



World Food
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Sudan

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022

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Overview

Two years after Sudan embarked on the path of political transition and one year into the Juba Peace Agreement, humanitarian needs continued to grow across the country, despite progress and gains on the road to a new Sudan. About 13.4 million people in Sudan – almost one in every three persons – across the country need humanitarian assistance[1].

Multiple and continuing macro-economic crises, including high inflation[2] and currency depreciation, diminished income opportunities, and COVID-19 pandemic's effect on commodity prices, trade, travel, and financial flows contributed to reduced economic activity in the country.

Food insecurity remained alarmingly high in Sudan. A record 9.8 million are acutely food insecure – the second record-breaking year in a row[3]. Food insecurity continued to increase in areas not usually targeted for humanitarian assistance, including Khartoum as well as eastern Sudan, which seem to be bearing the brunt of the economic crisis and lack of long-term development assistance. Sudan also hosts one of the largest refugee populations in Africa[4].

Meanwhile, the economic crisis and other challenges have increased the physical access constraints related to terrain and poor infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and airstrips, particularly during the rainy season. The roads from eastern Sudan have been blocked several times by protestors, including those in September 2021. The most recent blockage of the port in Port Sudan and the road leading to Khartoum that started in September continued for more than a month, affecting the movement of humanitarian supplies and commercial shipments.

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

Thanks to the generous contributions of its resourcing partners, WFP scaled-up its assistance and reached nearly 8.9 million IDPs, refugees and food-insecure residents through the provision of food and cash-based transfers (CBT) to crisis-affected people, nutrition activities, school meals and productive safety nets in 16 states.

WFP continued to use a lifecycle approach to tackle malnutrition and improve the nutritional status of food-insecure people. Around 1.7 million children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women were assisted through preventative and curative nutrition activities in 16 states[5] across Sudan. WFP also assisted nearly 2.1 million school children in 15 states with school meals or take-home rations[6].

WFP continued to provide livelihood support to help communities become more resilient. More than 254,000 people and 49,000 people were reached with productive safety nets and post-harvest loss mitigation projects, respectively.

Leveraging its large operational footprint, in addition to its regular operations, WFP responded quickly to sudden crises and provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to flood-affected people as well as new refugees from Ethiopia. In addition, WFP provided critical logistics services to the humanitarian and development community, and the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service enabled access to hard-to-reach locations and rapid movement of response teams.

Building on its areas of expertise, WFP continued providing technical support and service provision to the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme for cash transfers to Sudanese families, in coordination with the World Bank. WFP harnessed its global expertise in food procurement and procured over 77,000 MT of wheat on the international market on behalf of the Government of Sudan to help address wheat shortages within the country. WFP also worked on a technical plan to support the Government to revive its railway networks.

During 2021, WFP continued to enhance its collaboration with the Government of Sudan and partners to support Sudan through its recovery and efforts towards peace and social cohesion to achieve Zero Hunger[7]. The UN agencies, including WFP, actively engaged in the Common Country Analysis which will provide the foundation for the design of the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). However, the UNSDCF formulation process[8], as well as several partnerships with the Government of Sudan came to a halt following the military takeover on 25 October.

8,870,689

Total beneficiaries in 2021



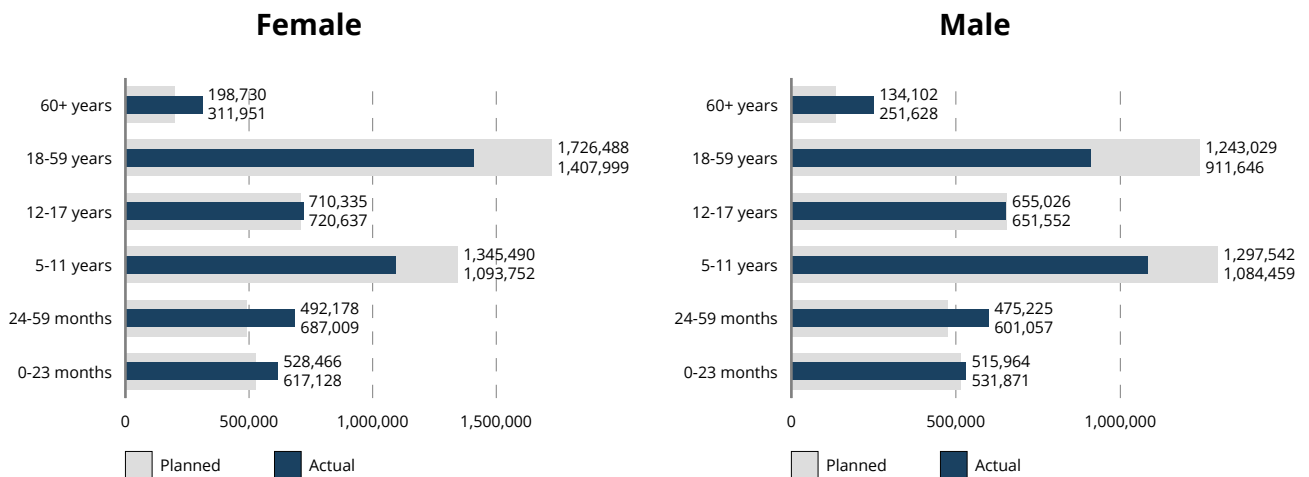
55% female



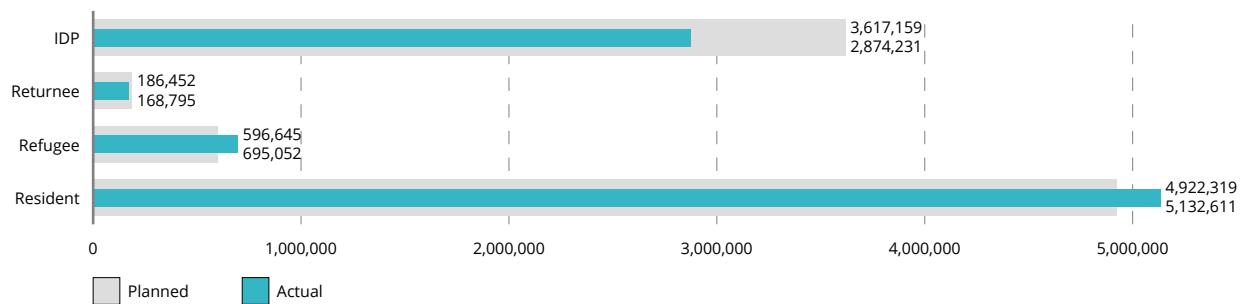
45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 187,067 (57% Female, 43% Male)

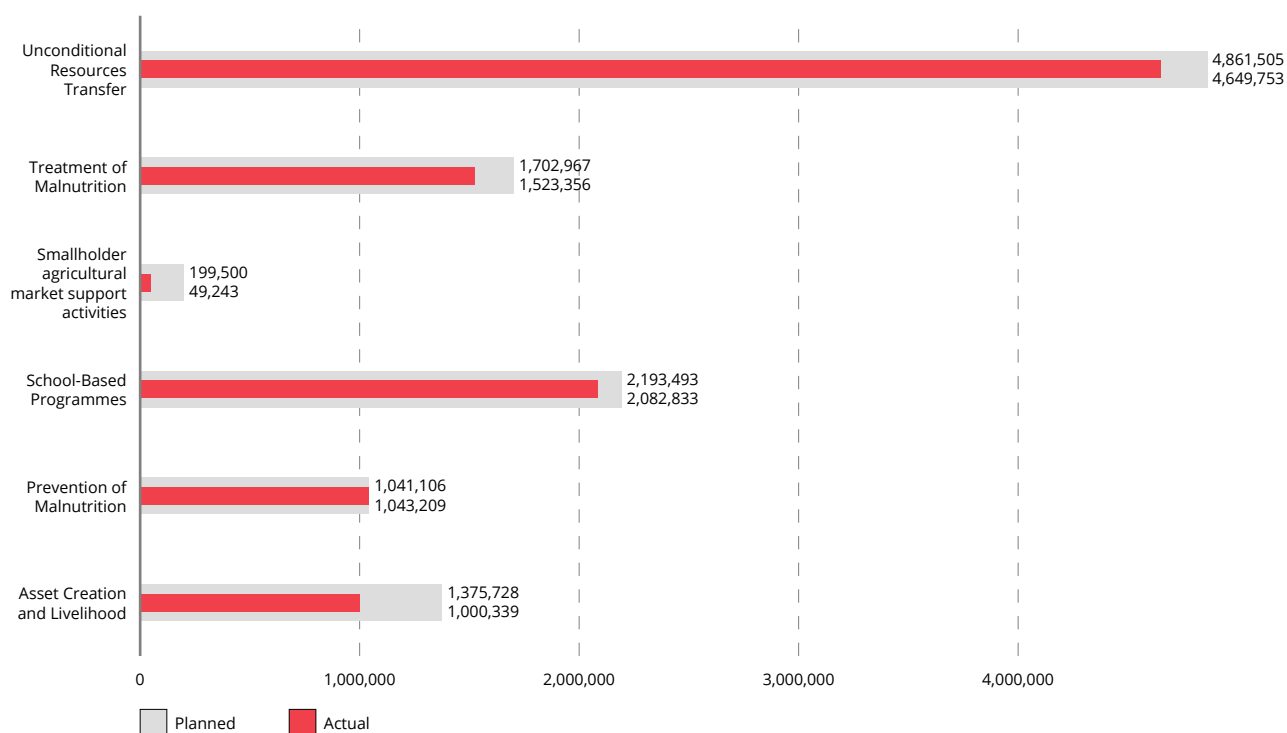
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



7,719,195
total actual food beneficiaries in 2021
 of 7,373,357 total planned
 (4,221,262 Female,
 3,497,933 Male)



1,464,390
total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021
 of 1,826,325 total planned
 (814,539 Female, 649,851 Male)



49,243
total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021
 of 199,500 total planned
 (26,099 Female, 23,144 Male)

Total Food and CBT

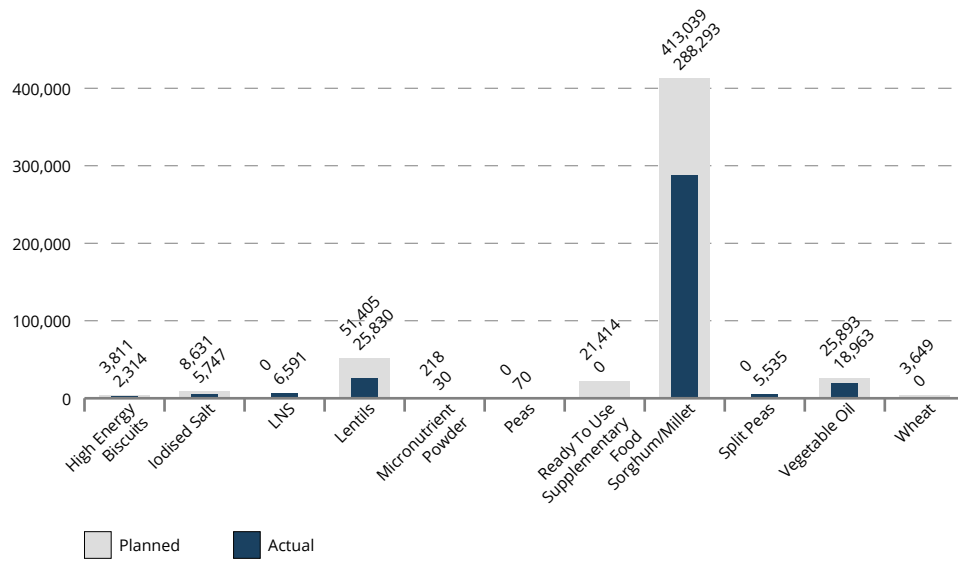


353,373 mt
total actual food transferred in 2021
 of 528,060 mt total planned

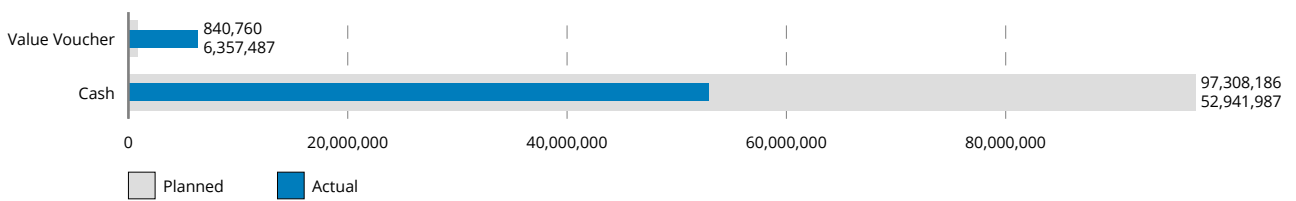


US\$ 59,299,474
total actual cash transferred in 2021
 of \$US 98,148,945 total planned

