



World Food
Programme

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Sudan

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

In 2023, the outbreak of conflict in Sudan resulted in an unprecedented humanitarian crisis marked by a sharp rise in levels of acute food insecurity among the Sudanese people. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) showed that at the height of the 2023 lean season over 20.3 million individuals, constituting 42 percent of the country's population, were acutely food insecure - a record high.¹ The spread of violence throughout the country led to Sudan facing one of the largest displacement crises in the world, with over 8 million people being displaced since the war began, both internally and to neighbouring countries.

This unstable security situation exacerbated an already challenging operating environment, leading to a two week operational pause at the onset of the crisis. Following the resumption of activities in May, WFP and partners faced substantial difficulties related to access. WFP subsequently invested in its access capacities and worked closely with OCHA and other partners to expand the accessible network of roads. Additionally, the limited flow of information from conflict-affected areas made data verification increasingly challenging, requiring WFP to use estimates for beneficiary counts where cooperating partner distribution reports were not available due to connectivity issues.

To guide WFP's response to the worsening humanitarian situation, WFP activated a 6-month Corporate Scale up for Sudan in June, which enabled it to shift its programming focus to life-saving operations aimed at reaching the most at-risk displaced and conflict-affected communities.

Following the temporary pause of operations, WFP quickly resumed its emergency interventions for internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and residents - thereby playing a critical role in increasing access to food and mitigating the extent of backsliding progress on SDG 2. In the following 8 months from May to December, WFP overcame significant challenges to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance to millions of people, amidst raging conflict. In total, WFP reached approximately 8.4 million beneficiaries throughout 2023 overall (55 percent female). This included provision of general food assistance to around 5.8 million people (45 percent male/55 percent female). WFP also reached 394,302 children (6-59 months) pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/Gs) with specialized nutritious food for prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. Major achievements include breakthroughs in reaching people in West and Central Darfur through the Chad-Sudan Border, as well as accessing people with life-saving assistance in Khartoum, a major battlefield.

In agreement with the World Bank, WFP quickly adjusted the implementation of the Sudan Emergency Safety Net Project to respond to the changing context. The Safety Net was adapted to the emergency setting and extended to newly-displaced IDP populations reaching over 2.6 million beneficiaries (75 percent of which received cash).²

To adapt to the changing circumstances and ensure the application of context-appropriate approaches to its accountability and assurance throughout its operations, WFP revised its Identity Management (IDM) Strategy which established minimum IDM standards based on the level of access in a given context. In areas with active conflict and suboptimal access, where concerns over beneficiary safety outweighed the need for comprehensive digital IDM, paper-based registration was used to collect limited household data and recipient's signature, while additional risk mitigation measures were taken to protect beneficiary personal data.

In parallel to scaling up emergency operations, WFP continued to invest in activities that aimed to improve resilience and build the capacity of communities to withstand shocks. While all resilience activities were halted in conflict affected areas such as Darfur and Kordofan regions, they continued to be implemented in the eastern part of Sudan where access remained constant, reaching around 27,000 households with livelihood support and asset creation throughout 2023. WFP also supported smallholder farmers (SHF) to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses and reduce post-harvest losses, reaching over 55,000 with post-harvest loss training and storage technology. On top of this, WFP worked in partnership with the African Development Bank to improve the wheat production of over 170,000 SHFs through the provision of wheat seeds and fertilizer as well as sufficient storage and technical capacities in post-harvest management and aggregation.

In addition, WFP reached close to 1 million school-going children with school meals and take-home rations during the first quarter while schools remained partially open. A focus for WFP Sudan was the restructuring of the school feeding programme by pursuing a transition from regular school feeding activities to home grown school feeding (HGFSF). By laying foundations to transition to a HGFSF model for when schools reopen in 2024, WFP intends to improve the livelihoods of SHFs and local communities by utilizing the demand for food created by school meals. In anticipation of the shift, WFP put in place plans to build on the procurement of 4,150 MT of Sorghum from SHFs in 2023, and has engaged with 26 farmer organizations to find a suitable quote for the purchase of 9,200 MT of sorghum for 2024.

WFP also contributed to SDG 17 through ensuring that partners operating in Sudan had access to common services. The challenging conditions meant that effective partnerships were particularly critical in facilitating a successful

response to the crisis. WFP helped provide 13,000 m³ of humanitarian supplies on behalf of 13 common partners, along with transporting 11,000 passengers and more than 36 MT of light humanitarian cargo through its UNHAS service. In addition, the logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters were scaled up and activated respectively, with WFP acting as the lead agency and providing critical connectivity services to over 33 humanitarian organizations at 30 sites.

Throughout its operations, WFP remained mindful of the importance of leaving no one behind and do no harm principles. It enhanced provisions for protection and accountability to affected populations and worked to ensure that specific needs of women, girls, and other at-risk groups were monitored and addressed. As the conflict unfolded, WFP launched trainings for staff and key stakeholders on gender equality, which included PSEA and GBV. Additionally, women-only committees were formed to help better identify the needs of female beneficiaries, and GBV referral pathways were maintained and disseminated to communities.

8,402,480

Total beneficiaries in 2023



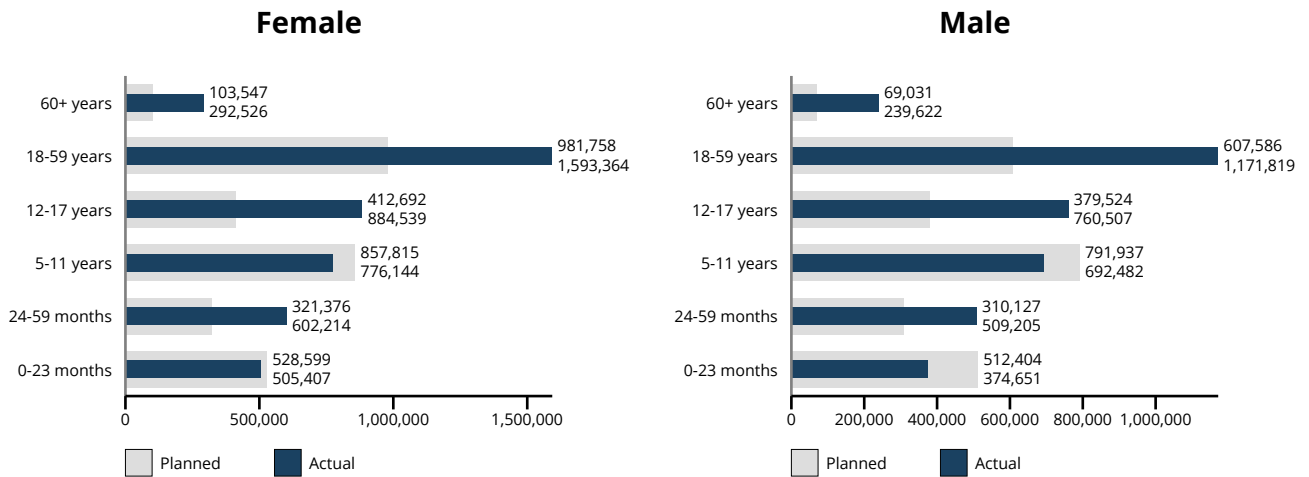
55% female



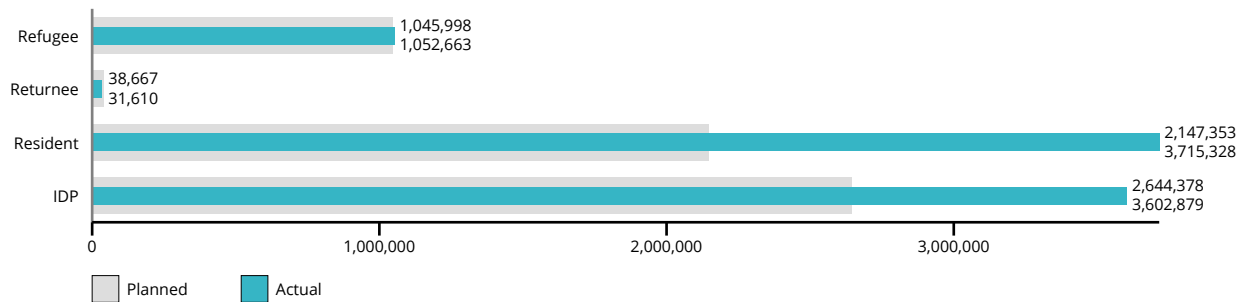
45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 201,739 (57% Female, 43% Male)

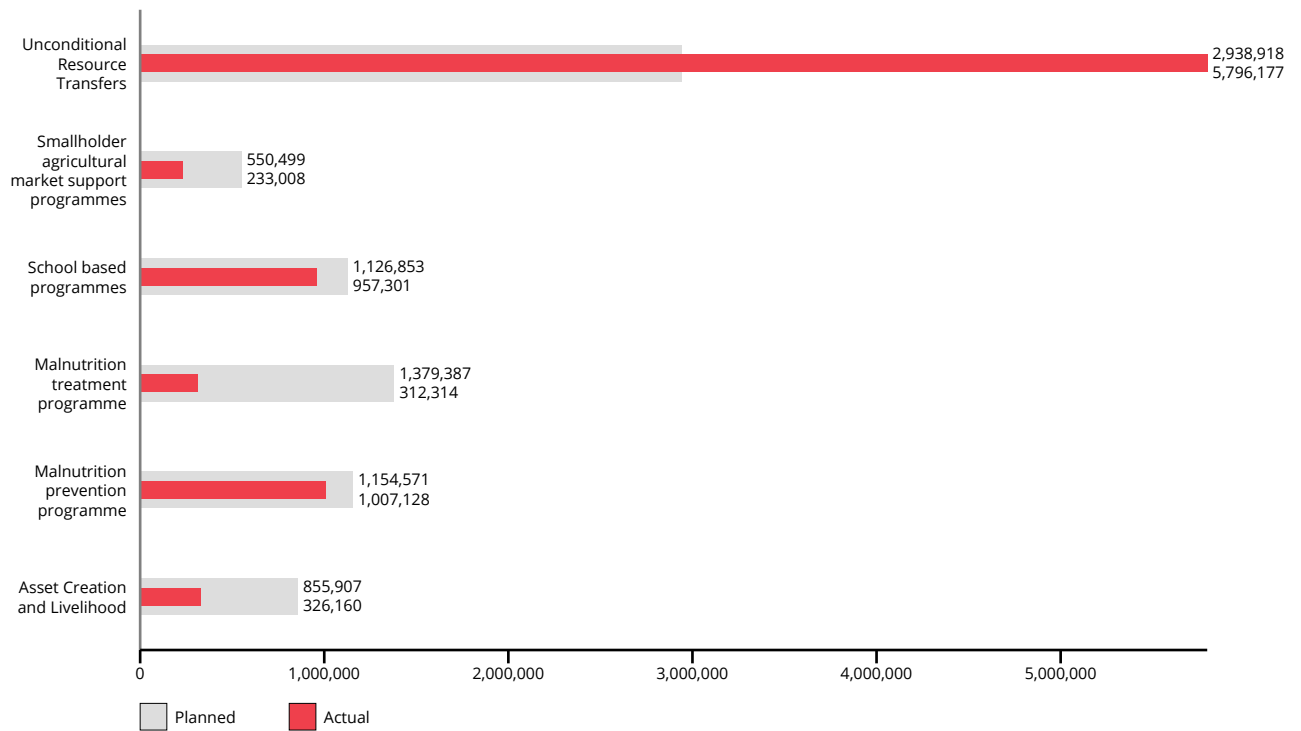
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



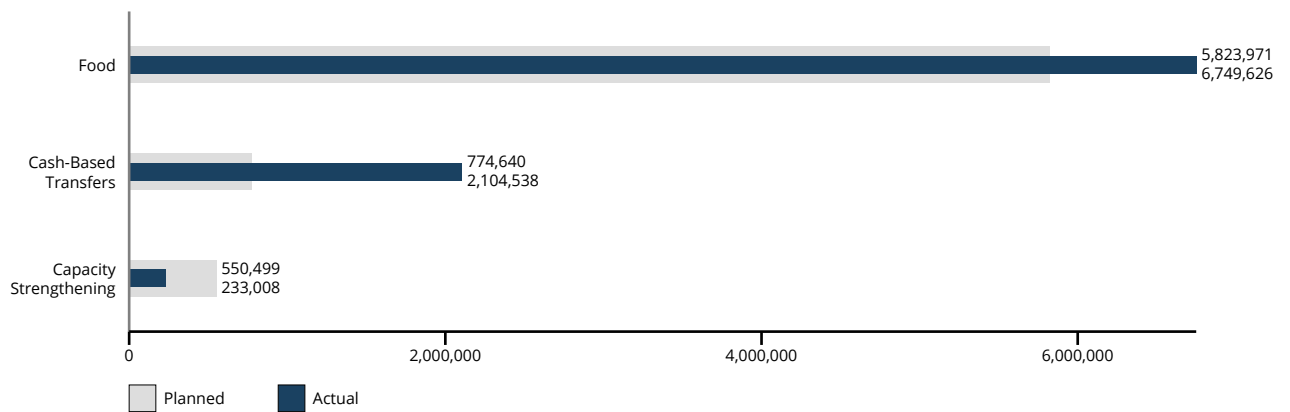
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



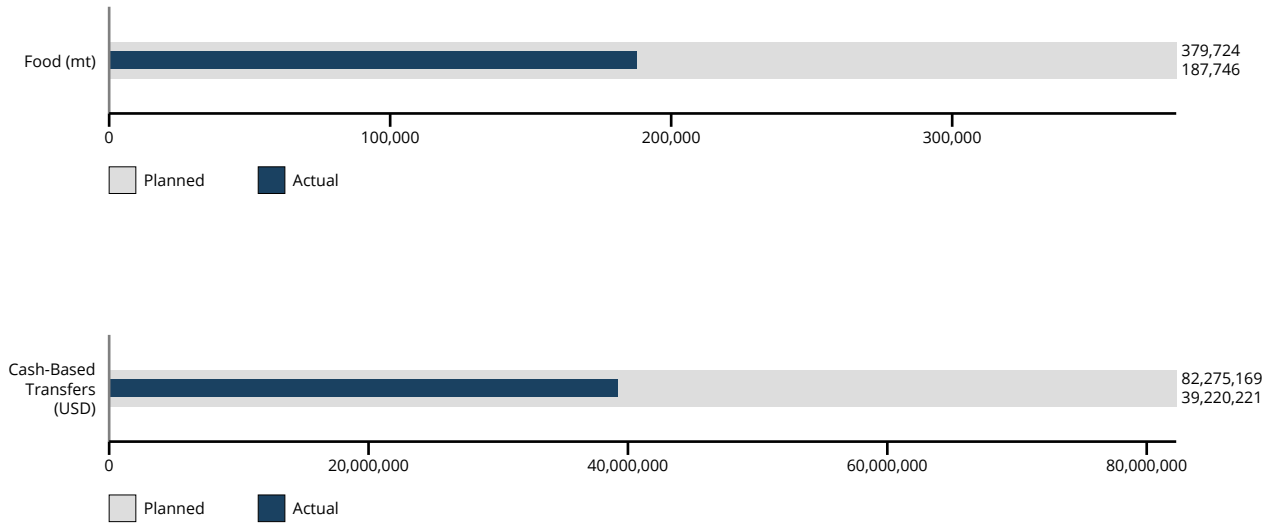
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



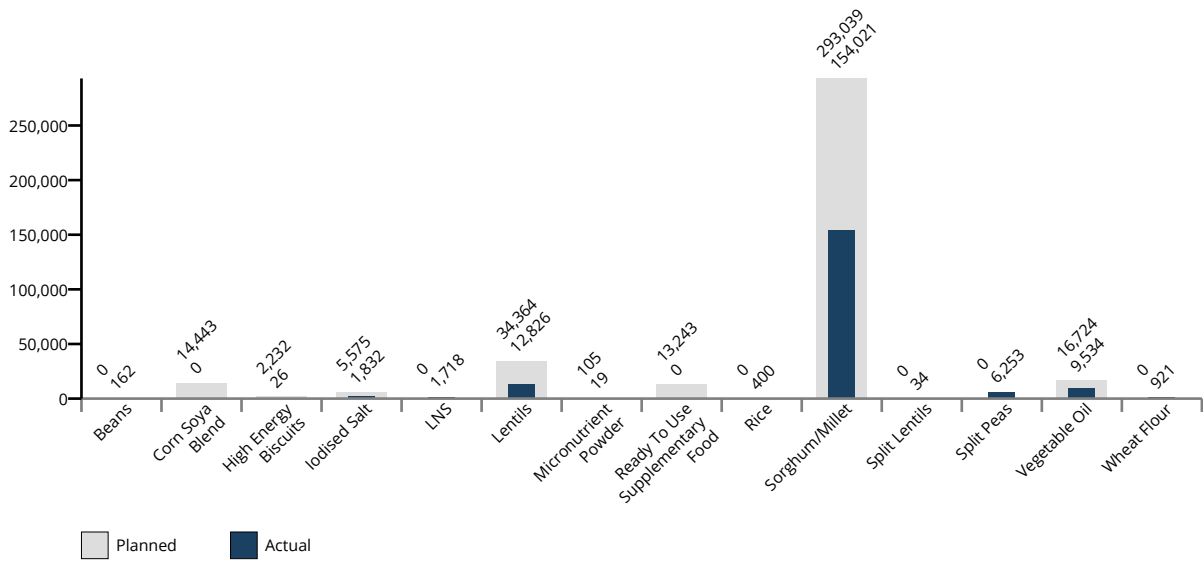
Beneficiaries by Modality



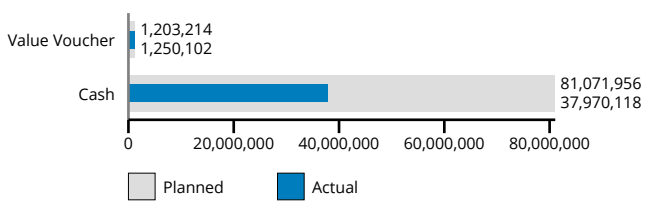
Total Transfers by Modality



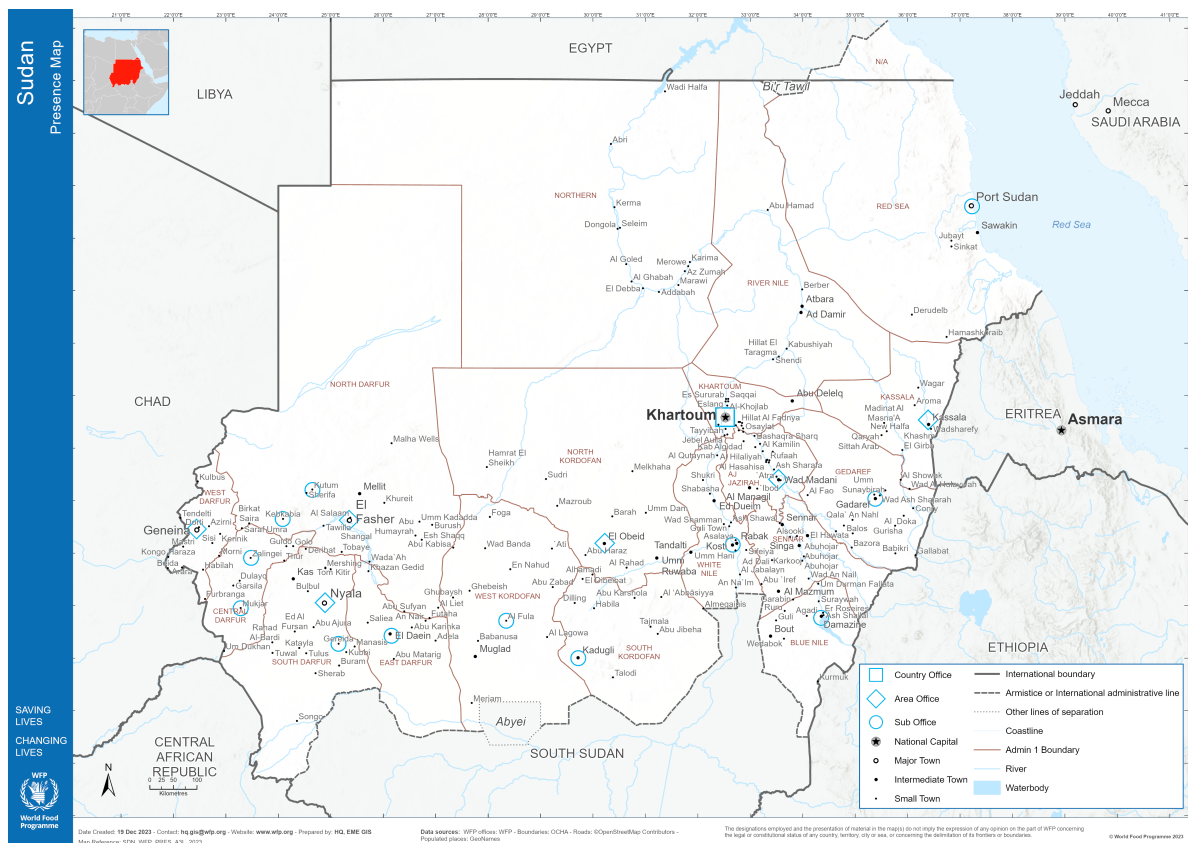
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Force (RSF) has substantially exacerbated existing drivers of food insecurity in Sudan. Intercommunal violence, macroeconomic crisis, political instability, soaring food prices, land degradation and climate shocks have continued to fuel food insecurity. Since 2019, the number of people facing acute food insecurity (IPC 3 and above) in Sudan has more than tripled. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), a peak of 20.3 million people (42 percent of the population) faced acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 or above) in Sudan during the July to September 2023 projection period. This includes 6.3 million people, or 13 percent of the population, in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

During the IPC review for the projection period October 2023 to February 2024, the initial projection was revised from 15 million to 17.7 million people (37 percent of the population) in IPC Phase 3 and above.¹ This increase is driven by intensified conflict; insecurity (including intercommunal violence); mass displacement; hampered agricultural production; and limited humanitarian access, resulting in the highest number of acutely food insecure in the history of IPC analysis during a harvest season in Sudan. In addition, around 3.5 million children and 1.1 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls are estimated to be suffering from acute malnutrition. The country is now amongst the worst hunger and malnutrition hotspots globally.

The most acutely food insecure populations are located in states most affected by the ongoing conflict, including Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan and Khartoum - especially in the tri-city area of Khartoum, Bahri and Omdurman. The food security situation is anticipated to deteriorate further during the upcoming lean season (May to September 2024), as household's food stocks are depleted and livelihood opportunities (especially related to crops, agricultural wage labour, and salaried work) become increasingly limited.

The conflict has resulted in constrained access to basic services, the destruction of key economic infrastructure, and paralysis of economic activities, especially in Khartoum. This is exacerbating pre-existing macroeconomic fragilities, including inflation, currency depreciation and low levels of foreign currency reserves - resulting in substantial challenges to the design and implementation of effective cash transfer systems. These market disruptions have also hampered the productivity of Sudan's agricultural sector due to the limited availability of key agricultural inputs and technologies. Nevertheless, WFP remained agile in its capacity to implement the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRFP) in the challenging circumstances. While plans had originally been made to procure locally from West Sudan, WFP quickly shifted focus to the East as a result of the conflict.² In total WFP was able to locally procure over

28,000 MT of Sorghum, Salt, RUSF, and wheat flour to support its operations.

Armed clashes across Sudan are now estimated to have internally displaced over 6.2 million people, representing the largest internal displacement crisis worldwide. In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict has caused the mixed cross border movements of over 1.8 million into neighbouring countries, most notably: Chad (39 percent); South Sudan (31 percent); and Egypt (23 percent).³ Displaced and refugee communities have been amongst the most vulnerable to the risk of severe human rights abuses, in particular women, children, and girls. Since the start of the war there have been increasing reports of severe child rights violations and gender-based violence, particularly in Darfur.⁴

Children in Sudan have also faced longer-term challenges to their development, with access to services severely limited. Schools have largely been closed across the country since the conflict, leading to approximately 6.5 million additional children being deprived of learning. In total 19 million children are now out of school, preventing effective school-based programming of humanitarian and development actors.⁵ The impact of war-triggered trauma and psychosocial ill-health will exacerbate an already failing education system once schools re-open. There are real concerns of the impact on Sudan's human capital-skills and knowledge required for productivity, and the risk of eroding individual and household resilience. Anticipated concerns include higher drop-out rates among both boys and girls.

As a result of these challenges, WFP established a 6-month corporate scale up following a short operational pause in April. WFP subsequently developed a concept of operations (CONOPS) to guide the gradual resumption and scale-up of critical life-saving activities in Sudan.

In addition, WFP completed two CSP budget revisions in May and December respectively. These budget revisions placed increased focus on WFP's support to the wider humanitarian community through its leadership of the logistics cluster, emergency telecommunications cluster, and UNHAS. The CSP timeframe was also extended until the end of 2024.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to those affected by crisis, targeting food insecure residents, refugees and IDPs, as well as providing nutritious school meals to school aged children prior to the outbreak of conflict. This was the primary focus of WFP's operations following the conflict, which aimed to provide life-saving assistance to the most impacted communities.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP worked to improve the nutrition, health and education outcomes for mothers and children in Sudan. WFP worked towards this goal through providing curative and preventative nutrition activities, including supplementary feeding and behaviour change messaging to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Additionally - prior to the conflict - WFP provided school-aged children with nutritious school meals when schools were open, and with take-home rations during school closures.

Under strategic outcome 3 WFP sought to strengthen the resilience of communities and food systems to shocks. To achieve this, WFP provided a combination of food and cash to communities through implementation of a productive safety net and community asset creation, while working with SHFs to reduce post-harvest losses and improve the efficacy of the harvest season.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP enabled humanitarian and development partners to access critical and hard-to-reach locations across Sudan - providing air transport and logistics services through UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster. WFP also provided support through the newly activated Emergency Telecommunications Cluster.

Risk management

In 2023, WFP faced a number of substantial emerging risks as a result of the outbreak of conflict. Most notably, this related to the lack of access and unstable security situation, resulting in major impediments to humanitarian operations and to the safety of WFP staff and resources.

WFP subsequently developed short and medium-term strategic planning scenarios, establishing dedicated internal capacities for civil military coordination, security, and access securing safe passage and operational continuity.

WFP continually reviewed residual risk exposures and control effectiveness, ensuring risks outside its appetite were escalated through an operational task force which leveraged regional and corporate expertise to address risks. A dedicated registry was prepared and updated regularly with comprehensive monitoring to track risk trends.

In April 2023 WFP launched a Global Assurance Project High-Level Task Force to reinforce end-to-end assurance and internal control measures across high-risk operations. The reassurance plan consisted of key pillars to implement preventative, detective, and corrective controls to mitigate risks of aid diversion.

WFP reviewed priority areas across its Sudan operation to ensure alignment with the corporate assurance framework and reinforce its ability to effectively manage and communicate risks by enhancing safeguards and controls through five main workstreams - namely, monitoring and community feedback mechanisms, targeting, identity management, cooperating partner management and supply chain. Management of WFP's exposure to fraud, corruption, and food quality and safety risks was equally prioritized.

Key elements of WFP's risk mitigation measures included embedding fraud risk questions into standardized questionnaires, diversifying feedback channels for accountability to affected populations, and strengthening stock handling and traceability of food commodities.

WFP continues to monitor the evolving situation in consultation with stakeholders and incorporate risk prevention and mitigation strategies in its operational business plans.

Lessons learned

A key lesson in 2023 was the need for operational agility and putting in place flexible planning to ensure that programmes had the capacity to adapt to changes on the ground. WFP worked throughout the year to modify the location, scale, and resourcing of its programming depending on access. Additionally, despite the conflict, WFP was able to maintain local procurement by shifting purchases to suppliers in Eastern states, and using conditional food supply agreements.

WFP also found that building the capacity of local first-responders facilitated a more sustainable and effective response, especially in areas of limited access. Accordingly, WFP provided technical assistance, training, and resources to cooperating partners such as the Sudan Red Crescent.

In addition, WFP noted the importance of maintaining accountability and assurance even when responding to emergencies in fragile contexts. There were high expectations to rapidly increase the number of beneficiaries reached using the "no regrets" approach, which risked impacting the ability to maintain strong protection standards. The CO made some progress in establishing an accountability strategy, which proved valuable for programme implementation by establishing minimum standards and risk mitigation measures to help the country office navigate protection risks in the challenging operating environment.

Country office story

UPROOTED DREAMS: ONE GIRL'S STORY OF STRUGGLE AND HOPE



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WFP and partners Sudan Red Crescent (SRCS) provides emergency food assistance in Khartoum, in Karrari, north-east of Omdurman.

Nineteen-year-old Aziza Mohammed Izak was about to start her final year of secondary school in Khartoum, eager to move on to university. She loved English, but she especially wanted to get a degree in psychology to help troubled kids overcome trauma.

Instead, Aziza has been faced with her own anguish after Sudan's war upended her life, forcing her to leave her home in the capital and everything she knew. "We cannot return but we can't stay living like this," Aziza told WFP staff from Port Sudan where she's seeking refuge from the fighting that rages on in Khartoum, "yet there's nowhere else for us to go."

When the clashes broke out in the capital on 15 April, she and her mother sold everything they owned to buy a bus ticket to Port Sudan hundreds of kilometres away; a place where they knew nobody. "We have nothing to our name - no house, no food, no moneyour life's memories have been destroyed." Now she and her mother sleep in an overcrowded dormitory with several other women, caught in between holding on to and letting go of a life that has been shattered by war.

Aziza's profound loss is echoed in the experiences of millions of her fellow citizens. Since the outbreak of conflict in Sudan it is estimated that over 6 million people have been displaced, forcing them to leave behind their lives and livelihoods in search of refuge from the risk of violence.

In Khartoum, generational homes have been lost to the fighting; the memories of entire families turned to rubble. Violence has wreaked havoc across the country and the trauma caused will similarly take generations to heal for all those in Sudan who have been impacted.

It has now been months since Aziza left her old life behind. Slowly she and her mother have been starting to adjust. Aziza still remembers happier times from before the war: dancing with her friends to hip-hop videos on YouTube or sitting on the banks of the Nile River that cuts through Khartoum.

"I love Khartoum and I would kiss the earth if I could go back to a country in peace," Aziza says, describing dreams of returning to "a warm house filled with love." Then she describes her last memories of the city: helplessly watching people die in the streets as she fled; the impact of the conflict on Aziza and others like her and the depths of its effects are hard to imagine.

Despite this, when WFP spoke with Aziza, she told staff of the joyful atmosphere in the camp that day. WFP had been distributing food assistance, including Sudan's main staple, sorghum, along with lentils and oil. She was especially excited that the kids were laughing and playing, knowing their bellies would soon be full.

"We are so happy to receive this food from WFP," Aziza says, describing traditional dishes she and others will make with WFP provisions. "Now we can have a home-cooked meal with our favourite dishes and don't need to go sleep hungry."

WFP's priority since the crisis has been to reach the most at-risk displaced and conflict-affected communities with life-saving food assistance. This helps ensure that those like Aziza and her mother do not go hungry or risk slipping into fatal levels of malnutrition as they grapple with the uncertainty of life away from their homes, not knowing if or when they would ever be able to return.

Following the conflict, WFP supported millions of displaced/conflict affected people with life-saving supplies. Each one of these people have their own unique story of how their lives and memories have been upended. WFP emergency support helps reduce the impact that conflict-affected communities are facing and, hopefully, will help them find the strength to rebuild their futures.

Programme performance

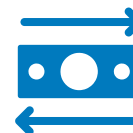
Strategic outcome 01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises



Almost **5.8 million** acutely food insecure or displaced people provided with **general food assistance**.



180,000 MT of food distributed to beneficiaries.



USD 36 million distributed through **cash transfers**.

The heart of WFP's operations in Sudan continued to be the organization's work to ensure that people affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition, and livelihoods during/after crises. In 2023, WFP worked towards Strategic Outcome 1 through the implementation of three core activities. Firstly, WFP provided general food assistance (GFA) consisting of both food and cash-based transfers to shock-affected people, which WFP sought to substantially scale up to respond to the increased level of need following the conflict. WFP also provided nutrition-sensitive programming in schools during the first quarter, before the conflict, which sought to mitigate short-term hunger while simultaneously improving learning outcomes. Finally, WFP provided nutrition support to treat and prevent acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant breastfeeding women and Girls (PBW/Gs). The food and nutrition assistance provided by WFP played a crucial role in supporting the most severely food insecure people in Sudan. It contributed to SDG 2.1 by increasing access to food and alleviating the negative effects of the ongoing conflict on food security.

Overall Strategic Outcome 1 was well funded in 2023 against the needs based plan, receiving over 140 percent of resourcing needs across the year.¹ This is a result of increased donor support in the latter half of the year to ensure availability of resources for scaled-up emergency activities. Funding was primarily directed towards general food assistance, which received 166 percent funding of the needs based plan. Despite this, WFP was still required to carefully prioritize the most at-risk considering the widespread rise in food insecurity. WFP's emergency response prioritized three key groups who were most food insecure (equivalent to IPC Phase 4): refugees, IDPs (both protracted and newly displaced), and residents. WFP provided a 50 percent ration for IDPs and residents facing IPC 4 food insecurity (equivalent to 1,050 kcal per person per day) and a 100 percent ration for refugees.² The extent of humanitarian needs also meant that towards the end of 2023 WFP was forced to announce ration cuts for refugees to 50 percent from 2024. Nutrition activities were substantially underfunded, with activity 2 and 3 receiving just 21 and 70 percent of annual requirements respectively - with much of this being received late in 2023.

Emergency Food and Cash Assistance:

WFP successfully reached almost 5.8 million people (55 percent female) with **GFA** by the end of the year - 2.7 million more than planned at the beginning of the year, and only around half a million less than in 2022. This was achieved due to WFP's ability to quickly adapt to the challenging operating environment - resuming operations just three weeks after they were temporarily suspended on April 16. Equally important was WFP's close partnership with the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC), which proved instrumental in providing vital assistance to individuals across nine states in Sudan, including in high-risk areas.

Nevertheless, WFP was unable to scale up its emergency response to the extent originally planned, with the May-December beneficiary target being reduced from 6.6 to 5.6 million people during the course of the year. This was primarily due to substantial security risks and access constraints that impacted WFP's operations following the conflict. WFP and cooperating partner facilities, including offices, warehouses and food commodities were widely looted, and the country office was forced to establish new food supply corridors along transport routes that had become complex and contested.

Due to the disruption of market infrastructure and liquidity in Sudan caused by the conflict, WFP shifted its GFA relief efforts in the months directly after the onset of conflict to in-kind transfers - by the end of the year WFP had distributed

over 175,000 MT assorted food commodities. To enable this, WFP rapidly scaled up its **local procurement** from around 790 MT of commodities in the first quarter of 2023 to over 28,000 MT of commodities by the end of the year. This marked a 46 percent increase from 2022 and was made possible by the establishment of a conditional food supply agreement with three local sorghum suppliers which meant that while WFP did not commit to purchases up front, the purchase agreements were in place to expedite food availability to support timely assistance. Of this total, WFP procured 4,150 MT of commodities from SHFs - a 131 percent increase from 2022. To further speed up clearance of food commodities, WFP triggered an early release mechanism for low and medium risk foods like sorghum, iodized salt and wheat flour.

Cash-based transfers (CBT) were also gradually scaled up in the more secure eastern states of the country including Blue Nile, Kassala and Red Sea, before expanding to the more access constrained states of West Darfur and Khartoum by the end of 2023. Multiple transfer mechanisms were used, including value vouchers, paper vouchers and cash-in envelopes, eventually reaching a total of over 1.5 million people (46 percent male/54 percent female). Alternative transfer mechanisms (such as direct bank transfers) continue to be developed and negotiated with local banks, and WFP hopes to roll out new modalities in 2024 to identify the most effective and cost-efficient for the various contexts of Sudan.

WFP also took substantial efforts to ensure that, despite the complex challenges facing its scale up of GFA, protection of and accountability to affected populations remained at the centre of its programming. For example, WFP amended its **IDM strategy** to use paper-based registration in areas where the risks to beneficiary safety outweighed the need for digital IDM. Additionally, to ensure that beneficiaries understood the various IDM processes and the rationale behind these, WFP included IDM sensitization materials and messages within its community engagement activities. WFP also developed safe distribution guidelines and a checklist and circulated them to all WFP Cooperating Partners to ensure a set of quality control standards were in place across distribution sites.

To better prepare for and protect against the risk of drought, WFP bought macroinsurance through the **African Risk Capacity Replica programme** for the first time. The policy protected almost 63,000 people with a total sum insured of over USD 2.6 million that prepared WFP. The threshold for an insurance payout was not reached in 2023.

Additionally, to adjust and respond to the growing needs, WFP and the World Bank restructured and extended the **Sudan Emergency Safety Net Project (SESNP)**, a USD 100 million social protection initiative implemented 2022. During the beginning of the year, WFP continued to provide around 2 million at-risk beneficiaries across 370 locations with cash (roughly USD 9 per month)³ and in-kind transfers. Following the conflict, the project underwent a restructuring which involved reallocation of resources to focus on the food transfer component, subsequently increasing beneficiaries targeted with in-kind assistance from 100,000 to 300,000. The project enabled WFP Sudan to eventually provide in-kind food assistance to over 670,000 beneficiaries (57 percent females), the majority of whom were IDPs, out of a the 2.6 million beneficiaries reached through the project in total.

In a series of 124 focus group discussions (FGD) conducted in Kassala and Blue Nile states, beneficiary respondents in the FGDs described that SESNP had a positive impact on their food consumption prior to the conflict, with many FGD participants in all but one locality mentioning a widespread increase in the number of meals taken by households per day from one or two to three.⁴ Across the full implementation period of the programme, a majority of beneficiaries participating in the FGDs had noted that they were satisfied with the delivery of assistance.

Outcome monitoring surveys regarding the impact of WFP's provision of GFA highlighted the increasingly challenging food security situation faced by many WFP beneficiaries. Notably, the consumption based coping strategy rose drastically from a score of 5 in 2022 up to 12.8 in 2023. This indicated that households were increasingly resorting to harmful coping strategies when lacking food. Nevertheless, the percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score was 47 percent - just 1 percent off the 2023 target and previous years figure - highlighting that the level of food consumption among WFP beneficiaries had not drastically fallen as a result of the conflict.

Emergency School Feeding:

WFP's school-meal programme under activity 2 was implemented in five out of 11 planned states prior to the conflict, reaching almost 706,000 (50 percent were girls) school going children out of a planned 828,000. The slight underachievement was due to sporadic and repeated teachers' strikes during the first quarter which led to unplanned school shutdowns and a reduced total number of feeding days.

Nevertheless, WFP worked to quickly adapt to the situation, and conducted a review of the programme implementation modality in response to the prolonged closure of schools. As a result, WFP adopted flexible use of **adaptive take-home rations**. This meant that the standard school ration - 100 g of cereals, 20 g of pulses, 15 g of vegetable oil and 5 g of iodized salt - could continually shift between on-site meals and take-home rations depending on whether schools were opening, thereby ensuring more stable delivery of nutritious meals to children where access allowed. The outbreak of conflict in April and frequent use of schools as collective shelters resulted in closure of all schools and cessation of school feeding programme at the onset of crisis.

Due to changes in donor priorities and requirements, the programme-maintained partnerships solely with international NGOs (INGOs) and national NGOs. As such, a no-cost extension was applied to most of the 2022 field-level agreements for distribution and monitoring purposes only.

Emergency Nutrition Support

To treat moderate acute malnutrition, WFP’s targeted **supplementary feeding programming** reached almost 190,000 children 6-59 months and around 45,000 PBW/Gs. Additionally, **nutrition counselling** was provided as part of the social and behavior change component to PBW/G and care givers of children, including on food preparation and cooking demonstrations, water, sanitation and hygiene, growth monitoring, and immunization. WFP reached nearly 150,000 children 6-59 months and over 28,800 PBW/Gs with nutrition support to prevent acute malnutrition, additionally, nearly 147,000 children 6-59 months were reached by home fortification using micronutrient powders. This constituted around a third of the original target.

The lower number of beneficiaries reached was largely due to the challenging resourcing situation, which resulted in delayed commencement of interventions. Limited access and non-functionality of health institutions in conflict areas further exacerbated this issue. This, coupled with the long lead time for supply of specialized nutritious foods (ready to use supplementary food), severely impacted WFP’s ability to procure and provide nutrition products to the intended number of beneficiaries. The shortage was further exacerbated by the destruction of the SAMIL factory during the early stages of the conflict, which was the only local supplier of specialized nutritious foods to WFP’s operations in Sudan.

While WFP’s reach was impacted by the disruption to programming, the effectiveness of its emergency interventions and ability to achieve positive outcomes remained high. The treatment of acute malnutrition in children achieved 96 percent cure rate, 0.1 percent mortality and 3.5 percent default rate - all well within the SPHERE references targets.

The key lesson learnt from WFP’s response to the crisis under Strategic Outcome 1 was the critical importance of continued focus on working with partners to improve access including local partners. WFP invested in access capacity and, in collaboration with OCHA, the Logistics Cluster and other humanitarian stakeholders, expanded the accessible road network and populations served, with a particular focus of opening a new corridor in West and Central Darfur through Chad. WFP also established an operational Hub in Farchana, Chad to strengthen this corridor. Despite these investments, complexity persisted throughout 2023, with severe access restraints preventing WFP from sustainably accessing and supporting all at-risk populations. For WFP and its partners, working closely together to prioritize expanded access will therefore remain a top priority heading into 2024.

WFP integrated gender and age considerations in its programmes for Strategic Outcome 1, achieving a gender and age marker score of 4 in activities 1 and 3, and 3 in activity 2. WFP’s community-based targeting for GFA integrated gender and age within its inclusion criteria.⁶ Additionally, WFP ensured that committee panels, which were tasked with leading the community targeting process, were gender balanced and reflective of the beneficiary community’s demographic. In addition, as part of the nutrition activities WFP ensured that the gender-responsive social behaviour change communication component was delivered to men, women, girls, and boys alike.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



Almost **780,000** children and PBW/G were assisted through **prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition** activities.



Over **250,000** school children received **nutritious school meals** or alternative **take-home rations**.



WFP has established the foundations to shift to a **home-grown school feeding** model in Gedarif state in 2024.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP contributed to SDG 2.2 to end malnutrition through continuing its work to improve the nutritional status of food-insecure residents in areas affected by high-malnutrition prevalence and food insecurity. WFP's efforts in this area consisted of two activities, namely providing an integrated package of curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (activity 4), as well as providing pre-primary and primary school children with nutrition sensitive school meals (activity 5). At the beginning of the year, Sudan already faced one of the worst rates of malnutrition globally and following April the level of need for nutrition services reached record highs, with approximately 3.5 million children under 5 suffering from malnutrition, of which over 700,000 have severe acute malnutrition.¹

Throughout 2023, WFP's nutrition operations faced severe funding limitations, despite some support. Strategic Outcome 2 received approximately 155 percent of its overall funding needs, mainly due to significant support for activity 5. Activity 4 on the other hand received less than half of its annual resourcing needs - with a substantial proportion of this being received late in the year. This meant that when crisis struck and the risk of malnutrition rose sharply, WFP did not have sufficient capacity and supplies in place to respond at the necessary speed.

Integrated Nutrition Support:

WFP worked with a wide range of partners, including UNICEF, WHO, the Ministry of Health and NGOs, successfully reaching over 71,834 children (6-59 months) and 20,186 PBW/Gs with specialized nutritious foods to treat **moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)**. To prevent acute malnutrition, WFP also provided nutrition support to around 86,930 children (6-23 months) and 27,396 PBW/Gs. In addition, WFP reached over to 570,000 children (6-59 months) with **micronutrient powders** to reduce micronutrient deficiencies - over five times the number of beneficiaries originally planned. Nevertheless, in total WFP nutrition activities reached 31 percent fewer beneficiaries than in 2022, with all activities except for the provision of micronutrient powders falling short of the planned number of beneficiaries. This was due to limited funding, as well as the disruption to programming caused by the conflict - with WFP unable to gain access to areas in Khartoum and Darfour. In addition, WFP's ability to procure a sufficient supply of nutrient products was impacted by the destruction of a factory owned by SAMIL Industrial Company, a local supplier of nutrition products with whom WFP had previously established a one-year food supply agreement for 2023 for the supply of Ready to Use Supplementary Foods (RUSF). The destruction of the factory led to the loss of supplies intended for WFP's operations that would have been able to treat up to 15,000 children - forcing WFP to rely on more expensive international procurement.

During the first quarter, WFP also worked to contribute to sustainable positive nutrition outcomes, complementing its provision of nutritional products by offering caregivers social and behavior change communication. Nutrition counselling was provided to pregnant and breastfeeding women and fathers on topics including food preparation and cooking demonstrations, water sanitation and hygiene, growth monitoring, health and immunization, and general infant and young children feeding. Additionally, before the conflict, WFP sought to strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national institutions that worked to improve nutrition outcomes in Sudan - providing support for coordination platforms and training on issues such as community management of acute malnutrition, home fortification, and nutrition information management and reporting. WFP also supported the SUN Secretariat and food fortification stakeholders in fortification quality control. Following the crisis, while WFP's capacity strengthening activities were reduced, WFP continued to work with partners on strengthening the capacity of nutrition activities in emergencies and supported coordination efforts of the Ministry of Health in areas unaffected by the conflict.

The challenging environment in which WFP and partners were operating was reflected in a drop in the programme performance indicators in relation to the **SPHERE targets** in 2023. The number of defaulters increased to 16 percent from a previous rate of 6 percent in 2022, while the recovery rate dropped to 83 percent from 97 percent in 2022.

School Feeding:

WFP continued to implement its school meals programme during the first quarter, which aimed to improve school attendance and nutrition outcomes among schoolchildren. The programme was implemented in Kessala and Gedarif with the support of INTPA, and in the Red Sea State with the support of BMZ. The programme successfully reached over 250,000 school children out of a projected target of 316,265 across 3 states and 15 localities. This shortfall was largely because implementation was severely disrupted by teachers' strikes and school closures following the conflict.

In addition, the 2022-2023 academic year for the Red Sea and Kassala States was the first year in which WFP combined school feeding models, namely regular hot school meals and cash-based transfer (CBT) for girls (also referred to as **take home rations**) where girls who had greater or equal to 80 percent attendance rate were given cash in addition to the hot meals. In total 4,600 girls benefited out of 5,300 targeted, with each receiving family rations of USD 18 per child per month to support them and their families. WFP's school meal programme, combined with cash assistance proved instrumental in increasing girls' school attendance in areas where education for girls is not typically seen as a priority. WFP's pre-conflict monitoring indicated that 31 percent of household daughters would not have attended school if not for this assistance.²

As a way of diversifying resources for school feeding, WFP embarked on a gradual transition to a **Home-Grown School Feeding** modality, which aimed to connect schools with local SHFs who were simultaneously benefiting from WFP's productive safety-nets and post-harvest management activities. WFP mobilized resources from several donors to support plans to expand the modality to reach 200,000 children by September 2023. The eruption of conflict in April halted progress and prevented these plans from being implemented.

Overall, the challenges of implementing activities under Strategic Outcome 2 during 2023 highlighted to WFP the critical importance of ensuring sufficient flexibility in its programme modalities and planning to cope with a changing operating environment. In particular, WFP noted the importance of its flexible use of on-site and Alternative Take Home Rations (ATHR) to facilitate continued implementation of its school feeding programme during the first quarter despite disruptions to the school system. Looking ahead, WFP plans to integrate these lessons into its continued role in the education sector response community, working to identify critical interventions that can be delivered even amidst conflict. School feeding has been identified by stakeholders as a priority and WFP is working on a resumption plan starting in January 2024 in the accessible Eastern states of the country. WFP made plans to resume the HGSF programme as soon as schools re-opened in early 2024, and requested a quote for the purchase of 9,200 MT of sorghum from approximately of 26 farmer organizations/cooperatives located at the eastern states of the country, however the spreading of fighting eastwards towards the end of 2023 further delayed implementation.

WFP achieved a gender and age marker score of 4 for all activities under Strategic Outcome 2, highlighting its continued commitment to ensuring gender and age considerations were integrated into its nutrition programming. In particular, the aforementioned provision of take-home rations for school-aged girls signalled WFP's continued efforts to apply a gender-sensitive lens to facilitate more equal access to education. Additionally, WFP were aware of the existence of inequalities in terms of the lack of participation of men and boys in childcare and nutrition, and as such WFP included cooking demonstrations as part of its **SBCC** that promoted a family approach and male involvement.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



WFP reached around **27,000** households (**133,000** beneficiaries) through the **Productive Safety Net Programme**, distributing over **USD 1.9 million**.



233,000 smallholder farmers supported with **training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure**.



WFP developed **small-market agricultural support** to provide **smallholder farmers** with more comprehensive support throughout the agricultural cycle.

WFP continued working to strengthen the resilience of chronically food-insecure households, communities, and food systems. These efforts contributed to wider progress geared towards building more sustainable food systems in line with SDG 2.4. WFP's interventions primarily centred on asset creation activities and technical assistance implemented through productive safety nets to build the resilience of food insecure households (activity 6). WFP also offered support to smallholder farmers (SHF) through a range of agricultural market support initiatives, training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure development.

Despite the crisis resulting in the temporary cessation of elements of WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 3, the chronic nature of many of the challenges facing Sudan's population meant that WFP decided it was critical to continue resilience programming in the Eastern states, and to prepare to resume other elements of its programming under Strategic Outcome 3 in line with the new operational reality. WFP remained committed to adopting a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach that contributed to sustainable solutions. This portfolio of resilience-building activities ensured integration and layering across WFP's body of programmes, including complementarities with nutrition and school-based activities in the same communities.

Strategic Outcome 3 activities received 76 percent of their 2023 funding requirements. Most funding went to asset creation in activity 6, which got 145 percent of its requirements. Conversely, livelihood and SHF support were notably underfunded, receiving only 23 percent of their needs.

Productive Safety Nets

Under activity 6 WFP supported beneficiaries through implementing gender and shock-responsive **productive safety nets (PSN)** designed to help food-insecure households to adapt to land degradation, limited resources, and climate change. The safety nets linked cash transfers and lean season support for vulnerable households to climate-sensitive livelihood opportunities and asset creation, such as constructing water yards and classrooms, rehabilitating degraded agricultural land, and planting trees in communal spaces. The safety nets also offered an avenue to foster nutrition behaviour change messages, as well as taking into account the different needs, preferences and constraints of women, men, girls, and boys. WFP worked closely with local communities and NGOs to facilitate implementation, reaching over 27,000 households (133,000 beneficiaries) across Kassala, Gadarif, White Nile, North Kordofan, West Kordofan, South and East Darfur states.¹ PSN activities were forced to halt due to the security situation and the access constraints during the conflict.

In October 2023, WFP developed a plan to resume the PSN programmes in Eastern Sudan (Kassala, Gadarif) as well as White Nile State (Kosti). In preparation for this, WFP partnered with five cooperating partners (CPs), conducted sensitization campaigns and coordination meetings with the local government and technical units, and began verifying beneficiary lists - successfully resuming distributions towards the end of the year.

Additionally, under the **'Joint Programme'** - conducted in partnership with UNICEF and KfW to build resilience and social cohesion in the Darfurs - WFP prepared for the upcoming implementation of PSN activities in South Darfur from January 2024 through onboarding 6 CPs and conducting community-based participatory planning. WFP conducted multi-sectoral capacity assessments to evaluate the feasibility of cash-for-work activities ahead of cash transfers and PHL support in Central Darfur for 2,500 SHF. As part of the programme's activities in 2023 during the conflict WFP made progress reaching close to 7,700 SHF and facilitating the provision of agricultural inputs combined with post-harvest management training to 4,550 farmers. WFP also provided **livelihood training** and support with income generation to over 3,000 beneficiaries, which included training on goat farming, vegetable gardening, and establishing tuktuk and donkey kart transportation services.

Small-holder Farmer Support

WFP supported SHF to improve the quality and quantity of produce from the harvest season in Sudan, working to tackle the prevalent issue of low agricultural output and high crop losses (estimated at approximately 30-40 percent annually). WFP supported 233,000 SHF with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure development.

As part of this effort, WFP continued its implementation of the **Sudan Emergency Wheat Production Programme (SEWPP)** in partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC). The project provided SHFs with the necessary support for successful wheat production which, despite being a strategic food security crop that was in short supply, had not been commercially viable for many SHFs in recent years. WFP successfully distributed a total of around 9,000 MT of heat-tolerant wheat seeds and 8,500 MT of DAP fertilizer to over 170,000 smallholder wheat farmers where WFP retained access following the conflict.

In addition, WFP conducted a number of **PHL interventions**, conducting 220 training sessions which reached around 11,000 SHFs on how best to handle staple crops such as millet and sorghum after harvesting. WFP also distributed 33,000 hermetic bags to provide a simple storage technology that fit with the capacity and needs of the farmers. In total, WFP was able to reach over 55,000 farmers with PHL support out of a planned 79,000, of which almost half were women.

This shortfall in the number of beneficiaries reached was primarily due to disruption resulting from the conflict. The project was entirely suspended in all Darfur States, and in some states in Greater Kordofan, with beneficiary caseloads being shifted to safe areas in Eastern Sudan. In August, the project gradually resumed its activities in areas where access allowed.

WFP conducted a comprehensive study in partnership with the University of Gezira to assess the socio-economic and environmental impact of the PHL intervention. The study found that the productivity of participating farmers increased by 35 percent on average, extending their food supply and providing farmers with the opportunity to sell surplus crops. In addition, the study found that 96 percent of participating farmers confirmed their desire to continue using improved storage technologies once they became available on the local market, suggesting that the intervention had resulted in lasting, **sustainable behaviour change**. A further study, focusing on female beneficiaries in Gedarif, Kassala, and South Darfur, was conducted to help better understand the impact of post-harvest loss and climate change on female farmers in Sudan, as well as the impact of WFP's support. Among participants of the study, 71 percent expressed that their engagement in the programme had contributed to their empowerment through the provision of equal access to training, resources, and opportunities. One female farmer in Al-Gadarif stated that "through the programme, I was trained in improved farming practices, including proper handling, storage, and processing techniques. This has helped me make the most profit from my farm and harvest."

WFP also worked with FAO and IFAD to develop a joint, complementary work plan that would maximize the efficiency of support to SHFs to boost their productivity and efficiency in a holistic manner. The plan delegated responsibilities to individual agencies, with IFAD and FAO providing resources and knowledge to enhance SHF productivity during the cultivation cycle. WFP complemented this with its PHL support during harvest season, providing **hermetic storage bags** and training to reduce crop losses. Additionally, by creating demand for hermetic bags, the project encourages increased private sector production supply, thereby ensuring availability of the bags on the market and strengthening the overall agricultural value chain. In total around 6,000 SHFs were supported jointly. To expand the scope of work and ensure effective collaboration among UN agencies, a 3-year MoU with IFAD is being developed.

A key lesson from WFP's PHL activities was that following harvest seasons, many SHFs struggled to sell their produce due to the lack of an aggregation system. As a result of this, WFP is increasingly seeking to go beyond PHL engagement, and provide more comprehensive support to SHFs. WFP has subsequently developed a new approach to provide SHFs with **smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS)** which will help farmers develop aggregation systems that will enable them to sell produce in bulk.

WFP achieved a gender and age marker score of 3 for its activities under Strategic Outcome 3 - and worked to ensure that women were intentionally supported throughout its resilience building activities. In particular, the PHL support activities established and achieved a target of at least 40 percent women farmers, and ensured that decisions regarding training venue, timing, and distance were made with the needs of women in mind.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age |
| Activity 7: Provide capacity-strengthening support for farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions. | 3 - Fully integrates gender |

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



UNHAS transported **11,000** passengers and **36 mt** of light humanitarian cargo through **1,430** flights.



ETC provided **connectivity services** to over **33** humanitarian organizations across **30** sites



Logistics Cluster received and stored over **13,000 m³** of humanitarian supplies on behalf of **13** partners.

The major operational challenges of 2023 severely impacted all UN-system and NGO actors conducting programming in Sudan. As such, WFP's capacity to provide inter-agency support was in a particularly high demand, and played a critical role in facilitating multilateral action to respond to the crisis. Through providing logistical support, air transport services, and ICT support services, WFP contributed towards enhanced global partnerships in line with SDG 17. In addition, as part of the interagency scale-up, the logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters were scaled up and activated respectively.

Widespread insecurity meant that WFP and its partners were faced with substantial supply chain accessibility issues, leading to broken supply routes, infrastructure damage, and lack of visibility on the road network conditions. These challenges were exacerbated by an increase in country transport costs due to the lack of access to fuel, and the limited access to cash. The availability of adequate logistics capacity remains limited to certain areas where the conflict has not spread.

In addition, as part of WFP's efforts to ensure effective communications throughout its operations, WFP specialists overhauled and upgraded the IT equipment of the Security Operations Centers. Additionally, WFP addressed a critical shortage of VHF radios by securing a donation of 255 radios from WFP's Burundi office.

Logistics Cluster:

Through **on-demand services**, WFP through its leadership of the logistics cluster scaled up its support to provide technical and logistical support and services to actors across the humanitarian-development sector. This included working closely with more than 120 private sector service providers to contract and transport humanitarian assistance and distributing over 600,000 litres of fuel to 53 humanitarian partners.

WFP, through the logistics cluster, facilitated free-to-user storage services in four locations inside Sudan (Port Sudan, Was Madani, Kosti, Gedaref), which was particularly critical given the insecurity and risk of looting in less secure parts of the country. WFP received and stored over 13,000 m³ of humanitarian supplies on behalf of 13 partners. Two mobile storage units were also prepositioned in Kosti as a preparedness measure to ensure the capacity of scaling up the support in key locations, when and where needed by partners.

In close coordination with the OCHA-led Humanitarian Access working group and the humanitarian civil-military coordination cell, support was provided for the management of humanitarian **crossline convoys** to hard-to-reach areas. A total of 11 convoys were successfully implemented since August, reaching some 15 hard-to-reach locations with cargo from six humanitarian partners. More than 2,900 MT of mixed food commodities were delivered to high security risk areas under this arrangement.

In addition to supporting the cross-border operations from Chad into Darfur, the **Logistics Cluster** contributed to the identification of additional possible entry points into Sudan based on operational capacity and humanitarian reach. To further this effort, WFP supported advocacy efforts to overcome increasing humanitarian access challenges and bureaucratic impediments.

The logistics cluster also carried out and shared regular monitoring and mapping of entry points, access routes, and logistics capacity to ensure partners had access to the most up to date information to support their supply chain planning. Over 30 coordination meetings were held and over 50 information products were posted on the dedicated Sudan Logistics Cluster page, including access maps, importation, and customs procedures.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster:

Following the onset of conflict, WFP led the **Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC)**, which was activated in May to coordinate and support the provision of common internet connectivity services for the wider humanitarian community in Sudan. The ETC provided connectivity services to over 33 humanitarian organizations in 30 sites across two common operational areas (Port Sudan and Kassala) and one hub (Kosti).

To support a safer operating environment for humanitarian actors, the ETC supported four UNDSS-managed **Security Operations Centres (SOCs)** in Port Sudan, Kassala, Kosti, and Gedaref. SOCs were faced with a severe shortage of handheld radios, with less than 50 available among humanitarian organizations in Port Sudan. In response, the ETC and UNDSS manage a **'radio pool'** for humanitarians to collect and return for each mission. Nevertheless, the lack of telecommunications equipment remained a major constraint for the ETC operation throughout the year following the looting of pre-existing telecommunications assets, difficulties in obtaining customs authorization for satellite and radio equipment, and availability of assets in the local market.

The ETC Sudan achieved a user satisfaction rate of 88 percent for ETC services and activities in 2023, above the 80 percent baseline target set as the key performance indicator across all cluster operations. This highlights the valuable service WFP provides through the ETC to humanitarian actors in Sudan.

UNHAS:

WFP continued to uphold its responsibilities in managing the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** which remains vital in enabling humanitarian workers to reach deep field and hard to reach locations where humanitarian assistance is required. During the first quarter of 2023 and before the onset of the conflict, WFP successfully provided a reliable, effective air transport service to humanitarian personnel and light cargo in Sudan. At the beginning of the year the UNHAS fleet comprised of six aircraft three fixed wing aircraft and three helicopters. These air assets were strategically positioned in Khartoum, El Fasher, El Geneina, Nyala, and El Obeid in line with project Concept of operations (CONOPS) of conducting the **'Hub and Spoke' approach**. This entails the bigger fixed wing aircraft "shuttling" passengers and light cargo from Khartoum to the three Darfur state capitals of El Geneina, El Fasher and Nyala, Kassala, El Obeid and Damazine while the helicopters provide access to-hard-to reach areas within deep field where no landing sites existed. In the period before the war, UNHAS transported 6,300 passengers and 12 MT of light humanitarian cargo through 1,200 flights in support of 93 user organizations to 27 destinations in Sudan.

With the onset of the war in April, UNHAS quickly reconfigured its fleet to meet evolving demands, which allowed for the evacuation of some 600 humanitarian staff and their dependents out of Sudan. From May 2023, a number of humanitarian organizations set up operational bases in Port Sudan and Nairobi. As the crisis in Sudan continued to deteriorate, humanitarian organizations rapidly resumed their programmes to provide life-saving assistance in the country, which required the establishment of hubs as close as possible to people in need inside Sudan, arrangements for cross-border delivery of supplies, and reliable humanitarian access of personnel.

In this context, UNHAS developed a Concept of Operations to establish regular air transport service to and from Sudan providing the humanitarian community with reliable air access to Port Sudan to enable implementation of humanitarian programmes. Since the onset of the crisis in April, the UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) transported more than 4,600 passengers and over 24 MT of light cargo through 230 flights in support of 69 distinct user organizations, primarily through the airbridges connecting Port Sudan from Nairobi and Amman.

Cumulatively, UNHAS transported nearly 11,000 passengers and 36 MT of light humanitarian cargo through 1,430 flights. These flights covered 34 destinations and catered to the needs of 104 different user organizations. In comparison to 2022, passenger traffic declined by 58 percent due to diminished access. Despite the scaled-back scope of UNHAS services, an impressive 97 percent of users expressed satisfaction with the services rendered.

Currently, it remains unsafe to conduct internal flights to the hubs. UNHAS continues to monitor the situation closely as well as liaise with the authorities, access negotiation team, UNDSS and other key actors to facilitate the earliest possible reopening of internal flights.

Procurement Services:

WFP's provision of a procurement service for the purchase of wheat to the Government of Sudan under activity 10 was discontinued in 2022. This was a result of the Government's decision to revoke the bread subsidy programme as the commercial sectors were able to manage the provision of wheat for the country's requirements.

WFP's procurement activities also worked to encourage the implementation of the **local and regional procurement policy** pilot initiative. In total WFP procured around 4,000 MT of commodities worth USD 2.5 million from SHFs in Sudan. This was facilitated by using the global commodity management fund (GCMF) to help procure sorghum from SHFs. The GCMF stocks were then available to be purchased when resources became available.

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 collaborated with the World Bank in implementing the **Sudan Emergency Safety Net Project**.



Documented **lessons learnt** from WFP support to the Sudan Family Support Programme and Sudan Emergency Safety Net Project.

Efforts under Strategic Outcome 5 aimed to contribute to SDG 17 by strengthening the capacities of the national government in building a social protection system and improving the national food supply chain.

Unfortunately, the unstable political situation in which WFP has been operating meant that WFP's government capacity strengthening activities remained suspended since October 2021. In particular, the political context led to the cessation of the Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP), a World Bank-funded initiative whereby WFP supported the Government to implement until the expiry of the previously established agreement.

Nonetheless, WFP's collaboration with the World Bank in implementing the Sudan Emergency Safety Net Project (SESNP) ensured that WFP assistance to vulnerable populations leveraged and benefited from the significant investments in building the foundations of social protection delivery systems. These efforts continue to be harnessed in the design of the upcoming Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience Project.

To best inform steps towards advancing strategic partnerships in the social protection sector, WFP carried out documentation of lessons learnt on WFP support to the Sudan Family Support Programme and Sudan Emergency Safety Net Project. Key lessons captured included the importance of long-term commitment and support when conducting system-strengthening activities, the need for strong community engagement practices from the outset, and the need for effective M&E systems for evidence gathering. The report also emphasized the need for strong communication and coordination between partners when conducting programme design.

The need to shift focus towards emergency initiatives, combined with donor hesitance to support longer-term development projects also meant that implementation of planned supply chain capacity strengthening initiatives under Strategic Outcome 5 was not carried out. Owing to contextual challenges, commercial feasibility meant that these activities were not pursued in 2023.

Additionally, as part of ongoing efforts to design and implement effective anticipatory action measures as a component of its emergency programming, WFP had planned to work with the government to strengthen its anticipatory action capacities. In the first quarter of 2023, WFP conducted capacity analyses on Sudanese government agencies including the Sudanese Meteorological Agency and Ministry of Irrigation. WFP subsequently made plans to help these agencies develop the capacity to strengthen early warning in the face of climate shocks and to be able to define a clear threshold that would trigger WFP to provide early warning messaging and anticipatory cash transfers to at risk communities. The programme was due to be implemented during the June-September rainfall season, however, due to the ongoing conflict, progress and preparations with government agencies did not proceed as anticipated.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender inequality in Sudan continues to impact the income levels and economic participation of women and men, with Sudan currently ranking 141 out of 175 countries in the Gender Inequality Index.¹ This serves as a concerning signal, particularly given the strong correlation between gender equality and food security at local, national and global levels.

Gender-based violence also remains a grave concern, exacerbated by a variety of factors, including protracted armed conflict, tribal clashes, forced displacement, and recurring climate disasters such as floods. The current conflict substantially worsened the situation for women, men, boys, and girls across the country. In recognition of women's crucial role in maintaining family food security, WFP continued to ensure that women and men benefited equally from food assistance and that WFP's interventions supported women to move towards more empowering positions through enabling their active participation at every stage. Through a number of different area offices, gender was added to the portfolio of the five protection associates to ensure that gender and women's empowerment considerations were well incorporated into implementation and monitoring phases and that all proposals were reviewed with a dedicated gender lens. For instance, WFP's post-harvest loss support to small-hold farmers ensured that women were at least 40 percent of the beneficiary caseload and that training and consultation was accessible to women in terms of location, date, and time.

To further support efforts in this regard, a training on gender mainstreaming was provided to WFP protection associates in early March 2023, with support from headquarters and the Regional Protection Network. Consequently, protection associates delivered capacity building sessions on gender issues including GBV and PSEA to more than 150 (70 females and 66 males) cooperating partners in different area offices, including to the Khartoum women's emergency room.

In order for women to take more active roles in making decisions about their households' food, WFP understands the importance of empowering women to participate in **community committees**, organizing the distribution management process in a gender-sensitive manner, and capturing women's concerns and aspirations through an accessible consultation process. As part of its criteria for ensuring women's participation in food assistance decision-making, WFP set a minimum 50 percent female representation on community committees. However, a recent post-distribution monitoring report published in September 2023 on GFA indicated that women currently constitute only 35 percent of food committee members. Women's effective participation in these committees is limited, with only 23 percent of women holding leadership positions. Further, in some conservative communities in east Sudan, women are not allowed to gather with men, so their participation is minimal. As a result, WFP has begun establishing women-only committees in socially restrictive contexts. Other efforts to better empower women included offering training and consultation to women involved in the PHL programme at convenient times, locations, and dates, as well as helping make CFMs more accessible to women through ensuring availability of female operators and help desks run by female staff.

In addition, WFP implemented continuous assessment and monitoring of the distribution process in order to ensure assistance without access constraints to women and girls. The gender team conducted regular site visits and focus group discussions with women and men separately to understand their respective needs and challenges when receiving assistance and to implement appropriate mitigation measures in coordination with community committees and CPs.

A number of challenges were reported, such as long waiting hours, inadequate shade, and long distances to the distribution site. Among the mitigation measures implemented were prioritizing women, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, ensuring distribution occurs during the day, and increasing the number of distribution points. A checklist of minimum standards for setting safe distribution, including gender issues, was developed and used by cooperating partners, WFP staff, and community workers to report any challenges faced by women and men receiving assistance.

To improve accessibility for women to channel their complaints, the AAP team provided a **community help desk** in each distribution site with female staff, along with a hotline operated by 90 percent women. WFP regularly participated in protection clusters and working groups meetings, including GBV clusters at the CO and field levels, to strengthen collaboration and coordination.

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

In 2023 the people of Sudan faced unprecedented risks and challenges to their safety and wellbeing. Protracted economic struggles and pre-existing inter-communal conflicts were already impacting many during the beginning of the year in parts of the country, and in April the outbreak of the conflict resulted in widespread protection risks and human rights violations. During this time of crisis, WFP understands that it is more critical than ever to ensure that protection and accountability to affected populations remain at the centre of WFP's operations.

Before the conflict, WFP worked to mainstream protection considerations throughout the life cycle of each intervention - developing a guideline on minimum standards of safe distribution at the beginning of the year. A dedicated protection team at the country office and five associates across area offices provided leadership in this regard.

The conflict significantly altered the context and staffing structure of WFP and cooperating partners. WFP's **Accountability and Assurance strategy**, among other key goals, aimed to establish minimum protection deliverables that could ensure the continued safe delivery of assistance amidst the new crisis conditions, such as the need for regular monitoring of distribution sites to identify protection risks. As a result, the previously developed guidance was replaced with the more easily implementable checklist for minimum standards and a reporting tool to monitor compliance. To facilitate improved capacity in this regard, WFP worked closely with community members and cooperating partners, such as in Al-Gezira state, where 20 community members were recruited and trained to complete the minimum standards checklist in person at distribution sites and to report back to WFP's protection team over a secure media platform.

From July to November, a refresher training on protection was conducted for over 150 WFP staff and community workers (70 Female and 66 Male) which focused on how to set safe distributions in accordance with the minimum standards guidance and how to enhance community engagement to implement appropriate mitigation measures.

To ensure the rights of persons with disabilities were embedded in programmes, communities were provided with dedicated key messages that directed them to contact the community help desk or designated community focal points if someone had a disability and needed support to register or receive food. WFP also continued to actively participate in interagency fora led by UNESCO Sudan to enforce the **UN disability inclusion strategy (UNDIS)**.

WFP took several steps to ensure the integration of PSEA concerns, including supporting with the recruitment of an interagency PSEA advisor and ensuring that all offices had PSEA focal points in line with the ED Circular on PSEA. This included providing training to PSEA focal points on mitigation, referral and reporting of PSEA allegations.

Additionally, WFP actively contributed to inter-agency fora in protection sectors including Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/child protection sub-sectors and the PSEA Network at national and state levels. Participation in these forums supported ensuring that cases of protection beyond WFP's mandate could be referred to the appropriate agency - with over 5 GBV cases being referred to dedicated protection actors in Gasira alone and 9 cases related to refugees being referred to UNHCR.

WFP also bolstered its efforts to integrate conflict sensitivity throughout its operations in line with the Accountability and Assurance strategy. WFP undertook a participatory process for identifying local-specific conflict sensitivity risks and related mitigation measures, conducting monthly meetings to report on the progress of their operationalisation. In addition, WFP built conflict sensitivity capacity across its field teams and supported conflict sensitivity mainstreaming across targeting processes, food procurement, and partnerships systems. This included conducting enhanced due diligence of food suppliers to ensure there were no links with conflict actors, as well as integrating conflict sensitivity into cooperating partner selection standard operating procedures. WFP also engaged across its field offices to better understand challenges around ensuring a conflict sensitive approach to targeting in tight timeframes and facilitated enhanced community-based processes in these circumstances.

Ensuring effective identity management practices remained a core element of WFP's activities in 2023, however in conflict affected areas where access was limited WFP could not implement the full range of IDM mechanisms, and took the decision to adopt the use of paper-based registration. Considering potential additional protection risks involved

with this, WFP conducted an analysis to identify risk mitigation measures, including secure storage and transport of paper forms to WFP offices, and shredding of paper forms as soon as the data could be digitized.

Additionally, WFP worked to ensure its operations were accountable to affected populations - providing beneficiaries with the tools to understand and inform WFP programming.

Given movement restrictions for staff and cooperating partners, WFP worked closely with affected communities and stakeholders to support with information dissemination, community awareness and sensitization, and loop closure for feedback. More than 25 trained community outreach volunteers helped to facilitate these efforts and support the helpdesk operations at distribution sites. Additionally, over 65 CP and WFP staff were trained on protection, AAP and CFM concerns."

In addition to this, community sensitization was carried out in coordination with CPs and community leaders, which allowed WFP to share key messages with over 420,000 beneficiaries on topics related to nutrition, entitlements, available channels for community feedback mechanisms (CFMs), protection, and fraud. WFP also conducted focus group discussions with various groups including women, youth, people with disabilities, and community leaders. This engagement facilitated WFP taking corrective measures to improve programming. For example, in Gazira, youth and different ethnic groups had previously disrupted the distributions, however through engaging with the leaders of these groups WFP increased the number of distribution points, which resulted in reduced disruption. Additionally, feedback from women informed WFP's decision to conduct nutrition assessments and resume nutrition interventions.

Prior to the crisis, the primary **CFM** was a call centre that provided a centralized toll-free hotline in Khartoum with 6 trained Operators. Following the conflict the hotline went offline for 4 months, and to ensure continued community feedback WFP established four paid hotlines and an email, as well as digitalizing its beneficiary helpdesk; for several months WFP's service was the only CFM operating countrywide. A total of 9,852 cases were logged into SugarCRM, WFP's centralized ticketing and reporting system, with 53 percent of them being from women, and around 4,800 being received through the helpdesk. WFP closed 7,272 of these cases in 2023, most of which were closed within 1-10 days of being received.

WFP's CFM channels highlighted increasing requests for services beyond food assistance. WFP subsequently engaged with the national AAP working group to establish sectoral lead organizations and focal points to support case management processes, as well as contributing to the revival of state-level AAP working groups.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Sudan is facing a wide range of environmental, social and natural resource challenges. These include the risk of deforestation; land degradation and desertification; loss of biodiversity and habitat; pollution of land, air, and water; and poor waste and sanitation services in urban areas. These challenges are primarily driven by climate change, which has led to a rise in temperature, reduction and variability of rainfall, and increased frequencies of droughts and floods in Sudan in recent years. They are further exacerbated by the expansion of cities and urban centres at the expense of agricultural areas and green belts.

In addition, these issues are closely linked to key social risks facing Sudan. For example, environmental degradation and loss of fertile agricultural land has been seen to increase competition over natural resources, leading to conflicts between tribal groups. This has typically been an issue in the Blue Nile, where much of Sudan's most fertile land is found. Additionally, urban pollution has led to the spread of disease in urban centres - particularly with increased numbers of IDPs gathering in areas of relative safety; in 2023 almost 7,000 cases of acute watery diarrhoea/cholera were recorded.

WFP actively works to leverage its programmes and presence in Sudan to contribute to solutions that address these substantial challenges. For example, in reaching 50,000 smallholder farmers with post-harvest loss support, whereby WFP provided farmers with training and hermetic storage bags, WFP was able to reduce the level of wasted resources, and help farmers secure sufficient surplus food to mitigate their risk of facing food shortages during droughts.

Additionally, WFP worked with local communities in areas where its resilience programme was able to continue implementation, such as Kassala and Gadarif, to support uptake of climate change adaptation practices. This included encouraging the use of drought-resistant crop cultivars and animal breeds, tree plantation, water management technologies, rainwater harvesting, and renewable solar energy.

For example, in 2023, WFP supported 170,000 smallholder farmers on irrigated wheat production in 2 winter growing seasons, including providing inputs such as seeds of heat/drought tolerant wheat varieties and fertilizers. An evaluation of the socio-economic and environmental impacts of WFP's post-harvest loss project found that it had eliminated the use of chemical and pesticides during storage of crops among targeted farmers, thereby reducing environmental hazards to humans, animals, and biodiversity. In addition, the project was able to reduce the use of wood and charcoal as a cooking energy source, hence limiting the overcutting of trees.

WFP also worked to safeguard its own operations from causing any unintended harm to the environment through raising staff awareness on Environmental Safeguards, as well as assessing and screening the majority of the resilience field level agreements and construction contracts using an environmental and climate change lens. For example, in compliance with the World Bank and WFP's respective environmental and social standards for the implementation of the SESNP, WFP integrated environmental and social safeguards throughout the project life cycle. WFP conducted environmental social risk screening for the proposed project activities which informed environmental and social instruments, actions and measures which were implemented through cooperating partners.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP's Environmental Policy acknowledges the principle that achieving food security and ending hunger require healthy natural ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources. One of the pillars through which the policy is operationalized is the implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS). EMS is a framework aimed at improving the environmental performance of an organization by identifying, managing, and reducing environmental impacts from in-house operations systematically.

WFP Sudan has been implementing an EMS since 2021, to reduce its environmental footprint and focus on sustainable waste management and clean energy. After conducting thorough market research, a licensed local recycler was identified and assessed, and WFP successfully recycled over 450 MT of waste (including packaging, tyres, pallets and more) and installed 19 solar systems to provide clean power to remote warehousing operations, transitioning away from fossil fuels.

In line with corporate decarbonization targets, WFP Sudan was identified as the recipient of a regional energy assessment project, which had to be put on hold due to the ongoing conflict and accessibility constraints. The project aims to reduce energy consumption and cut Greenhouse Gas emissions by conducting third-party on-site energy audits in the WFP sites with larger energy needs. The audits identify opportunities for energy efficiency measures and provide high-level design of renewable energy systems with integrated cost-benefit analyses.

WFP plans to resume further renewable energy work once the situation on the ground allows.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

A key priority of WFP's activities in Sudan in 2023 and its efforts to contribute towards SDG2 was to ensure that improved nutrition and reduction in all forms of malnutrition amongst the Sudanese population were considered across WFP's operations. As such, in 2023 WFP worked to integrate nutrition considerations and to enable improved nutrition outcomes throughout its programmes, systems and people.

Nutrition specific programmes have remained a core element of WFP's activities. Nonetheless, WFP worked to integrate nutrition considerations into some of its non-nutrition specific programmes. For example, throughout 2023 WFP worked to implement an integrated resilience-building programme in partnership with INTPA which included traditional school feeding, development of productive safety nets, and post-harvest management support. WFP built nutrition considerations throughout the programme, providing nutrition-focused social behaviour change messaging through the school feeding programme, as well as delivering messages and cooking demonstrations to the farmers being supported through the productive safety net component. In addition to this, WFP leveraged its general food assistance community engagement platforms to distribute its nutrition-focused messaging more widely. This helped to ensure that a larger proportion of WFP's beneficiaries would be empowered to secure improved nutrition outcomes within their households.

WFP was aware that the available national nutrition early-warning surveillance systems in Sudan were insufficiently rigorous and were unable to provide the nutrition sector with timely, reliable data on nutrition status in at-risk areas. As such, WFP put in place plans to conduct nutritional screening to help identify the scale of malnutrition in the case of a shock that would likely impact the nutritional status of beneficiaries. WFP also worked in partnership with the Ministry of Health to help them improve their capacities and develop more robust nutrition information systems.

Another key element of WFP's efforts to improve nutrition integration was through encouraging the production and use of nutritionally fortified foods across the nutrition sector in Sudan. WFP worked in partnership with the Food Fortification National Alliance, the Ministries of Health and Industry, as well as with a number of private sector actors to encourage best practices when fortifying foods such as wheat flour, edible oil, and salt.

Prior to the conflict, WFP made progress in establishing strong procurement pipelines of specialized nutritious foods that balanced local and international procurement and minimized the long lead time for these commodities. This was achieved primarily through the establishment of a food-supply agreement with SAMIL industrial company - the sole Sudanese supplier of ready-to-use foods. Unfortunately, the aforementioned destruction of the factory as a result of the conflict has meant that WFP was largely reliant on international procurement of specialized nutritious foods, with a lead time of roughly 3 months. WFP continues to work to factor in the results of nutrition-status surveys and needs assessments to ensure that its procurement practices closely reflect the anticipated level of need.

To help contribute to the availability of nutritious food, WFP also worked closely with SHFs to help build their capacity to produce and safely store nutritious foods. WFP worked with SHFs in this regard to help improve their capacity to manage the production of commodities such as wheat and sorghum. The produce from these farmers is then envisaged to form the majority of available supplies as part of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme when it resumes in January 2024, with WFP engaging with 26 farmer organizations to put in place procurement plans.

WFP also conducted a mission in August to identify additional SHFs for sorghum purchase as part of efforts to implement the local and regional food procurement policy. WFP followed up with another mission in November to engage all the farmers to educate them on WFP procurement processes to improve on the efficiency of the delivery process and enhance their competitiveness

Partnerships

WFP's continued work with a wide range of donor governments, international financial institutions (IFIs), cooperating partners (CPs), and other organisations proved critical in facilitating programme implementation despite the challenging operating environment of 2023. WFP received funding from 32 partners throughout the year. While the majority of these were long-standing donors, WFP was also able to engage eight new partners, which helped to maintain funding in line with CSP levels for most activities under WFP Sudan operations during the first quarter of 2023, and emergency activities for the remainder of the year.

In total, WFP received over USD 35 million in unearmarked funding throughout the year - around 9 percent of its total confirmed contribution. This flexible funding proved critical in allowing WFP to swiftly adapt its programming to meet the urgent needs of additional beneficiaries following the conflict. In addition, donors were highly adaptable in allowing previously earmarked funding to be re-structured and directed towards emergency response. Given the dynamic security situation that defined much of 2023 and is likely to persist throughout 2024, increasing the proportion of unearmarked, flexible funding remains a priority for WFP. Flexible funding would facilitate WFP in strengthening its resilience and school feeding programming where conditions allowed, while remaining prepared to meet any future increases in humanitarian need.

As part of ongoing efforts to secure, quality long-term funding WFP continued to work closely and further develop partnerships with IFIs in 2023. For example, following the cessation of the World Bank-funded 'Sudan Family Support Programme' in 2022 due to ongoing political instability, WFP has continued to work with the World Bank to provide its expertise in direct implementation of social protection initiatives. In particular, throughout 2022-2023 WFP successfully implemented the World-Bank funded Sudan Emergency Safety Net Project through to the extended completion date in September. In 2023, WFP also continued discussions with the World Bank to expand collaboration to resilience activities in the coming years.

Additionally, WFP has worked in collaboration with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to develop an implementation plan for the Sudan Emergency Wheat Production Project (SEWPP), with the aim of building the capacity of Sudanese SHFs and reducing post-harvest losses. While the implementation of the project was paused due to the outbreak of conflict., WFP and AfDB are exploring options to resume implementation as soon as conditions allow, and to ensure that the project continues to address the latest challenges facing Sudanese farmers following the conflict.

WFP continued to leverage opportunities for resource mobilization through the private sector and individual giving, raising close to USD 2 million from private sector partners - a 41 percent increase from the previous year. WFP also greatly benefitted from multiple corporate funding sources secured by WFP's Private Partnerships Division, primarily through Instagram fundraising with private individuals as part of the global campaigns, whereby WFP Sudan received around USD 400,000 in total. Additionally, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints committed to support the emergency response as WFP resumed operations soon after the onset of the conflict. These further funding sources proved invaluable in filling funding gaps and ensuring continued effective response to the crisis as it was unfolding.

WFP's cooperating partners were also key to delivering critical food assistance to vulnerable communities in Sudan when needs were at their highest, and the unpredictable political situation threatened to derail programmes. Close collaborations and synergies allowed WFP to leverage the expertise, resources, and networks of organizations in Sudan to continue effective implementation.

Notably, WFP worked closely with the Sudan Red Crescent (SRC) throughout its emergency response, adopting a collaborative approach to addressing common operational challenges which enhanced the effectiveness of WFP's food assistance programme. This included working together across 9 states to overcome transportation difficulties, security challenges, and communication barriers - with SRC's ability to recruit volunteers locally at each implementation sight proving particularly impactful. Where possible, WFP also leveraged these partnerships to strengthen CP capacities, providing resources, technical support, and training.

WFP would like to thank its donors, whose support made its operations possible in 2023, including: the governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, as well as the African Development Bank, the European Union Commission, Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives, UN Central Emergency Response Fund, World Bank Group, and all private sector donors.

Focus on localization

Ensuring effective partnerships with local organizations remained a critical element of WFP's operations. WFP collaborated with 34 cooperating partners in Sudan over the course of the year, 13 of which were local. In line with the continued prioritization of the localization agenda, there was an increase in the total resource envelope for partnership agreements for local NGOs accounting for 42 percent of agreement values, up from 34 percent in 2022.

As well as working with SRC on emergency response, WFP strived to work with NGOs that contributed to food and nutrition assistance with a focus on the triple nexus, enabling a longer-term impact on targeted communities. For example, WFP worked with the Building Resilience Development Organization (BRDO) across a number of areas of synergy, including provision of nutritional care, as well as the implementation of Productive Safety Nets.

Through its operational partnerships WFP took efforts to strengthen NGO capacities and ensure the sustainability of programmes, providing technical assistance, training, and resources to enhance their operational capacities. WFP worked together with local partners to train and equip local staff with the necessary skills and knowledge on issues, such as targeting and identity management, that are central to effective food assistance programmes.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP fully utilized the UN Partnership Portal (UNPP), resulting in a significant increase in the number of NGOs submitting proposals. In the call for 2024 proposals, over 15 new organizations responded. The UN Partner Portal has played a key role in streamlining the NGO partnerships management process, supporting the identification of additional cooperating partners, and serving as an initial due diligence tool.

Despite this progress, the UNPP faced design constraints in certain operational locations, most notably in the Two Areas. As a disputed territory, operational agencies were hesitant to be registered with Government of Sudan, despite it being a compulsory criterion for the UNPP. In 2023 this resulted in WFP selecting a cooperating partner for the Two Areas outside the UNPP system, requiring WFP to conduct enhanced due-diligence measures as part of the selection process to manage and mitigate any resultant risks.

WFP continued to work closely with other UN agencies, in particular UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) through co-leading the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster with FAO, raising funds for UNHAS, and implementing the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster at the outset of the current conflict - supporting over 60 organizations within the humanitarian community through these functions. WFP Sudan also became the lead of the inter-agency admin and finance working groups.

In 2023, WFP and UNICEF designed a joint programme for resilience building and social cohesion in 3 Darfur states (North, South and Central). Given the ongoing conflict, the two agencies have now re-calibrated key intervention areas and preparation is underway to implement key community-based resilience activities to build the capacity of communities to withstand shocks.

Financial Overview

WFP's Sudan operation has been well funded over the cumulative term of the CSP, and has been able to allocate contributions totaling 73 percent of the 2019-2023 needs-based plan. WFP revised its 2023 country portfolio budget in May to respond to unprecedented increased needs as a result of the conflict, leading to a budget increase of around 0.6 percent.¹ The budget revision reflected the increased need for WFP support through the logistics and telecommunications clusters. A further revision to the CSP was completed in December, extending the term of the CSP for 12 months and implementing a further 21 percent budget increase to the full term of the CSP to meet the needs of a further 4.3 million beneficiaries in the upcoming year.

In 2023 WFP Sudan was funded at 152 percent against the needs-based plan, compared to 93 percent in 2022 - with this improvement partially due to the substantially reduced funding requirements in 2023.² Despite this, almost a third of funding was received in Q4, impacting WFP's ability to plan and conduct its programming in line with the 2023 implementation plan. To mitigate operational and financial risks related to delays in confirmed contributions from major donors, and to rapidly scale up WFP's emergency response to the conflict, WFP relied on internal strategic advance financing mechanisms to provide advanced financing worth around 8 percent of available resources. These funds were used to secure the timely flow of commodities by purchasing from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) at optimal prices.

Flexible funding was also critical in helping WFP to respond with speed to the major changes in operational context and the elevated levels of emergency need. In 2023, 9 percent of funding was flexible, while 91 percent of received contributions were earmarked at the activity level.

Strategic Outcome 1 was 143 percent funded against the NBP, including carry-over funds from 2022 of USD 251 million. Resources under this outcome represented 59 percent of overall resources received. Substantial operational challenges including insecurity, lack of fuel, and access issues, meant that WFP was only able to spend 56 percent of available budget.

Strategic Outcome 2 was around 155 percent funded against the NBP, with the majority of this directed towards school feeding under activity 5 at 374 percent funded. Conversely, nutrition treatment under activity 4 was funded at less than 50 percent. Resources received under this strategic outcome represented 5 percent of overall resources available.

Strategic Outcome 3 was 76 percent funded against the NBP - representing 6 percent of overall resources received. This including carryover funds of USD 19 million. Strategic outcome 3 had low expenditures due to the pause in resilience building activities, as well as the fact that programmes under this strategic outcome could only be continued in the eastern part of the country following the conflict.

Strategic Outcome 4 was 276 percent funded due to the increased demand for WFP common services following the conflict. Resources received under Strategic Outcome 4 represented 16 percent of overall funding received. This budget enabled WFP to fulfil its commitment to supporting humanitarian actors in responding to the crisis.





























While strategic outcome 5 was 25 percent funded, the suspension of government capacity strengthening activities meant that only 5 percent of available resources were spent.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

| | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| SDG Target 1. Access to Food |  349,263,835 |  531,144,439 |  500,420,553 |  281,413,211 |
| SO01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises |  349,263,835 |  531,144,439 |  500,420,553 |  281,413,211 |
| Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks |  275,318,518 |  468,163,939 |  458,274,748 |  258,130,597 |
| Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools |  19,755,848 |  35,926,934 |  4,177,181 |  3,568,421 |
| Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context. |  54,189,468 |  27,053,564 |  37,968,622 |  19,714,192 |
| SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition |  26,046,244 |  21,672,630 |  40,240,249 |  11,289,323 |
| SO02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024 |  26,046,244 |  21,672,630 |  40,240,249 |  11,289,323 |
| 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. |  17,890,888 |  11,625,518 |  8,307,958 |  6,030,289 |
| Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions |  8,155,356 |  10,047,112 |  30,524,991 |  5,259,034 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 1,407,298 | 0 |
| SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System | 67,503,960 | 41,138,685 | 51,392,851 | 12,559,113 |
| SO03: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024 | 67,503,960 | 41,138,685 | 51,392,851 | 12,559,113 |
| 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 | 25,478,133 | 27,599,608 | 36,844,177 | 7,871,287 |
| Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions | 42,025,827 | 13,539,077 | 9,503,312 | 4,687,826 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 5,045,361 | 0 |
| SDG Target 5. Capacity Building | 5,671,229 | 671,229 | 1,401,440 | 71,882 |
| SO05: The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round | 5,671,229 | 671,229 | 1,401,440 | 71,882 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 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 | 5,671,229 | 671,229 | 1,401,440 | 71,882 |
| SDG Target 8. Global Partnership | 48,950,643 | 62,331,842 | 134,997,049 | 48,827,520 |
| 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 | 48,950,643 | 62,331,842 | 134,997,049 | 48,827,520 |
| Activity 08: Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems | 4,950,075 | 30,463,896 | 54,294,138 | 20,677,979 |
| Activity 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance | 25,214,729 | 31,867,946 | 62,030,453 | 27,583,565 |
| Activity 10: Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders | 2,000,000 | 0 | 39,412 | 10,049 |
| Activity 11: CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme | 0 | 0 | 2,644,963 | -415,012 |
| Activity 13: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster | 8,071,940 | 0 | 6,776,067 | 342,629 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Activity 14: Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster |  8,713,898 |  0 |  9,212,014 |  628,308 |
| Non-SDG Target |  0 |  0 |  43,007,394 |  0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  497,435,913 |  656,958,827 |  771,459,538 |  354,161,050 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) |  26,156,662 |  38,491,086 |  52,526,318 |  36,179,162 |
| Total Direct Costs |  523,592,576 |  695,449,913 |  823,985,857 |  390,340,213 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) |  33,896,681 |  45,204,244 |  24,346,137 |  24,346,137 |
| Grand Total |  557,489,257 |  740,654,157 |  848,331,994 |  414,686,350 |

Data Notes

Overview

[1] IPC Sudan Acute Food Insecurity Jun2023-Feb2024_report.pdf (ipcinfo.org). <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156730/?iso3=SDN>

[2] This figure was reached across the full, extended term of the project (July 2022-September 2023).

[3] The number of beneficiaries planned to be reached per modality, programme area, and age group was established at the beginning of the year, prior to the conflict. As a result of the conflict and an increase in emergency needs, WFP reached substantially more beneficiaries through unconditional resource transfers of food and cash across the majority of age groups. Conversely, limited access and increased need to focus on emergency operations meant that capacity strengthening activities and resilience-focused activities reached far fewer beneficiaries than planned. More detail is provided in programme performance sections.

Operational context

[1] IPC Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Projection Update for October 2023 - February 2024. Available at <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156730/?iso3=SDN>

[2] WFP's original local procurement plans were based on a pre-war assessment that found that procurement was viable in West Sudan.

[3] IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, Snapshot 20. Available at <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/dtm-sudan-weekly-displacement-snapshot-20>

[4] UNHCR, Protection Brief, December 2023. Available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/protection-brief-gender-based-violence-sudan-situation-december-2023>

[5] UNICEF, Press Release, '19 million children in Sudan out of school'. <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/19-million-children-sudan-out-school-conflict-rages-unicef-save-children>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Needs Based Plan reflected pre-war financial needs and so does not reflect the change in context and substantially elevated level of need following the conflict.

[2] Refugees maintained a 100 percent ration in 2023 due to being entirely reliant on humanitarian assistance; as per Sudan's regulations they are unable to work or leave the camp. The decision to cut rations to 50 percent in 2024 was taken as a result of significant resource shortfalls against the 2024 Needs Based Plan, as well as the need to ensure an equitable, conflict sensitive approach in a context where IPC 3 residents will not receive any support from WFP's general food assistance.

[3] Individual beneficiaries were provided with SDG 5000 per month, supplemented by a household lumpsum of SDG 1,000 to cover transportation and cooking costs.

[4] The focus group discussion were conducted as part of the SESNP performance review, which covered the period from June 2022 to May 2023

[5] Limited access meant that WFP was unable to implement monitoring activities as planned for its GFA programming. To ensure that outcome data was collected, WFP initiated a third party monitoring outcome process, however the loss of internet connectivity in Sudan in February 2024 resulted in further delays. As such, food security outcome data was not available by the time of the publishing of this report. 2023 follow-up data currently reflects the March 2023 follow up, conducted prior to the outbreak of conflict.

[6] Households led by an elderly person (60+), an unaccompanied minor (under 18), or a woman, were all considered 'first tier criteria' that qualified that household for assistance as part of community-based targeting. Community based targeting was used to target newly displaced IDPs living with host communities and households hosting newly-displaced IDPs.

[7] Due to the ongoing conflict in Sudan and subsequent limited access, WFP was unable to conduct a baseline assessment for the new Livelihood Coping Strategy (LCS) for food security indicator.

[8] Due to the cancellation of school feeding programmes following the conflict in April, the outcome indicator on annual change in enrolment was waived and accordingly 2023 follow-up data was not collected.

Beneficiary Counting: Due to access and connectivity challenges, WFP has used estimation methodologies to report beneficiaries for Aljazeera following the spread of conflict to Wad Medani (December only) and Khartoum.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] OCHA, Sudan Situation Report, February 2024. Available at: <https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/sudan/?ref=disabilitydebrief.org>

[2] Due to lack of access and disruption to schooling, WFP Sudan received a waiver for outcome indicators relating to the school meals programme.

[3] Limitations on adherence indicator: Initially, data collection was planned across 5 states for adherence, but due to conflict, 2 states had to be dropped. Additionally, the indicator requires a minimum recall period of three distributions, yet many distributions occurred only two months towards the end of the year. As a result, the indicators have been calculated based on the available data from one state.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Targeting for the PSN programme was conducted through using the integrated context analysis to identify and target localities based off of their food security. Other criteria included prioritising the potential for impactful and sustainable resilience building initiatives in targeted communities; aligning with government development plans; ensuring complementarity with other UN/INGO initiatives; and establishing operational feasibility.

[2] Due to the disruption to programming caused by the conflict, all outcome indicators under strategic outcome 3 were waived for 2023.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Regarding indicator on screening for environmental and social risks: During much of the year WFP Sudan did not have a dedicated focal point for environmental risks, meaning that new FLAs, MOUs, and CCs related to CSP activities did not all have a dedicated environmental and social risk screening process, and the proportion of those which did was not monitored. Despite this, WFP did have focal points for all major social risks and ensured that all FLAs were reviewed and screened for issues related to conflict sensitivity, gender, and protection concerns, and a number of activities were screened for environmental risks prior to the conflict. The 50 percent follow-up included in the related indicator is therefore an estimate and does not reflect the exact number of FLAs, MOUs, or CCs that received comprehensive environmental and social risk screening. WFP have now onboarded a focal point for environment issues in its Sudan operations and will ensure that this outcome indicator is monitored fully in the upcoming year.

Nutrition integration

Limited access meant that WFP was unable to implement outcome monitoring within the planned timeline. To ensure that outcome data was collected, WFP initiated a third party monitoring outcome process, however the loss of internet connectivity in Sudan in February 2024 resulted in further delays. As such outcome monitoring for crosscutting indicators was not available by the time of the publishing of this report.

Financial Overview

[1] This constituted around a 3 percent increase to the budget for strategic outcome 4.

[2] The NBP for 2023 was just 54 percent of the NBP for the previous year.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 2,670,609 | 3,748,286 | 140% |
| | female | 3,205,787 | 4,654,194 | 145% |
| | total | 5,876,396 | 8,402,480 | 143% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 512,404 | 374,651 | 73% |
| | female | 528,599 | 505,407 | 96% |
| | total | 1,041,003 | 880,058 | 85% |
| 24-59 months | male | 310,127 | 509,205 | 164% |
| | female | 321,376 | 602,214 | 187% |
| | total | 631,503 | 1,111,419 | 176% |
| 5-11 years | male | 791,937 | 692,482 | 87% |
| | female | 857,815 | 776,144 | 90% |
| | total | 1,649,752 | 1,468,626 | 89% |
| 12-17 years | male | 379,524 | 760,507 | 200% |
| | female | 412,692 | 884,539 | 214% |
| | total | 792,216 | 1,645,046 | 208% |
| 18-59 years | male | 607,586 | 1,171,819 | 193% |
| | female | 981,758 | 1,593,364 | 162% |
| | total | 1,589,344 | 2,765,183 | 174% |
| 60+ years | male | 69,031 | 239,622 | 347% |
| | female | 103,547 | 292,526 | 283% |
| | total | 172,578 | 532,148 | 308% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| IDP | 2,644,378 | 3,602,879 | 136% |
| Resident | 2,147,353 | 3,715,328 | 173% |
| Returnee | 38,667 | 31,610 | 82% |
| Refugee | 1,045,998 | 1,052,663 | 101% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 855,907 | 326,160 | 38% |
| Malnutrition prevention programme | 1,154,571 | 1,007,128 | 87% |
| Malnutrition treatment programme | 1,379,387 | 312,314 | 22% |
| School based programmes | 1,126,853 | 957,301 | 84% |
| Smallholder agricultural market support programmes | 550,499 | 233,008 | 42% |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 2,938,918 | 5,796,177 | 197% |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Beans | 0 | 162 | - |
| Corn Soya Blend | 8,862 | 0 | 0% |
| High Energy Biscuits | 2,232 | 26 | 1% |
| Iodised Salt | 5,516 | 1,782 | 32% |
| LNS | 0 | 1,203 | - |
| Lentils | 34,129 | 12,683 | 37% |
| Micronutrient Powder | 79 | 5 | 6% |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 11,052 | 0 | 0% |
| Rice | 0 | 400 | - |
| Sorghum/Millet | 291,864 | 152,679 | 52% |
| Split Peas | 0 | 6,253 | - |
| Vegetable Oil | 16,547 | 9,426 | 57% |
| Wheat Flour | 0 | 921 | - |
| End Malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Corn Soya Blend | 5,581 | 0 | 0% |
| High Energy Biscuits | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Iodised Salt | 59 | 49 | 84% |
| LNS | 0 | 515 | - |
| Lentils | 235 | 143 | 61% |
| Micronutrient Powder | 25 | 14 | 55% |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 2,192 | 0 | 0% |
| Sorghum/Millet | 1,175 | 1,341 | 114% |
| Split Lentils | 0 | 34 | - |
| Vegetable Oil | 176 | 108 | 61% |
| Sustainable Food System | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Lentils | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Sorghum/Millet | 0 | 0 | 0% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Cash | 56,268,267 | 36,228,114 | 64% |
| Value Voucher | 1,203,214 | 1,250,102 | 104% |
| End Malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Cash | 6,037,869 | 198,552 | 3% |
| Sustainable Food System | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Cash | 18,765,820 | 1,543,452 | 8% |

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 | | | | | |
| Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs | | | | | |
| CSP Output 01: Targeted populations (including new IDPs or refugees, as well as residents) receive sufficient food and CBT in order to meet their basic food needs. | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP) | All | General Distribution | Female | 1,675,183 | 3,209,452 |
| | | | Male | 1,263,735 | 2,586,725 |
| | | | Total | 2,938,918 | 5,796,177 |
| A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets | | | MT | 295,973 | 174,915.65 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 53,543,025 | 35,951,576 |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) | | | USD | 1,203,214 | 1,250,103 |
| B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets | | | MT | 19,694 | 11,408.28 |
| CSP Output 02: Targeted populations participate in livelihoods and/or food assistance for assets activities to improve access to food. | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP) | All | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 356,545 268,972 625,517 | 139,647 113,528 253,175 |
| A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets | | | MT | 35,501 | 5,293.7 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 2,725,241 | 276,540 |
| A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities | | | USD | 2,725,241 | 276,540 |

Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: 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

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP) | Activity supporters | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 4,786 4,245 9,031 | 446 322 768 |
| A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP) | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 827,807 827,807 | 346,821 358,997 705,818 |
| A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes | | | MT | 18,862 | 4,123.3 |
| B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming | | | MT | 2,369 | 571.68 |

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

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: 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.

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 177,522 170,560 348,082 | 83,594 65,752 149,346 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies | Female Male Total | 91,440 87,856 179,296 | 77,116 69,877 146,993 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 435,749 418,662 854,411 | 110,264 79,128 189,392 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Total | 232,054 232,054 | 28,850 28,850 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Total | 284,804 284,804 | 45,627 45,627 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 19,946 | 1,208 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 19,946 | 1,208 |

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 04: Targeted populations benefit from Forecast-based Anticipatory Action (FBA)

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP | G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP) | Macro Insurance | Individual | 62,916 | 62,916 |
| G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP | G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP) | Macro Insurance | US\$ | 500,000 | 500,000 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions | G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP) | Macro Insurance | US\$ | 2,642,491 | 2,642,491 |
|--|---|-----------------|------|-----------|-----------|

Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: 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

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 2,264 | 3,500 |

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 07: Food-insecure people benefit from improved capacity of national authorities to coordinate, manage and implement policies to improve nutrition.

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels | C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities | Malnutrition Treatment (CCS) | Number | 7 | 0 |

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: 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.

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|--|-----------------|---------|---------|
| A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites | A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | centre/site | 709 | 122 |
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Individual | 438,738 | 391,173 |

Outcome Results

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

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | 3.84 | <3 | <3 | 14.6 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 3.31 | <3 | <3 | 10.6 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 3.54 | <3 | <3 | 12.8 | WFP survey |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 3.26 | >5 | >4 | 3.03 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 3.38 | >5 | >4 | 3.17 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 3.33 | >5 | >4 | 3.09 | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-------|-----|------|------------|
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs | Female | 1.7 | >15 | >20 | 36 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4.4 | >15 | >20 | 29 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 3.4 | >15 | >20 | 33 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 24.2 | >40 | >48 | 46 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 41.1 | >55 | >50 | 48 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 33.6 | >50 | >48 | 47 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 47.1 | <40 | <29 | 32 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 39.3 | <29.5 | <30 | 37 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 42.8 | <37.5 | <30 | 34 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 28.7 | <20 | <23 | 22 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 19.6 | <15.5 | <20 | 15 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 23.6 | <18 | <22 | 19 | 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 | 2.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8 | >15 | >13 | 3.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 7 | >15 | >12 | 3.2 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 82 | <78 | <75 | 26.9 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 84 | <80 | <72 | 34.5 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 83 | <78 | <76 | 30.3 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 14 | <10 | <14 | 70.2 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 8 | <5 | <15 | 62 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 10 | <7 | <12 | 66.5 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 43 | >55 | >55 | 57 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 44 | >51 | >50 | 57.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 44 | >52 | >53 | 57.4 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 56 | <45 | <44 | 33.7 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 54 | <49 | <49 | 36.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 55 | <48 | <46 | 35.1 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 1 | =0 | ≤1 | 9.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 2 | =0 | ≤1 | 5.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 1 | =0 | ≤1 | 7.5 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 50 | >55 | >52 | 22.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 22 | >30 | >28 | 26.2 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 26 | >32 | >31 | 24.3 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 23 | <26 | <25 | 24.8 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 36 | <37 | <38 | 23.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 34 | <36 | <33 | 24.4 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 27 | <19 | <23 | 52.4 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 42 | <33 | <34 | 49.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 40 | <32 | <35 | 51.3 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 29 | <20 | <28 | 29 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 26 | <20 | <28 | 26 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 28 | <20 | <28 | 28 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 30 | <20 | <30 | 30 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 31 | <20 | <30 | 31 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 30 | <20 | <30 | 30 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 22 | <20 | <20 | 22 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 17 | <20 | <20 | 17 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 20 | <20 | <20 | 20 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 19 | >30 | >22 | 19 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 26 | >30 | >22 | 26 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 22 | >30 | >22 | 22 | WFP survey |

Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: Targeted students, teachers and parents - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---|----|----|--|
| Annual change in enrolment | Female | 0 | >2 | >2 | Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | >2 | >2 | |
| | Overall | 0 | >2 | >2 | |

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

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----|-----|-----|----|------------|
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 47 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 59 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 47 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 59 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 47 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 59 | WFP survey |

Target Group: U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

| | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|------|-----|------|--------------------------|
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate | Overall | 7.5 | <15 | <15 | 3.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Overall | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Overall | 2.8 | <15 | <15 | 1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Overall | 89.6 | >75 | >75 | 95 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) | Female | 99.7 | =100 | >60 | 40.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.7 | =100 | >60 | 52.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.7 | =100 | >60 | 45 | WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024 | | | | Root Causes | |
|--|--|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions. | | | | | |
| Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets | | | | | |
| CSP Output 08: 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 | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 93,574 | 46,070 |
| | | | Male | 89,905 | 40,860 |
| | | | Total | 183,479 | 86,930 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies | Female | 57,586 | 328,682 |
| | | | Male | 55,328 | 241,523 |
| | | | Total | 112,914 | 570,205 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 91,865 | 39,776 |
| | | | Male | 88,264 | 32,058 |
| | | | Total | 180,129 | 71,834 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 122,319 | 27,396 |
| | | | Total | 122,319 | 27,396 |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 60,043 | 20,053 |
| | | | Total | 60,043 | 20,053 |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes | | | MT | 7,793 | 528.41 |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition | | | MT | 7,793 | 528.41 |
| Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions | | | | | |
| Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages | | | | | |

CSP Output 09: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs

| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|----------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes | Activity supporters | School feeding (on-site) | Female | | 870 |
| | | | Male | | 745 |
| | | | Total | | 1,615 |
| A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes | All | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 142,750 | 13,767 |
| | | | Male | 107,250 | 9,893 |
| | | | Total | 250,000 | 23,660 |
| A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (alternative take-home rations) | Female | | 86,580 |
| | | | Male | | 72,017 |
| | | | Total | | 158,597 |
| A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | | 32,298 |
| | | | Male | 66,265 | 34,545 |
| | | | