



World Food
Programme

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Sudan

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

2022 marked the re-emergence of a humanitarian crisis in Sudan largely driven by multiple and continued macro-economic crises, including runaway inflation and currency volatility. These challenges, combined with effects of conflict, climate shocks and poor harvests, significantly affected people's access to food. According to WFP's Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA)[1], over 15 million people were food insecure in 2022.

The Sudan Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019 - 2023 is based on five strategic outcomes that incorporate a humanitarian and development nexus approach. The approach entails that humanitarian and development efforts should be effectively connected, work towards achieving collective outcomes that reduce need, risk and vulnerability over multiple years, and establish unique strengths and capacities to support food security, nutrition, resilience, climate action and social protection in protracted crises. The efforts aim at improving Sudan's capacity to reduce hunger and malnutrition while contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

In response to and in line with its obligation to contribute to SDG 2, WFP provided 168,506 metric tons (mt) of food and USD 83,562,002 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) to 9.3 million people (56 percent female, 44 percent male), including over 4.7 million food-insecure beneficiaries across Sudan, 3.6 million internally displaced people (IDPs), 717,552 refugees and over 210,000 returnee beneficiaries. Further, WFP reached over one million residents, returnees and IDPs, categorized as moderately food insecure, under the food assistance for assets programme, providing cash and in-kind assistance.

Contributing to SDG target 2.2, WFP provided an integrated package of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive activities that incorporated a lifecycle approach to improve the immediate food security and nutritional well-being of its beneficiaries. WFP assisted over 1.73 million children aged 6-59 months, and 272,000 pregnant and lactating women with nutrition support for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition in 16 states across Sudan. WFP also assisted 1.6 million school going children in 15 states with school meals or take-home rations.

In line with its commitments to SDG 17, WFP strengthened its partnership World Bank and was selected as the recipient for World Bank's funds and third-party implementing agency for Sudan Emergency Safety Net Project (SESNP). In the first round of distribution from August to October 2022, over 2 million beneficiaries were reached through CBT and in-kind distribution across 12 states. Additionally, approximately 1.27 million beneficiaries were biometrically registered.

WFP also worked closely with government entities, UN agencies, local partners, 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) activities and initiatives to reduce post-harvest losses (PHL) of smallholder farmers. WFP assisted 3,600 people through PSN activities and 430,000 people with post-harvest loss mitigation activities. Further, under the PSN activity, 885 households participated in upgrading schools and clinic structures in the Two Areas region of Sudan. In the second round of PHL, 7,000 small holder farmers benefited from capacity building activities and through the distribution of 30,000 hermetic bags and 290 grain silos.

WFP's expertise and infrastructure in logistics, information and technology remained critical in 2022 enabling humanitarian access and response in hard to reach areas in the face of increased disasters across the country. WFP supported the renovation of the Zalingei Airport airstrip. WFP also provided air transport support services for humanitarian personnel and light cargo in support of lifesaving programmes, alongside aviation sector technical assistance. Through its United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), WFP transported 26,342 passengers from 100 partner organizations, reaching 36 destinations, and delivering 73.7 mt of light humanitarian cargo. Further, in April 2022, due to the security situation, UNHAS relocated 200 humanitarian workers and their dependents from Geneina to Nyala and Khartoum.

WFP worked with the relevant government ministries to strengthen their capacities in support of Sudan Family Support Program (SFSP) implementation. Working with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning through its Project Implementation Unit, WFP offered technical support in data management, including the cleaning and deduplicating of beneficiaries' data, creating payment module and uploading the beneficiaries lists to the database. These activities helped to organise SFSP beneficiaries' data for the reconciliation processes, future social protection programmes, registration, and payment operations.

9,305,845

Total beneficiaries in 2022



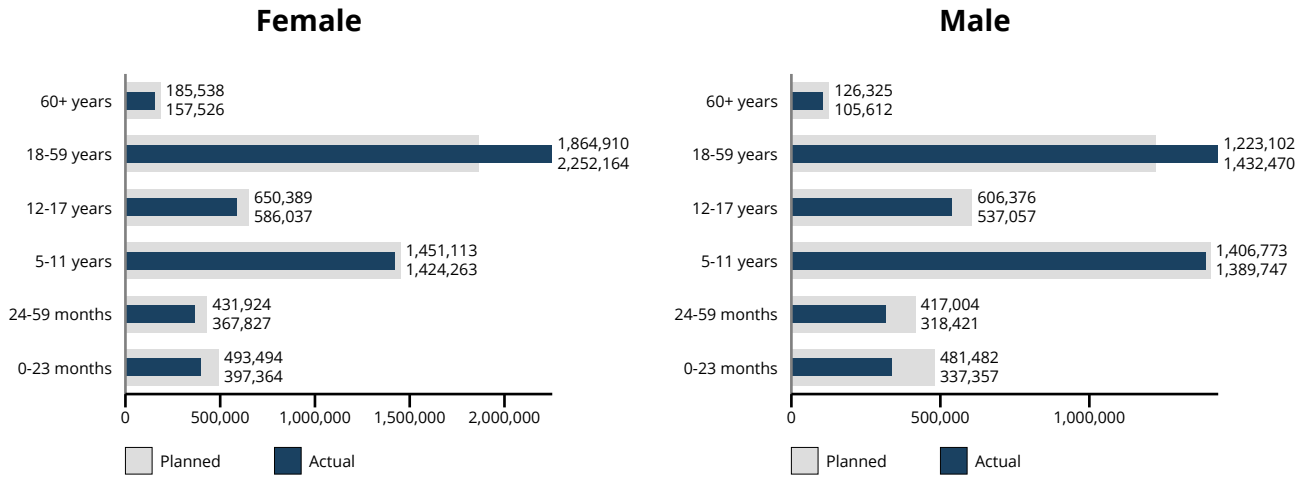
56% female



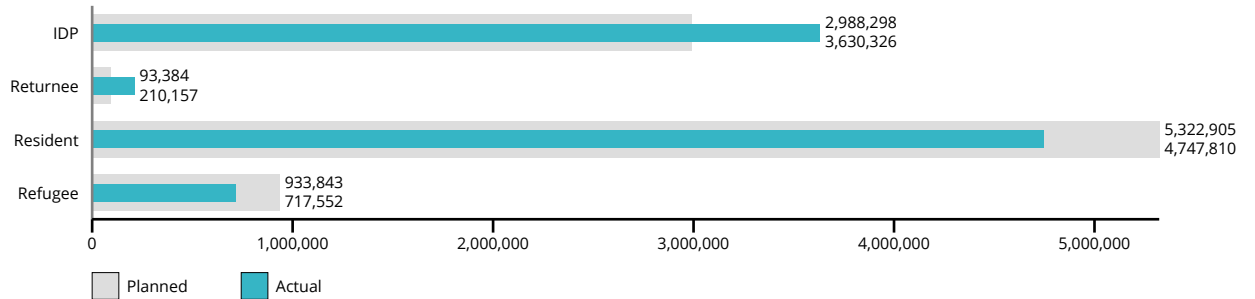
44% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 192,883 (57% Female, 43% Male)

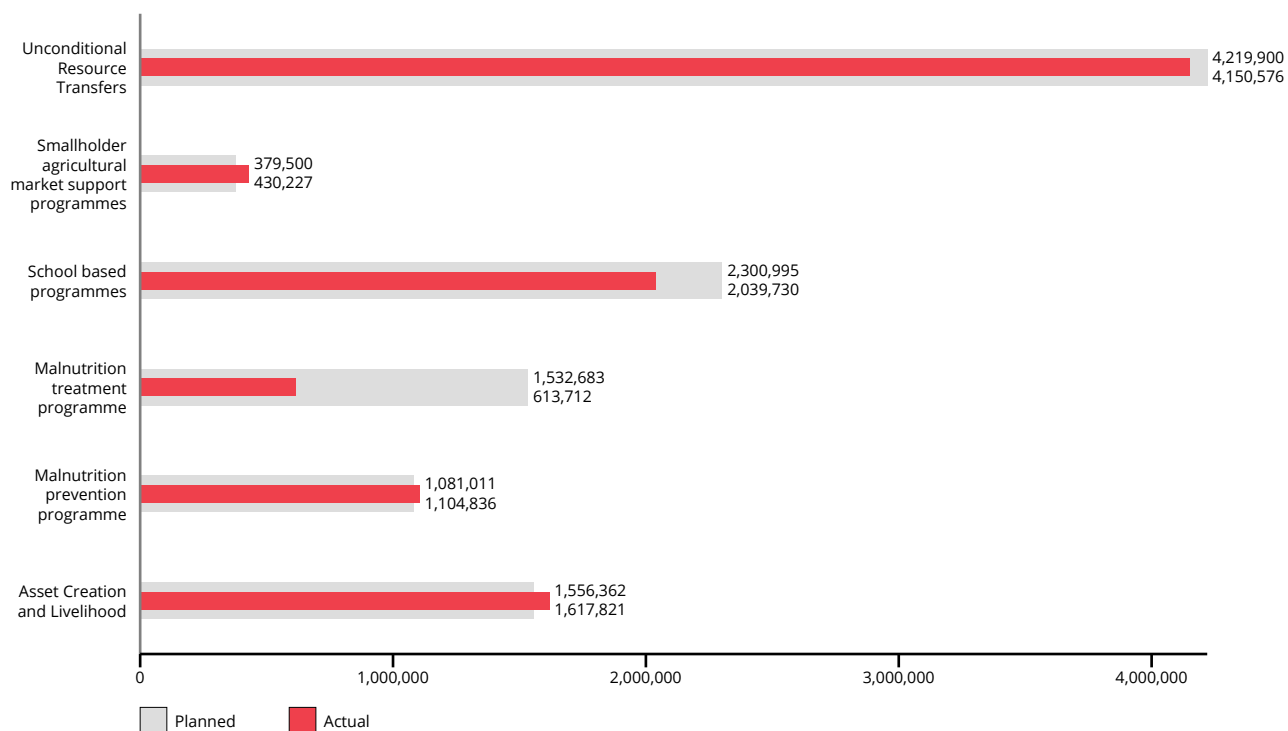
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



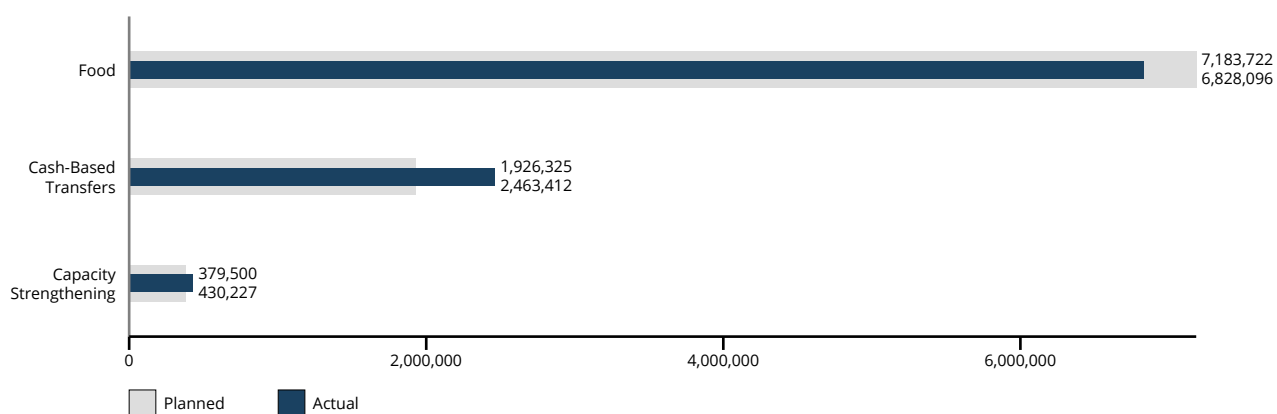
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



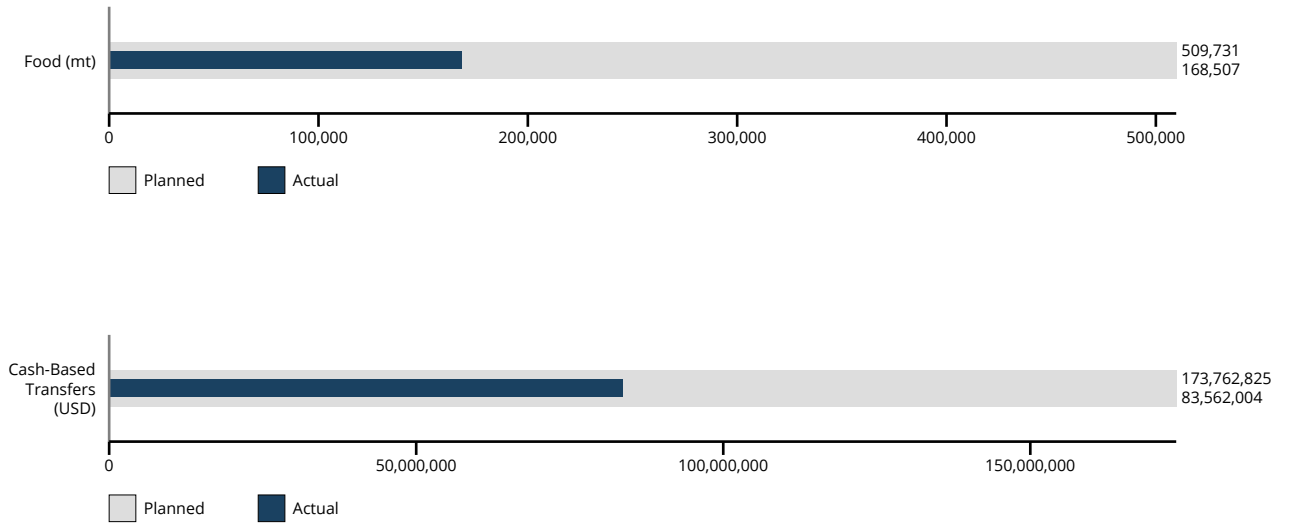
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



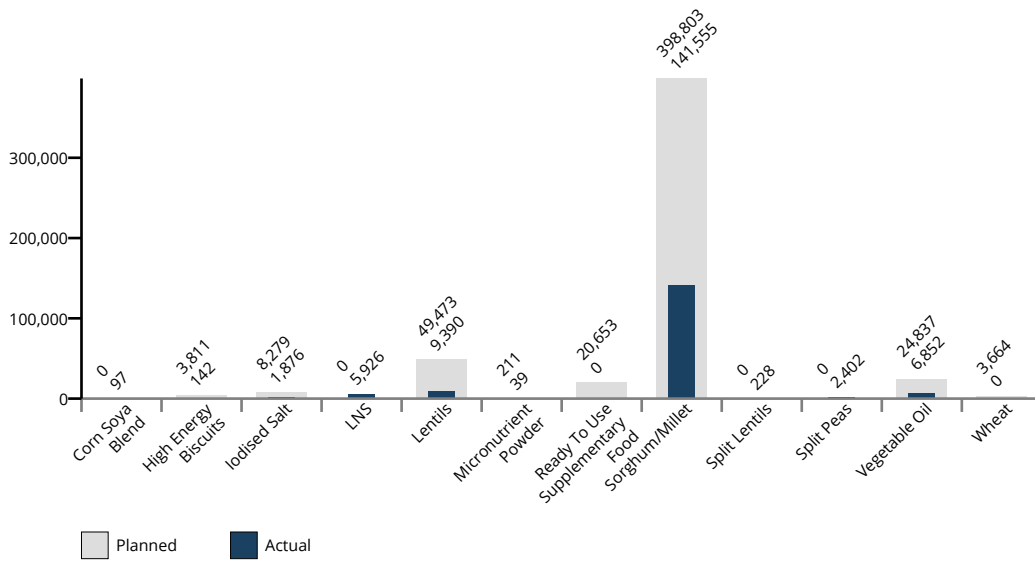
Beneficiaries by Modality



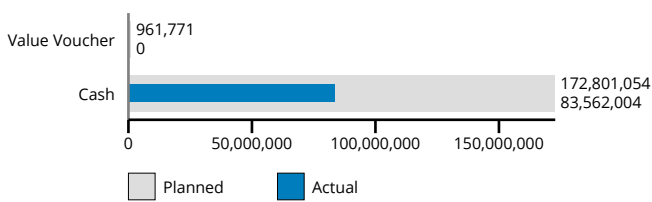
Total Transfers by Modality



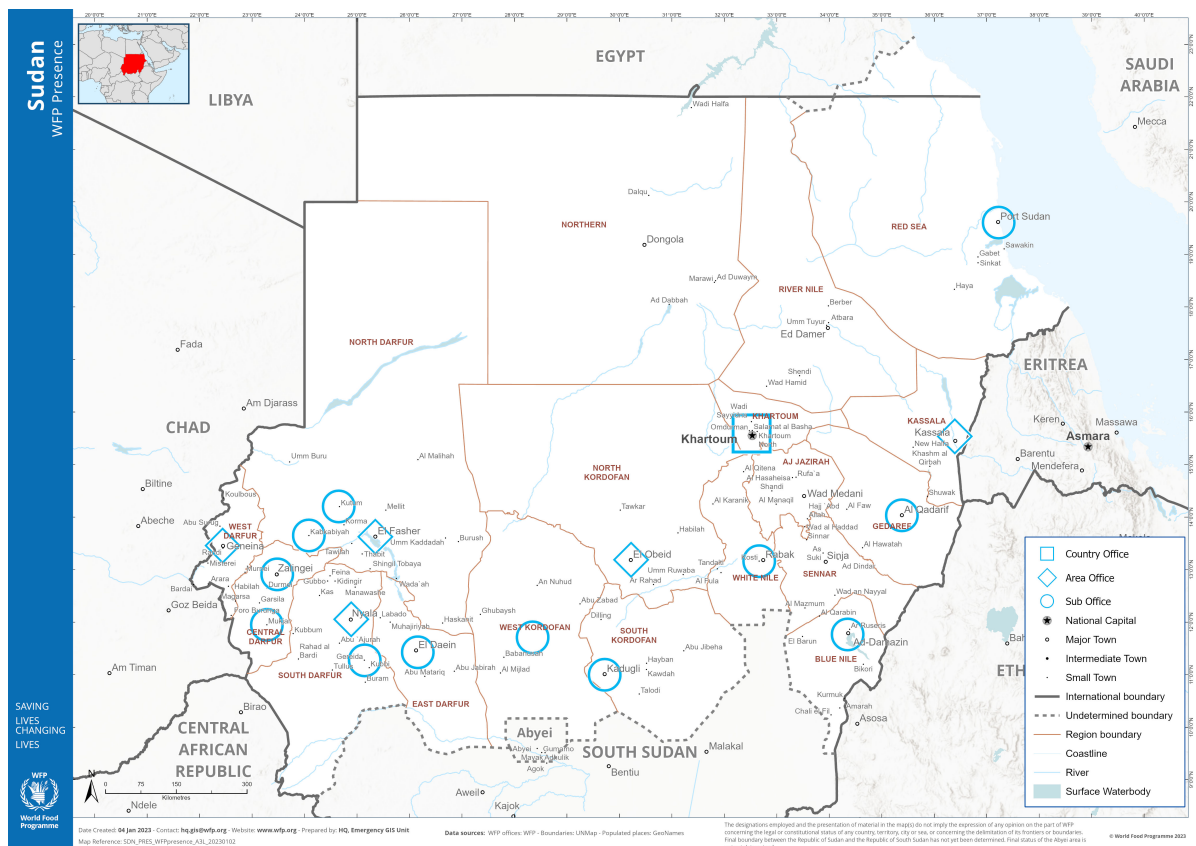
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Despite the challenges that marked the year, political progress was made in Sudan in 2022. In December 2022 the military and representatives from the civilian opposition signed a framework agreement in Khartoum to end the political stalemate that had gripped the country since 2021. The framework agreement represented a major step towards restoring Sudan’s democratic transition process, which had been suspended for more than a year. The agreement also provides an opportunity for different actors to support the people of Sudan, especially at a time when about 15.8 million people across the country are estimated to need humanitarian assistance in 2023, an increase of about 1.5 million people more than in 2022¹.

While the progress represents a positive step towards the return towards a stable political environment, in 2022 there was increased internal conflict with a rise in inter-communal violence that led to the displacement of many people. In 2022, about 314,000 people were newly displaced due to conflict and violence. The majority of the displaced were from the Blue Nile (127,961), West Darfur (93,779), South Darfur (33,976), West Kordofan (31,089), and North Darfur (14,733). Additionally, following the violent inter-communal clashes in some localities in West Darfur, WFP was forced to temporarily suspend food distributions across West Darfur in May 2022.

Food insecurity remained alarmingly high. The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) indicated that 18 million people (39 percent of the population) would be food-insecure by September 2022, a 21 percent increase compared to 2021. The global economic crisis also affected the price of food. The national average cost of the local food basket in April 2022 was approximately USD 1, an increase of 172 percent from the same time in 2021. As such, 48 percent of resident households, 82 percent of IDPs households, and 67 percent of the refugee households could not afford a local food basket without depleting their assets. Combined with surging inflation, monthly rates reached 263 percent in March 2022 and 422 percent in July 2022. Humanitarian needs reached their highest levels and yet Sudan does not have a comprehensive social protection system to adequately address the rising levels of poverty, vulnerability as well as humanitarian needs.

Access to nutritious meals was a challenge for most families. The number of children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rose significantly in 2022 with the number of children estimated to suffer from MAM and SAM in Sudan at 2.4 million and 611,000, respectively, according to the Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview report.

The mid-season assessment, conducted jointly in September by WFP, Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) and

United States Agency for International Development (USAID), projected that the performance of the 2022/23 agricultural season would be average to above average, due to favourable weather conditions, despite some areas being affected by floods and pests.

The 33 round of the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) was conducted between January and March 2022, against the backdrop of ongoing macroeconomic, political instability, and persistent food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the assessment, 59 percent of IDPs and 45 percent of refugee households were food insecure. The 2022 report released by WFP on the implications of the conflict in Ukraine showed that Sudan had the fourth highest inflation rate in the world. Inflation reached 102 percent in October 2022, raising the cost of food. Food inflation rate was also at a record high as the cost of the local food basket reached approximately 30 USD per person per month, which was among the most expensive in the East African region.

Additionally, 2022 saw an increase in the number and intensity of violence and the breakdown of the rule of law which in turn exposed communities to violations and abuses against civilians, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Women, girls, and the vulnerable population faced an ever-increasing risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) driven by the rising cases of insecurity, conflicts as well as the ongoing political instability. In 2022, according to the findings from the first nationwide qualitative assessment of GBV conducted in Sudan, the Voices from Sudan, a qualitative assessment of gender-based violence in Sudan; women in camp settings who fetch water or firewood, domestic workers, and people with disabilities, were reported to be particularly vulnerable to sexual violence. Survivors and their families are blamed for the violence, which results in underreporting and vulnerability to repeated violence, particularly forced marriage, and sexual and verbal abuse.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) aims to ensure that people affected by shocks, refugees, and returnees have access to nutritious foods. WFP also supports food-insecure communities with resilience and livelihood activities, to enhance their adaptive capacities and contribute to improved food systems. Through an integrated approach, WFP provides nutrition support across the life-cycle to improve the nutrition status of food-insecure people. WFP has remained a critical partner, facilitating humanitarian response in Sudan by providing timely logistical and ICT support to the humanitarian community.

In 2022, WFP reached more than 5.8 million beneficiaries under the general food assistance, 62 percent through in-kind support and 38 percent through cash-based transfers (CBT) in response to the escalating humanitarian needs. Further, through food assistance for assets (FFA), WFP reached approximately 1.3 million beneficiaries. However, WFP had to make programmatic adjustments in accordance with the increasing number of those in need. As such the number of FFA beneficiaries was reduced significantly to 67 percent due to funding constraints. In the first half of 2022, the WFP school meals programme reached 1.8 million primary school going students against a target of 1.75 million. Slight variation was expected due to change in enrolment figures annually. However, in the second half (October - December), due to funding constraints, the programme had a 52 percent reduction in the number of beneficiaries to stretch the existing resources for maximum coverage.