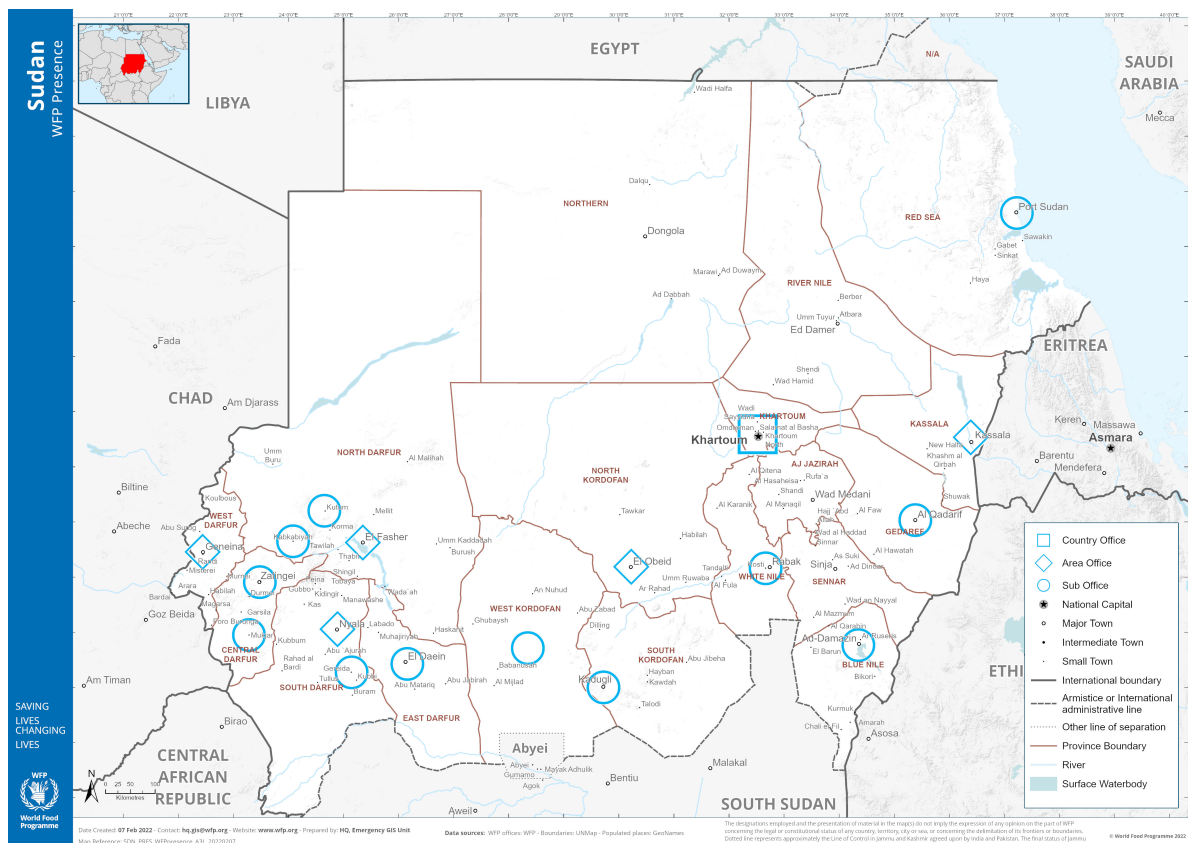
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



In 2021, efforts to advance the political transition and peace process in Sudan continued despite considerable challenges. The Transitional Government aimed to achieve economic stability by implementing a set of ambitious economic reforms. Progress was made in getting international debt relief, exchange rate liberalisation, elimination of fuel subsidies, social protection through a cash transfer programme, public financial management, anti-corruption, and tax reform. However, the collapse of the transitional government in the event of 25 October will potentially reverse the gains already achieved and will prolong the time before ordinary Sudanese start feeling the day-to-day impacts of these reforms.

Efforts to bring non-signatories to the Juba Peace Agreement into the peace process continued. Significant improvements in humanitarian access were made to reach vulnerable people living in areas controlled by non-government actors. This included scaled-up response and several inter-agency missions to Kauda and Jebel Marra, and five hard-to-reach areas controlled by the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North Abdelaziz Al-Hilu faction.

The Eastern Track of the Juba Peace Agreement, however, remained suspended amid a growing dispute of the Track among the communities in the east. The situation in eastern Sudan further escalated with the imposition of an extended closure of Port Sudan and key roads by the Beja High Council in September, disrupting the supply of medicine, fuel, and wheat to the rest of the country for nearly two months.

Meanwhile, tensions escalated between the civilian and military components of Sudan’s transitional authorities, culminating in a military takeover on 25 October, after another attempted coup failed on 21 September.

On 25 October, Sudan underwent a major political crisis following the military takeover, dismissal and further reinstatement of the civilian Prime Minister. While a political agreement was reached to reinstate the Prime Minister, campaigns of civil disobedience and widespread protests continued to reject the military takeover and call for the establishment of a civilian-led democratic government.

Meanwhile, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) completed the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian personnel by 30 June 2021. The localized conflicts continued to occur across Darfur over land, minerals, water and livestock, driving more displacement increasingly during the farming and migration season.

Against this backdrop, about 14.3 million people[1] in Sudan are expected to be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022 due to economic crisis, protracted internal displacement that is yet to find durable solutions, increased insecurity, and localized violence in parts of the country, coupled with floods, disease outbreaks and over 1.16 million refugees

and asylum seekers hosted by Sudan.

Of the people in need, 59 percent are concentrated in areas affected by conflict[2]. The remaining 41 percent are in areas that are not affected by conflict[3] which seem to be bearing the brunt of the economic crisis and lack of long-term development investment.

The economic crisis and lack of funding continued to affect the provision of healthcare services across the entire country and increased the physical access constraints related to terrain and poor infrastructure, particularly during the rainy season, when major roads were affected by floods, cutting off remote areas.

More than half of resident households spent at least 65 percent of the expenditure on food[4] and were unable to create or invest in livelihood assets. Meanwhile, 61 percent of the surveyed IDPs and 51 percent of refugee households were food insecure, with over 80 percent IDPs and 60 percent refugee households not being able to afford a local food basket without depleting their assets.

Levels of malnutrition – both stunting (36 percent) and acute malnutrition (13.6 percent) remained very high, posing increased risks of morbidity and mortality among children under 5 years. Meanwhile, over 900,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) were acutely malnourished.

The volatile context during most of 2021 had serious implications for the humanitarian response. In some parts of the country, the unpredictable security situation caused the temporary closure of schools[5] and limited access to nutrition centres and referral activities. The massive looting of WFP warehouses in El Fasher towards the end of the year forced WFP to temporarily suspend all its activities across North Darfur.

Scale up of cash assistance remained challenging. Despite progress in 2021, insecurity, limited capacities of financial service providers, inflation and funding shortages resulted in limited mechanism options to reach isolated communities. WFP is planning to pilot new transfer modalities to continue cash assistance scale-up in 2022[6].

Meanwhile, the decision by some donors to pause assistance to government following the military takeover on 25 October, had an impact on WFP's school meals and nutrition programmes, which were implemented through and with state ministries of education and health, as well as the WFP-supported national social protection programme[7].

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

WFP partnered with international and national NGOs, United Nations (UN) agencies, the private sector and the Government of Sudan to respond to immediate humanitarian needs, while seeking coordinated approaches to pave the way for sustainable results in the longer term.

WFP Sudan has an extensive operational footprint on the ground, comprised of 5 Area Offices and 14 Field Offices spread across Darfur (North, South, West, East and Central), Kordofan (North, South, West), Kassala, Red Sea, Blue Nile, Gadarif, White Nile and Khartoum states.

Thanks to the generous support from donor partners and prepositioning of stocks and fuel in strategic locations, WFP was able to gradually scale up its assistance to reach nearly 8.9 million people by the end of 2021.

Risk Management

Sudan's complex operating environment exposed WFP to numerous risks in 2021. Notable risks included political instability, looting of food and assets, food price volatility, supply chain disruptions, and pandemic related risks. To ensure continuity of supply chain operations, WFP increased fuel stocks at down-country depots, employed surge capacity and support to navigate cargo clearances. Inflation and reduction of cash-based transfer values were mitigated by pre-emptive ration adjustments and agile programme design allowing for changes in delivery modality in response to the prevailing conditions. To mitigate health risks WFP provided sensitization, supported a vaccination drive for all staff, and established health clinics in the Darfur region. Incidents of theft and looting of food commodities are frequent and widespread. WFP engaged in cross-functional efforts to strengthen procedures for the prevention, detection, and response across the operations.

Sudan carried out regular risk reviews aligned with the Annual Performance planning and review process. Additional risk management activities focused on building Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC) capacity through staff awareness sessions, AFAC webinars for WFP and its partners, as well as the mandatory completion of trainings focusing on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and AFAC.

The WFP Sudan Risk and Oversight Committee convened quarterly to review emerging risk trends and mitigation strategies to ensure effective leadership and accountability for risk management. WFP carried out Privacy Impact Assessments to identify and address beneficiary personal data protection risks. As part of its responsibility as the second and third line, oversight missions from HQ, Regional Bureau, and external audit helped assess and report on the effectiveness of Sudan's internal control systems with accompanying best practices to be adopted to improve efficiency. Progress on the implementation of recommendations was reviewed bi-monthly by risk owners and supported by the Risk and Compliance Advisor with findings shared with management.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP reached more people than previous years and achievements were recorded across several WFP's Strategic Outcomes. These achievements were made possible thanks to support from a wide range of partners, including the Government, UN agencies, donors, NGOs, and the private sector.

Donors continued to provide strong support towards WFP operations in Sudan. In 2021, WFP Sudan raised USD 452 million – the highest amount in recent years – and welcomed new donors, including Khalsa Aid, Spain[1], Russia, and the United Arab Emirates. Multi-year and flexible funding allowed WFP to provide immediate life-saving food assistance, while ensuring operational continuity.

Throughout 2021, partnerships with national governments strategically positioned WFP in policy, design, and delivery of national social protection systems, emergency preparedness, education and nutrition programmes[2].

In partnership with the World Bank, WFP supported the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP) by providing technical advice and transferring cash on the Government's behalf. WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning's Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) to register SFSP beneficiaries in North and West Darfur States.

Support was provided to the Federal Ministry of Health to launch the Zero Hunger Roadmap and reactivate the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) Network, which will enable multistakeholder effort to alleviate malnutrition nationwide. WFP also supported the Federal Ministry of Education to develop the National School Feeding Policy and Action Plan and pilot home-grown school feeding programme. Through advocacy efforts from WFP, for the first time ever, national funds were allocated from the government budget for school feeding and land was allocated for a pilot home-grown school feeding project[3].

Aside from technical assistance, successful partnerships with the national authorities have been central in delivering WFP's assistance. To expand service coverage, WFP continued to implement school meals programmes and nutrition interventions with and through state ministries of education and health[4]. Despite a ban on flights to Gadarif, UNHAS engaged closely with the Civil Aviation Authority to seek special clearance for high visibility missions and medical emergency evacuations.

Partnerships with the UN agencies flourished in 2021. There was effective cooperation with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) for assistance to refugees. WFP also worked in a complementary fashion with the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the sphere of nutrition in support of the Ministry of Health, both at policy and implementation levels. In addition, the two agencies embarked on developing a joint, multi-year programme to promote social cohesion in three Darfur States[5], which is expected to start in early 2022.

Alongside FAO, WFP worked closely with the Emergency Operation Centre to undertake flood risk analysis. WFP also partnered with Cloud to Street and the Humanitarian Aid Commission to strengthen the capacity of the Government in flood risk management, early warning systems and anticipatory action.

For the first time in ten years, the UN agencies were able to access conflict-affected communities in the five non-governmental areas controlled by the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North El Hilu in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States.

As co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihood Sector, WFP supported humanitarian coordination and, along with FAO and the Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS), co-chaired an Early Warning Early Action Technical Working Group (WG). WFP also chaired the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sector and Logistic Cluster, as well as the Inter-Agency ICT WG.

WFP's expertise in conducting food security and vulnerability assessments positions WFP as a trusted partner to the Government on food security and nutrition issues. WFP regularly conducted food security assessments in partnership with the Ministry of Production and Economic Resources (MoPER) and the FSTS.

WFP continued to coordinate its response with other UN agencies through the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), Humanitarian Response Plan, Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan, Inter-agency Emergency Refugee Response Plan and the COVID-19 Country Preparedness and Response Plan. WFP also actively engaged with the UN agencies on the Common Country Analysis which will guide the formulation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

WFP worked with 72 cooperating partners, including government, local and international NGOs. Throughout the year, WFP reviewed the performance of partners and developed capacity strengthening plans to ensure their ability to implement effectively, efficiently and in line with the humanitarian principles.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, two budget revisions were approved to increase the budget of WFP Sudan CSP 2019-2023. The total funding requirement of the CSP increased from USD 2.3 billion to USD 3.4 billion. Of this, WFP required USD 967 million in 2021 to assist up to 9.3 million people.

In 2021, donors confirmed USD 452 million in new contributions towards WFP Sudan operations[1]. Thanks to the generous financial support of donor partners, WFP secured 88 percent against the 2021 Needs-Based Plan[2], with Strategic Outcome 1 accounting for the largest proportion. Fully flexible contributions accounted for 14 percent of total funds received in 2021 and were instrumental in ensuring continuity of life-saving activities.

WFP was well-funded across all Strategic Outcomes and activities. The higher level of available funding was reflected in a higher level of expenditures compared to 2020[3] and an increased number of beneficiaries assisted in 2021. Overall, resource utilisation exceeded 463 million in 2021, thanks in part to the carryover from 2020.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 had the largest share of planned and available resources in 2021. The resources received were mostly directed towards Activity 1 (provision of food and cash-based transfers to crisis-affected people). This enabled WFP to respond to multiple emergencies throughout 2021 and to increase the number of beneficiaries reached in response to the deterioration of the food security situation.

Both SO 2 (to improve the nutritional status of food-insecure residents) and SO 3 (to strengthen the resilience of food-insecure households and food systems) were well-funded compared to 2020, increasing by 153 percent for SO 2 and 7 percent for SO 3, thanks to multi-year support from the European Commission, Germany, and Sweden.

The requirements and available resources under SO 4 (provision of services to humanitarian and development actors and national systems) more than doubled compared to 2020, mainly due to the increased provision of food procurement services to the Government of Sudan and the CBT service provision for the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP). Expenditures in 2021 were affected by delays in registering beneficiaries for SFSP and in receiving timely payments for wheat procurement, as well as the eventual pause of all service provision activities in the last quarter of the year.

The requirements for SO 5 (social protection system capacity strengthening) increased in 2021 to include WFP's support to the Government to implement the SFSP and to strengthen the national food supply chain. Although WFP received adequate funding towards WFP's technical support to the SFSP, no funds were received for other supply chain capacity strengthening activities[4].

While international donor partners have stepped up and committed more than before to WFP's response in Sudan, WFP relied heavily on the support from the US, whose funding made up nearly 73 percent of contributions confirmed for 2021[5]. The UK, EU, Germany, UN CERF, Sweden and Canada were also among top donors to WFP Sudan's CSP.

















As WFP ramps up delivery to meet the needs of up to 9.3 million people in 2022, WFP will require USD 1 billion in 2022. If funding levels do not keep pace with increasing needs, WFP may be forced to prioritize assistance to stretch available resources.

Given the very long lead times for food procurement and need to preposition prior to the rainy season, timely contributions are critical to alleviating the suffering of millions across Sudan[6].

As a voluntarily funded organization, WFP values all types of funding, including those earmarked for specific operations. At the same time, flexible, multi-year funding will allow WFP to respond quickly to changing needs and make a lasting difference in people's lives.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	581,109,885.0	512,958,834.0	488,266,748.0	305,695,559.0
02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	27,207,379.0	26,693,664.0	35,741,838.0	15,074,979.0
03: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	30,310,616.0	60,390,915.0	35,651,966.0	12,951,812.0
04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	235,600,151.0	36,633,874.0	169,093,797.0	80,236,421.0
05: The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round	16,825,685.0	0.0	4,724,380.0	1,996,595.0
Non strategic result and non-strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	57,665,924.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	891,053,716.0	636,677,287.0	791,144,653.0	415,955,366.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 29,918,657.0	 27,337,984.0	 33,787,181.0	 19,970,629.0
Total Direct Costs	 920,972,373.0	 664,015,271.0	 824,931,834.0	 435,925,995.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 46,057,209.0	 43,025,411.0	 27,812,355.0	 27,812,355.0
Grand Total	 967,029,583.0	 707,040,680.0	 852,744,189.0	 463,738,351.0

Programme performance

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



5.4 Million displaced population and crisis affected people reached through food and/or cash-based assistance.



1.2 Million PLWG and children aged 6-59 months received life-saving **nutrition assistance**. PLWG = Pregnant and Lactating Women and girls.



348,680 Metric tonnage of food commodities and SNF distributed. SNF = Specialized Nutritious Food



1.9 Million school children supported with **on-site school meals** and/or **alternative take-home rations**.

Strategic Outcome 1 (SO 1) targets people affected by shocks, ensuring those vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements. Crisis-affected populations (IDPs, refugees, residents) are assisted through emergency food assistance and nutrition support, as well as school feeding.

With the deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation in Sudan in 2021, WFP continued to provide an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable communities identified through the evidence-based needs assessments and national guidelines enrolment criteria. WFP implemented preparedness measures to support early responses, while coordinating with and strengthening the capacity of the Government to respond to crises. WFP was able to preposition food commodities in strategic locations ahead of the rainy season and rapidly scale up its emergency responses for flooding and new displacements.

Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP provided life-saving assistance to 8 million people, in support of achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), while helping to build a better future.

Under Activity 1, WFP worked with the Government of Sudan and partners to deliver crisis response in the form of unconditional food assistance and food assistance for assets (FFA). WFP provided assistance in the form of food and/or cash to 5.4 million displaced populations (IDPs, refugees) and crisis-affected people in 13 states[1]. Efforts to mitigate the exposure to protection risks of individuals and communities remained an integral part of programme implementation.

Under Activity 2, WFP, through its partnerships with the Federal and State Ministries of Education, supported nutrition-sensitive school feeding for children in crisis-affected areas in 15 states[2] that represent the 25 percent of the primary school students in Sudan. The localities were selected using a multi-sectoral approach incorporating food security, nutrition, and education indicators.

Under Activity 3, WFP, in partnership with the Federal and State Ministries of Health and NGO partners, provided nutrition support in 15 states[3], including emergency prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition for 187,713 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and 1.1 million children aged 6-59 months following sudden shocks, such as floods or new displacements due to conflicts. 1,345 community nutrition centres were also supported in providing specialized nutritious foods for life-saving treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children aged 6-59 months and PLWG. This was complemented with food-based prevention of malnutrition for at-risk vulnerable populations, as well as micronutrients supplementation and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) nutrition messages, which included messages on diverse diets, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, health and hygiene, and cooking demonstrations.

SO 1 was overall adequately funded at 84 percent, although with differences at activity level due to funding earmarking. Given the resource availability, WFP was able to preposition commodities prior to the rainy season, which significantly contributed to the provision of life-saving food assistance, even in remote deep-field locations.

Around 84 percent of the available resources for SO 1 were for Activity 1 (food assistance). The good funding level enabled WFP to reach record high number of beneficiaries (4.4 million) with food assistance.

Where possible, WFP was able to increase the number of people receiving cash-based transfers from around 700,000 people in 2020 to 1 million people under SO1 in 2021. Given the high inflation, WFP monitored market prices on a monthly basis and adjusted the transfer values accordingly. Towards the end of the year, WFP launched contracting process to select new financial service providers to diversify delivery mechanisms including mobile transfers that will be piloted in early 2022. Under FFA, over 740,000 beneficiaries received food or cash transfers during the lean season, built or rehabilitated over 100 assets that included home gardens, check dams, water harvesting facilities, rural community roads for access to market/social facilities, and classrooms. The participants also received SBCC messages, cooking demonstrations and vocational training[4].

The level of resources received for Activity 2 (emergency school feeding) enabled WFP to reach 99 percent of the planned target of a total of 1.9 million school-aged children. When schools were closed due to COVID-19, insecurity and teachers' protests, take-home food rations were provided instead. WFP was planning to test and provide micronutrient powder (MNP) in the take-home rations, however this proved challenging because of long production and delivery times, difficulties with re-packaging[5] and community acceptability. WFP will revisit using MNPs after these issues are resolved and will conduct awareness campaigns prior to the MNPs' roll-out. WFP also trained 1,351 Parent Teacher Associations and School Management Committees to enable them to implement and monitor the school meals programme.

Activity 3 (emergency nutrition) faced resource constraints, high staff turnover within the Ministry of Health, and delays in the procurement of specialized nutritious food (SNF) which hampered WFP's plan to scale up in new geographical areas and resulted in lower enrolments. Nevertheless, WFP was able to scale up nutrition interventions in 3 states[6] with high food insecurity and malnutrition, reaching 61 percent of planned nutrition intervention beneficiaries.

Overall, under SO 1, WFP distributed 348,680 MT of food commodities and SNF and delivered close to USD 56 million of cash-based transfers, an increase of over 48 percent and decrease of 20 percent, respectively, compared to 2020. While the amount of cash distributed in US Dollars (USD) looks lower, WFP disbursed cash to beneficiaries in Sudanese Pounds (SDG), which was higher than 2020 due to exchange rates, inflation, and increase in the number of CBT beneficiaries. At times, partial food basket was provided due to commodity shortages.

Outcome monitoring results for general food distribution showed that the proportion of assisted households classified with poor food consumption score increased during the 2020/2021 lean season, from 11.1 percent in 2020 to 13 percent in 2021. While this result shows a deterioration in comparison with the previous year, it is still within the target for 2021 (less than 20 percent) and an improvement compared to 2019. These results indicate that WFP's food assistance maintained food security situation for beneficiaries despite the aggravating economic hardship. Households headed by women recorded higher vulnerability as highlighted by the consumption-based coping strategy index which indicates that women faced the brunt of the economic crisis.

In 2021, the percentage change of enrolment rate in WFP-assisted schools decreased compared to the baseline value. The retention rate was also slightly below the target, with 94 percent overall retention, against a target of 96 percent. These results can be explained by interrupted services during the year due to insecurity and flooding as well as a multitude of social, economic, cultural and institutional barriers that remain in Sudan, putting students at risk of dropping out of school. Nonetheless, programme monitoring showed high attendance rates of 94 percent, significantly close to the annual target of 95 percent, confirming the positive impact of the school feeding programme and indicating that parents were more motivated to send their children to school for them to receive nutritious meals.

Monitoring findings indicated a notable increase of 10 percentage points, from 56 percent in 2020 to 66 percent in 2021, in the adherence to both prevention and treatment of malnutrition programmes due to community mobilisation, active screening of malnutrition and visits to nutrition centres.

WFP nutrition-sensitive assistance included the integration of SBCC to promote good nutrition practices as well as consumption of nutritious and diversified diets at home. This ensured that all treatment performance indicators were within SPHERE standards for MAM treatment. However, due to fuel and supply shortages, political instabilities and COVID-19 restrictions, the proportion of eligible population participating in nutrition programmes was at 84 percent, which was lower than the 2021 target.

In 2021, WFP continued to ramp up support to assist marginalized populations in Sudan. For the first time in ten years, WFP and humanitarian agencies gained access to conflict-affected communities in the five non-governmental areas[7] in the South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. In the five new enclaves, WFP is planning to provide school feeding, productive safety nets and post-harvest loss programmes starting 2022.

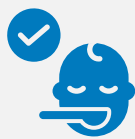
Activities under SO 1 were implemented in partnership with government institutions including the Federal, State Ministries of Health/Education, Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), Commission for Refugees (COR) as well as United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organization (WHO), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Partnerships with national and international NGOs were also an integral component of activities implementation. WFP participated in the national food security and nutrition assessments led by the Food Security Cluster and collected household data through Vulnerability and Mapping on food consumption and coping strategies to analyse long-term trends. Data from the assessments were used to determine the food security and nutrition situation in Sudan, which informed partners on needs and humanitarian responses.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP’s Gender and Age Marker code 4 (Activity 1) and 3 (Activity 2 and 3). Gender gaps were addressed in the design of programmes, analysis, assessments, targeting and choice of transfer modality. Nutrition support and data analysis was specific to the needs of the targeted age-groups while the prioritization of households headed by women for relief assistance meant that women had access to cash and contributed to household income, which in turn led to increased decision-making by women on the use of WFP assistance in beneficiary households.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 1: Provide food and CBTs to people affected by shocks.	4
Activity 2: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools	3
Activity 3: Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6–59 months and PLWG	3

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



297,971 Children aged 6-59 months and **PLWG** received **nutrition assistance** to prevent malnutrition. PLWG = Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls



143,468 School boys and girls supported with **on-site school meals** and/or **alternative take-home rations**.



96 Percent attendance rate in WFP assisted schools.

Under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO 2), WFP uses a lifecycle approach to tackle malnutrition and aims at improving the nutritional status of food-insecure residents in targeted localities affected by high malnutrition prevalence and food insecurity. It contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 to achieve Zero Hunger and end malnutrition. The provision of an integrated package of complementary activities, both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive, is done in close collaboration with and through government counterparts and incorporates capacity strengthening elements to implement at scale and for long-term impact.

Malnutrition remains a major public health concern in Sudan, with both stunting (36 percent) and acute malnutrition (13.6 percent) remaining very high, posing increased risks of morbidity and mortality among children under five[1]. To reduce malnutrition in Sudan, WFP continued to assist vulnerable groups with nutrition-specific interventions, including treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and prevention of malnutrition. These were combined with nutrition-sensitive programmes such as school meals delivered by WFP and partners.

Under Activity 4, WFP aimed to enhance government capacity for nutrition programme coordination, advocacy and implementation, guidelines development, training support, monitoring database development and evidence generation. In partnership with the Federal and State Ministries of Health, WFP supported the treatment of moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) as part of a comprehensive community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach through the provision of specialized nutritious food, as well as food-based prevention of malnutrition activities to prevent stunting.

To address micronutrient needs, micronutrient powders (MNPs) for home fortification were provided through health facilities and at community level to 230,377 children aged 6-59 months. These activities are linked to an overarching nutrition social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy, which includes key nutrition and hygiene messages through various community platforms and cooking demonstrations, for both women and men, to increase community and caregivers' knowledge, as well as improving nutrition and hygiene practices.

Under Activity 5, WFP, through its partnerships with the Federal and State Ministries of Education, supported 143,468 students in three states (Kassala, Red Sea and North Kordfan) with nutrition-sensitive school feeding/alternative take-home rations as well as capacity strengthening to national and state education institutions[2]. WFP's school feeding programme helps bring children to schools and keep them in class by providing on-site meals and/or alternative take-home rations (THR) which met one third of the daily nutrition requirements[3].

To ensure that school-aged children continue to receive a nutritious meal and mitigate the risks of dropouts during school closures, alternative take-home rations (THR) were distributed. In some locations of Red Sea and Kassala states, where girls face significant barriers to education, this was supplemented by the provision of cash-based assistance for schoolgirls. As part of the support, SBCC messages about nutrition were developed and delivered together with the cash-based transfers, to encourage the purchase of fresh and healthy food for a diversified diet.

SO 2 was fully funded against the needs-based plan, with a significant amount of funds arriving late in the year and with geographical earmarking. While Activity 5 (school feeding) was adequately funded, Activity 4 (nutrition) faced funding

shortfalls due to late confirmation of funds, which in turn limited availability of commodities and impacted the level of implementation. At times, WFP had to reduce the number of days nutrition support to manage lack of commodities.

After one year of closure due to COVID-19, most of the primary schools in Sudan opened in February 2021, except for a few states that were affected by inter-communal violence. The COVID-19 pandemic and insecurity continued to affect the opening of schools and nutrition centres as well as availability of food commodities. Port and road closures in Eastern Sudan also slowed down the movement and dispatches of the food commodities to field locations as well as access to schools and nutrition centres. Moreover, following the military takeover on 25 October 2021, all capacity strengthening engagement and payments to state ministries that implement WFP's school meals and nutrition programmes were put on hold.

Regardless, prevention of stunting and wasting under Activity 4, for 223,463 children aged 6-59 months and 74,508 PLWG offered a window of opportunity for optimal growth and development and to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. To strengthen the delivery of SBCC, three trainings of trainers, were undertaken with 60 staff from the State Ministry of Health and cooperating partners.

To support the Government of Sudan in addressing micronutrient deficiencies through the Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Health, Industry and Trade, WFP, FAO and WHO continued to implement a joint project on food fortification, including support for an enabling legislative and policy environment. This encompasses food fortification policy, fortification standards and laboratory capacity related to the fortification of wheat flour, oil and salt, as well as retail of MNPs through a platform of pharmacies and supermarkets by a private sector partner, complemented by social marketing.

Frequent turnovers at the federal and state ministries slowed down the progress and decision-making of this project, which delayed the confirmation of the Food Fortification Law and operationalization of signed mandatory food fortification regulations for wheat flour and salt. In addition, increased expenses for salt refineries due to inflation and high fuel costs limited the production of iodized salt.

Nonetheless, WFP seconded three staff members to the Ministry of Health to support policy development, develop monitoring guidelines, and enhance coordination around food fortification and salt iodization. In 2021, WFP procured 15 MT of MNP on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Health in support of the government's home fortification project which will complement WFP's distribution of MNPs at the health facilities and at community level. WFP continued to support the Red Sea State Ministry of Production and Economic Resources and refineries to increase its capacity to produce iodized salt locally by helping them access potassium iodate, required to iodize salt, through procurement and storage of potassium iodate as well as use of a revolving fund. In addition, WFP continued to provide quality control and assurance training, technical support, and equipment.

Monitoring results show that WFP programmes recorded positive achievements with MAM treatment performance rates for children aged 6-59 months, all surpassing SPHERE targets. The positive results of MAM treatment programming demonstrate the efficacy of WFP activities, which may be attributed to the quality of WFP programming with early identification of malnourished and at-risk children, PLWG and vulnerable groups, and adherence to Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition guidelines by WFP's network of trained outreach workers involved in active case finding, referral, follow-up, defaulter tracking and reporting and health and nutrition messaging.

In the targeted locations, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who reached a minimum level of dietary diversity and meal frequency (minimum acceptable diet) improved by 14 percentage points from 15 percent in 2020 to 29 percent in 2021. The adherence to both prevention and treatment of malnutrition programmes and the coverage improved compared to 2020 as well.

Resource limitations for Activity 5 (school feeding) caused the school feeding programme to reach less students compared to 2020 by 14 percent. Overall, 143,468 boys and girls received school meals or alternative take-home rations in North Kordofan, Kassala and Red Sea states. This includes 5,191 girls in Eastern Sudan[4] who received cash-based assistance based on school attendance.

Key messages related to nutrition were delivered to integrate nutrition education and improve nutrition knowledge among local government and community leaders. WFP used jingles, posters, and leaflets to encourage students to return to school, while disseminating information, education and communication materials to highlight the importance of learning in school, promote a balanced diet, accelerate micronutrient supplementation update, and encourage healthy behaviours.

WFP also encouraged fortification of school meals through the use of MNPs. However, as the MNPs were meant to be added to premix to cooked food and came pre-packaged for large doses, MNPs were not provided as a part of the take-home ration package but were used for on-site school meals in North Kordofan, Red Sea, Kassala and Gezira States. WFP conducted nutrition-sensitive trainings to cooks and teachers from schools and disseminated posters on the benefits of fortification.

Overall, primary school enrolment and retention rates in WFP assisted schools improved, with retention and attendance rates at 97 percent and 96 percent, respectively. These positive results could be attributed to the provision of school meals that schoolchildren received in WFP assisted schools, combined with the cash assistance for girls.

In addition, WFP's post-distribution monitoring found that female students receiving cash assistance in addition to on-site meals in Red Sea and Kassala states regularly attended school as a result of the assistance and parents actively encouraged them to attend. Sixty-one percent of the households in Kassala said they would not have sent their daughter to school, in the absence of WFP's assistance.

In close collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health, the Federal Ministry of Education and members of the Nutrition and Education sectors, guidelines for safe delivery of assistance at health/nutrition centres and schools were developed. WFP also supported capacity strengthening for staff of the Ministries of Health and Education, as well as cooperating partners, for the implementation of nutrition and school feeding activities in the context of the pandemic through training of trainers for the government staff and cascade training to the school staff.

To strengthen Government's capacity, WFP seconded one staff to the Ministry of Education to support the monitoring, reporting and development of a national policy for school feeding activities. WFP also cemented ties with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance, by supporting planning and assessments for home-grown school feeding programme, which is anticipated to be piloted in 2022. However, this strand of engagement has been suspended following the events on 25 October 2021 and will be re-evaluated in 2022.

WFP and UNICEF coordinated on the implementation of the continuum of nutrition care with the Ministry of Health and cooperating partners through nutrition centres and community outreach. WFP and UNICEF also continued to work together to ensure that vulnerable school children receive a holistic set of interventions, including a nutritious school meal in a child-friendly environment, with improved teaching-learning materials, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and strengthened Parent and Teacher Associations' capacity.

Gender was integrated into both activities under SO 2 as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code of 3. WFP integrated SBCC into its programming to address negative and gendered socio-cultural attitudes on maternal and child health and school attendance, such as inequality in girls' access to education.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 4: Provide curative and preventive nutrition activities to children aged 6–59 months and PLWG and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions	3
Activity 5: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming to schools and capacity-strengthening support to national and state education institutions	3

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



254,575 People reached through the **productive safety nets** programme.



77 Percent women reported of benefits and increased food production from **enhanced livelihoods asset base**.



55 Percent of communities reported of improved capacity to manage climate shocks.



49,243 Small holder farmers provided with trainings and equipment to reduce post-harvest loss.

Vulnerable Sudanese struggle to meet their food and nutrition needs even after crises have abated. Others face chronic food insecurity as a result of poverty and lack of access to basic services

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO 3), WFP supports chronically food-insecure people to better withstand shocks and seeks to address some of the food system bottlenecks that limit the availability, accessibility, and consumption of nutritious foods across the value chain, in line with WFP's mandate towards achieving Zero Hunger (SDG2). This is particularly pertinent in Sudan's context of environmental and natural resource challenges, such as deforestation and land degradation, high post-harvest loss and difficulties in accessing markets for smallholder farmers.

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

Under Activity 6, WFP aimed to strengthen livelihoods and productive capacity of food-insecure people by equipping women and men with life skills that can contribute to their empowerment. WFP provided cash transfers in return for training in income generating activities or building community assets to cushion them against shocks. Inclusive community consultations (Community-Based Participatory Planning) took place to identify the type of assets and skills development activities that would address the priority needs of women, men, and youth in the targeted communities.

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

SO 3 was well resourced in 2021 at 118 percent against the needs. This enabled WFP to provide cash-based transfers as part of the PSN programme, which can stimulate local economies and enable communities to construct or rehabilitate assets[1], such as wells, community gardens, schools' fencing, as well as engage in livelihoods support activities and skills training[2].

Under Activity 6, WFP, together with 11 cooperating partners and in coordination with government counterparts, reached a total of 254,575 beneficiaries out of the targeted 232,840 beneficiaries, in vulnerable rural communities of 8 states[3] with PSN activities. Despite the heavy rains, travel restrictions, high prices of raw materials and limited capacity of key counterparts, the completion rate for asset creation activities stood at an estimated 70 percent against the overall plan. The end-of-year outcome monitoring survey of the PSN activities showed that the 2021 targets for the food consumption score were also met and improved compared to the baseline. Notably, the food consumption score

of over 82 percent of the surveyed households (PSN participants) was acceptable, compared with 72 percent at CSP baseline.

The outcome monitoring survey also showed that 86 percent of beneficiary and non-beneficiary households reported benefitting from the assets built through PSN. 77 percent of households headed by women reported that the assets created through PSN allowed them to increase or diversify their food production. Notably, 85 percent of households headed by women reported that the PSN assets had helped to decrease the day-to-day hardships they experienced and over 90 percent of households headed by men reported that the assets helped to improve their access to markets and other basic services.

The supported communities have also shown appreciation for the assets developed and the knowledge gained, which contributed to improving their productivity and skills. The outcome monitoring results showed that 55 percent of the population in targeted communities reported improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks.

As part of Activity 7, WFP provided PHL training and equipment to 49,243 smallholder men and women farmers in 12 states[4] during the 2020/2021 harvest season[5]. In addition, a refresher SBCC marketing campaign to increase awareness on PHL and hermetic storage was implemented in 3 states[6] through different media channels, such as radio, TV, bulletin boards and SMS. It is estimated that 750,000 smallholder farmers were exposed to the refresher SBCC messages.

In a broader bid to significantly scale up the fight against crop waste and to ensure long-term sustainability, WFP aims for demand to be stimulated by the private sector, enabling a smooth handover to private sector actors to supply PHL equipment. Two local agents were contracted by international hermetic bags manufacturers to promote and sell their PHL equipment in Sudan. More than 100,000 hermetic bags were ordered via private sector.

WFP conducted a mid-term review survey of key performance indicators related to food security and livelihoods among PHL beneficiaries. The survey data revealed progress on food security indicators among PHL participants, whereby the share of expenditure on food decreased from 70 percent in the baseline to 61 percent. Meanwhile, the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index dropped to 8 points from the 2020 score of 16 points. The results also showed that the rate of post-harvest losses among smallholder farmers decreased from 16 percent in the baseline in 2019 to 2.2 percent in 2021.

Similar to last year, a total of 120 bag opening ceremonies took place after a storage period of three-four months, in eight states[7]. This enabled farmers to directly witness the significant benefits of hermetic storage bags in preserving grain quality and compare the result of grains stored with traditional bags. Additionally, farmers benefitting from the hermetic silos and bags, appreciated not only the quality of the stored crops, but also the ability to protect these crops during rains and floods.

WFP's resilience-building activities were implemented in partnership with 21 cooperating partners (11 for PSN and 10 for PHL) as well as the Federal and State Ministries of Agriculture. WFP also collaborated with FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and UNICEF.

WFP continued to work closely with Government counterparts, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the government extension officers to introduce practices and equipment to mitigate PHL to small holder farmers in the deep field, while strengthening government's capacity and enhancing ownership.

In 2021, WFP was planning to collaborate with the Agricultural Research Centre to evaluate the socio-economic impact of post-harvest loss, as well as to formally demonstrate the efficiency of hermetic storage bags, however this exercise was put on hold following the political events on 25 October, and will be postponed to 2022.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of SO 3 activities. Both PSN and PHL projects provided an essential opportunity to contribute to gender equality and to promote women's participation by building their resilience. Up to 41 percent of assisted smallholder farmers and 60 percent of PSN beneficiaries were women, which indicates a deliberate effort to promote gender equality and empower women.

Women's groups were encouraged to have a lead role in the projects' implementation and enabled to access to finance, so that they can control resources and make decisions within their households and community. Training modules that highlighted the importance of gender participation in all household planning ensured that both men and women were reached by PSN and PHL activities. In addition, gender was incorporated into the analysis of household demographics including disability, food security indicators, household vulnerability and access to information regarding assistance.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering



23,144 Passengers and **69.8 mt of light cargo** transported by **UNHAS**.



98 Organizations flew with **UNHAS** to **37** hard-to-reach and crisis-affected **destinations**.



1.3 Million litres of fuel provided to **66** humanitarian and development agencies.



77,228 Metric tonnage Food procured for the Government of Sudan (service **provision**).

With its expansive field footprint across Sudan, WFP has played a key enabling role in the inter-agency humanitarian response through the provision of critical logistics, air transport services, information, and communications technology (ICT). It further expanded its portfolio to provide food procurement and CBT services for the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme, cementing its role as the service provider of choice for the Government. It contributes to enhancing partnerships in support of the achievement of the SDGs (SDG 17).

WFP's services remained pivotal in a year marked by movement restrictions in land and aerial space, network shutdown, economic distress with shortages of key commodities, such as fuel and bread. There was also a ravaging rainy season, when many roads became impassable, as well as seaports and roads closure in Eastern Sudan.

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

Overall, Strategic Outcome 4 (SO 4) was well funded across all activities in 2021, despite the increasing requirements compared to last year, with resources available to cover almost all needs-based requirements. However, several factors resulted in expenditures falling below available resources including the delays in registering beneficiaries for SFSP cash transfers and in receiving timely payments for the procurement of wheat, as well as the eventual pause of all service provision activities to the Government in the last quarter of the year following the military takeover on 25 October 2021.

Under Activity 8, WFP-led logistics common services continued to facilitate access to humanitarian logistics services, including storage, warehousing, vehicle maintenance, transport, fuel provision, coordination and capacity building to UN agencies and NGOs through Bilateral Service Provision at full cost recovery.

In this capacity, WFP transported 1,900 MT of non-food items to field locations and stored 2,700 MT of relief items at the request of the humanitarian and development community. Additionally, through service provision agreements, WFP provided 1.3 million litres of fuel to 66 humanitarian and development community agencies, which contributed to the continuation of emergency responses and humanitarian activities across Sudan. The closure of the seaports and roads leading to Port Sudan in the final quarter of the year hindered movement of fuel. Regardless, WFP rationed existing stocks across its 17 hubs, which prevented operational closures for WFP and its partners. WFP also explored alternate options to move humanitarian cargo in the event of another port closure.

WFP also continued to provide critical logistics services and ICT support, as well as air services, to the humanitarian community responding to the influx of refugees from Tigray in eastern Sudan. Within this context, WFP transported 370 MT of humanitarian cargo[1] for multiple agencies[2]. To mitigate the impact of floods, WFP and UNHCR constructed 29km of drainage system and rehabilitated 90km of roads in and around Tunaydbah and Um Rakuba refugee camps in Eastern Sudan.

As the chair of the inter-agency ICT working group in Sudan, WFP continued to provide 24/7 inter-agency security telecommunications to the humanitarian community. Overall, WFP provided its telecommunication services to 2,758 humanitarian workers from 6 partner agencies in 2021. Following the temporary network shutdown in October 2021, ICT started an upgrade of the humanitarian security telecommunications infrastructure across Sudan in coordination with the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) by providing staff with security telecommunications equipment and services. Additionally, the pre-established Crisis Management Centres, also proved to be instrumental in maintaining communications during the network shutdown.

The level of expenditures for Activity 9 (UNHAS) was impacted by the temporary restrictions in domestic passenger flights caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and insecurity, which impeded access to some project sites. Regardless, funding received enabled WFP to deploy critical services and expertise in support of the humanitarian and development community and national entities, while enabling access and collective response in hard-to-reach and crisis-affected locations, as well as medical evacuations.

In 2021, UNHAS carried 23,144 passengers from 98 partner organizations reaching 37 locations and delivered 69.8 MT of light humanitarian cargo, including personal protective equipment and vaccines for the COVID-19 response. UNHAS responded to 100 percent of security and medical relocation requests, while supporting diplomatic missions. The number of transported passengers (87 percent) was lower than the annual targets due to airport closures and movement restrictions following insecurity. The results of UNHAS Sudan annual Passenger Satisfaction Survey showed that users expressed a high level of satisfaction at 92 percent.

Continuous monitoring of the situation and the evolving needs, together with UNHAS' ability to adapt to changes and capacity to quickly deploy to assist in responding to new crises, were key for the provision of services during 2021. For example, following inter-communal clashes in West Darfur in November, WFP facilitated the deployment of an UNHAS helicopter to enable inter-agency assessments in hard-to-reach locations, which were inaccessible by road.

Building on WFP's procurement expertise, WFP provided food procurement services on behalf of the Government of Sudan under Activity 10. In March 2021, for the second year in a row, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and WFP signed an agreement for the procurement of 200,000 MT of wheat to help secure a steady bread supply to the Sudanese population. By the end of 2021, WFP procured 77,228 MT of wheat for the Government through the international market in two tranches. Discussion on procurement of the subsequent tranches in view of increased wheat price in the global market had initiated, however, the negotiations were put on hold following the political events on 25 October 2021.

Under Activity 11, WFP provided services to the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP) for the delivery of cash transfers to Sudanese families, in coordination with the World Bank. WFP set up a funding mechanism for donors to contribute to the SFSP and received contributions. Since the launch of the SFSP pilot phase in October 2020, WFP transferred SDG 597 million to 304,649 beneficiaries (50,755 families) in Khartoum, West Darfur and North Darfur on behalf of the Government.

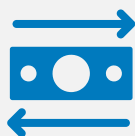
Several factors resulted in expenditures falling below available resources, largely due to the absence of government's beneficiary data, which slowed the rollout of SFSP across the country. Moreover, the quality of data was weak, requiring quality checks which further delayed the transfer and implementation of the Programme. To mitigate this, WFP supported the Government to accelerate beneficiary registration in North Darfur and West Darfur States. As a result, over 1 million beneficiaries were registered in these two Darfur states. However, following the military takeover in October, the World Bank announced to pause disbursements in all of its operations in Sudan. Since then, WFP's cash transfer to SFSP beneficiaries have also been put on hold, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance's SFSP Project Implementation Unit.

This activity is linked to and complemented by the technical support to the SFSP included in Strategic Outcome 5 (social protection system capacity strengthening).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Strategic outcome 05: The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round



50,755 Families enrolled in Sudan's national social protection programme received **cash** through WFP.



75 Social workers trained to strengthen and expand the complaint feedback mechanism of Sudan's national social protection programme.

Strategic Outcome 5 (SO 5) was added in February 2021 to expand the role of WFP to help strengthen the capacity of the Government in building a social protection system and improving the national food supply chain. This Strategic Outcome contributes to strengthening capacity for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 17).

SO 5 was 28 percent funded in 2021, with different funding levels across activities.

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

In 2021, WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Government of Sudan for the government's Sudan Family Support Program (SFSP) which aims to provide Sudanese families direct cash transfers to mitigate the effects of the ongoing economic difficulties. WFP continued to support the Government to develop a cash transfer delivery and payment system, which allowed the Government of Sudan to register, enrol beneficiaries, generate payment list, and reconcile payments.

WFP supported the Ministry of Finance Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) by providing technical guidance, equipment and infrastructure, which resulted in registering a total of 2.7 million families across 18 states of Sudan, of whom 1.4 million families received payments. Of this, 50,755 families in Khartoum, North and West Darfur received cash through WFP.

A WFP team of experts, composed of ten members, was seconded to the PIU[1] to support communicating with the communities, using data analysis and management tools, procurement of servers, and development of a Management Information System (MIS) and payment solutions. The team also set-up a Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CFM), including a call centre[2], to receive and track complaints and feedback from citizens using a toll-free number, and designed a customized beneficiaries complaints management software (SugarCRM).

As part of expanding CFM in the field, WFP trained over 75 social workers, from the Ministry of Social Development, working in enrolment centres to receive in-person complaints. WFP also developed a detailed Agent Network Strategy with the contracted Financial Service Providers to ensure access to agents in rural areas and minimize queues during cash disbursement.

Throughout 2021, WFP also helped the PIU increase beneficiaries' awareness of the SFSP using the official website and social media pages. Following the end of the SFSP pilot, WFP held joint lessons-learned workshops with PIU and World Bank in mid-October, which provided valuable insights to roll out SFSP across the country, whilst highlighting the need to further strengthen beneficiary outreach, payment services, complaints and feedback mechanism, financial inclusion, M&E and control mechanisms, and management information system.

As part of Activity 12, WFP conducted initial assessments to improve the sorghum value chain, which found that many smallholder farmers face numerous constraints, such as not having access to quality production inputs and financing. Post-harvest management, including storage, is often inadequate and crops are exposed to mould, rot and pests, which leads to an estimated loss of 50 percent net losses against their investment. The assessment also found that WFP's local procurement is heavily reliant on large private trading companies[3] which are mostly based in the eastern part of the country, pointing to the need to expand WFP's procurement in the western part of the country, such as Darfur and Kordofan States, so that more smallholder farmers can gain an entry point.

WFP also partnered with Sudan Railway Corporation (SRC) by conducting a joint inspection mission that identified needs and gaps in the key railway sections and infrastructure. Based on these findings, WFP developed a plan to support the SRC to rehabilitate and refurbish key railway sections and train SRC staff. The rehabilitation of major railways is expected to make transporting life-saving food aid faster, cheaper, safer and more environmentally friendly, and have knock-on benefits for the private sector, and thus the wider economy.

Following the military takeover, however, all activities under this Strategic Outcome have been put on hold since 25 October 2021. Subject to funding availability and the political situation, WFP is committed to resume its activities in 2022, in consultation with various stakeholders.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Sudan ranks 170 out of 189 countries in the 2020 Gender Inequality Index[1]. Gender inequality and gender-based violence remain a grave concern, exacerbated by a variety of factors, including armed conflict, tribal clashes, forced displacement, and recurring disasters such as floods. Assessments show that in Sudan, households headed by women are more food insecure than households headed by men. "The Voices from Sudan" report also showed that the impact of COVID-19 and the deteriorating economic situation has increased incidence of violence against women and forced marriages[2]. There is also a low degree of gender parity across Sudan in terms of access to education. Only 15.4 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education as compared to 19.5 percent of men[3].

Against such contexts, WFP ensures that gender dimensions are integrated into the programme design, implementation, and monitoring processes. WFP also conducts a range of analyses, which helped to identify gaps and improve gender equality in Sudan. For instance, an inter-agency joint assessment[4] that was conducted in July helped identify WFP activities that could promote economic empowerment of women.

Through its interventions, WFP strived to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Around 49 percent of households receiving WFP's general food and cash assistance stated that women made decisions on the use of food assistance, and around 37 percent shared decision-making among women and men.

Under nutrition activities, nutrition education messages targeted both men and women and included messages relating to optimal complementary feeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and cooking demonstration, among others[5].

WFP's school meals programme, combined with cash assistance for girls, contributed to girls' access to education. The drop-out rate of girls was 3 percent in 2021, achieving the 2021 target of less than 4 percent[6]. In addition, a study on the cash-assistance for girls in eastern Sudan showed that 80 percent of the members from household collecting entitlements were women and 78 percent of the households interviewed stated that men and women jointly decided on the utilization of assistance.

In addition, WFP's livelihood support activities through productive safety nets yielded strong results, enhancing the capabilities and incomes of 30,000 women in 2021 while also reducing social inequalities amplified by the negative socioeconomic impacts[7]. Women made up 40 percent of the participants who joined the CBPP[8] exercise, putting women at the centre of the decision-making process.

While WFP continued to promote women's participation in community activities, including project management committees (PMCs), only 35 percent of PMCs leadership were women at WFP distribution sites for emergency food assistance in 2021, which was a decrease from 2020 of 51 percent. This could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis which has greatly affected women's opportunity to participate in community activities by prioritizing income generating activities to overcome financial hardship. WFP will continue to ensure women and girls have better access to information, resources, and economic opportunities, while encouraging them to hold leadership positions with increased decision-making power.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

Conflicts, climate hazards, high rates of poverty, lack of information, as well as COVID-19 pandemic have exposed the people in Sudan, including refugees and IDPs, to protection risks, such as violence, limits on freedom of movement, lack of land and asset ownership, and unequal access to the labour market and to basic services.

In 2021, these factors were compounded by multiple emergency shocks such as economic crisis, floods, and inter-communal violence that had an additional impact on the lives of many people, particularly the elderly, people with disabilities and other marginalised groups further forcing them to adopt negative coping mechanisms.

Despite the numerous challenges, WFP strived to mainstream protection by promptly adopting mitigation measures, when needed. The proportion of people receiving WFP assistance without safety challenges was met at 99 percent, against the annual target of 100 percent. In addition, 90 percent of respondents said WFP's assistance was dignified and 98 percent of the respondents confirmed unhindered access to assistance. Almost all respondents stated that they received WFP's assistance without facing any safety challenges.

As part of the efforts in ensuring that the rights of persons with disabilities were embedded in programmes, WFP collected data on existence of disability among beneficiary households through process and outcome monitoring, which found that around two percent of the WFPs' general food assistance beneficiaries have disabilities[1]. WFP also had discussions with a disabled people's organization to explore areas for collaboration and capacity strengthening of its staff and partners on disability inclusion. These discussions will inform future plans to make appropriate adaptations to enhance disability inclusion at WFP.

To ensure accountability to affected populations, WFP and its partners provided information on entitlements and rights to those receiving WFP assistance across all activities. Key messages were provided on the objective of the assistance, what assistance would be provided, beneficiary's right to receive their entitlement free from fraud and corruption, the right to be treated respectfully, and access to community feedback and response. The messages were shared with communities through a variety of channels including project committees, community volunteers, television, radio programmes and community leaders, as well as posters, infographics, and audio recordings, which were displayed in all locations where WFP operates. Beneficiary consultations were also conducted involving men, women, youth, elderly, and community leaders to better understand the affected population's knowledge about the activities, preferences, and levels of access to community feedback and response.

Despite these efforts, however, only 22 percent of WFP beneficiaries receiving general food distributions knew about WFP's selection criteria, entitlements, and duration of assistance which could be attributed to language and communication barriers and to poor literacy rates which caused text-heavy informative posters to be ineffective. In June, some refugees in Um Rakuba camps refused the shift from in-kind to cash-based transfers.

These issues pointed to the need to further strengthen beneficiary communication strategy that seeks to improve how WFP conveys information to, and receives feedback from, its stakeholders. Under the strategy, WFP plans to strengthen its communication with communities, by identifying key influencers and developing communication materials considering community needs, languages, and preferences. WFP will roll out this strategy in 2022, starting with information sessions for WFP field staff and cooperating partners on the new elements and implementation pathways for the strategy.

WFP and its partners were able to receive and manage feedback in real time through helpdesks at the distribution sites, third-party monitoring, and community outreach.

Furthermore, the toll-free helpline, which was initially piloted in North Darfur, was rolled out nationwide in June 2021 with a newly established national call centre with six dedicated operators.

