEF SOW 2015 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
33	Height-for-age (Stunting - moderate and severe), (0-4	38	38 (2018)	UNICEF SOW 2015 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/

	years of age) all children (%) (3)	(2010 - 2015)			
3 4	Weight-for-age (Overweight - moderate and severe), (0-4 years of age) (%) (3)	3 (2010 - 2015)	3 (2018)	UNICEF SOW 2015 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
3 5	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (2)	65.9	58.4 (2019)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
Education					
3 6	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older) (1)	75.9 (2005 - 2015)	53.5 (2006 - 2016)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2018	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
3 7	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older) (1)	16.3 (2005 - 2015)	female 15.3, male 19.6 (2010 - 2018)	UNDP Human Development Report 2015 & 2019	http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-indices-indicators-2018-statistical-update
3 8	Current education expenditure, total (% of total expenditure in public institutions) (2)	not reported	not reported	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
3 9	School enrolment, primary (% gross) (2)	73.1	76.8 (2017)	World Bank	https://data.worldbank.org/country
4 0	Attendance in early childhood education - female (%) (3)	21 (2005 - 2013)	23 (2018)	UNICEF SOW 2015 and 2019	https://www.unicef.org/sowc/
4 1	Gender parity index, secondary education (2)	not reported	0.95 (2009 - 2019)	UNFPA	https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard

Source: (1) UNDP Human Development Report – 2016 and 2018; (2) World Bank. WDI; (3) UNICEF SOW; (4) OECD/DAC; (5) UNHCR; (6) UN stats; (7) The State of Food Security and Nutrition report - 2019; (8) WHO; (9) SDG Country Profile; (10) UNFPA

Annex 3: Timeline

Phase 1 - Preparation			
	Draft TOR cleared by Deputy Director of Evaluation and circulated for comments to Sudan WFP CO and to LTA firms	DDOE	26 February 2021
	Comments on draft TOR received	CO	12 March 2021
	Proposal Deadline TOR	LTA	23 March 2021
	LTA Proposal Review	EM	23 - 31 - March 2021
	Final revised TOR sent to WFP Stakeholders and LTA	EM	22 March 2021
	Contracting evaluation team/firm	EM	16 April
Phase 2 - Inception			
	Team preparation, literature review prior to HQ briefing	Team	19-21 April 2021
	HQ & RB Inception Briefing	EM & Team	22-23 April 2021
	Inception Virtual Mission to CO	EM + TL	26 - 29 April 2021
	Submit draft Inception Report (IR)	TL	14 May 2021
	OEV quality assurance and feedback	EM	21 May 2021
	Submit revised IR	TL	25 May 2021
	IR Shared with CO for comments	EM	26 May - 3 June 2021
	IR Finalized	TL	8 June 2021
	IR Clearance	OEV/DDE	14 June 2021
	EM circulates final IR to WFP key Stakeholders for their information + post a copy on intranet.	EM	15 June 2021
Phase 3 - Data Collection, including Fieldwork			
	In country / Remote Data Collection	Team	19 July to 5 August 2021
	Exit Debrief (ppt)	TL	9 August 2021
	Preliminary Findings Debrief	Team	18 Agosto 2021
Phase 4 - Reporting			
Draft 0	Submit high quality draft ER to OEV (after the company's quality check)	TL	27 September 2021
	OEV quality feedback sent to TL	EM	4 October 2021
Draft 1	Submit revised draft ER to OEV	TL	11 October 2021
	OEV quality check	EM	19 October 2021
	Seek OEV/DD clearance prior to circulating the ER to WFP Stakeholders.	OEV/DDE	25 October 2021
	OEV shares draft evaluation report with WFP stakeholders for their feedback.	EM/Stake holders	26 October 2021
	Learning workshop (in country or remote)		4 -5 November 2021
	Consolidate WFP comments and share with Team	EM	9 November 2021

	Submit revised draft ER to OEV based on WFP's comments, with team's responses on the matrix of comments.	ET	19 November 2021
Draft 2	Review D2	EM	26 November 2021
	Submit final draft ER to OEV	TL	3 December 2021
Draft 3	Review D3	EM	9 December 2021
	Seek final approval by OEV/D	OEV/DOE	16 December 2021
SER	Draft Summary Evaluation Report	EM	28 January 2022
	Seek OEV/DOE of DD for clearance	OEV/DOE	28 January 2022
	Revise SER as required	EM	31 January - 3 February 2022
	Seek final approval by OEV/D	OEV/DOE	4 February 2022
Phase 5 - Executive Board (EB) and follow-up			
	Submit SER/recommendations to RMP for management response + SER to EB Secretariat for editing and translation	EM	February 2022
	Tail end actions, OEV websites posting, EB Round Table Etc.	EM	March - June 2022
	Presentation of Summary Evaluation Report to the EB	D/OEV	November 2022
	Presentation of management response to the EB	D/RMP	November 2022

Note: TL=Team Leader; EM=Evaluation manager; OEV=Office of Evaluation. RMP= Performance and Accountability Management

Annex 4: Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis

The table below presents a preliminary identification of key stakeholders and their interest and participation in the evaluation. During the inception phase the evaluation team is expected to further develop and elaborate the analysis based on desk review and preliminary interviews with HQ, RB and CO staff.

	Interest in the evaluation	Participation in the evaluation	Who
Internal (WFP) stakeholders			
Country Office	Primary stakeholder and responsible for country level planning and implementation of the current CSP, it has a direct stake in the evaluation and will be a primary user of its results in the development and implementation of the next CSP.	CO staff will be involved in planning, briefing, feedback sessions, as key informants will be interviewed during the main mission, and they will have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft ER, and management response to the CSPE.	<i>Country Office management and programme officers</i>
Regional Bureau	WFP Senior Management and the Regional Bureau in Nairobi (RBN) have an interest in learning from the evaluation results because of the strategic positioning and technical importance of Sudan in the WFP corporate and regional plans and strategies. The Regional Bureau in Cairo (RBC) also has a stake and will be consulted during the evaluation considering that Sudan CO was under RBC until Nov. 2020.	RBN/RBC (as relevant) staff will be key informants and interviewed during the inception and main mission. They will provide comments on the Evaluation Reports and will participate in the debriefing at the end of the evaluation mission. It will have the opportunity to comment on SER and management responses to the CSPE	<i>RB Management and relevant thematic advisors</i>
HQ Divisions and Senior Management	Accountability and learning as relevant to each division involved.	The CSPE will seek information on WFP approaches, standards and success criteria from these units linked to main themes of	relevant thematic division as key informants and users. OPC as users;

		the evaluation (extensively involved in initial virtual briefing of the evaluation team) with interest in improved reporting on results. They will have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft ER, and management response to the CSPE	
WFP Executive Board	Accountability role, but also an interest in potential wider lessons from Sudan's evolving contexts and about WFP's strategic positioning and performance.	Presentation of the evaluation results at the session to inform Board members about the performance and results of WFP activities in the Sudan.	Ex. Board members
External stakeholders			
Affected communities	The ultimate recipients of food/ cash and other types of assistance, including training and technical assistance in crisis response, resilience buildings or addressing root causes, have the right to express their opinion and have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is timely, relevant to their needs and appropriate to for their cultural and social context, efficient, effective, sustainable and coherent.	They will be interviewed and consulted during the field missions. If the remote approach is confirmed, they will be reached out virtually. Special arrangements may have to be made to meet children.	<i>TDB during the inception phase</i>
Government at central level	As key partners of WFP and as recipients of technical assistance, training and other type of assistance aiming at strengthening their capacity to design and implement policies, strategies and programmes in the framework of the Agenda 2030, they have a stake in WFP	They will be interviewed during the inception and main mission as applicable and will be invited to the learning workshop.	<i>Humanitarian Aid Commission; Ministries of Investment and International Cooperation, Health, Agriculture and Forestry, Security and Social Development</i>

	determining whether its assistance is timely, relevant to their needs and appropriate to for their cultural and social context, efficient, effective, sustainable and coherent.		
Government at decentralized level	Idem	Idem	Tbd during the inception phase.
UN Country Team	<p>UN agencies, particularly Rome based Agencies and other partners in the Sudan have a stake in this evaluation in terms of partnerships, performance, future strategic orientation, as well as issues pertaining to UN coordination.</p> <p>UN Resident Coordinator and agencies have an interest in ensuring that WFP activities are effective and aligned with their programmes. This includes the various coordination mechanisms such as the (protection, food security, nutrition etc.)</p> <p>The CSPE can be used as inputs to improve collaboration, co-ordination and increase synergies within the UN system and its partners.</p>	<p>The evaluation team will seek key informant interviews with the UN and other partner agencies involved in nutrition and national capacity development. The CO will keep UN partners informed of the evaluation's progress.</p>	<p>Entire UNCT with emphasis on: UNHCR; UNICEF, Rome based Agencies and UNFPA.</p>
Donors	WFP activities are supported by several donors who have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's	WFP activities are supported by several donors who have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's work is effective in	USA, UK, Germany, European Commission

	work is effective in alleviating food insecurity of the most vulnerable.	alleviating food insecurity of the most vulnerable.	
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Annex 5: Evaluability Assessment

Table 1: ICSP Sudan (2017 – 2018) log frame analysis

Log frame version		Outcome indicators	Cross-cutting indicators	Output indicators
v 1.0 March 2017	Total nr. of indicators	40	6	57
v 2.0 April 2017	New indicators	1	-	10
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	
	Total nr. of indicators	41	6	67
Total number of indicators that were included across all log frame versions		40	6	57

Source: COMET report CM-L010 (Date of Extraction: 12.10.2020)

Table 2: CSP Sudan (2019 – 2022) log frame analysis

Log frame version		Outcome indicators	Cross-cutting indicators	Output indicators
v 1.0 April 2018	Total nr. of indicators	32	6	63
v 2.0 April 2019	New indicators	4	-	10
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	36	6	73
v 3.0 August 2019	New indicators	-	-	4
	Discontinued indicators	5	-	18
	Total nr. of indicators	31	6	59
v 4.0 November 2019	New indicators	-	4	6
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	31	10	65
v 5.0 April 2020	New indicators	-	-	2
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	31	10	67
v 6.0 June 2020	New indicators	2	1	8
	Discontinued indicators	-	-	-
	Total nr. of indicators	33	11	75
Total number of indicators that were included across all log frame versions		27	6	49

Source: COMET report CM-L010 (17 March 2021)

Table 3: Analysis of results reporting in Sudan Annual Country Reports 2017 and 2018

		ACR 2017	ACR 2018
Outcome indicators			
	Total number of indicators in applicable log frame	41	41
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	24	30
	<i>Total nr. of baselines reported</i>	120	147
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	-	30
	<i>Total nr. of year-end targets reported</i>	-	147
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	25	30
	<i>Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported</i>	122	147
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	18	8
	<i>Total nr. of follow-up values reported</i>	106	61
Cross-cutting indicators			
	Total number of indicators in applicable log frame	6	6
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	2	4
	<i>Total nr. of baselines reported</i>	9	15
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	2	4
	<i>Total nr. of year-end targets reported</i>	9	15
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	2	4
	<i>Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported</i>	9	15
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	2	4
	<i>Total nr. of follow-up values reported</i>	9	9
Output indicators			
	Total number of indicators in applicable log frame	57	57
Targets	Nr. of indicators with any targets reported	34	3
	<i>Total nr. of targets reported</i>	34	38
Actual values	Nr. of indicators with any actual values reported	34	3
	<i>Total nr. of actual values reported</i>	34	38

Source: ACR 2017 and 2018

Table 4: Analysis of results reporting in Sudan Annual Country Reports 2019

		ACR 2019
Outcome indicators		
	Total number of indicators in applicable log frame	31
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	29
	<i>Total nr. of baselines reported</i>	119
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	29
	<i>Total nr. of year-end targets reported</i>	119
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	29
	<i>Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported</i>	119
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	16
	<i>Total nr. of follow-up values reported</i>	98
Cross-cutting indicators		
	Total number of indicators in applicable log frame	10
Baselines	Nr. of indicators with any baselines reported	9
	<i>Total nr. of baselines reported</i>	21
Year-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any year-end targets reported	9
	<i>Total nr. of year-end targets reported</i>	21
CSP-end targets	Nr. of indicators with any CSP-end targets reported	9
	<i>Total nr. of CSP-end targets reported</i>	21
Follow-up	Nr. of indicators with any follow-up values reported	6
	<i>Total nr. of follow-up values reported</i>	12
Output indicators		
	Total number of indicators in applicable log frame	65
Targets	Nr. of indicators with any targets reported	47
	<i>Total nr. of targets reported</i>	178
Actual values	Nr. of indicators with any actual values reported	47
	<i>Total nr. of actual values reported</i>	178

Source: ACR 2019

Table 5: Availability of Sudan CSP (2019-2022) outcomes indicator data

Log frame version						
Outcome indicator	v 1.0 Apr 2018	v 2.0 Apr 2019	v 3.0 Aug 2019	v 4.0 Nov 2019	v 5.0 Apr 2020	2019 ACR
SO1 People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises						
01 URT Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks						
Food Consumption Score	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by category (Acceptable/Borderline/Poor) and gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (33.6 for Acceptable; 42.8 for Borderline and 23.6 for Poor) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (42 for Acceptable; 42 for Borderline and 16 for Poor) ▪ Year-end targets set (> 45 for Acceptable; < 40 for Borderline and < 22 for Poor) ▪ CSP-end targets set (> 50 for Acceptable; < 37.5 for Borderline and < 18 for Poor)
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (3.54) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (6.16) ▪ Year-end target set (< 3) ▪ CSP-end target set (< 3)
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (8.1) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (9.97) ▪ Year-end target set (< 8) ▪ CSP-end target set (< 7)
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by micronutrient presence (Hem Iron/ Vit A/ Protein), frequency of consumption (Never/ Sometimes/ Daily) and gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 ▪ Year-end targets set ▪ CSP-end targets set
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)		X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (3.4) ▪ Follow-up values not reported in 2019 ▪ Year-end target set (> 5) ▪ CSP-end target set (> 15)

Dietary Diversity Score	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (3.3) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (3.26) ▪ Year-end target set (> 4) ▪ CSP-end target set (> 4.5)
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	X	X	X	X	X	No data
02 SMP Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools						
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)		X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (5.7 for Drop-out and 94.3 for Retention rate) ▪ Follow-up values not reported in 2019 ▪ Year-end targets set (≤ 5 for Drop-out and ≥ 95 for Retention rate) ▪ CSP-end targets set (< 4 for Drop-out and > 96 for Retention rate)
03 NPA Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G						
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (99.7) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (57) ▪ Year-end target set (> 99.7) ▪ CSP-end target set (= 100)
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (47) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (50.1) ▪ Year-end target set (≥ 50) ▪ CSP-end target set (≥ 66)
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (89.6) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (93.3) ▪ Year-end target set (> 75) ▪ CSP-end target set (> 75)
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (0) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (0.1) ▪ Year-end target set (< 3) ▪ CSP-end target set (< 3)

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (2.8) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (3.2) ▪ Year-end target set (< 15) ▪ CSP-end target set (< 15)
MAM Treatment Default rate	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (7.5) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (3.2) ▪ Year-end target set (< 15) ▪ CSP-end target set (< 15)
SO2 Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024						
04 NPA Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.						
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (96.3) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (36) ▪ Year-end target set (> 50) ▪ CSP-end target set (= 100)
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (41) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (50.1) ▪ Year-end target set (\geq 50) ▪ CSP-end target set (\geq 66)
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (14.8) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (10) ▪ Year-end target set (\geq 24.8) ▪ CSP-end target set (\geq 70)
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (95.2) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (97.1) ▪ Year-end target set (\geq 75) ▪ CSP-end target set (\geq 75)
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (0.1) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (0)

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Year-end target set (< 3) ▪ CSP-end target set (< 3)
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (2.2) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (0.4) ▪ Year-end target set (< 15) ▪ CSP-end target set (< 15)
MAM Treatment Default rate	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (2.6) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (2.5) ▪ Year-end target set (< 15) ▪ CSP-end target set (< 15)
Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition message	X	X				Not applicable
Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %)	X	X				Not applicable
05 SMP Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions						
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)		X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (4.9 for Drop-out and 95.07 for Retention rate) ▪ Follow-up values not reported in 2019 ▪ Year-end targets set (≤ 4 for Drop-out and ≥ 96 for Retention rate) ▪ CSP-end targets set (≤ 4 for Drop-out and ≥ 96 for Retention rate)
Retention rate	X	X				Not applicable
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)		X	X	X	X	No data
SO3 Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024						
06 ACL Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change ACL Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change						
Food Consumption Score	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by category (Acceptable/Borderline/Poor) and gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (72.2 for Acceptable; 17.8 for Borderline and 9.9 for Poor) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (82.8 for Acceptable; 14 for Borderline and 2.8 for Poor) ▪ Year-end targets set (> 74 for Acceptable; < 17 for Borderline and < 9 for Poor) ▪ CSP-end targets set (> 76 for Acceptable; < 16 for Borderline and < 8 for Poor)

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (8) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (2.25) ▪ Year-end target set (< 8) ▪ CSP-end target set (< 7)
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (21.9) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (6.7) ▪ Year-end target set (< 21) ▪ CSP-end target set (< 20)
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (18.9) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (81) ▪ Year-end target set (> 28.9) ▪ CSP-end target set (> 50)
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by micronutrient presence (Hem Iron/ Vit A/ Protein), frequency of consumption (Never/ Sometimes/ Daily) and gender (Male/Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 ▪ Year-end targets set ▪ CSP-end targets set
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (23.5) ▪ No Follow-up values reported ▪ No Year-end target set ▪ CSP-end target set (= 50)
Food expenditure share	X	X				Not applicable
07 CSI Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions						
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (16) ▪ No Follow-up values reported ▪ No Year-end target set ▪ CSP-end target set (\leq 13)
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	X	X				Not applicable

SO4 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						
09 CPA Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance						
User satisfaction rate	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (0) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (82) ▪ Year-end target set (> 90) ▪ CSP-end target set (= 100)

Table 6 :Availability of Sudan CSP (2019-2022) cross-cutting indicator data

Log frame version						
Crosscutting indicator	v 1.0 Apr 2018	v 2.0 Apr 2019	v 3.0 Aug 2019	v 4.0 Nov 2019	v 5.0 Apr 2020	2019 ACR
C.1 Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences						
C.1.1: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/ Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (14) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (28) ▪ Year-end target set (= 80) ▪ CSP-end target set (= 80)
C.1.2: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements				X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (83) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (88) ▪ Year-end target set (= 100) ▪ CSP-end target set (= 100)
C.2 Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity						
C.2.1: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/ Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (95) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (91) ▪ Year-end target set (= 95) ▪ CSP-end target set (= 95)

C.2.2: Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)				X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/ Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (100) ▪ No Follow-up values reported ▪ Year-end target set (= 100) ▪ CSP-end target set (= 100)
C.2.3: Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)				X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/ Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (16) ▪ No follow-up values reported ▪ Year-end target set (= 90) ▪ CSP-end target set (= 90)
C.2.4: Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)				X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/ Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (97) ▪ No Follow-up values reported ▪ Year-end target set (= 100) ▪ CSP-end target set (= 100)
C.3 Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population						
C.3.1: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/ Female/Overall) ▪ Baseline set (49 for decision made by women, 11 for decisions made by men, 40 for decisions made jointly) ▪ Follow-up values reported in 2019 (59 for decision made by women, 19 for decisions made by men, 22 for decisions made jointly) ▪ Year-end target set (= 40 for decision made by women, = 20 for decisions made by men, = 40 for decisions made jointly) ▪ CSP-end target set (= 35 for decision made by women, = 15 for decisions made by men, = 50 for decisions made jointly)
C.3.2: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (37) ▪ Follow-up value reported in 2019 (31) ▪ Year-end target set (= 50) ▪ CSP-end target set (= 50)
C.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity	X	X	X	X	X	No data
C.4 Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment						

C.4.1: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No disaggregation ▪ Baseline set (0) ▪ Follow-up value reported in 2019 (13.3) ▪ Year-end target set (= 100) ▪ CSP-end target set (≥ 20)
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Table 7: Availability of Sudan CSP (2019-2022) outputs indicator data

Log frame version								2019 ACR
Output indicator		v 1.0 Apr 2018	v 2.0 Apr 2019	v 3.0 Aug 2019	v 4.0 Nov 2019	v 5.0 Apr 2020		
SO1 People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises								
01 URT Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks								
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.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Total), and modality (food/CBT) ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported 	
	A.2: Quantity of food provided	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported (consolidated number for both FFA and GD) ▪ Actual figures reported (consolidated number for both FFA and GD) 	
	A.3: Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported (consolidated number for both FFA and GD) ▪ Actual figures reported (consolidated number for both FFA and GD) 	
	A.4: Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	X	No data	
	A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported 	

	A.9*: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers		X	X	X	X	No data
A: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by, gender (Male/Female/Total), and modality (food/CBT/training sessions) ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.2: Quantity of food provided	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported (consolidated number for both FFA and GD) ▪ Actual figures reported (consolidated number for both FFA and GD)
	A.3: Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported (consolidated number for both FFA and GD) ▪ Actual figures reported (consolidated number for both FFA and GD)
	A.4: Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	X	No data
	A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	X	X	X	X	X	No data
	A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	X	X	X	X	X	No data
	A.9*: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers		X	X	X	X	No data
B: Targeted populations (including new IDPs or refugees, as well as	B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported

residents) receive sufficient food and CBT in order to meet their basic food needs.							
C: Food-insecure people benefit from improved national capacities to coordinate, manage and implement food security and nutrition policies and programmes that ensure sustainable access to food	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)				X	X	No data
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.	D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported for 20 different types of assets ▪ Actual figures reported for 20 different types of assets
02 SMP Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools							
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children.	A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Total), and beneficiary group (students primary/ activity supporters/ children pre-primary) ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.2: Quantity of food provided	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported for 4 different types of non-food items ▪ Actual figures reported for 4 different types of non-food items
	A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.9: Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	X	X				Not applicable
B: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive an integrated	B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported

package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children.							
C: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals and provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)				X	X	No data
E: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children.	E.2: Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	X	X				Not applicable
F: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children.	F.2: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	X	X	X	X	X	No data
03 NPA Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G							
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.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Total), beneficiary group (PLW/children) and activity tag (Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation/ Treatment of MAM/ Prevention of acute malnutrition) ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
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	B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated activity tag (Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation/ Treatment of MAM/ Prevention of acute malnutrition) ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported

to all caregivers in order to meet basic nutritional needs.							
C: Food-insecure people benefit from improved capacity of national authorities to coordinate, manage and implement policies to improve nutrition.	C.7*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)				X	X	No data
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.1: Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	X	X	X	X	X	No data
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: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches		X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Total) ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
SO2 Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024							
04 NPA Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.							
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.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Total), beneficiary group (PLW/children) and activity tag (Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation/ Treatment of MAM/ Prevention of acute malnutrition) ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported

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: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by activity tag (Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation/ Treatment of MAM/ Prevention of acute malnutrition) ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
C: Food insecure people benefit from improved capacity of national authorities to coordinate, manage and implement policies to improve nutrition	C.4: Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	X	X				Not applicable
	C.7: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	X	X				Not applicable
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*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)			X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
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.1: Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	X	X	X	X	X	No data
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: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches		X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female) ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
M: Food insecure people benefit from improved capacity of national authorities to coordinate, manage and implement policies to improve nutrition	M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		X				Not applicable
05 SMP Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions							

A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Total), beneficiary group (All (for take home rations)/ Students primary school/ Students secondary school/ Children pre-primary), activity tag (School feeding take-home rations/ School feeding on-site) and by transfer modality (in kind/ CBT) ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.2: Quantity of food provided	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.4: Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported for 5 types of non-food items ▪ Actual figures reported for 5 types of non-food items
	A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.9: Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	X	X				Not applicable
B: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional	B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
C: Food insecure people benefit from improved capacity of national authorities to coordinate, manage	C.4: Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	X	X				Not applicable

and implement policies to improve nutrition	C.7: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	X	X				Not applicable
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*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)			X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned figures reported Actual figures reported
E: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	E.2: Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	X	X	X	X	X	No data
F: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs	F.2: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	X	X	X	X	X	No data
M: Food insecure people benefit from improved capacity of national authorities to coordinate, manage and implement policies to improve nutrition	M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		X				Not applicable
SO3 Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024							
06 ACL Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change							
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: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregated by gender (Male/Female/Total), and modality (food/CBT) Planned figures reported Actual figures reported for CBT, not for in-kind beneficiaries
	A.2: Quantity of food provided	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned figures reported Actual figures reported
	A.3: Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned figures reported Actual figures reported

	A.4: Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) distributed to targeted beneficiaries	X	X	X	X	X	No data
	A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	X	X	X	X	X	No data
	A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	A.9*: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers		X	X	X	X	No data
C: Food-insecure people benefit from improved national capacities to coordinate, manage and implement food security and nutrition policies and programmes that ensure sustainable access to food	C.4: Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	X	X				Not applicable
	C.7: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	X	X				Not applicable
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*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)			X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
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: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported for 36 assets ▪ Actual figures reported for 36 assets

E: 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	E.2: Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	X	X				Not applicable
M: Food-insecure people benefit from improved national capacities to coordinate, manage and implement food security and nutrition policies and programmes that ensure sustainable access to food	M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		X				Not applicable
07 CSI Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions							
A: Vulnerable smallholder farmers receive tools and services such as post-harvest management technologies, technical assistance and climate services to enhance their productivity and resilience	A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers		X	X	X	X	No data
C: Food-insecure people benefit from improved national capacities to coordinate, manage and implement food security and nutrition policies and programmes that ensure sustainable access to food	C.7: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	X	X				Not applicable
	C.4: Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	X	X				Not applicable
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)			X	X	X	No data
C: Vulnerable smallholder farmers receive tools and services such as post-harvest management	C.1: Number of people trained	X	X				Not applicable
	C.2: Number of capacity development activities provided	X	X				Not applicable

technologies, technical assistance and climate services to enhance their productivity and resilience							
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: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained				X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	F.7: Number of farmers accessing improved, affordable post-harvest storage mechanisms	X	X	X	X	X	No data
M: Food-insecure people benefit from improved national capacities to coordinate, manage and implement food security and nutrition policies and programmes that ensure sustainable access to food	M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		X				Not applicable
SO4 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							
08 CPA Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems							
C: Information-sharing and knowledge management are ensured through WFP's lead role in the logistics and emergency telecommunications sector and inter-agency security	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)				X	X	No data
	C.8: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)				X	X	No data
H: Information sharing and knowledge management are ensured through WFP's lead role in the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications sector and the	H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported

Inter-Agency Security Telecommunications Services							
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: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
09 CPA Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance							
H: Air services are provided for the humanitarian and development community	H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
	H.7: Total number of passengers transported	X	X	X	X	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned figures reported ▪ Actual figures reported
10 CPA Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders							
H: Vulnerable populations in Sudan benefit from services provided by the Government.	H.4: Total volume of cargo transported					X	Not applicable
	H.15: Total tonnage of food procured					X	Not applicable

Annex 6: WFP Sudan presence in years pre-CSP

		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sudan natural and man-made disasters, outbreak of conflict		High inflation rates, Economic crisis				
		Mass displacements for increased hostilities in Central Darfur Continued regional crises (South Sudan)		Doubling of the exchange rate Fuel shortages	Nationwide protests April: Fall of long-time ruler Al-Bashir Sept: New transitional government appointed	
WFP interventions	SO 200774 (Jan 2015 - Dec 2016)	Activity type: - UNHAS - Total requirements: USD 52,962,439 Total contributions received: USD 39,870,530 Funding: 75.3%				
	PRRO 200808 (Jul 2015 - June 2018)	Activity type: General Distribution: General food distribution; Food Assistance for Assets/ Training; Nutrition; School Feeding Total requirements: USD 732,711,364 Total contributions received: USD 517,069,259 Funding: 70.6%				
	SO 201041 (Dec 2016 - May 2018)	Activity type: -Road infrastructure repairs -				



WFP interventions	SO 201043 (Jan 2017 - Dec 2017)
	ICSP (July 2017 - Dec 2018)

Total requirements: USD 1,061,943
Total contributions received: USD 37,021,180
Funding: 113.8%

Activity type: - UNHAS -
Total requirements: USD 10,848,924
Total contributions received: USD 9,430,142
Funding: 86.9%

Activity type: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (URT); Malnutrition Prevention activities (NPA); School meal activities (SMP); Climate adaptation and risk management activities (CAR); Institutional capacity strengthening (CSI); Asset creation and livelihood support (ACL); Smallholder agricultural market support activities (SMS); Service provision and platforms (CPA)

Total requirements: UDS 590,818,435
Total contributions received: USD 283,362,012
Funding: 48.0%

		2016	2017*	2018*	2019	2020
CSP (Jan 2019 - Dec 2022)		<p>Activity type: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (URT); School meal activities (SMP); Malnutrition Prevention activities (NPA); Asset creation and livelihood support (ACL); Institutional capacity strengthening (CSI); Service provision and platforms (CPA)</p> <p>Total requirements: UDS 2,345,082,421 Total contributions received: USD 822,505,989 Funding: 35.07%</p>				
Outputs at Country Office Level	Food distributed (MT) 	PRRO: 177,482	PRRO + ICSP: 145,260	PRRO + ICSP: 148,048	CSP: 153,698	n.a.
	Cash distributed (USD) 	PRRO: 3,688,659	PRRO + ICSP: 22,074,329	PRRO + ICSP: 26,980,522	CSP: 47,277,432	n.a.
	Actual beneficiaries (number)	PRRO: 3,902,157	PRRO + ICSP: 3,610,422	PRRO + ICSP: 4,098,210	CSP: 3,810,110	n.a.

*In 2017, WFP began implementing the ICSP 2017-2018, while maintaining some activities under the PRRO (due to previously committed/contracted funds).
Source: SPRs, ACRs, Factory, (Date of Extraction: 02.10.2020)

Annex 7: Line of Sight

CSP Sudan (2019 – 2022), Line of Sight

SUDAN (2019 - 2023)				
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 – End malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 4 – Sustainable food systems (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 8 - Enhance Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)	SR 5 - Strengthen capacity to implement (SDG Target 17.9)
CRISIS RESPONSE	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE BUILDING	CRISIS RESPONSE	CRISIS RESPONSE
<p>OUTCOME 1: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises</p>	<p>OUTCOME 2: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024</p>	<p>OUTCOME 3: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024</p>	<p>OUTCOME 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</p>	<p>OUTCOME 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</p>
BUDGET SO 1: \$ 1,744,565,560	BUDGET SO 2: \$ 126,890,477	BUDGET SO 3: \$ 227,832,308	BUDGET SO 4: \$ 554,718,374	BUDGET SO 5: \$ 44,738,648
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted populations (new IDPs, refugees, residents) receive sufficient food and CBT to meet their basic food needs. Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or PFA activities to improve access to food. Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs. Targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and SBCC is provided to all caregivers in order to meet basic nutritional needs. Food-insecure people benefit from improved national capacities to coordinate, manage and implement food security and nutrition policies and programmes that ensure sustainable access access to food. 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs. Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Vulnerable smallholder farmers receive tools and services such as post-harvest management technologies, technical assistance and climate services to enhance their productivity and resilience. Food insecure people benefit from improved national capacities to coordinate, manage and implement food security and nutrition policies and programmes that ensure resilient sustainable access to food. 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. Information-sharing and knowledge management are ensured through WFP's lead role in the logistics and emergency telecommunications sector and inter-agency security. Air services are provided for the humanitarian and development community. Vulnerable populations in Sudan benefit from services provided by the Government. CBTs are distributed to targeted beneficiaries. 	<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities. Railway services are upgraded for the benefit of humanitarian and development actors. The sorghum value chain is improved through silo rehabilitation. Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) software is customized, installed and commissioned. Functional social assistance delivery mechanism (payment system (Management Information Systems- MIS), payment solution, Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM)) is in place
<p>ACTIVITY 1: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks. (cat. URT; modality: food, CBT, C\$)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 2: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools. (cat. SMP; modality: food, C\$)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 3: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G (cat. NPA; modality: food, C\$)</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 4: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions. (cat. NPA; modality: food, C\$)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 5: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions. (cat. SMP; modality: food, CBT, C\$)</p>	<p>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. (cat. ACL; modality: food, CBT, C\$)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 7: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions. (cat. C\$; modality: C\$)</p>	<p>ACTIVITY 8: Provide technical and support services (logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems (cat. CPA; modality: C\$, SD)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 9: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance (cat. CPA; modality: SD)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 10: Provide food procurement to the Government of Sudan and other stakeholders (cat. CPA; modality: SD)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 11: CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme (cat. CPA; modality: SD)</p>	<p>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 state systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management... (cat. C\$; modality: C\$)</p> <p>TOTAL BUDGET: \$ 2,867,332,786</p>

Source: Sudan BR03

Annex 8: Key information on beneficiaries and transfers:

Table 1: Actual beneficiaries versus planned in years pre-CSP (2016 – 2018) by year, strategic outcome, activity category and gender

Strategic Outcome/Activity Category	2016						2017					
	Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries		Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies												
General Distribution (GD)	1,416,006	1,112,577	1,360,009	1,112,734	96.0%	100.0%	1,064,409	870,880	1,133,722	947,593	106.5%	108.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	87,697	21,924	44,888	26,137	51.2%	119.2%	99,403	24,850	75,715	52,616	76.2%	211.7%
Subtotal SO1	1,503,703	1,134,501	1,404,897	1,138,871	93.4%	100.4%	1,163,812	895,730	1,209,437	1,000,209	103.9%	111.7%
SO2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies												
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	682,276	682,276	528,457	487,805	77.5%	71.5%	453,652	453,652	250,335	204,030	55.2%	45.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	12,587	12,587	17,573	14,379	139.6%	114.2%	14,771	12,086	32,327	26,296	218.9%	217.6%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	290,791	114,286	12,931	5,878	4.4%	5.1%	378,580	146,869	20,974	13,152	5.5%	9.0%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	273,160	273,160	14,253	10,902	5.2%	4.0%	193,246	193,246	148,557	96,424	76.9%	49.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	275,660	165,396	165,905	101,662	60.2%	61.5%	216,789	146,868	195,654	130,549	90.3%	88.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	485,531	505,348	514,629	548,935	106.0%	108.6%	492,867	512,984	478,087	539,120	97.0%	105.1%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	2,763	2,876	13,398	11,413	484.9%	396.8%	4,909		10,610	5,736	216.1%	
Subtotal SO2	2,022,768	1,755,929	1,267,146	1,180,974	62.6%	67.3%	1,754,814	1,465,705	1,136,544	1,015,307	64.8%	69.3%
SO1: Populations impacted by disasters in targeted areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises												

URT 1: Provide unconditional general food assistance to people affected by shocks							897,942	731,716	172,905	148,992	19.3%	20.4%
NPA 2: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and Pregnant and Lactating Women.							164,969	106,045	122	92	0.1%	0.1%
Subtotal SO1							1,062,911	837,761	173,027	149,084	16.3%	17.8%
SO2: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024												
URT 3: Provide integrated conditional & unconditional food assistance packages to vulnerable households							645,344	486,839	244,911	184,757	38.0%	38.0%
NPA 4: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and PLW							134,524	87,902	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
SMP 5: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools							166,369	173,159	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
CAR 6: Provide safe access to fuel and energy activities for IDPs and refugees (SAFE)							63,342	47,784	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Subtotal SO2							1,009,579	795,684	244,911	184,757	24.3%	23.2%
SO3: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024												
NPA 7: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to resident communities							222,530	152,897	-	-	0.0%	0.0%

SMP 8: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools							268,102	276,619	7,965	7,035	3.0%	2.5%
CSI 9: Strengthen capacities of national institutions and the SUN network							-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal SO3							490,632	429,516	7,965	7,035	1.6%	1.6%
SO4: 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												
ACL 10: Offer asset creation activities through safety nets to reduce risk and support climate adaptation for food insecure households							24,958	18,828	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
SMS 11: Provide livelihood support to farmers							72,590	54,761	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
CSI 12: Strengthen capacities of national and local institutions to enhance resilience							-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal SO4							97,548	73,589	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Total without overlap	2,585,914	2,031,790	2,126,675	1,775,482	82.2%	87.4%	2,706,144	2,169,791	2,012,438	1,597,984	74.4%	73.6%

Source: COMET report CM-R020, data extracted on 29/09/2020 and SPR 2016, ACR 2017

Strategic Outcome/Activity Category	2018					
	Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
SO1: Populations impacted by disasters in targeted areas meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises						
URT 1: Provide unconditional general food assistance to people affected by shocks	904,187	736,805	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
NPA 2: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and Pregnant and Lactating Women.	256,292	164,693	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Subtotal SO1	1,160,479	901,498	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SO2: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024						
URT 3: Provide integrated conditional & unconditional food assistance packages to vulnerable households	797,408	601,553	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
NPA 4: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children under 5 and PLW	255,774	165,789	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SMP 5: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools	166,369	173,159	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CAR 6: Provide safe access to fuel and energy activities for IDPs and refugees (SAFE)	104,694	85,659	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Subtotal SO2	1,324,245	1,026,160	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SO3: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024						
NPA 7: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to resident communities	451,373	290,781	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SMP 8: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools	270,021	278,600	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CSI 9: Strengthen capacities of national institutions and the SUN network	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal SO3	721,394	569,381	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SO4: 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						
ACL 10: Offer asset creation activities through safety nets to reduce risk and support climate adaptation for food insecure households	246,840	186,213	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

SMS 11: Provide livelihood support to farmers	49,904	37,646	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CSI 12: Strengthen capacities of national and local institutions to enhance resilience	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal SO4	296,744	223,859	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total without overlap	2,690,218	2,161,115	2,239,102	1,859,108	83.2%	86.0%

Note: no disaggregated data available for 2018

Source: COMET report CM-R020, data extracted on 29/09/2020 and ACR 2018

Table 2: Actual beneficiaries versus planned (2019 – 2020) by year, strategic outcome, activity category and gender

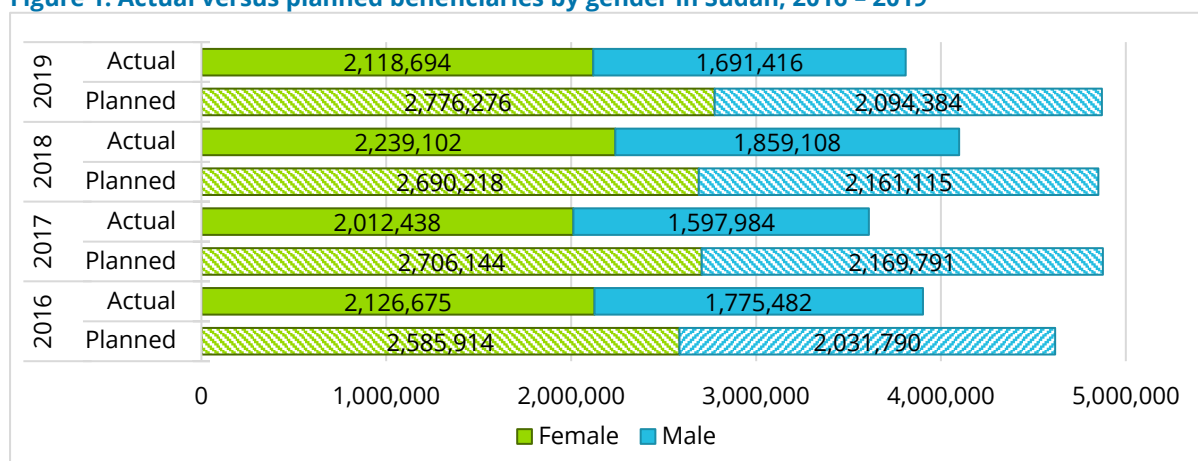
Strategic Outcome/Activity Category	2019						2020					
	Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries		Planned		Actual		Actuals as a % of planned beneficiaries	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
SO1: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises												
URT 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	1,804,434	1,361,239	1,230,201	928,046	68.2%	68.2%	1,832,295	1,382,258	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SMP 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	410,425	426,413	377,341	391,412	91.9%	91.8%	410,416	426,422	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
NPA 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	1,121,303	596,894	343,935	234,248	30.7%	39.2%	1,201,055	637,932	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Subtotal SO1	3,336,162	2,384,546	1,951,477	1,553,706	58.5%	65.2%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SO2: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024												
NPA 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to	361,149	189,062	238,537	154,982	66.0%	82.0%	389,823	205,801	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

national and state health institutions													
SMP 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	75,277	69,983	298,597	304,712	396.7%	435.4%	106,484	98,279	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
Subtotal SO2	436,426	259,045	537,134	459,694	123.1%	177.5%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
SO3: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024													
ACL 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	131,323	99,068	88,589	66,831	67.5%	67.5%	131,323	99,068	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
CSI 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal SO3	131,323	99,068	88,589	66,831	67.5%	67.5%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
SO4: 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													
CPA 08: Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CPA 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

CPA 10: Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal SO4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total without overlap	2,776,276	2,094,384	2,118,694	1,691,416	76.3%	80.8%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: COMET report CM-R020, data extracted on 29/09/2020 and SPR 2016, ACR 2017, 2018 and 2019

Figure 1: Actual versus planned beneficiaries by gender in Sudan, 2016 – 2019



Source: SPR 2016, ACR 2017, 2018 and 2019

Figure 2 : Actual beneficiaries by transfer modality in Sudan, 2017- 2019, by strategic outcome

	Strategic Objective	Activity	Total # of beneficiaries receiving food	Actual versus Planned beneficiaries receiving food (in %)	Total # of beneficiaries receiving CBT	Actual versus Planned beneficiaries receiving CBT (in %)
2017	Total SO1	URT1; NPA2	317,032	17%	5,086	20%
	Total SO2	URT3; NPA4; SMP5; CAR6	21,763	2%	407,905	83%
	Total SO3	NPA7; SMP8	15,000	2%		
	Total SO4	ACL10; SMS11		0%		0%
	Grand Total			353,795	8%	412,991
2018	Total SO1	URT1; NPA2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Total SO2	URT3; NPA4; SMP5; CAR6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Total SO3	NPA7; SMP8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Total SO4	ACL10; SMS11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Grand Total			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2019	Total SO1	URT1; SMP2; NPA3	3,251,550	62%	680,725	122%
	Total SO2	NPA4; SMP5	992,402	167%	4,425	4%
	Total SO3	ACL6		0%	155,420	67%
	Grand Total			4,243,952	71%	840,570

Note: no disaggregated data available for 2018

Source: COMET report CM-R002b, data extracted on 30/09/2020

Figure 3: Actual beneficiaries by [activity category], by residence status and year

Residence Status	Number of beneficiaries 2017	% 2017	Number of beneficiaries 2018	% 2018	Number of beneficiaries 2019	% 2019
Resident	1,253,409	83%	1,107,513	74%	1,458,556	122%
IDPs	1,994,700	77%	2,579,885	100%	2,024,696	80%
Refugees	389,313	50%	396,696	51%	310,420	28%
Returnees	0	0%	14,116	0%	16,439	179%

Source: ACRs 2017, 2018 and 2019

Annex 9: Communication & Knowledge Management Plan

When <i>Evaluation phase</i>	What <i>Communication product/ information</i>	To whom <i>Target group or individual</i>	What level <i>Organizational level of communication e.g. strategic, operational</i>	From whom <i>Lead OEV staff with name/position + other OEV staff views</i>	How <i>Communication means</i>	When	Why <i>Purpose of communication</i>
Preparation	Internal communications, NFRs	CO, RB, HQ	Strategic	Sergio Lenci (EM)	Meetings, emails	November 2020	Review/feedback For information
	Draft ToR	CO, RB, HQ	Operational & Strategic	Sergio Lenci (EM)+ Anne-Claire Luzot (2 nd level QA)	Emails	December 2020	Review / feedback
	Final ToR	CO, RB, HQ			Web		For information
Inception phase	Final IR	CO, RB, HQ	Operational & informative	Sergio Lenci (EM)+ Anne-Claire Luzot (2 nd level QA)	Email	June 2021	For information
Evaluation <i>(Remote / in-country - field work and debriefing)</i>	Aide-memoire/PPT	CO, RB, HQ	Operational	Sergio Lenci (EM)	Email, Meeting at HQ + teleconference with CO, RB	July/ August 2021	Sharing preliminary findings Opportunity for verbal clarification with the evaluation team
Reporting	D1 ER	CO, RB, HQ	Operational & Strategic	Andrea Cook (Director of Evaluation)	Email	October 2021	Review / feedback
Learning Workshop <i>(in Sudan or remote)</i>	D1 ER	CO, RB	Operational & Strategic	Evaluation team leader + Sergio Lenci (EM)+ Anne-Claire Luzot (2 nd level QA)	Workshop	November 2021	Enable/facilitate a process of review and discussion of D1 ER
Reporting	D2 ER + SER	CO, RB, HQ	Strategic	Andrea Cook (Director of Evaluation)	Email	December 2021 / February 2022	Share the SER with Executive Management for information
Post-report/EB	2-page evaluation brief	CO, RB, HQ	Informative	Andrea Cook (Director of Evaluation)	Email	June/ October 2022	Dissemination of evaluation findings and conclusions

Throughout	Sections in brief/PPT or other briefing materials, videos, webinars, posters for affected populations	CO, RB, HQ	Informative & Strategic	Sergio Lenci (EM)+ Anne-Claire Luzot (2 nd level QA)	Email, interactions	As needed	Communicate information on evaluation findings, process and follow up actions
When Evaluation phase	What Communication product/ information	To whom Target group or individual	From whom Lead OEV staff with name/position + other OEV staff views	How Communication means	Why Purpose of communication		
TOR December 2020	Final ToR	Public	OEV	Website	Public information		
February 2021	Final report (SER included) and Management Response	Public	OEV and CPP	Website	Public information		
October-November 2022	2-page evaluation brief	Board members and wider Public	OEV	Website	Public information		
EB Annual Session, November 2022	SER	Board members	OEV & CPP	Formal presentation	For EB consideration		

Annex 10: Template for evaluation matrix

Dimensions of Analysis	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques	Data Analysis
Evaluation Question 1: To what extent is WFP's Strategic Position, role, and specific contribution based on country priorities and people's needs as well as WFP's Strengths?					
1.1 To what extent is the CSP relevant to national policies, plans, strategies, and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?					
		•			
1.2 To what extent did the CSP address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind					
1.3 To what extent has WFP's strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the CSP in light of changing context, national capacities, and needs?					
1.4 To what extent is the CSP coherent and aligned with the wider UN and include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country?					
Evaluation Question 2: What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes in the country?					
2.1 To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs and contribute to the expected CSP strategic outcomes?					

Dimensions of Analysis	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques	Data Analysis
2.2 To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender and other equity considerations)?					
2.3 To what extent are the achievements of the CSP likely to be sustained					
2.4 In humanitarian contexts, to what extent did the CSP facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development, and (where appropriate) peace work?					
Evaluation Question 3: to what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes?					
3.1 To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?					
3.2 To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions appropriate?					
3.3 To what extent were WFP's activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?					
3.4 To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?					

Dimensions of Analysis	Lines of Inquiry	Indicators	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques	Data Analysis
Evaluation Question 4: What were the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shifts expected in the CSP?					
4.1 To what extent did WFP analyze or use existing evidence on the hunger challenges, the food security and nutrition issues, in the country to develop the CSP?					
4.2 To what extents has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the CSP?					
4.3 To what extent did the CSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?					
4.4 To what extent did the CSP provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results?					
4.5 What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which is has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP?					

Annex 11: Approved CSP document

https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/4b39bb0eec314f31b39f792785e6b0be/download/?_ga=2.149646070.163873055.1615810851-1666898341.1535006567

Annex 12: Terms of Reference of IRG

Terms of Reference for the CSPEs Internal Reference Group (IRG)

1. Background

The Internal Reference Group (IRG) is an advisory group providing advice and feedback to the Evaluation Manager and the evaluation team at key moments during the evaluation process. It is established during the preparatory stage of the evaluation and is mandatory for all CSPEs.

2. Purpose and Guiding Principles of the IRG

The overall purpose of the IRG is to contribute to the credibility, utility and impartiality of the evaluation. For this purpose, its composition and role are guided by the following principles:

- *Transparency*: Keeping relevant stakeholders engaged and informed during key steps ensures transparency throughout the evaluation process.
- *Ownership and Use*: Stakeholders' participation enhances ownership of the evaluation process and products, which in turn may impact on its use.
- *Accuracy*: feedback from stakeholders at key steps of the preparatory, data collection and reporting phases contributes to accuracy of the facts and figures reported in the evaluation and of its analysis.

3. Roles

Members are expected to review and comment on evaluation deliverables and share relevant insights at key consultation points of the evaluation process.

The IRGs main role is as follows:

- Participate in face-to-face or virtual briefings to the evaluation team during the inception phase and/or evaluation phase.
- Suggest key references and data sources in their area of expertise.
- Participate in field debriefings (optional).
- Review and comment on the draft evaluation report and related annexes, with a particular focus on:
a) factual errors and/or omissions that could invalidate the findings and change the conclusions; b) issues of political sensitivity that need to be refined in the way they are addressed or in the language used; c) recommendations.
- Participate in national learning workshops to validate findings and discuss recommendations.
- Provide guidance on suggested communications products to disseminate learning from the evaluation.

IRG members, particularly those nominated as country office evaluation focal points are responsible for gathering inputs to evaluation products from their colleagues.

4. Membership

The IRG is composed of selected WFP stakeholders from mainly country office and regional bureaus. IRG members should be carefully selected based on the types of activities being implemented at country level, the size of the country office and the staffing components at regional bureau level. Selected HQ staff may also be included in the IRG, depending on the CSPE context and the availability of expertise at RB level⁶¹ (where no technical lead is in post at RB level, HQ technical staff should be invited to the IRG).

⁶¹ An example would be members from the Emergencies Operations Division where there is a level 2 or level 3 emergency response as a CSPE component. Or a HQ technical lead where there is an innovative programme being piloted.

The table below provides an overview of IRG composition that allows for flexibility to adapt to specific country activities. The IRG should not exceed 15 active members.

Country Office	Regional Bureau	Head Quarters <i>(optional as needed and relevant to country activities)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country Director • Deputy Country Director(s) • Head of Programme • Evaluation focal point (nominated by CD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Supply Chain Officer • Senior Regional Programme Advisor • Regional Head of VAM • Regional Emergency Preparedness & Response Unit Officer • Regional Humanitarian Adviser (or Protection Adviser) • Senior Regional Nutrition Adviser • Regional Programme Officers (Cash-based transfers/social protection/resilience and livelihoods) <p>Keep in copy: REO and DRD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergencies and Transition Unit, OSZPH. • Cash-based Transfers, CBT. • Staff from Food Security, Logistics and Emergency Telecoms Global Clusters

5. Approach for engaging the IRG:

The OEV Regional Unit Head will engage with regional bureau (DRD) ahead of time to prepare for the upcoming evaluation, and to agree on the types and level of engagement expected from IRG members.

While the IRG members are not formally required to provide feedback on the Terms of Reference (ToR), the OEV Regional Unit Head and OEV Evaluation Manager will consult with the Regional Programme Advisor and the Regional Evaluation Officer at an early stage of ToR drafting, particularly as relates to: a) temporal and thematic scope of the evaluation, including any strategic regional strategic issues; b) evaluability of the CSP; c) humanitarian situation and d) key donors and other strategic partners.

Once the draft ToR are ready, the OEV Evaluation Manager will prepare a communication to be sent from Director OEV to the Country Director, with copy to the Regional Bureau, requesting comments to the ToR from the Country Office and proposing the composition of the IRG for transparency.

The final version of the CSPE TORs will be shared with the IRG for information. IRG members will be given the opportunity to share their views on the evaluation scope, evaluability, partnerships etc. during the inception phase. The final version of the inception report will also be shared with the IRG for information. As mentioned in section 3 of this ToR, IRG members will also be invited to comment on the draft evaluation report and to participate in the national learning workshop to validate findings and discuss recommendations.

Annex 13: Proposed members of the Internal reference group members – Sudan CSPE

Sudan Country Office	
Deputy Country Director	Marianne Ward
Head of M&E/VAM (Evaluation focal point)	Alba Collazos
Head of Programme	Carl Paulsson
Regional Bureau Nairobi	
• Regional Supply Chain Officer	Barbara Vanlogchem
• Senior Regional Programme Advisor –	Ross Smith
• Regional Head of VAM	Krishna Pahari
• Regional CBT Officer	Hiba Abouswaid
Regional Bureau Cairo	
• Regional head of Programme	Rebecca Lamade

Annex 13: Bibliography

Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
ACL	Asset creation and livelihood support
ACR	Annual Country Report
BR	Budget Revision
CAR	Climate adaptation and risk management activities
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CO	Country Office
CPA	Service provision and platforms
CPB	Country Portfolio Budget
CPP	Corporate Planning and Performance
CSI	Institutional capacity strengthening
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CSPE	Country Strategic Plan Evaluation
EB	Executive Board
EQAS	Evaluation quality assurance system
EM	Evaluation Manager
EQ	Evaluation Question
ER	Evaluation Report
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEEW	Gender equality and the empowerment of women
HQ	Headquarters
ICSP	Interim Country Strategic Plan

IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IR	Inception Report
IRG	Internal Reference Group
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MTR	Mid Term Review
NBP	Needs Based Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPA	Malnutrition Prevention activities
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD/DAC	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee
OEV	Office of Evaluation
PCR	polymerise chain reaction
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RB	Regional Bureau
RBN	Regional Bureau Nairobi
REO	Regional Evaluation Officer
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SER	Summary Evaluation Report
SGBV	Sexual- and Gender-Based Violence
SMP	School meal activities
SMS	Smallholder agricultural market support activities
SO	Special Operation
SSAFE	Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments
TL	Team Leader
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
URT	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
USD	United States Dollar
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZHSR	Zero Hunger Strategic Review