Risk Management

Sudan's complex operating environment exposed WFP to numerous risks in 2022. Notable risks included political instability and insecurity, food price volatility, insufficient funding, and commodity losses due to prohibited practices. WFP took mitigating actions through the recruitment of additional field security officers, enhancement of premise security measures to reach minimum standards and development of a Sudan country wide emergency preparedness and response strategy. 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 as a response to the prevailing conditions.

WFP implemented cost optimization measures and mobilized resources through diversifying its donor base and securing funding from international financial institutions. Incidents of theft and looting of food and non-food commodities were frequent and widespread. In 2022, close to 250 mt of food items were lost, estimated at USD 365,400.00. In response, WFP engaged in cross-functional efforts to strengthen procedures for the prevention, detection, and response to incidents of theft and looting across the operations.

WFP carried out regular risk reviews which were aligned with the annual performance planning and review process for 2022. 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, fraud risk assessments for high-risk functional areas as well as regular fraud awareness tips sent to all staff. The Risk and Oversight Committee convened on a quarterly basis to review emerging risk trends and mitigation strategies to help ensure effective leadership and accountability for risk management across the country. As part of its responsibility as second and third line, oversight missions from the WFP country office, regional bureau and headquarters helped assess and report on the effectiveness

of Sudan's internal control systems, with accompanying best practices adopted to improve efficiency.

Partnerships

The prioritization of reliable and efficient partnerships remained a crucial component for WFP to deliver on its mandate in 2022. WFP made considerable efforts to diversify partnerships around its strategic outcomes. The increased need for humanitarian assistance in the country saw WFP scale up its response to meet the increasing needs of the people of Sudan.

In 2022, WFP partnered with 64 cooperating partners, of which 25 were international NGOs, 17 local NGOs, 21 state ministries, and 1 national society. There were several high-level policy engagement efforts with the Government around strengthening the capacity of staff, cross-government policy, and steps towards the inclusion of the policies in government service delivery. The consequences of the abrupt change of government in October 2021 negatively affected the progress made in this regard, but WFP took steps to adapt to the changed political and policy landscape. Despite the changes in the political environment, partnerships with the government strategically enabled WFP to provide policy support, design and delivery of national social protection systems, emergency preparedness, education, and nutritional programmes.

As part of its corporate capital management which allows the purchase of food before contributions are received, WFP purchased and pre-positioned food commodities through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). This played a critical role in reducing lead times for food deliveries, especially in emergencies. The facility also allowed WFP to purchase food when market conditions were favourable, enabling economies of scale and facilitating local and regional procurement when possible. In 2022, ahead of the rainy season, WFP had prepositioned over 42,000 mt of food to flood-prone locations and areas that are hard to reach during the rainy season.

Additionally, WFP succeeded in extensively diversifying the donor portfolio in 2022. WFP raised over USD 605.4 million up from USD 456 million received in 2021, making it the highest amount in recent years. The traditional donors continued to be the base of emergency assistance, which allowed WFP to provide immediate life-saving food assistance and ensure operational continuity. The abrupt change of government significantly affected WFP's work with its partners due to the political turmoil and donor restrictions that followed. Restrictions from several donors on working with the host government posed additional challenges in implementation, due to limitations on fund transfer and partnerships with host public entities.

Despite the restrictions and political uncertainties, WFP managed to work and consult with technical ministries in the field of education, health, and agriculture. Overall, most government donors maintained a stable trend in supporting WFP and new and emerging donors were welcomed by WFP in 2022, especially international financial institutions. WFP received USD 100 million to implement the Sudan Emergency Safety Nets Project, which provided cash transfers across the country, making it the first-ever direct contribution from the World Bank to Sudan through any UN agency. WFP is hoping to continue these new partnerships and develop them into multi-year partnerships.

Additionally, as part of the partnership with the World Bank, WFP supported the social protection agenda in Sudan. For the first half of the year until May, as part of WFP's memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to support the Government to implement the Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP), WFP provided technical assistance primarily focused on data and technology, including beneficiary data cleaning and deduplication, creation of the digital payment platform, and uploading beneficiary list into the database hosted at the Ministry's servers. Furthermore, WFP provided technical support for organising beneficiary data for payment reconciliations.

Further, WFP sustained the operations of the SFSP call centre to respond to beneficiaries' queries. This ensured that beneficiaries were well informed on their entitlements and the future of the program. Additionally, the call centre domiciled at WFP assisted the Government to collect beneficiaries' data for a satisfaction survey. Beyond May 2022, upon the expiry of the MoU, the WFP in-house hotline continued to provide a platform for beneficiaries to provide feedback.

As the chair of the Inter-Agency ICT Working Group, WFP provided inter-agency security telecommunications services to the humanitarian community across 14 common operational areas in Sudan. Furthermore, WFP co-chaired the interagency cash working group with Plan International, and provided technical guidance and leadership on cash knowledge operations in Sudan. Within this role, WFP provided updates on the market and price monitoring, and adjustments to the national Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and shared its expertise as the leading agency in cash-based transfers operation in the country.

WFP also chaired the Integrated Operations Management Team (IOMT) to promote the implementation of UN reform among UN agencies, including business operations strategy, common premises, and global and locally shared services. The work of the IOMT proved to be a critical enabler for promoting business continuity after the 25 October 2021

abrupt change of government and the relocation of staff during critical incidents. As an active member of the Integrated Programme Management Team (IPMT), WFP supported the formulation of the Common Approach in the aftermath of the political change after the abrupt change of government. The Common Approach became the guiding reference for developing and following strategies that reflect good practices in managing development and/or humanitarian results among UN programmes in Sudan.

In 2022, WFP chaired the Logistics Cluster which provided coordination, information sharing and geographic information system mapping services to partners. In early 2022, WFP started operationalization of the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRFPP) in the country. Of the three tracks identified in the LRFPP concept, only Track 1 (conditional tendering requiring a minimum of 10 percent procurement from smallholder farmers) had been operational. Plans are underway to scale the LRFPP operations in 2023 with all three tracks made operational, aiming to procure a total of 10,000 mt of sorghum from smallholder farmers, worth nearly USD 6,000,000, and anticipated to reach 16,000 households. In 2022, through WFP's policy advocacy, the African Development Bank approved an unprecedented contribution of USD 73 million toward promoting wheat production as part of the Africa Emergency Food Production Facility.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP received USD 886 million against the required USD 1.03 billion to effectively meet the food and nutrition needs of its target of 9.3 million food-insecure people. WFP used 73 percent of the funding on in-kind distributions, 22 percent on cash transfers, and 5 percent on capacity strengthening. Moreover, an additional USD 100 million from the World Bank was received by mid-year to assist the refugees with cash, which supported cash-based transfers and in-kind distribution for over 2 million beneficiaries across 12 states and 370 locations.

Although Activity 1 under strategic outcome 1 was well funded, Activity 2 and Activity 3 under the same strategic outcome were underfunded. Out of the required 25,905 mt for January to May, only 4,078 mt were secured, enabling provision of school meals to only a third of the planned beneficiaries up to May 2023. This was largely due to the political situation in late 2021 when the United States of America (USA) suspended contributions for school meals and nutrition activities. These actions greatly impacted the activities' pipelines because the USA is the largest donor for the crisis response outcome. WFP was forced to suspend part of the nutrition and school feeding activities due to funding shortfalls.

WFP responded to multiple emergencies throughout 2022 and increased the number of beneficiaries reached in response to the deterioration of the food security situation. Both strategic outcomes 2 (to improve the nutritional status of food-insecure residents) and 3 (to strengthen the resilience of food-insecure households and food systems) were substantially funded, thanks to multi-year support from the European Commission's Directorate General for International Partnerships (INTPA), Germany, and Sweden.

Both strategic outcomes 2 and 3 provided support to residents throughout 2022 in specific geographical locations while some other localities did not receive any assistance. The requirements and available resources under strategic outcome 4 (provision of services to humanitarian and development actors and national systems) were reduced in 2022 compared to the previous year. This was mainly due to the suspension of the provision of food procurement services to the Government and the cash-based transfer service provision for the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP). Additionally, expenditures in 2022 were affected by the suspension of the SFSP after the abrupt change of government in October 2021.

The unused funds under the SFSP will be reprogrammed to different strategic outcomes in 2023. Strategic outcome 5 (social protection system capacity strengthening) was also affected by the same challenges as strategic outcome 4. International donor partners stepped up and committed more funding to WFP's response in Sudan than in previous years. The USA's funding made up nearly 73 percent of confirmed contributions in 2022, complementing funding from the United Kingdom, the European Union, Germany, Sweden, and Canada.



WFP continues to fundraise to meet the needs of up to 7.8 million people in 2023 and will require USD 544 million in 2023. 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 the need to preposition before the rainy season, timely contributions are critical to alleviating the suffering of millions across the country. 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 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	641,693,675	377,641,226	590,785,747	339,413,013
SO01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	641,693,675	377,641,226	590,785,747	339,413,013
Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	511,874,009	296,799,079	535,023,778	303,991,216
Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	56,496,492	36,090,736	21,429,533	17,597,913
Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	73,323,173	44,751,410	20,189,682	17,823,883
Non-activity specific	0	0	14,142,753	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	28,700,318	15,047,317	26,122,825	9,202,206
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	28,700,318	15,047,317	26,122,825	9,202,206

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.	20,712,156	11,660,477	12,341,897	5,030,592
Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	7,988,162	3,386,839	11,696,826	4,171,614
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,084,101	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	50,532,891	23,061,442	44,972,970	8,853,971
SO03: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	50,532,891	23,061,442	44,972,970	8,853,971
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	20,459,791	10,556,430	11,718,236	2,277,720
Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	30,073,100	12,505,012	16,392,565	6,576,250
Non-activity specific	0	0	16,862,167	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	8,572,773	4,899,056	2,727,784	1,326,343

SO05: The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round	8,572,773	4,899,056	2,727,784	1,326,343
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	8,572,773	4,899,056	2,727,784	1,326,343
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	216,002,031	119,432,797	121,170,862	55,656,402
SO04: 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	216,002,031	119,432,797	121,170,862	55,656,402
Activity 08: Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	4,951,661	8,558,611	43,935,210	29,142,337
Activity 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	30,131,908	29,819,141	33,509,444	26,157,106
Activity 10: Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders	39,303,462	35,860,313	476,626	437,214
Activity 11: CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme	141,615,000	45,194,729	43,249,581	-80,256

Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 100,540,082	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 945,501,690	 540,081,841	 785,780,190	 414,451,937
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 35,282,211	 39,122,981	 39,976,882	 23,549,848
Total Direct Costs	 980,783,902	 579,204,822	 825,757,072	 438,001,785
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 51,218,561	 31,401,476	 35,566,506	 35,566,506
Grand Total	 1,032,002,463	 610,606,299	 961,863,662	 473,568,291

Programme performance

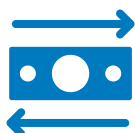
Strategic outcome 01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises



2.1 million food insecure people provided with food and nutrition assistance



147,883 mt of food distributed to beneficiaries



USD 83,118,28 distributed through cash transfers

FFA

1.3 million people reached through cash, voucher, or food transfers, while assets are built or renovated to improve food security and resilience

Strategic outcome 1 targets people affected by shocks, ensuring that vulnerable people and households can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements. Crisis-affected populations (internally displaced people, refugees, and residents) are assisted through emergency food assistance, nutrition support and school feeding. Under Activity 1, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 2.1 million (57 percent female) food-insecure people across Sudan. The beneficiaries received 147,883 mt of food transfers as well as USD 83,118,288 worth of cash-based transfers (CBT). The strategic outcome was funded at 91 percent of the annual requirements. The higher level of available funding was reflected in a higher level of expenditures compared to 2021 and an increased number of beneficiaries assisted.

While Activity 1 focused on providing food and CBTs to people affected by shocks was well funded, WFP's CBT pipeline faced shortfalls for the refugees response. WFP made a prioritization plan for the available resources for the refugees to ensure continuity of assistance for the refugees up to October. WFP supported 647,000 refugees in 2022, but due to severe funding shortfalls, WFP introduced ration cuts in July that resulted in refugees receiving half rations of the standard food basket. The full in-kind assistance resumed in December 2022.

In 2022 there was increased internal conflict, with a rise in inter-communal violence, that led to the displacement of over 300,000 people across the country. The majority of the displaced people were from the Blue Nile (127,961). WFP assisted more than 163,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) affected by the tribal conflicts in the Blue Nile state. An additional 48,000 IDPs were assisted after armed clashes erupted in Lagawa town in West Kordofan which resulted in loss of lives and livelihoods and displacements.

The food assistance for assets (FFA) component under Activity 1 supported approximately 1.3 million beneficiaries, representing 69 percent of the targeted FFA beneficiaries. The underachievement was attributed to funding challenges in 2022 which resulted in a reduction of 30 percent in capacity strengthening and a total suspension of CBT-linked activities. WFP implemented FFA activities across the 10 states in partnership with cooperating partners, both international and national NGO's. These included World Vision International, World Relief International, Catholic Relief Services, Sudanese Red Crescent, Welthungerhilfe, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières, and War Child Canada. These partnerships promoted local ownership and project sustainability, due to greater involvement of communities and local authorities. WFP also ensured continuous technical assistance to the cooperating partners to enhance their capacity.

One of the major achievements through WFP's food assistance for assets intervention was the construction of Jokosti check dam in Central Darfur and the rehabilitation of a 6 km road. These activities were implemented in collaboration with UN OCHA. These assets promoted peaceful coexistence and social cohesion amongst communities that were formerly isolated and increased communities' access to basic and social services. For instance, the road is now helping 3,000 participants gain access to markets and a health centre. Additionally, food security improved as a result of the construction of the check dam as it facilitated the cultivation of nutritious crops such as sorghum, groundnuts,

and a variety of vegetables. WFP engaged with a diverse range of cooperating partners and was able to achieve the objectives of reaching its vulnerable beneficiaries.

Further, more than 1 million beneficiaries were biometrically registered in WFP's continued push for enhanced targeting of beneficiaries, strengthening the integrity of existing processes, protecting identities, and significantly improving efficiencies in operations. The biometrics registration complies with beneficiary data protection protocol whose objective is to ensure the right beneficiaries receive assistance at the right time. Security and access constraints, however, impeded distributions in some locations such as the Blue Nile State.

A partial shift from CBT to in-kind was successful in areas with low caseloads but WFP experienced challenges in some areas due to community preference to in-kind food assistance. The CBT provided greater flexibility for the beneficiaries as it helped them to prepare, prioritize and take care of their families based on their own preferences and decisions in comparison to the in-kind food assistance.

Under emergency preparedness and response, WFP mapped out and assessed the capacity of key governmental stakeholders (about 5 government institutions/departments) at federal state level and one of the floods affected states (Sennar State) on forecast-based financing and Anticipatory Actions. WFP built the capacity of about 100 stakeholders, both government and NGOs on forecast-based financing/anticipatory action concept from the federal state level and Sennar State level (pilot location). The capacity strengthening focused on introducing the forecast-based financing and Anticipatory Actions concept and informing the stakeholders their key roles in the implementation of anticipatory action. Based on the outcome of the assessment and training, WFP worked closely with key stakeholders to prioritize significant areas for capacity building to bridge the gaps and build stronger partnership on key opportunities for effective implementation of flood anticipatory actions.

Under Activity 2, WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive school feeding programme reaching 1.6 million (49 percent female) school-going children, against a target of 1.75 million. WFP distributed 11,900 mt of food in form of daily school meals and take home rations which contributed to enhancing children's access to education through improved school enrollment, retention, and attendance in supported schools. The average change in enrollment for 2022 was 9, compared to -5 in 2021. In addition the attendance and retention rate was 95 percent and 96 percent, respectively, throughout the year.

In 2022, a slight variation in the beneficiary figures was expected due to annual changes in enrolment figures. However, in the second half (October - December), funding constraints led to a 52 percent reduction in the number of supported school children to stretch the existing resources. In the first half of 2022, WFP continued to implement the school feeding programme with previous partners, including the Ministry of Education in 9 out of 11 states. In the second half, due to changed donor priorities and requirements, the programme delivery was carried out in partnership with international and national NGOs.

Activity 3 (WFP provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) was 28 percent funded. Funding constraints resulted in the suspension of half of WFP's nutrition interventions in October. With the available funding, WFP provided technical support to enhance government capacity in nutrition programme coordination, implementation, and monitoring through trainings; guidelines revision, monitoring database development and evidence generation. Additionally, in partnership with various international NGOs, national NGOs, and the Ministry of Health, WFP provided specialised nutritious foods to 135,243 children aged 6-59 months, and PLWG for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The treatment of moderate malnutrition used a comprehensive community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach while the prevention of malnutrition used food-based prevention of malnutrition targeting the first 1,000 days of life to prevent stunting and wasting and home fortification activities that encourage the provision of specialized nutritious food. Performance indicators for treatment of MAM for children and PLWG surpassed the SPHERE standard with recovery rates of 93 percent, an increase from 91 percent in 2021. This indicates that WFP's treatment programme is achieving its objectives of rehabilitating malnourished children and PLWGs.

Nutrition activities and interventions were complemented by social and behaviour change communication (SBCC). The SBCC contained health, nutrition, and hygiene messages and guided the implementation of activities through various community platforms such as care groups and cooking demonstrations, for both women and men. Nutrition activities aimed at increasing community and caregivers' knowledge on nutrition to promote positive infant and young child feeding practices, health, and hygiene practices.

WFP integrated gender and age into the implementation of its activities as evidenced by the gender and age marker score of 4 across the different activities. Under general food assistance, WFP integrated gender and age in the targeting and prioritization of the activities recognizing the specific vulnerabilities in the communities it serves. Households headed by women were prioritized because of their specific vulnerabilities. In the nutrition interventions, WFP delivered gender-responsive SBCC to men, women, girls, and boys aimed to improve nutrition and hygiene practices.

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	4
Activity 3: Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLWG	4

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



65,476 children aged 6-59 months and **78,847 people** were assisted through prevention **and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.**



142,547 school children received **nutritious school meals** while **157,995** others received **alternative take-home rations.**



WFP **trained 100** government staff, **30** laboratory staff and **45** private sector production staff on **food fortification.**

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP used a lifecycle approach to tackle malnutrition by improving the nutritional status of food-insecure residents affected by high malnutrition prevalence and food insecurity in targeted areas. This approach contributed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, to achieve Zero Hunger and end malnutrition. Acute and chronic malnutrition continued to plague Sudan's public health sector in 2022.

Under Activity 4, WFP implemented nutrition activities to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent all forms of malnutrition by targeting children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). WFP also provided capacity strengthening and technical support to national and state health institutions to enhance government capacity for nutrition programme implementation, coordination, and advocacy. To create an enabling environment for nutrition programmes, WFP supported the strengthening of policies and guidelines as well as the development of monitoring database and evidence generation. Children under five years accounted for over 76 percent while pregnant and lactating women accounted for 23 percent of the people in need of life-saving treatment and preventive nutrition responses.

In partnership with the Federal and State Ministries of Health, WFP supported the treatment of moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and 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. WFP reached 115,262 children (female 62,204 and male 53,058) with initiatives aimed at addressing micronutrient needs and provided micronutrient powders for home fortification at community level and through health facilities. Programme performance indicators such as the recovery rate, death rate, default rate, and non-response rate of WFP's treatment programme exceeded SPHERE targets, indicating that the quality of services provided was effective in responding to increasing malnutrition levels. The recovery rate was 91 percent, none response rate at 3 percent, and with a defaulter rate of 6 percent.

The 2018 Sudan national nutrition survey (simple spatial surveying method) revised results and recent standardised monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions nutrition survey indicated that 64 localities had very high (15 percent and above) prevalence of global acute malnutrition and five localities had catastrophic levels (30 percent and above). An estimated 39 percent of all children under-five years in need of nutrition treatment living in 66 localities were classified as extreme, as per the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and Global Nutrition Cluster classification.

In response to the high prevalence of malnutrition, WFP through its nutrition programme implemented initiatives using a nutrition social, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy. The strategy included key nutrition and hygiene messages shared through various community platforms targeting both women and men. Implementation of the strategy aimed to increase community and caregivers' knowledge and improve nutrition and hygiene practices. Additionally, stand-alone micronutrient supplementation was offered to 335,098 (female 185,870 and male 149,228) while WFP reached 65,476 (female 36,527 and male 28,949) children for its treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

For the prevention of acute malnutrition, WFP reached 50,833 PLWG while 28,014 women were reached for the treatment of MAM. The treatment included micronutrient supplementation, food fortification as well provision of specialized nutritious food. Progressively in the past 4 years nutrition programme coverage has increased from 854 sites in 2019 to 1482 sites in 2022 which possibly reflect a deterioration in the food and nutrition environment caused by unstable macroeconomic, socio-political factors, and covid pandemic.

Under Activity 5, WFP, through its partnerships with the Federal and State Ministries of Education, supported 157,995 (female 80,893 and male 77,102) students with nutrition-sensitive school feeding/alternative take-home rations and 142,547 (female 66,570 and male 75,977) for its onsite school feeding programme. WFP's school feeding programme

helps bring children to school and keep them in class by providing on-site meals and/or alternative take-home rations, which met one third of the daily nutrition requirements. To ensure that school going children continue to receive a nutritious meal and mitigate the risks of dropouts during school closures, alternative take-home rations were distributed. In addition, in the 2021-2022 academic year for the Red Sea and Kassala States, WFP combined school feeding models, namely regular hot school meals and cash-based transfer for girls (also called take home rations). Thus, girls who had greater or equal to 80 percent attendance rate were given cash in addition to the hot meals. In total 5,429 girls benefited, translating into 27,145 beneficiaries as the girls were given family rations of USD 18 per child per month. The cash-based transfer for girls proved instrumental in increasing girls' school attendance in areas where education for girls is not seen as a priority.

WFP's school meal programme, combined with cash assistance for girls, contributed to girl's access to education and improved school attendance. For the new academic year (2022-2023), the programme has funding only to cover Kassala and Gedaref states. Other states, like North Kordofan and Red Sea, face a funding shortfall starting January 2023 and assistance will have to be suspended unless new funding is made available. Despite the funding shortfalls, WFP is working to fundraise resources to keep the school feeding programme going throughout 2023 while also working to come up with long term solutions for sustainability of the programme. 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.

The programme also initiated preparation activities for Home-Grown School Feeding pilot in Gedaref state, which included two scoping missions and one capacity assessment mission. During these missions, stakeholder engagement and buy-in was conducted with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, farmers, schools, and Parent-Teacher Associations. In addition, schools for the pilot were identified and the modality was finalized in coordination with the Local and Regional Food Procurement Project (LRFP). Preparations for integration with other WFP programmatic units nutrition, post-harvest losses, and productive safety nets were also finalized. This pilot will be rolled out in 2023.

In 2022 WFP also supported large scale food fortification capacity enhancement through advocacy for adoption and enforcement at senior government level. In addition, WFP trained 100 government regulatory monitoring staff, 30 laboratory staff, and 45 private sector production staff (from the wheat milling, edible oil, and salt industries) in food fortification. Capacity strengthening exercises were not conducted in 2022 with the cooperating partners, owing to the political instability in the country which led to a shift in donor priorities and requirements in relation to working with the government. Since in the first half of 2022, the programme partnered with the Ministry of Education for programme delivery, it could not deliver the planned trainings. Moving forward, partnerships will be tailored, keeping in mind donor requirements. Capacity strengthening exercises will also be conducted.

The gender and age marker for Activity 4 was 3 and for Activity 5 was 4. WFP applied gender responsive social and behavior change communication involving men and women to improve their knowledge and practices on nutrition, specifically on the use of local nutritious foods and meal preparation. Additionally, under schoolfeeding, WFP provided take-home rations to improve girls' school enrollment and attendance. Across the WFP-supported schools, the percentage change in enrollment for girls was 49 compared to 2022, an increase from - 2 in 2021. Monitoring results from eastern Sudan, specifically Kassala, show that 31 percent of the households reported that they would not have sent their daughters to school if it was not for the take-home rations.

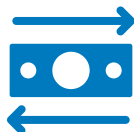
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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	4

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



WFP **collaborated** with partners to **strengthen** the resilience of **chronically food-insecure households** and **food systems** in rural areas.



3,600 received cash-based transfers as part of the **productive safety nets programme**.



WFP supported beneficiaries to set up income-generating activities such as soap making and crafts which were sold **at the local market**.

Under strategic outcome 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 to 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 strategic outcome 3, WFP worked 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 (Activity 6). WFP also supported initiatives aimed to reduce post-harvest losses of smallholder farmers (Activity 7). Productive safety nets and post-harvest losses activities aimed at increasing people's resilience to shocks, which was a key element for paving the path to longer term stability and prosperity.

Under Activity 6, WFP strengthened livelihoods and productive capacity of food-insecure people by equipping women and men with life skills for their empowerment. WFP also provided cash-based 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 post-harvest losses initiatives during the harvest season to reduce harvest losses among smallholder farmers, thereby 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 and behaviour change communication (SBCC) campaigns to raise awareness on post-harvest losses and capacity strengthening for individual farmers (women and men), farmer's associations, and Ministry of Agriculture's staff.

Under Activity 6, WFP provided asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change. WFP worked closely with state level ministries and national and international organizations[1] to implement asset-creation activities. The state-level line ministries provided technical backstopping to guide state-level cooperating partners when conducting productive safety nets programmes, beneficiary trainings, and targeting for asset creation and livelihood projects. WFP reached only 3,600 beneficiaries (female 2,052 and male 1,548) out of the planned 232,840 beneficiaries with cash-based transfers as part of the productive safety nets programme. This was due to several factors such as the insecurity situation in North, West Darfur, and Kassala States, the late commencement of the community-based participatory planning trainer of trainer exercises, the weak capacity of the cooperating partners, partners' internal arrangement regarding beneficiaries' selection and registration in WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform.

The cash-based transfers and assets created under this activity provided a cushion against emerging shocks, including natural disasters like drought. For example, check dam (water management system) was constructed to control excess water and drought fortified seeds were distributed for planting in community gardens. To support communities to cope with the economic crisis, WFP supported beneficiaries to set up income-generating activities (IGAs) such as soap making and crafts which were sold at the local market. Through this approach, and as part of cash assistance for assets initiatives, WFP supported the construction of earth dams, school farms, communal latrines, women centres (where women gather to learn IGAs or financial management for small business), school fencing around completed school infrastructure, establishment of individual and community poultry farms, rehabilitation of water networks, digging of water lines, and connection of water-points.

Further, as part of life skills upgrading, literacy classes, vocational and livelihoods training, WFP supported the vulnerable and disadvantaged members of the community by conducting a range of activities. These activities included sensitization sessions on nutrition, home-based gardening, horticultural crop and vegetable production, food processing, poultry rearing, sheep fattening, goat breeding and restocking, and different sets of handicraft interventions. The training and capacity-building packages contributed to the enhancement of the technical knowledge of beneficiaries and added new sources of income to the households.

A series of community-based participatory planning (CBPP) trainer of trainers' workshops were undertaken for all area offices. The trainer of trainers' workshops were organized for each state and trained the local ministry extension workers and counterpart staff, with the presence of other NGO and UN agencies. More than 200 participants representing WFP, government counterparts and cooperating partners in different states were trained in the CBPP and key aspects of the productive safety nets programme. Additionally, coordination with local authorities was undertaken in the Kassala, Gedaref, North Kordofan, White Nile, West Kordofan, South and East Darfur to launch the productive safety next programme in new localities and areas where a series of CBPP exercises and the registration of the biometric data were done. Community sensitization campaigns were also undertaken in the targeted communities in the above-mentioned states to refresh them on the selection criteria, entitlements, and conditionality. SBCC initiatives were held in Central, South and West Darfur, areas geographically earmarked by respective donors.

Under Activity 7 on providing capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state, and national agricultural institutions, WFP managed to reach 430,227 (female 210,864 and male 219,363) with smallholder agricultural market support activities under the post-harvest loss programme. In addition, SBCC marketing campaign was conducted in West, Central and South Darfur to increase awareness on post-harvest loss management and hermetic storage. The multi-media campaign was implemented through radio, TV, bulletin boards and short message service (SMS) channels and reached an estimated 750,000 smallholder farmers.

WFP provided support to the private sector to stimulate demand and supply of hermetic storage equipment. Three local agents were contracted by international hermetic bag manufacturers to promote and sell hermetic bags. The agents opened 8 selling points located in Kassala, Gedaref, White Nile, North, West Kordofan, South Kordofan, and South, West and Central Darfur. The private sector ordered more than 100,000 hermetic bags into Sudan.

In December 2022, WFP conducted a mid-term review survey of key performance indicators related to food security and livelihoods among post-harvest loss beneficiaries. The survey data revealed that the share of expenditure on food decreased from 70 percent in the baseline to 61 percent. On the other hand, the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index dropped to 8 percent in 2022 down from 16 percent in 2020. 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 2022.

WFP's resilience-building activities were implemented in partnership with 21 cooperating partners and the Federal and State Ministries of Agriculture. Activities completed included 11 for productive safety nets and 10 for post-harvest loss management. WFP also collaborated with other UN agencies, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and United Nations Children's Fund (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 post-harvest losses among smallholder farmers. At the same time the support aimed to strengthen government's capacity to invest in post-harvest loss management initiatives and enhance the Government's commitment to the reduction of post-harvest loss through policy.

WFP integrated gender and age into the implementation of asset creation activities as reflected by the gender and age marker code of 4. WFP made efforts to ensure activities were identified and implemented through community consultations ensuring that the specific needs of women and men were addressed. WFP also made deliberate efforts to focus on fostering livelihood opportunities to increase their decision-making power at the household level. WFP also ensured equal participation of women and men smallholder farmers in WFP capacity strengthening training on post-harvest loss management. Additionally, WFP considered the different gender roles of women and men when organizing timings and venues for the training to ensure maximum participation.

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	4
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



Using the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRFPP), WFP **procured 5,724 mt** of food from smallholder farmers, worth **USD 1.8 million**.



UNHAS **transported 26,342** passengers from **100** partner organizations to **36** destinations and also delivered **73.7 mt** of light humanitarian cargo.



WFP **rehabilitated** Zalingei airport's **1,500** meter runway and passengers check-in and waiting areas and **installed** toilets and security barriers.



WFP **expanded** emergency operations to provide food assistance to **15,000** people in flood affected states, **delivering 42,000 mt** of mixed commodities.

WFP remains the largest humanitarian agency in Sudan and plays a key role in supporting the interagency response through the provision of crucial logistics, air transport services as well as information and communications technology (ICT) support services. In 2022, through its prior relationship with the Government in supporting the Government's Sudan Family Support Programme, cementing its role as the service provider of choice, WFP received funding from the World Bank to support the new Sudan Emergency Safety Nets Project. The project aimed to respond to the deep food insecurity caused by a poor harvest and rising international food prices. The new partnership formed part of WFP's commitment to SDGs, specifically SDG 17.

Further, WFP's roles remained critical in 2022 as Sudan faced a record number of disasters across the country. WFP transported food and non-food goods to flood affected and hard to reach places as part of the partnership with the Government affiliated Humanitarian Aid Commission. WFP also supported the renovation of the Zalingei Airport airstrip. In addition, under Activity 8 (providing technical and support services), WFP provided logistics and ICT services. Under Activity 9 (providing air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance), WFP-managed the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and provided air transport services for passengers and light cargo. Further, for Activity 10 (providing food procurement services on behalf of the Government of Sudan), WFP only supported the Government through capacity development and policy support because food procurement services to the Government was suspended following the abrupt change of power and the restrictions that followed the political instability.

Strategic outcome 4 was relatively well funded across all activities despite the increasing needs and reducing resources. Under Activity 8 (providing technical and support services such as logistical, ICT, and administrative to the humanitarian and development community and national entities and systems), WFP-led logistics common services continued to facilitate access to humanitarian logistics services, including storage, warehousing, transport, fuel provision, coordination and capacity building to UN agencies and NGOs through Bilateral Service Provision at full cost recovery. As the Chair of the Inter-Agency ICT Working Group, WFP continued to provide 24/7 inter-agency security telecommunications services to the humanitarian community across 14 common operational areas in Sudan. During 2022, ICT unit improved access to the network, coverage, and robustness for all staff, specifically staff residing in the outskirts of Khartoum. In addition, very high frequency (VHF) coverage was expanded and communication between different security operations centres (radio rooms) was improved.

Additionally, as the co-chair of the interagency cash working group, WFP provided technical guidance and leadership on cash knowledge operations. In addition, WFP provided monthly updates on market and price monitoring, the adjustments to the national minimum expenditure basket and shared its expertise as the leading agency in cash-based transfers operation in Sudan. As the chair of the Integrated Operations Management Team (IOMT), WFP continued to promote the implementation of UN reform among UN agencies, including business operations strategy, common premises, and global and locally shared services.

The work of the IOMT proved to be a critical enabler to promote business continuity after the 25 October 2021 abrupt change of power and the relocation of staff during critical incidents. WFP continued to be an active member of the Integrated Programme Management Team (IPMT) which formulated the Common Approach in the aftermath of political change after the abrupt change of power. The Common Approach has become the guiding reference for UN programmes in Sudan.

In early 2021, WFP started operationalization of the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRFPP) in the country. Of the three tracks identified in the LRFPP concept, only Track 1 (conditional tendering requiring a minimum of 10 percent procurement from smallholder farmers) has been operational to date. WFP procured 5,724 mt of the targeted 5,896 mt from smallholder farmers, worth USD 1.8 million.

WFP in 2022 provided air transport support services for humanitarian personnel and light cargo in support of lifesaving programmes, alongside aviation sector technical assistance. Moreover, in April 2022, due to the security situation, UNHAS relocated 200 humanitarian workers and their dependents from Geneina to Nyala and Khartoum. In addition, UNHAS transported 26,342 passengers from 100 partner organizations, reached 36 destinations and delivered 73.7 mt of light humanitarian cargo using a fleet of four rotary wing and three fixed wing aircraft. The overall user satisfaction rate through surveys was 95 percent.

Further, WFP completed the construction and rehabilitation works of Zalingei Airport in Central Darfur State, in line with the aviation safety and security measures and United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) security risk management. Under this, 1,500 meter-long runway, passengers check-in area and waiting area were rehabilitated, and toilets were installed. WFP also furnished the airport offices and installed security barriers to provide protection of critical infrastructure and assets at the terminal. This ensured better serving of the humanitarian missions (5 days per week) to over 10 locations in the deep fields of the state.

In 2022, heavy rains and flash floods affected 349,000 people across Sudan as reported by the Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), humanitarian organizations, and the local authorities. In addition, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Flood Response update in October 2022 stated that over 4,800 heads of livestock had been lost and over 12,100 feddans of agricultural land had been affected by floods. In response, WFP supported the Government counterpart, HAC, to transport in-kind items to 12 affected states across the country. WFP also expanded its emergency operations to provide food assistance to 15,000 people in flood affected states of Al Gezira and Kassala. Moreover, ahead of the rainy season, WFP delivered 42,000 mt of mixed commodities to the hardest-to-reach locations for prepositioning before the commencement of the rainy season.

Further in 2022, WFP continued to play an active role in supporting the social protection agenda in Sudan. For the first half of the year, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to implement the Sudan Family Support Program (SFSP) through its Project Implementation Unit. The focus was on data and technology, including beneficiary data cleaning and deduplication, creation of the digital payment platform, and uploading beneficiary list into the database hosted at Ministry's servers. Furthermore, WFP provided technical support organising the beneficiary data for payment reconciliations. On the other hand, the political change provided an opportunity for WFP to strengthen its engagement with the World Bank and other development partners in the social protection sector.

Consequently, WFP in collaboration with the World Bank managed to repurpose and restructure the SFSP into a three-phased program, namely: i) emergency safety net ii) resilient safety nets, and iii) systems building for social protection. WFP provided support in the design and implementation of emergency safety net project, while the formulation of the new resilient safety net project is in progress and aims to build systems for safety nets which can be handed over to the Government at the appropriate time. During this critical period, WFP also facilitated continued coordination among social protection partners to ensure concerted engagement with the development partners towards planning and implementation of social protection activities. WFP in collaboration with UNICEF, ILO, WHO, FAO, and World Bank set up a Social Protection Coordination Group which provided a monthly platform for stakeholders to coordinate their support initiatives in the sector.

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



WFP **supported** the Government to clean, deduplicate, create payment module and upload beneficiaries' data on to the Government **database**.



WFP **strengthened** Government capacities to support the **implementation** of the Sudan Family Support Programme, a government led **social protection** system.

Strategic outcome 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. Strategic outcome 5 contributes to strengthening capacity for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 17. In 2022, however, the registration and payment activities were suspended following the abrupt change of government in October 2021, and the World Bank's decision to pause aid disbursement.

As part of Activity 12 (providing advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems) through WFP's memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Government to implement the Sudan Family Support Program (SFSP), WFP technically assisted the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning through its Project Implementation Unit.

The assistance was primarily on data and technology, which included cleaning and deduplicating beneficiaries' data, creating payment module and uploading the beneficiaries lists to the database. Further, WFP convened the analysis of beneficiaries' data, housed at Ministry of Finance and Economic Plannings servers. These activities helped to organise SFSP beneficiaries' data for the reconciliation processes, future social protection programmes, registration, and payment operations.

Additionally, WFP sustained the operations of SFSP call centre to respond to beneficiaries' queries which were mainly about the expected date of program resumption and possible cancellation of the program. This ensured keeping the beneficiaries informed about their entitlements and the future of the program. Further, the call centre assisted the Government by collecting beneficiaries' data for a satisfaction survey it led. WFP is yet to receive the survey results as they were being processed at the expiry of the MoU with the Government.

In addition, under strategic outcome 5, WFP worked with the relevant government ministries to strengthen their capacities in support of SFSP implementation. Capacity strengthening in this area helped the Government to reach to the most vulnerable citizens through SFSP and capacitated government bodies for future social protection programmes. WFP also continued to support the Government in terms of data and technology until May 2022, when the MoU with the Government expired. Further, WFP built the capacities of the Ministry of Finance and Project Implementation Unit staff in terms of technology and data analysis through SFSP data management and payment lists creation exercises. WFP continued its collaboration with the World Bank and Project Implementation Unit to optimize program implementation and map the way-forward in case of SFSP resumption.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Sudan ranks 138 out of 180 in the UNDP Gender Inequality Index, which is a great concern. Some of the factors contributing to the inequality include very high rates of organized violence, intimate partner violence, poor women's financial inclusion, low levels of education, high levels of unemployment, and limited access to technology. Notably, the laws and regulations in Sudan limit women's ability to participate in society and the economy. Against such contexts, WFP ensured that gender dimensions were integrated into the programme design, implementation, and monitoring processes. WFP carried out different activities which helped to identify gaps and improve gender equality through WFP activities. For instance, WFP held focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews with over 6,500 beneficiaries, men and women separately, within the context of the cultural constraints of free speech for women in certain areas. The FGDs and key informant interviews sought insights into the World Bank-funded Sudan Emergency Safety Net Project and the impacts and challenges of gender equality and women empowerment within the project.

The findings revealed that more women are participating in decision making related to the utilization of food and cash at household level, while more in-depth analysis with quantitative data will be conducted in future. The findings further revealed increased participation of women in decision making in committees at community level despite the existing social norms. In South Darfur, for example, women asserted themselves and took up community leadership roles. This ensured fair representation and provided an opportunity for women to advocate for equitable distribution of resources.

Further, WFP promoted gender equality and women's empowerment. In some of the conservative communities, like Kassala, a very strong leadership is emerging among women farmers under post-harvest loss programme for strategic outcome 3 (food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024). Around 82 percent of households that received WFP's general food and cash assistance stated that women made decisions at home. Deeper analysis is expected to be carried out to better understand gender dynamics which impact food security. Under nutrition activities, nutrition education messages targeted both men and women, and included messages relating to optimal complementary feeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and cooking demonstration.

WFP's school meal programme, combined with cash assistance for girls, contributed to girl's access to education and improved their school attendance. However, attendance of girls to schools supported by WFP showed a slight decrease from 95 percent in 2021 to 94 percent in 2022, which may have been caused by prolonged deterioration of socio-economic situation and frequent school closures due to teachers' strikes. In addition, 63 percent of the members from households collecting entitlements were women under the Sudan Emergency Safety Nets Project. Further, WFP's livelihood support activities through productive safety nets yielded strong results, enhancing the capabilities and incomes of 30,000 women in 2022. Women made up 40 percent of the participants who joined the community-based participatory planning, putting women at the centre of the decision-making process.

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

Sudan faced several protection-related challenges due to diverse factors, including inter-communal violence and displacements particularly in Darfur and the Blue Nile, climate shocks such as floods and droughts, the poor harvest of the 2021/2022 agricultural season, and the global food crisis. All these challenges negatively affected food access and availability. Despite the numerous challenges, WFP mainstreamed protection by adopting risk mitigation measures. 96 percent of the people reported that they did not experience safety challenges when accessing and leaving the distribution sites. 100 percent beneficiaries reported that they were treated respectfully at distribution sites and 94 percent of the respondents reported that the condition of distribution sites was dignified.

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. The survey results showed that 2 percent of WFPs' general food assistance beneficiaries had disabilities which informed the creation of tailor-made support to the special group. Throughout the year, 6 conflict sensitivity assessments were carried out countrywide, mainly in Darfur where conflict sensitivity exists due to prolonged inter-tribal and communal conflicts with armed attacks. Following the assessments, a couple of potential conflict drivers were identified, and mitigation measures were identified and put in place to ensure that WFP activities were carried out while ensuring "Do-no Harm" policy, and not triggering, or fuelling any inter-tribal or communal conflict.

In addition, several measures were put in place to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP). WFP carried out national-wide community consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, mainly in the form of focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Over 7,500 stakeholders (both women and men) were consulted and these included beneficiaries, community leaders, distribution management committees, host communities, local authorities, and minority groups such as persons with disabilities and elderly people. The consultations ensured that the people that WFP serves are put at the centre of decision-making on key programme elements. Furthermore, the stakeholders' capacity was enhanced by establishing the gender, protection, and AAP teams in the country office, coordinated by five officers based in Khartoum and senior protection and AAP associates based in all the five area offices. The officers conduct daily monitoring and follow up on key priorities at the field level in close collaboration with cooperating partners.

The October 2022 process monitoring report indicated that 73 percent of the beneficiaries knew the selection criteria while 70 percent of beneficiaries knew their entitlements. The percentage deficit might be attributed to language and communication barriers. WFP enhanced the Communication with Communities (CwC) strategy in 2022, an approach that seeks to strengthen beneficiary communication, improve information sharing with stakeholders and feedback from stakeholders. In addition, WFP identified and mapped key influencers, community needs, languages, and other preferences by states. By mid-2022, 72 cooperating partner staff had received capacity development training from a CwC officer. A set of key messages was disseminated to over 2 million beneficiaries, mostly those affected by conflicts in North Darfur in 2021 and inter-tribal clash in the Blue Nile in August 2022. Message dissemination methods included community meetings, key informant interviews, sensitization campaigns, distribution of information, education, and communication materials as well as direct meetings. This enabled the beneficiaries to be familiar with key information, especially the objective of the assistance, what assistance would be provided, beneficiary's right to receive their entitlement free from fraud, corruption and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), the right to be treated respectfully, and access to community feedback and mechanism response.

To mitigate risks of SEA, in August 2022 WFP's Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Advisor who also works for the UN Resident Coordinator's Office under WFP's funding, mobilized, and trained over 30 staff across area and field offices. The training ensured the overall understanding of the SEA concept, accountability, response framework, referral processes, responsibilities, and reporting process. The PSEA Advisor and focal points worked together to strengthen responses to SEA allegations by establishing clear plans, guidelines and standard operating procedures around reporting channels and investigations.

WFP continued to strengthen the community feedback mechanism by ensuring the provision of appropriate and accessible feedback channels to all affected populations, along with safeguarding and processing questions,

complaints, and concerns. The community feedback and mechanism response had six call center operators and one supervisor. To increase beneficiaries' awareness about the helpline, WFP developed posters in the four most spoken local languages and shared the posters at distribution sites.

In 2022, WFP received over 6,100 cases through the toll-free helpline. Most of the cases were related to queries about targeting, profiling, registration, and technical issues of cards. Effective case management continued because of close coordination with more than 46 focal points from area offices. In addition, WFP updated question and answer information packs for operators to effectively answer questions and organized technical trainings which enabled the operators to correctly input cases by right categories in WFP's corporate case management system, the SugarCRM. In July 2022, UNHCR signed a Letter of Agreement with WFP to strengthen inter-agency collaboration on community feedback mechanism. WFP's community feedback mechanism includes a call centre with toll free lines where beneficiary feedback is recorded and responded to.

Environment

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

Sudan continues to suffer from long term environmental challenges such as desertification, deforestation, the loss of biodiversity, water scarcity and soil erosion. The country remains highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change that have affected water resources and the agricultural sector. This is evident from rising average temperatures, reduced rainfall, an increase in the frequency of droughts and floods and sea level rise. WFP has continued to mainstream crosscutting environmental consideration and climate change adaptation to programme activities and donor funded projects. Donor funded projects such as the Sudan Emergency Safety Net Project (SESNP) that focused on unconditional cash distribution have been scaled up to the Sudan Resilience Safety Net Project (SRSNP) that supports community driven smart infrastructural works and activities such as afforestation activities, flood control, water harvesting and storage.

In addition, WFP continued to implement environmental and social safeguards to all project and programme activities. This involved the recruitment of safeguards staff to manage environmental and social risks and identification of dedicated area office focal persons to oversee field level operations. During this period all the multilateral donor funded projects by the African Development Bank, KfW and the World Bank were screened for environmental and social risks by applying donor, WFP, and national screening requirements. Continuous capacity building has been undertaken through face to face, online and field engagement for country office staff and cooperating partners. Incorporating the environmental and social risk management plans into programme activities is currently underway to eliminate or offset adverse environmental and social impacts.

On a global path to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, WFP aims at reaching key sustainable energy targets by 2030 as they expand renewables in all sectors and increase energy efficiency. Moving towards scaling up clean and sustainable energy is key to protect human health and to promote healthier populations, particularly in remote and rural areas. Far too many people, often the most vulnerable ones such as women and children, still lack access to clean cooking fuels and technologies, exposing them to dangerous levels of household air pollution. WFP initiated the rural solarization projects where the diesel-powered water pumps are being replaced with solar powered water pumps to help smallholder farmers irrigate their crops and provide safe drinking water to the rural communities.

The project not only helps in reducing the carbon emission but also helps in improving food security and livelihoods. WFP also distributed 36,540 improved cookstoves to the households. Improved cookstoves, often marketed as "clean cookstoves", are biomass stoves that generally burn biomass more efficiently than traditional stoves and open fires. Improved cookstoves focus on the following "triple benefits": reducing the negative health impacts associated with exposure to toxic smoke, preservation of forests and associated ecosystem services, and reducing emissions that contribute to global climate change.

Data Notes

Overview

1. Sudan: Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) - Summary Report, Q1 2022 - June 2022

[<https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-comprehensive-food-security-and-vulnerability-assessment-cfsva-summary-report-q1-2022-june-2022>]

2. Sudan: 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan (December 2023): <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-2023-humanitarian-response-plan-december-2023-enar>

Context and Operations

1. Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023 - <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-humanitarian-needs-overview-2022-december-2021>

CSP Financial Overview

Strategic outcome 1, which focuses on providing assistance to people affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition, and livelihoods during/after crises, had the largest share of planned and available resources in 2022. The resources received were mostly directed towards provision of food and cash-based transfers to crisis-affected people.

Strategic outcome 01

In line with CSP and agreement with UNHCR, WFP assists in-camp refugees only due to limited livelihood options for them.

FFA under SO1 is part of the crisis response as conditional assistance to moderately food insecure population.

The biometrics registration complies with beneficiary data protection protocol. The objective is to ensure the right beneficiaries receive assistance. The CO has also endeavored biometrics to in-kind food beneficiaries.

The funding constraints meant reducing FFA beneficiaries under SO1; however this particular beneficiaries are moderately food insecure. Nevertheless this would have implication as this would lead to the moderate food insecure population to slip into severely food insecure.

The ration cut to refugees by 50% has negative consequences on nutrition (data and information is being gathered). However, WFP has re-instated full ration as of January 2023.

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base indicator was not collected as the activity started late due to a shortage of funds.

Strategic outcome 03

Protection and accountability to affected populations

The different type of channels that WFP utilized include:

Creation of community communication committees (CCCs) that include representatives for religious, women, youth, and people with disabilities.

Direct sensitization sessions.

Religious leaders Friday discourse.

Utilization of popular community members.

FGDs and community meetings with megaphones.

Recorded voice messages during distribution (megaphones).

IEC materials with a focus on visuals.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	5,185,181	4,120,664	9,305,845	0
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	4,757,293.92	3,780,622.09	8,537,916.01	0
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	332,095	263,916	596,011	0
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	468,919	372,650	841,569	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			1,125.5	

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

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	72
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Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	4,261,062	4,120,664	97%
	female	5,077,368	5,185,181	102%
	total	9,338,430	9,305,845	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	481,482	337,357	70%
	female	493,494	397,364	81%
	total	974,976	734,721	75%
24-59 months	male	417,004	318,421	76%
	female	431,924	367,827	85%
	total	848,928	686,248	81%
5-11 years	male	1,406,773	1,389,747	99%
	female	1,451,113	1,424,263	98%
	total	2,857,886	2,814,010	98%
12-17 years	male	606,376	537,057	89%
	female	650,389	586,037	90%
	total	1,256,765	1,123,094	89%
18-59 years	male	1,223,102	1,432,470	117%
	female	1,864,910	2,252,164	121%
	total	3,088,012	3,684,634	119%
60+ years	male	126,325	105,612	84%
	female	185,538	157,526	85%
	total	311,863	263,138	84%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	933,843	717,552	77%
Resident	5,322,905	4,747,810	89%
Returnee	93,384	210,157	225%
IDP	2,988,298	3,630,326	121%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,556,362	1,617,821	103%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,081,011	1,104,836	102%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,532,683	613,712	40%
School based programmes	2,300,995	2,039,730	88%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	379,500	430,227	113%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	4,219,900	4,150,576	98%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	3,811	142	4%
Iodised Salt	8,122	1,795	22%
LNS	0	4,907	-
Lentils	48,844	9,277	19%
Micronutrient Powder	173	29	17%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	15,893	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	395,656	139,570	35%
Split Lentils	0	208	-
Split Peas	0	2,223	-
Vegetable Oil	24,365	6,551	27%
Wheat	3,664	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	0	97	-
Iodised Salt	157	81	52%
LNS	0	1,019	-
Lentils	629	113	18%
Micronutrient Powder	38	10	27%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4,760	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	3,147	1,985	63%
Split Lentils	0	20	-
Split Peas	0	179	-
Vegetable Oil	472	301	64%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	155,871,412	83,118,289	53%
Value Voucher	961,771	0	0%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,984,876	424,528	14%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	13,944,766	19,187	0%

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	59,325	
			Male	196,867	47,801	
			Total	457,831	107,126	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	561,822	1,241,946	
			Male	423,832	1,087,817	
			Total	985,654	2,329,763	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	493,444	879,645	
			Male	372,247	718,778	
			Total	865,691	1,598,423	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,843,521	1,222,862	
			Male	1,390,725	922,513	
			Total	3,234,246	2,145,375	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	434,248	147,884	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	156,833,183	83,118,289	
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	3,169	
			Male	4,035	3,094	
			Total	8,585	6,263	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	82,074	
			Male	0	72,200	
			Total	0	154,274	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	973,211	806,802	
			Male	1,012,934	836,379	
			Total	1,986,145	1,643,181	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	50,344	11,900	
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	152,756	150,792	
			Male	146,764	123,875	
			Total	299,520	274,667	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female	114,304	138,537	
			Male	109,822	122,376	
			Total	224,126	260,913	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	484,181	210,807	
			Male	465,192	175,357	
			Total	949,373	386,164	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	199,680	80,243	
			Total	199,680	80,243	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	316,458	135,243	
			Total	316,458	135,243	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	15,933	4,917	

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.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.7: Number of institution stoves distributed	non-food item	0	4,760
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	155
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	20,266
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	0
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	0	2,528,328
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed	Number	0	573
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	18,363	6,626
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	0	100
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	282
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	32
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	18	2
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	0

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	29
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	1,125.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	1	
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	23
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	14	
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	0
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	3,654
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	3
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	36,540
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	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	346,740
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	%	66.7	33.3
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	1	0
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	6,080	0
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	2,080	0
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Number	8,160	0

G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	Individual	2,689	0
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	Individual	4,033	0
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	215,017
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.21: Quantity of stationary distributed	non-food item	15,724	15
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.23: Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	3,931	47
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	0	239
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.40: Number of water tanks delivered	Number	3,931	272
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.4: Number of cups distributed	non-food item	1,795,999	224,937
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	0	452
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	7,862	698
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	3,931	3,590
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	4,601	1,882.09
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	24
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	632,141
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	683,450
F: 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)				
F.2: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	MT	0	4,267

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	80
N*.4: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder or supplements	N*.4.1: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder or supplements (male)	Number		517,333
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	1,100
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	1,080
Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	41	10
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	11,484	3,824
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	318,265	188,330
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,273,062	324,133

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	>65			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	5.5	5.38	4.4	WFP survey
	Male	3.31	<3	<3	4.7	5.38	4.3	WFP survey
	Overall	3.54	<3	<3	5	5.38	4.3	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.26	>5	>4.7	3.3	3.39	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	3.38	>5	>4.7	3.4	3.39	4.8	WFP survey
	Overall	3.33	>5	>4.7	3.4	3.39	4.7	WFP survey

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	1.7	>15	>14	21.9	50		WFP survey
	Male	4.4	>15	>14	26.7	53		WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	>15	>14	24.6	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	>11	4.1	3	7	WFP
	Male	8	>15	>13	4.4	2	7	programme monitoring
	Overall	7	>15	>13	4.3	3	7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>55	>54.5	15.1	48	16	WFP
	Male	22	>30	>27	16.4	53	19	programme monitoring
	Overall	26	>32	>31	15.8	51	18	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	>55	>52	40.6	40	41	WFP
	Male	44	>51	>50.5	40.9	41	44	programme monitoring
	Overall	44	>52	>51.5	40.7	41	43	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<10	<10	34	37	33	WFP
	Male	8	<5	<5	29.7	34	25	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<7	<7.5	31.6	35	28	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	≤0.5	10.6	7	7	WFP
	Male	2	=0	≤0.5	8.1	5	4	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	=0	≤0.5	9.2	6	5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	<19	<20	52.8	33	54	WFP
	Male	42	<33	<33.5	4,804	30	51	programme monitoring
	Overall	40	<32	<32.5	50.4	31	52	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	82	<78	<80	62	60	60	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	<80	<82	66	64	68	
	Overall	83	<78	<79	64	62	65	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<45	<47	48.8	53	53	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	<49	<49.5	51	54	52	
	Overall	55	<48	<49	50.1	53	52	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<26	<25.5	32	19	30	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	<37	<38	35.2	17	30	
	Overall	34	<36	<33.8	33.8	18	30	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	24.2	>40	>39.7	45	49	50.1	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	41.1	>55	>53.5	50.1	49	55.4	
	Overall	33.6	>50	>49.5	47.9	49	53.2	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.1	<40	<41	35.5	35	36.2	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	39.3	<29.5	<32	35.1	35	35.3	
	Overall	42.8	<37.5	<38	35.3	35	35.7	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	<20	<21	19.5	15	13.7	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	19.6	<15.5	<16	14.8	15	9.3	
	Overall	23.6	<18	<19	16.9	15	11.1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7.3	<6	<6.5	2.9	2.87	9.3	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	8.75	<7	<7.5	2.88	2.87	11.2	
	Overall	8.1	<6	<6.5	2.89	2.87	10.4	

Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted students, teachers and parents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	94	>97	>96	95			Secondary data
	Male	94	>97	>96	95			Secondary data
	Overall	94	>97	>96	95			Secondary data
Enrolment rate	Female	0	>2	>2	10	-2		Secondary data
	Male	0	>2	>2	8	-8		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>2	>2	9	-5		Secondary data

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

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	59	66	56	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	6	4	3	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	2.8	<15	<15	3	3	3	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	89.6	>75	>75	91	93	95	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	99.7	=100	>99.9	56.2	84	56	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	73,122	62,204	
			Male	70,255	53,058	
			Total	143,377	115,262	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation	Female	71,980	185,870	
			Male	69,156	149,228	
			Total	141,136	335,098	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	100,810	36,527	
			Male	96,858	28,949	
			Total	197,668	65,476	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	95,585	50,833	
			Total	95,585	50,833	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	69,184	28,014	
			Total	69,184	28,014	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,786	1,127	
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	132,750	13,297	
			Male	117,250	9,626	
			Total	250,000	22,923	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	448	
			Male	0	432	
			Total	0	880	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	80,893	
			Male	0	77,102	
			Total	0	157,995	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	32,470	66,570	
			Male	33,795	75,977	
			Total	66,265	142,547	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,419	2,679	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,984,876	424,528	

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	482
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	4,651	678
Stand-alone micronutrient supplementation				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	26	10
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	2,435	434
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	106,050	20,912
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	35,992
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	8,156
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.21: Quantity of stationary distributed	non-food item	2,860	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.23: Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	715	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	1,430	426
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.40: Number of water tanks delivered	Number	715	31
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.4: Number of cups distributed	non-food item	187,519	139
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.6: Number of IEC materials distributed	non-food item	2,145	352

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	1,430	540
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	715	1,072
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	235	257.78
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	71
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	517,333

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥50	20	29	14.9	WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	41	≥66	≥66	29	46	32	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	6	1	3	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0.1	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	2.2	<15	<15	3	3	1	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	95.2	>75	>75	91	96	97	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	99.7	=100	>99.9	56	74	34	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted students, teachers and parents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	96	>99	>98	92			Secondary data
	Male	95	>98	>97	96			Secondary data
	Overall	96	>99	>98	94			Secondary data
Enrolment rate	Female	0	>4	>3	-2	49		Secondary data
	Male	0	>4	>3	-3	45		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>4	>3	-2	47		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	4.86	<4	<4	9	3		Secondary data
	Male	4.99	<4	<4	5	3		Secondary data
	Overall	4.93	<4	<4	7	3		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	95.14	>96	>96	91	97		Secondary data
	Male	95.01	>96	>96	95	97		Secondary data
	Overall	95.07	>96	>96	93	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	2,052
			Male	100,121	1,548
			Total	232,840	3,600
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	13,944,766	19,187
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	235,290	210,864
			Male	144,210	219,363
			Total	379,500	430,227

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.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	0	155
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	20,266
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	11	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	1
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	0
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	8
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	0	0.36
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	19
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	3
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	650
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	4,200
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	14

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	2
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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.1.21: Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling	farmer organization	0	4,009
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	Individual	53,000	4,000

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	>65	0	55	97	WFP survey
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	<9.9		11.4	2	WFP survey
	Male	7.7	<6.5	<6.9		5.9	3	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<7	<7.9	0	6.4	4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	>8	>7		6.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	8	>12	>11		5.1	2.2	WFP survey
	Overall	7	>12	>11	0	5.2	1.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>54	>53		68.8	79.2	WFP survey
	Male	22	>26	>25		65.8	81	WFP survey
	Overall	26	>30	>29	0	66	80.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	>48	>46		78.1	85.6	WFP survey
	Male	43	>50	>47		73.8	83.6	WFP survey
	Overall	44	>49	>47	0	74.2	84.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<10	<11		31.3	73.3	WFP survey
	Male	8	<5	<5.5		28.3	65.1	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<6	<6.5	0	28.5	68.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	=0		0	1	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	=0		0.6	1.7	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	=0	0	0.5	1.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	<29	<30		0	2	WFP survey
	Male	42	<39	<40		6.5	3.4	WFP survey
	Overall	40	<37	<38	0	6	2.8	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	WFP survey
	Male	84	<83	<83.5		66.7	32.8	WFP survey
	Overall	83	<82	<82.5	0	66.3	30	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<52	<54		21.9	13.3	WFP survey
	Male	54	<50	<52		25.6	14.7	WFP survey
	Overall	55	<51	<53	0	25.3	14.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<22	<22.5		31.3	18.8	WFP survey
	Male	36	<35	<35.5		27.7	15.5	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<33	<33.5	0	28	17.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.7	>54	>53		90.6	91.1	WFP survey
	Male	75.3	>79	>78		81.5	90.1	WFP survey
	Overall	72.2	>76	>75	0	82.3	90.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.5	<30	<31		9.4	7.4	WFP survey
	Male	15.9	<14	<15		16.4	6	WFP survey
	Overall	17.8	<16	<17.6	0	15.8	6.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17.8	<16	<17		0	1.5	WFP survey
	Male	8.8	<7	<8		2.1	3.9	WFP survey
	Overall	9.9	<8	<9	0	1.9	2.8	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.7	<15	<15.3		9.4	10	WFP survey
	Male	22.6	<21	<21.3		8.1	9	WFP survey
	Overall	21.9	<20	<20.3	0	8.2	16	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	18.9	>50	>45	0	86	79	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Chronically Food Insecure Households - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	16	<12	<12.5	0	2.2		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering				- Crisis Response	
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		74
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	Individual	22,400		26,342
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		109.97
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\$	289,367,704		

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Humanitarian workers - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	0	=100	>96	95	92	92.64	WFP survey

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				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 12: Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management					
Output 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	2	
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	1	1	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≤5,250,000	0			Secondary data
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	=0	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	35	51	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	>58	37	36	52	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	<6	14	13	6	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	<36	49	51	42	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	97.8	98	96	WFP survey
	Male	97	=100	=100	97.9	98	96	WFP survey
	Overall	97	=100	=100	97.9	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	69	99	100	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	16	>90	>90	95	90	62	WFP survey
	Male	16	>90	>90	95	90	59	WFP survey
	Overall	16	>90	>90	95	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	81	100	90	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	38	50	24	WFP survey
	Male	14	>80	>80	38	50	24	WFP survey
	Overall	14	>80	>80	38	50	24	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	>70	25	100		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Leni Kinzli

Women harvesting tomatoes on a farm in Nyala, South Darfur. WFP supports women with cash assistance through its productive safety nets program.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

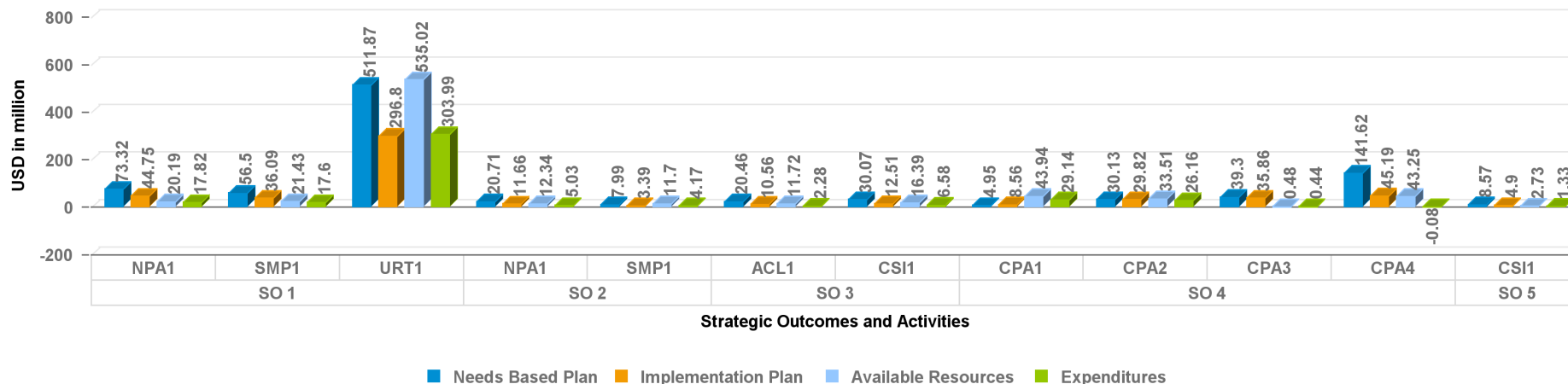
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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
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

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	73,323,173	44,751,410	20,189,682	17,823,884
		Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	56,496,492	36,090,737	21,429,533	17,597,913
		Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	511,874,010	296,799,080	535,023,779	303,991,217
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	14,142,753	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			641,693,675	377,641,226	590,785,747	339,413,013

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	20,712,156	11,660,478	12,341,897	5,030,592
		Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	7,988,163	3,386,840	11,696,827	4,171,614
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,084,102	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			28,700,319	15,047,318	26,122,826	9,202,206

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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	20,459,791	10,556,431	11,718,237	2,277,721
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	30,073,100	12,505,012	16,392,565	6,576,251
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,862,168	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			50,532,891	23,061,443	44,972,970	8,853,971
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	8,572,774	4,899,057	2,727,785	1,326,344
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			8,572,774	4,899,057	2,727,785	1,326,344

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	4,951,662	8,558,612	43,935,210	29,142,338
		Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	30,131,908	29,819,142	33,509,444	26,157,107
		Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders	39,303,462	35,860,314	476,627	437,214
		CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme	141,615,000	45,194,730	43,249,582	-80,256
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)			216,002,032	119,432,797	121,170,863	55,656,402

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	100,540,083	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	100,540,083	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			945,501,691	540,081,841	886,320,273	414,451,937
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			35,282,211	39,122,981	39,976,882	23,549,848
Total Direct Costs			980,783,902	579,204,822	926,297,156	438,001,785
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			51,218,562	31,401,477	35,566,507	35,566,507
Grand Total			1,032,002,464	610,606,299	961,863,662	473,568,292



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

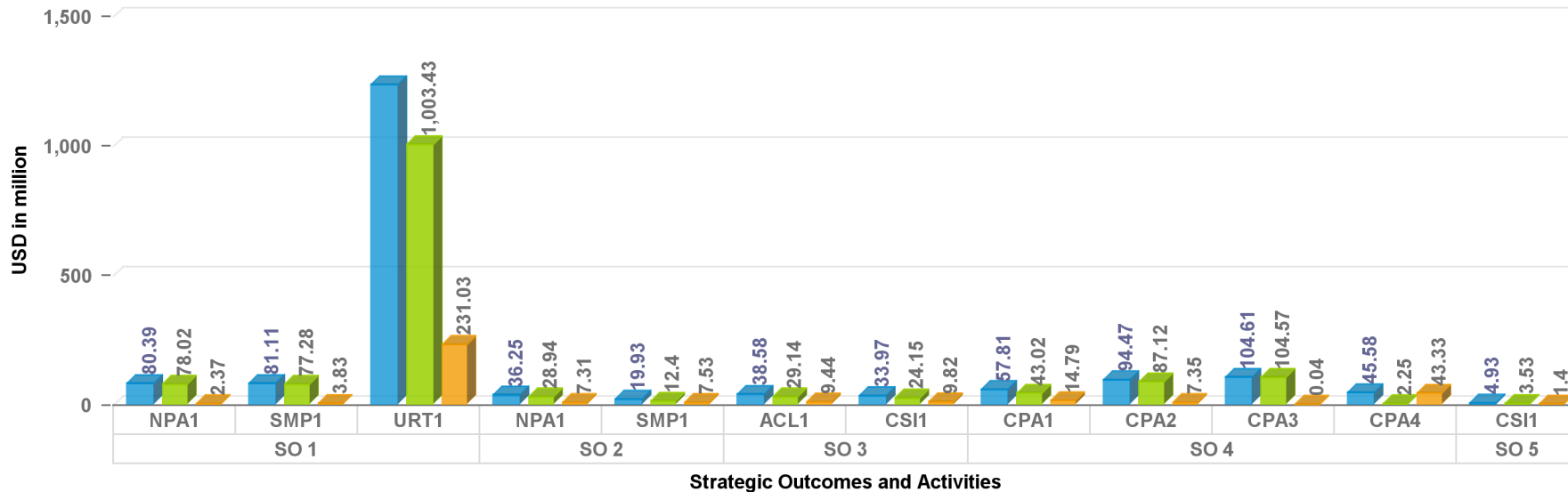
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ 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

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

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	1,407,590,252	1,217,731,170	16,734,311	1,234,465,481	1,003,432,919	231,032,562
		Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	147,819,973	81,112,667	0	81,112,667	77,281,047	3,831,620
		Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G	248,135,097	78,436,848	1,953,136	80,389,983	78,024,185	2,365,799
		Non Activity Specific	0	14,142,753	0	14,142,753	0	14,142,753
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,803,545,322	1,391,423,438	18,687,447	1,410,110,884	1,158,738,150	251,372,734

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	72,172,018	36,070,880	183,993	36,254,873	28,943,569	7,311,305
		Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	22,125,156	18,713,366	1,215,209	19,928,575	12,403,363	7,525,213
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,084,102	0	2,084,102	0	2,084,102
	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)			94,297,174	56,868,349	1,399,202	58,267,551	41,346,931	16,920,619

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Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	70,168,836	38,580,487	0	38,580,487	29,139,971	9,440,516
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	60,478,013	32,387,826	1,579,586	33,967,412	24,151,097	9,816,315
		Non Activity Specific	0	16,862,168	0	16,862,168	0	16,862,168
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			130,646,849	87,830,481	1,579,586	89,410,067	53,291,068	36,118,999

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	34,735,028	4,928,898	0	4,928,898	3,527,458	1,401,441
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			34,735,028	4,928,898	0	4,928,898	3,527,458	1,401,441
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	312,000,000	45,578,269	0	45,578,269	2,248,431	43,329,838

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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	109,793,447	94,472,184	0	94,472,184	87,119,846	7,352,337
		Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders	121,933,071	104,609,824	0	104,609,824	104,570,412	39,412
		Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	23,779,271	27,296,947	30,511,773	57,808,719	43,015,847	14,792,872
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)			567,505,788	271,957,224	30,511,773	302,468,996	236,954,536	65,514,460

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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	100,540,083	0	100,540,083	0	100,540,083
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	100,540,083	0	100,540,083	0	100,540,083
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,630,730,161	1,913,548,473	52,178,007	1,965,726,480	1,493,858,143	471,868,336
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			109,570,186	87,546,396	1,691,031	89,237,427	72,810,393	16,427,034
Total Direct Costs			2,740,300,347	2,001,094,869	53,869,038	2,054,963,907	1,566,668,536	488,295,370
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			147,240,704	108,250,940		108,250,940	108,250,940	0
Grand Total			2,887,541,051	2,109,345,809	53,869,038	2,163,214,847	1,674,919,476	488,295,370

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