To increase beneficiaries' awareness about the helpline, WFP developed and showcased posters in four most spoken languages at distribution sites. In 2021, WFP received a total of 2,196 cases through the toll-free helpline. Most of such cases were related to cash-based transfers and inactive, damaged or lost cards. When complaints were outside the scope of WFP's operations, they were referred to the most appropriate actors for assistance and follow-up.

WFP also conducted Privacy Impact Assessments to identify, evaluate and address beneficiary personal data protection risks. These assessments indicated an overall compliance with the handling of personal beneficiary data, but recommended more explicit consent statements, better communication with communities on why WFP is collecting personal data, and better management of end-of-life cycle of paper and digital files.

Meanwhile, WFP selects cooperating partners through a due diligence process, which integrates clauses on protection in the standard field level agreements. In doing so, WFP provides the framework for engaging with partners on applying protection and AAP approaches throughout the operations on an on-going basis.

WFP actively contributed to inter-agency fora in protection and AAP sectors including Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/Child Protection sub-sectors and PSEA Network at national and state levels. Participation in these fora enhanced collaboration and coordination to strengthen WFP operations, including the field of community feedback and response where further inter-agency cooperation is expected.

Recognizing the importance of having dedicated PSEA capacity and inter-agency coordination, WFP continued to second one PSEA network coordinator to Resident Coordinator Office in 2021 and appointed designated PSEA focal points in WFP country office, area offices and field offices. The PSEA coordinator and focal points collectively work to strengthen responses to sexual exploitation and abuse allegations, by establishing clear plans, guidelines and operating procedures around reporting channels and investigations.

Environment

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

Environmental degradation and food insecurity are intimately interlinked in Sudan, due to heightened susceptibility towards climate shocks, like droughts and severe floods. In 2021, floods continued to affect the lives of 314,500 people across 18 states, damaging thousands of hectares of crops during the agricultural season, leading to a severe decline in agricultural productivity and scarcity of food and fodder especially for the smallholder farmers and pastoralists who rely on rain-fed agriculture[1]. Such shocks, coupled with rising temperatures[2], increase humanitarian needs and force the most food insecure populations to adopt negative coping strategies, such as over-utilization of natural resources to meet high demand for basic needs, which further increases deforestation and environmental degradation.

As part of proactive investment in climate-induced disaster preparedness, WFP piloted Forecast Based Financing (FBF) and Anticipatory Action initiatives and strengthened engagements with national entities and partners in Sudan. The Early Warning Early Action Technical (EWEA) Working group, co-chaired by WFP, FAO, and the Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS), engaged with the government to strengthen Sudan's flood risk analysis and preparedness to trigger humanitarian action before extreme weather events impact vulnerable families.

To reduce climate vulnerability, while protecting biodiversity and promoting social cohesion, WFP worked with vulnerable communities to rehabilitate community assets and strengthen livelihoods and ability to withstand shocks. WFP constructed/rehabilitated 70 water-related projects under Productive Safety Nets (PSN) and over 100 assets creation projects across the country, primarily focusing on improving access to water[3].

All new asset creation activities in Sudan were screened for environmental and social risks before implementation in accordance with relevant national and international stakeholders' provisions. Moving forward, WFP will incorporate Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan[4] into its programme to further eliminate or offset adverse environmental and social impacts.

WFP assessed the energy needs in two refugee camps[5] and identified high usage of biomass fuel for cooking, lack of alternative fuels, high fuel costs, and inefficient cookstoves. The findings were shared with UNHCR and other partners as well as the Energy and Environment Working Group. In a bid to promote clean cooking solutions to schools and reduce pollution, WFP replaced traditional fire-stoves and delivered fuel-efficient stoves and training to 50 schools serving over 43,000 students in East Darfur.

To reduce its environmental footprint, WFP initiated an Environmental Management System (EMS) for operations in Sudan[6], as mandated by WFP Environmental Policy[7]. This identified opportunities to change how WFP powers its operation in the field using energy-efficient technologies and reduce environmental risks associated with WFP's work, following which WFP partnered with a local agency for its recycling initiatives[8].

In addition, WFP reduced its CO₂ emission from 0.40 KG/KM in 2019 to 0.33 KG/KM in 2021 by launching a car-pooling initiative[9] with three other UN agencies[10]. WFP also finalized solar power panels installations in 15 field offices and warehouses, which generated over 500-megawatt hour (MWh) and cut carbon emission by nearly 430 tons. This initiative will minimize fossil fuel dependency, reduce costs, and prevent environmental degradation.

Extra Section

Was it the chicken or the egg?

Which came first? The chicken or the egg? This age-old question represents a continuous cycle, not unlike the cycle of conflict and hunger.

Hunger is both a cause and result of conflict. Conflict breeds hunger, destroys livelihoods, and forces people from their homes.

Mohammed Abdullah, who lives in a rural Sudan knows this very well. War broke out in his village, Tahdai Osis in 1994. During the conflict, all basic services like food, water, education, and health became scarce.

Many of Tahdai's residents fled, often getting separated from family members.

"The most difficult hardship besides our family splitting up was leaving, not knowing when we would return," Mohammed remembers.

Thanks to the Eastern Peace Agreement between the East Sudan Front and the Sudanese Government the war ended in 2006. But hunger did not.

Tahdai remains among the most food-insecure places in Eastern Sudan, caught in a perilous cycle that is passed down generations. Over 65 percent of children in the area suffer from stunting.

Mohammed did not return to Tahdai until 2014, when roads were finally re-established, and his hope for making a living in his village was rekindled. Yet Mohammed and his family continued to struggle.

"I'm a simple uneducated man. It's hard to provide for my wife and children's day to day basic needs. Yet, things have improved since 2019 when I managed to enrol in WFP activities," Mohammed says.

In 2019, WFP launched a project to address the root causes of food insecurity, stunting and malnutrition in Eastern Sudan.

WFP supported this rural community to establish a poultry farm. Just two years after the project started, the farm now maintains ten full grown hens, each of which produce up to ten eggs daily.

Some eggs are used to make breakfast for kids at the local school, giving them a healthy meal to focus on learning. The remaining eggs are sold on the market, and the profit goes back into maintaining the farm. Some community members, including Mohammed, have even hatched the eggs and reared hens to establish their own poultry farms.

Now Mohammed and his wife Madina can provide for their three daughters without having to worry where their next meal is coming from.

"Thanks to WFP, I now have hens and they provide me with fresh eggs on a daily basis. I cook the eggs for my daughters who really like them. We can feed our children, and we also sell the extra eggs and use that income to cover other needs," explains Madina.

This is an immense relief for Mohammed and Madina, whose two-year old daughter Tohaj was suffering from malnutrition before receiving treatment for malnutrition at a WFP-supported clinic in Tahdai.

As part of the project, children under five and pregnant or breastfeeding women are screened and treated for malnutrition through food supplements. WFP also provides additional supplements, such as micronutrient powders, to prevent malnutrition before it arises. In tandem, community volunteers in Tahdai go house-to-house to inform families on a healthy and well-balanced diet, as well as important hygiene measures, that can help prevent malnutrition.

"Community volunteers came to my house and told me about the importance of screening my children for malnutrition and how to prevent it. Since then, my awareness of my family's health and nutrition has expanded," Madina says.

WFP also provided 350 community members with cash assistance to work on community infrastructure.

Through this, the community rehabilitated the school, built a school farm, fixed a water tank powered by solar energy, established water points with pipelines connecting the whole village to clean water, planted a community garden, and set up flood prevention measures for the rainy season.

Now families like Mohammed's have more opportunities for sustainable livelihoods and access to nutritious food. This has encouraged more families to return home, an important first step towards lasting peace and stability.

It takes a hen to make an egg, and it takes an egg to make a hen, in a continuous circle through which life breeds more life.

In the case of Tahdai, it takes an egg AND a hen, as part of an integrated approach to stop the hunger-conflict cycle.

The activities in Tahdai Village, Kassala State are part of WFP's Project on "Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach", which is possible thanks to contributions from the EU Commission's Directorate-General and International Partners, and WFP's project partner Sudan Vision.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Source: OCHA, Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021.

[2] Although portraying a declining trend, the inflation rate continued to remain notably high at close to 340 percent in November 2021.

[3] Integrated Food security Phase Classification (IPC) phase 3 or above. Source: IPC issued in May 2021.

[4] Source: UNHCR Sudan.

[5] Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gadarif, Gazira, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan, River Nile, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan, White Nile, Red Sea.

[6] The beneficiary figure excludes the family members benefiting through the take-home rations (cash) distributed. States receiving school meals or take-home rations: West Darfur, South Darfur, Central Darfur, East Darfur, South Kordofan, Red Sea, North Kordofan, North Darfur, Blue Nile, Kassala, West Kordofan, River Nile, Gadarif, Gazira, Khartoum.

[7] WFP worked collaboratively with governments, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector to build partnerships, provide technical assistance and capacity strengthening activities supporting Sudan to sustainably achieve Zero Hunger and the SDGs.

[8] WFP was planning to shorten the CSP duration from 5 to 4 years (2019-2022) and start a new CSP in 2023, in line with the UNSDCF, however as the UNSDCF process came to a stop following the military takeover, the CSP will continue as per its original duration (2019-2023).

Context and Operations

[1] Source: The 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan.

[2] Darfur, Kordofan and Blue Nile States.

[3] Northern, Central and Eastern parts of the country.

[4] Due to a combination of both high food prices and low income.

[5] Due to a series of country-wide teachers' strikes, schools remained closed from September to November 2021.

[6] Funding permitting, WFP plans to reach 1.7 million people with CBT in 2022.

[7] Government of Sudan, in partnership with WFP and the World Bank, is implementing a national social protection programme named Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP).

Partnerships

[1] Through the COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

[2] Partnerships with government entities came to a halt following the military takeover on 25 October 2021.

[3] The Government of Sudan allocated SDG 180 million for school feeding programme and 50,000 feddans of land in North Kordofan for home-grown school feeding project.

[4] In the aftermath of the military takeover on 25 October, WFP's ability to engage with government counterparts were limited, which impacted the school meals and nutrition programmes.

[5] North, South and Central Darfur States.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] Includes funding confirmed towards end 2021, which will be carried over to 2022.

[2] Does include carry-over from 2020.

[3] 2021 expenditures were USD 440.2 million while that of 2020 was USD 423.2 million.

[4] The other supply chain capacity strengthening activities included railway rehabilitation, refurbishment of Agricultural Bank of Sudan silos, and support to the Sudan Standards and Metrological Organization.

[5] Includes funding confirmed towards the end of the year 2021, to be utilized in 2022.

[6] It takes around seven months on average to buy and deliver food commodities to some of the most remote areas in Sudan, many of which become inaccessible during the rainy season.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gadarif, Kassala, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan and White Nile.

[2] Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gadarif, Gazira, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan, Red Sea, River Nile, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur and West Kordofan.

[3] Blue Nile, Central Darfur, East Darfur, Gadarif, Gazira, Kassala, Khartoum, North Darfur, North Kordofan, River Nile, South Darfur, South Kordofan, West Darfur, West Kordofan and White Nile.

[4] The livelihood assets provided the capacity to recover from shocks and served as channels for building both individual and community level resilience against food and resource insecurity. SBCC messages and cooking demonstrations were complementary to one another and provided training and knowledge on nutrition to encourage dietary diversification and improvement of food preparation and consumption habits, while specifically focusing on pregnant and lactating women and children under five. Further to this, vocational training for beneficiaries prioritized sharpening skills relating to income-generating activities and also included the transfer of technologies, such as fuel-efficient stove production equipment, to allow for better improvements in the individual capacity of beneficiaries and overall food security and nutrition status.

[5] Each 8g sachet is meant to feed 20 children, while the quantity of take-home rations is determined based on the assumption of a 5-member family.

[6] Khartoum, River Nile and Gezira.

[7] The five isolated areas in SPLM-N El Hilu controlled areas include: Zozak and Amora in Blue Nile State and Kau/Nyaro, Rashad/New Tegali, and Western Jebels in South Kordofan State.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Source: Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan for 2021.

[2] Total unique for both on-site and take-home rations combined.

[3] Both on-site school meals and alternative take-home rations (THR) were designed to meet one third of the daily nutrition requirements.

[4] Red Sea and Kassala.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Community-based asset creation included construction of earth dams, school farms, communal latrines, and women centres; fencing around completed infrastructures; establishment of community and poultry farms; rehabilitation of water networks and connection of waterpoints; and similar others.

[2] Cash transfers under PSN were also provided to beneficiaries who participated in technical and vocational education and training, such as trainings on nutritional awareness and solid waste management; home gardening and fruit/vegetable farming; welding and metalwork; soap, perfume, and handicrafts making; small business management etc; and various others.

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

[4] Kassala, Gadarif, Red Sea, Blue Nile, North Kordofan, West Kordofan, South Kordofan, White Nile, South Darfur, East Darfur, West Darfur and Central Darfur.

[5] October 2020 to May 2021.

[6] West Kordofan, North Kordofan, White Nile.

[7] White Nile, North Kordofan, West Kordofan, Kassala, Gadarif, White Nile, Red Sea and Blue Nile States.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Medicines, hygiene kits, water tanks and WASH materials.

[2] NCA, UNDP and UNICEF

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The staff were across multiple operational roles, namely enrolment, payments, communications, data and technology and Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM).

[2] WFP has provided equipment for the call centre, including laptops, headsets, and mobile phones.

[3] Nearly 90 percent of local procurement came from three companies in 2020.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Source: UNDP Online Human Development Report – Sudan Country Profile for Gender Inequality Index.

[2] Source: Voices from Sudan 2020: A qualitative assessment of gender-based violence in Sudan (Government of Sudan and UNFPA, 2021).

[3] Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2020.

[4] The Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality and Food Security in the Arab Region with a focus on Sudan and Iraq (WFP, FAO, Care International, July 2021).

[5] WFP's SBCC messages targeted both men and women to highlight the importance of equal participation in improving family and child's nutritional status and dietary habits.

[6] Under Activity 5.

[7] For example, in Alminjar village, East Darfur, women who participated in PSN sold fuel efficient stoves and used the income to establish saving groups. Other women who participated in home gardens activities grew vegetables to eat and sold surplus at markets, which improved their overall food security and nutrition situation.

[8] Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Source: 2021 WFP outcome monitoring.

Environment

[1] Source: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022.

[2] Being among the most rapidly warming locations on the globe over the past 30 years, the average temperature of Sudan is projected to increase by up to 3°C by 2050.

[3] For example, in North Darfur, four irrigation wells were established for 270 group farmers, which covered 22 hectares of agricultural land, benefiting over 15,700 people across four villages (Saraf Omra East, Saraf Omra West, Dankug and Hambul villages of North Darfur).

[4] The Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan helps in determining the level of environmental and social management required for the project and highlights the necessary environmental and social mitigation measures for the project during the design and implementation phases of the project.

[5] The two selected refugee camps were located in Gadarif and hosted Ethiopian refugees.

[6] The initiation of the Environment Management System (EMS) included assessments at the Country Office, and Area Offices, the vehicle workshops and warehouses (located in Khartoum and at the El Obeid Area Office), and logistics hubs.

[7] An EMS is a management tool consistent with the international ISO 14001 standard to identify, manage and reduce an organization's impact on the environment in a systematic and consistent way.

[8] WFP partnered with a local recycling company and has responsibly recycled over 200 metric tonnes of surplus polypropylene bags, 300 tyres, 200 batteries, 1,600 empty oil tins and 4,500 litres of used engine oil.

[9] The car-pooling initiative prioritised increased efficiency in vehicle usage and fleet right-sizing.

[10] IFAD, UNFPA and UNITAMS.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	4,379,810	3,649,977	8,029,787	0
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	4,871,374	4,059,628	8,931,002	0
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	830,157	813,963	1,644,120	0
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	243,251	217,503	460,754	0
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			303,818	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			

Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number		Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		5
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number		97
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$		5249276

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	4,320,888	4,032,213	93%
	female	5,001,687	4,838,476	97%
	total	9,322,575	8,870,689	95%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	515,964	531,871	103%
	female	528,466	617,128	117%
	total	1,044,430	1,148,999	110%
24-59 months	male	475,225	601,057	126%
	female	492,178	687,009	140%
	total	967,403	1,288,066	133%
5-11 years	male	1,297,542	1,084,459	84%
	female	1,345,490	1,093,752	81%
	total	2,643,032	2,178,211	82%
12-17 years	male	655,026	651,552	99%
	female	710,335	720,637	101%
	total	1,365,361	1,372,189	101%
18-59 years	male	1,243,029	911,646	73%
	female	1,726,488	1,407,999	82%
	total	2,969,517	2,319,645	78%
60+ years	male	134,102	251,628	188%
	female	198,730	311,951	157%
	total	332,832	563,579	169%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	4,922,319	5,132,611	104%
Refugee	596,645	695,052	116%
Returnee	186,452	168,795	91%
IDP	3,617,159	2,874,231	79%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,375,728	1,000,339	72%
Prevention of Malnutrition	1,041,106	1,043,209	100%
School-Based Programmes	2,193,493	2,082,833	94%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	199,500	49,243	24%
Treatment of Malnutrition	1,702,967	1,523,356	89%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	4,861,505	4,649,753	95%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	3,811	2,314	61%
Iodised Salt	8,474	5,613	66%
LNS	0	4,876	-
Lentils	50,775	25,544	50%
Micronutrient Powder	177	26	15%
Peas	0	70	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	16,687	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	409,891	286,195	70%
Split Peas	0	5,457	-
Vegetable Oil	25,421	18,585	73%
Wheat	3,649	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Iodised Salt	157	134	85%
LNS	0	1,715	-
Lentils	629	286	45%
Micronutrient Powder	41	3	8%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4,727	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	3,147	2,098	67%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	0	78	-
Vegetable Oil	472	378	80%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	87,749,778	49,833,009	57%
Value Voucher	840,760	6,317,106	751%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	1,685,181	385,745	23%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	7,873,227	2,723,233	35%
Value Voucher	0	40,381	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	260,964	212,739	
			Male	196,867	160,485	
			Total	457,831	373,224	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	561,822	453,616	
			Male	423,832	377,575	
			Total	985,654	831,191	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	390,482	212,348	
			Male	294,575	160,192	
			Total	685,057	372,540	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	2,209,235	2,207,030	
			Male	1,666,616	1,845,020	
			Total	3,875,851	4,052,050	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	451,911	316,974	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	88,590,538	56,150,115	
Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4,550	51,961	
			Male	4,035	55,842	
			Total	8,585	107,803	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	348,046	
			Male	0	386,592	
			Total	0	734,638	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	973,211	917,589	
			Male	1,012,934	951,037	
			Total	1,986,145	1,868,626	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	50,242	26,808	
Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	136,607	121,564	
			Male	131,250	101,899	
			Total	267,857	223,463	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female	127,004	123,446	
			Male	122,022	106,931	
			Total	249,026	230,377	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	537,975	356,728	
			Male	516,878	291,869	
			Total	1,054,853	648,597	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	178,571	74,508	
			Total	178,571	74,508	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	351,618	113,081	
			Total	351,618	113,081	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	16,732	4,897	

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.23: Number of institutions supported for the delivery of shock responsive and nutrition sensitive social protection programmes	institution	55	
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.7: Number of institution stoves distributed	non-food item	55	51
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session		1,290
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual		26,984
General Distribution				
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	155	1
A: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	200	88,367
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed	Number	1,973	6,540
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	1,076	
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	20,952	
B: Targeted populations (including new IDPs or refugees, as well as residents) receive sufficient food and CBT in order to meet their basic food needs.				
General Distribution				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	17,032	20,429.79
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				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	81	0
D: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food.				
Food assistance for asset				

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	3,000	44,340
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.120: Meters (m) of concrete/masonry dam/dike/water reservoir constructed	meter	63,000	30,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use	Number	4	20
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.141: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems rehabilitated	m3	4,900	1,250,554,713
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.158: Community common centres established/rehabilitated	centre	8	23
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	1,125.5	4,283
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	78	163.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	80	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)	Number	5,174	30,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported	m2		721
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	850	27
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	2	50
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	140,360	12,728
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed	Number	4	12
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	1	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	218,000	156,601
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	43,149	43,149
G: Targeted populations benefit from Forecast-based Anticipatory Action (FBA)				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				

G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	33	33
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	77	77
Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 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				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	1,831,378	1,904,946
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.21: Quantity of stationary distributed	non-food item	15,724	7,112
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.23: Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	3,931	1,778
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	7,862	3,525
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.40: Number of water tanks delivered	Number	3,931	1,778
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.4: Number of cups distributed	non-food item	1,795,999	945,423
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	11,793	5,334
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	7,862	3,525
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	3,931	4,330
B: 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				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	3,857	3,742.78
C: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals and provided for children to meet their nutritional needs				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	23	20
E*: 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				
School feeding (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	5,307	5,846
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	6,486	5,846
N*: 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				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	75	75
N*.4: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder or supplements	N*.4.1: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder or supplements (male)	Number		56.2

Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	535	851
B: Targeted children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) is provided to all caregivers in order to meet basic nutritional needs.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	716	816.15
Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	45	9.22
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	12,760	4,044.57
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.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	336,308	48,530
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,345,230	466,744

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>70	>55	62			WFP survey
Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3.84	<3	<3	6	4.4	6.68	WFP survey
	Male	3.31	<3	<3	4.1	4.3	5.87	WFP survey
	Overall	3.54	<3	<3	5.5	4.3	6.16	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.26	>5	>4.5	4.4	4.6	3.01	WFP survey
	Male	3.38	>5	>4.5	4.5	4.8	3.4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.33	>5	>4.5	4.4	4.7	3.26	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	1.7	>15	>13	50			WFP survey
	Male	4.4	>15	>13	53			WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	>15	>13	52			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	>12	>9	3	7	2	WFP survey
	Male	8	>15	>12	2	7	2	WFP survey
	Overall	7	>15	>12	3	7	2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>55	>54	48	16	16	WFP survey
	Male	22	>30	>25	53	19	16	WFP survey
	Overall	26	>32	>30	51	18	16	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	>55	>50	40	41	37	WFP survey
	Male	44	>51	>50	41	44	37	WFP survey
	Overall	44	>52	>50	41	43	37	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<10	<10.5	37	33	40	WFP survey
	Male	8	<5	<5.5	34	25	40	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<7	<7.5	35	28	40	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	≤1	7	7	7	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	≤1	5	4	7	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	≤1	6	5	7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	<19	<21	33	54	48	WFP survey
	Male	42	<33	<34	30	51	48	WFP survey
	Overall	40	<32	<33	31	52	48	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	82	<78	<81	60	60	58	WFP survey
	Male	84	<80	<83	64	68	58	WFP survey
	Overall	83	<78	<80	62	65	58	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<45	<50	53	53	57	WFP survey
	Male	54	<49	<50	54	52	57	WFP survey
	Overall	55	<48	<50	53	52	57	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<26	<26.5	19	30	36	WFP survey
	Male	36	<37	<40	17	30	36	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<36	<33.9	18	30	36	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	24.2	>40	>39.6	43	50.1	32	WFP survey
	Male	41.1	>55	>52	46	55.4	48	WFP survey
	Overall	33.6	>50	>49	45	53.2	42	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.1	<40	<42	42	36.2	44	WFP survey
	Male	39.3	<29.5	<38	42	35.3	41	WFP survey
	Overall	42.8	<37.5	<39	42	35.7	42	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	<20	<22	15	13.7	24	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	<15.5	<17	12	9.3	11	WFP survey
	Overall	23.6	<18	<20	13	11.1	16	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7.3	<7	<7	6.7	9.3	9.49	WFP survey
	Male	8.75	<8	<8	8.7	11.2	10.23	WFP survey
	Overall	8.1	<7	<7	7.9	10.4	9.97	WFP survey

Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted students, teachers and parents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	94	>97	>95				Secondary data
	Male	94	>97	>95				Secondary data
	Overall	94	>97	>95				Secondary data
Enrolment rate	Female	0	>2	>2	-2			Secondary data
	Male	0	>2	>2	-8			Secondary data
	Overall	0	>2	>2	-5			Secondary data

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	5.1	<4	<4	6		Secondary data
	Male	6.2	<4	<4	5		Secondary data
	Overall	5.7	<4	<4	6		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	94.9	>96	>96	94		Secondary data
	Male	93.8	>96	>96	95		Secondary data
	Overall	94.3	>96	>96	94		Secondary data

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	47	≥66	≥66	66	56	50.1	WFP survey
Target Group: U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	7.5	<15	<15	4	3	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	2.8	<15	<15	3	3	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	89.6	>75	>75	93	95	93.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	99.7	=100	>99.8	84	56	57	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	51,983	117,094
			Male	49,945	106,369
			Total	101,928	223,463
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female	79,976	119,805
			Male	76,838	110,572
			Total	156,814	230,377
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	112,009	334,771
			Male	107,618	313,826
			Total	219,627	648,597
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	119,654	74,508
			Total	119,654	74,508
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	76,869	113,081
			Total	76,869	113,081
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,756	1,718
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	79,650	14,472
			Male	70,350	10,928
			Total	150,000	25,400
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	222
			Male	0	333
			Total	0	555
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	267
			Male	0	288
			Total	0	555
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	49,757
			Male	0	56,729
			Total	0	106,486
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	26,834	65,575
			Male	27,929	75,187
			Total	54,763	140,762
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,419	2,975
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,685,181	385,745

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	238	475
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				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	4,044	698.11
Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	29	2.99
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	2,706	1,014.01
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	1
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				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	107,983	16,004
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,180	115,308
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	193,954	523,390
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.21: Quantity of stationary distributed	non-food item	2,860	3,136
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.23: Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	715	893
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	1,430	1,568
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.40: Number of water tanks delivered	Number	715	784
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.4: Number of cups distributed	non-food item	187,519	258,559
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	2,145	2,352

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	1,430	1,568
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	715	850
B: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	194	512.47
C: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	1
N*: 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				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	75	73.5
N*.4: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder or supplements	N*.4.1: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder or supplements (male)	Number	55,574	35,063

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Residents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	14.8	≥70	≥30	29	14.9	24	WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	41	≥66	≥66	46	32	71	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Residents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	2.6	<15	<15	1	3	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0.1	<3	<3	0	0	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	2.2	<15	<15	3	1	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	95.2	>75	>75	96	97	97.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	99.7	=100	>99.8	74	34	74	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions								

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted students, teachers and parents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	96	>99	>97				Secondary data
	Male	95	>98	>96				Secondary data
	Overall	96	>99	>97				Secondary data
Enrolment rate	Female	0	>4	>2	49			Secondary data
	Male	0	>4	>2	45			Secondary data
	Overall	0	>4	>2	47			Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	4.86	<4	<4	3			Secondary data
	Male	4.99	<4	<4	3			Secondary data
	Overall	4.93	<4	<4	3			Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	95.14	>96	>96	97			Secondary data
	Male	95.01	>96	>96	97			Secondary data
	Overall	95.07	>96	>96	97			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	132,719	145,106	
			Male	100,121	109,469	
			Total	232,840	254,575	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,873,227	2,763,614	
Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	123,690	26,099	
			Male	75,810	23,144	
			Total	199,500	49,243	

Output Results				
Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	20,940	20,940
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				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	9	1
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				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use	Number	25	25
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	209	209
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.158: Community common centres established/rehabilitated	centre	16	16
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	10	10
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	20	20
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	34	34
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	550	550
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	670	670
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed	Number	152	152
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	14	14
Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

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

Smallholder agricultural market support activities

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	individual	53,000	56,000
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Outcome Results

Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Chronically Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate adaptation and risk management activities

Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	23.5	>70	>62	55	97		WFP survey
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Target Group: Chronically Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.6	<9.5	<10	11.4	2	2.55	WFP survey
	Male	7.7	<6.5	<7	5.9	3	2.15	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<7	<8	6.4	4	2.25	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	>8	>6	6.3	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	8	>12	>10	5.1	2.2	2.6	WFP survey
	Overall	7	>12	>10	5.2	1.2	1.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>54	>52	68.8	79.2	57.8	WFP survey
	Male	22	>26	>24	65.8	81	79.2	WFP survey
	Overall	26	>30	>28	66	80.2	73.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	>48	>44	78.1	85.6	65.7	WFP survey
	Male	43	>50	>45	73.8	83.6	84	WFP survey
	Overall	44	>49	>45	74.2	84.6	79.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<10	<12	31.3	73.3	14.8	WFP survey
	Male	8	<5	<6	28.3	65.1	9	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<6	<7	28.5	68.9	10.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	≤1	0	1	2	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	≤1	0.6	1.7	1	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	≤1	0.5	1.4	1.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	<29	<31	0	2	9.8	WFP survey
	Male	42	<39	<41	6.5	3.4	3.8	WFP survey
	Overall	40	<37	<39	6	2.8	5.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	82	<82	<82	62.5	26.7	85.2	WFP survey
	Male	84	<83	<84	66.7	32.8	88.5	WFP survey
	Overall	83	<82	<83	66.3	30	87.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<52	<56	21.9	13.3	32.4	WFP survey
	Male	54	<50	<54	25.6	14.7	15	WFP survey
	Overall	55	<51	<55	25.3	14.1	19.5	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<22	<23	31.3	18.8	32.4	WFP survey
	Male	36	<35	<36	27.7	15.5	17	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<33	<34	28	17.1	21	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.7	>54	>52	90.6	91.1	74.5	WFP survey
	Male	75.3	>79	>77	81.5	90.1	85.7	WFP survey
	Overall	72.2	>76	>74	82.3	90.6	82.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.5	<30	<32	9.4	7.4	21.6	WFP survey
	Male	15.9	<14	<16	16.4	6	11.9	WFP survey
	Overall	17.8	<16	<17.7	15.8	6.7	14	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17.8	<16	<18	0	1.5	3.9	WFP survey
	Male	8.8	<7	<9	2.1	3.9	2.4	WFP survey
	Overall	9.9	<8	<9.9	1.9	2.8	2.8	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.7	<15	<15.5	9.4	10	4.9	WFP survey
	Male	22.6	<21	<21.5	8.1	9	7.3	WFP survey
	Overall	21.9	<20	<20.5	8.2	16	6.7	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	18.9	>50	>40	86	79	81	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Chronically Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support activities

Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	16	<12	<13	2.2			WFP survey
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Output Results				
Activity 08: Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Information sharing and knowledge management are ensured through WFP's lead role in the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications sector and the Inter-Agency Security Telecommunications Services				
Service Delivery General				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service service	2	2
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit unit	2	2
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				
Engineering Services				
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit unit	2	2
Activity 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Air services are provided for the humanitarian and development community				
Humanitarian Air Service				
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	70	69.8
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	26,400	23,144
Activity 10: Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Vulnerable populations in Sudan benefit from services provided by the Government.				
Food Procurement Service				
H.15: Total tonnage of food procured	H.15.1: Total tonnage of food procured	metric ton	200,000	77,228
Activity 11: CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: CBTs are distributed to targeted beneficiaries				
CBT platform				
H.16: Total USD transferred to national social protection system recipients	H.16.1: Total USD transferred to national social protection system recipients	US\$	6,118,174.93	1,661,878.99

Outcome Results								
Activity 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian workers - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	=100	>95	92	92.64	82	WFP survey

Output Results				
Activity 12: Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) software is customised, installed and commissioned				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	2	3
C: Functional social assistance delivery mechanism (payment system (Management Information System- MIS), payment solution, Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM)) is in place				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	3	6

Outcome Results								
Activity 12: Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National and state systems - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	5,249,276	≤5,251,000	≤5,249,276				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: national and state systems - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=0	>3	5			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	37	≥50	≥50	35	51	31	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	40	>60	>52	37	52	22	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	11	<5	<7	14	6	19	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	49	<35	<37	49	42	59	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97	=100	=100	98	96		WFP survey
	Male	97	=100	=100	98	96		WFP survey
	Overall	97	=100	=100	98	96		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99	100		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	16	>90	>90	90	62		WFP survey
	Male	16	>90	>90	90	59		WFP survey
	Overall	16	>90	>90	90	61		WFP survey

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	83	=100	=100	100	90	88	Secondary data
Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	14	>80	>80	22.3	24	28	WFP survey
	Male	14	>80	>80	22.3	24	28	WFP survey
	Overall	14	>80	>80	22.3	24	28	WFP survey

Environment indicators

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

Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Residents and Internally Displaced Persons - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Individual capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>50	100			Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Leni Kinzli
Women harvesting tomatoes on a farm in Otash Village, South Darfur. WFP supports women with cash assistance through its productive safety net program.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

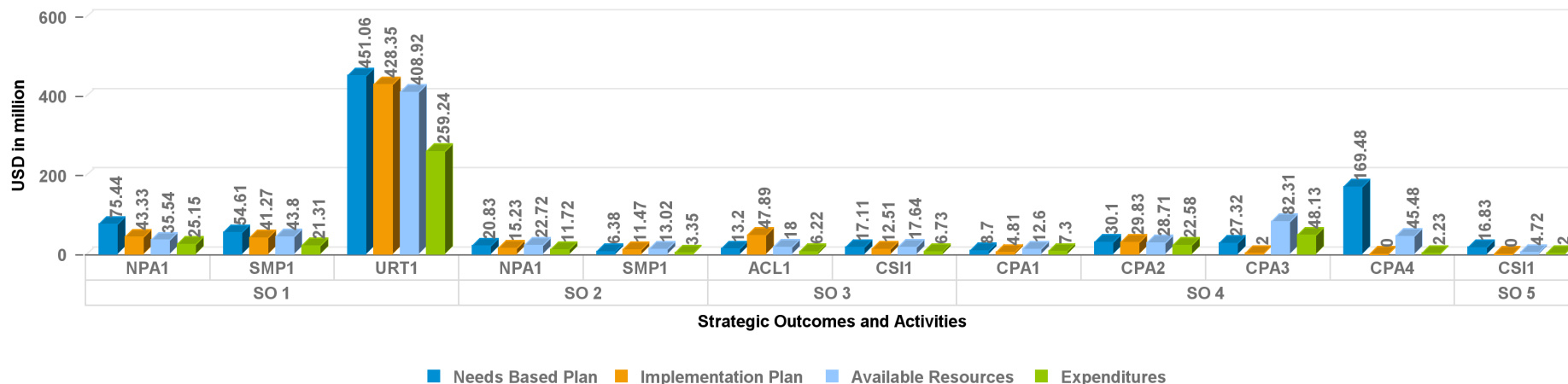
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises
SO 2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024
SO 3	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering
SO 5	The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change
CPA1	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems
CPA2	Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance
CPA3	Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders
CPA4	CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme
CS1	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
CS1	Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions
NPA1	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.
NPA1	Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G
SMP1	Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools
SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions
URT1	Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	75,443,462	43,329,778	35,542,629	25,151,201
		Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	54,608,975	41,274,172	43,802,147	21,308,924
		Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	451,057,449	428,354,884	408,921,972	259,235,434
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			581,109,885	512,958,834	488,266,748	305,695,559
2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	20,825,467	15,226,454	22,718,939	11,723,755
		Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	6,381,912	11,467,211	13,017,659	3,351,225
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,240	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			27,207,379	26,693,664	35,741,838	15,074,979

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	13,197,280	47,885,903	18,002,371	6,222,362
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	17,113,336	12,505,012	17,641,361	6,729,450
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,235	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			30,310,616	60,390,915	35,651,966	12,951,812
5	The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management	16,825,685	0	4,724,380	1,996,595
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			16,825,685	0	4,724,380	1,996,595

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	8,697,872	4,807,036	12,599,317	7,302,118
		Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	30,100,233	29,826,838	28,713,197	22,575,565
		Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders	27,321,809	2,000,000	82,305,621	48,132,659
		CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme	169,480,237	0	45,475,662	2,226,080
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			235,600,151	36,633,874	169,093,797	80,236,421

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	57,665,924	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	57,665,924	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			891,053,717	636,677,286	791,144,653	415,955,367
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			29,918,657	27,337,984	33,787,181	19,970,629
Total Direct Costs			920,972,374	664,015,270	824,931,834	435,925,996
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			46,057,209	43,025,411	27,812,355	27,812,355
Grand Total			967,029,583	707,040,680	852,744,189	463,738,351



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

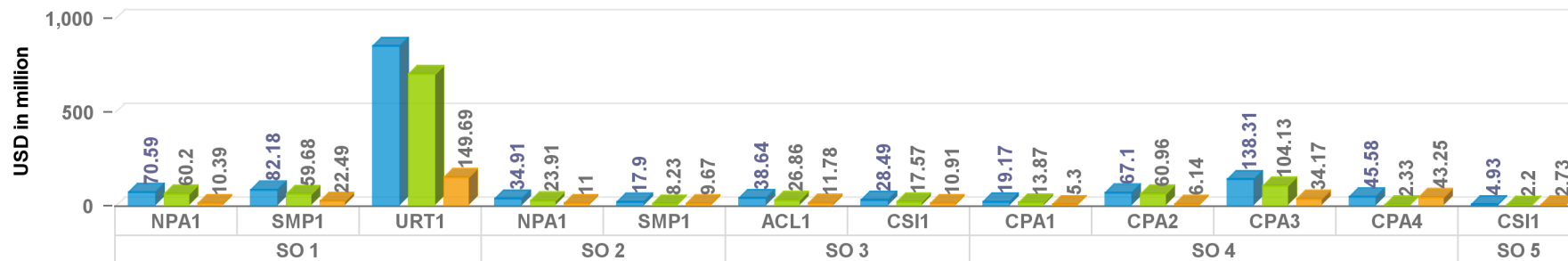
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises
SO 2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024
SO 3	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering
SO 5	The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change
CPA1	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems
CPA2	Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance
CPA3	Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders
CPA4	CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme
CSI1	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions
NPA1	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.
NPA1	Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G
SMP1	Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools
SMP1	Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions
URT1	Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	895,716,242	818,777,937	30,350,304	849,128,241	699,441,702	149,686,539
		Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	91,323,481	81,783,288	393,068	82,176,356	59,683,134	22,493,223
		Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	174,811,924	66,000,700	4,591,029	70,591,729	60,200,301	10,391,428
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,161,851,647	966,561,925	35,334,401	1,001,896,326	819,325,137	182,571,189

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Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	51,459,861	28,814,011	6,094,150	34,908,161	23,912,976	10,995,184
		Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	14,136,994	16,682,974	1,215,209	17,898,183	8,231,749	9,666,434
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,240	0	5,240	0	5,240
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			65,596,855	45,502,224	7,309,359	52,811,583	32,144,725	20,666,858

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	49,709,045	38,642,258	0	38,642,258	26,862,250	11,780,008
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	30,404,913	28,486,757	0	28,486,757	17,574,847	10,911,911
		Non Activity Specific	0	8,235	0	8,235	0	8,235
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			80,113,958	67,137,250	0	67,137,250	44,437,097	22,700,154

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management	26,162,254	4,928,898	0	4,928,898	2,201,114	2,727,785
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			26,162,254	4,928,898	0	4,928,898	2,201,114	2,727,785
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme	170,385,000	45,578,269	0	45,578,269	2,328,687	43,249,582

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	79,661,539	67,100,372	0	67,100,372	60,962,740	6,137,632
		Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders	82,629,609	138,306,160	0	138,306,160	104,133,198	34,172,962
		Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	18,827,609	19,170,709	0	19,170,709	13,873,509	5,297,200
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			351,503,757	270,155,510	0	270,155,510	181,298,134	88,857,376

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	19,612,924	38,053,000	57,665,924	0	57,665,924
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	19,612,924	38,053,000	57,665,924	0	57,665,924
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,685,228,471	1,373,898,732	80,696,760	1,454,595,492	1,079,406,206	375,189,286
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			74,287,975	63,077,096	0	63,077,096	49,260,545	13,816,552
Total Direct Costs			1,759,516,445	1,436,975,828	80,696,760	1,517,672,588	1,128,666,751	389,005,837
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			96,022,142	72,684,433		72,684,433	72,684,433	0
Grand Total			1,855,538,587	1,509,660,262	80,696,760	1,590,357,022	1,201,351,184	389,005,837

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures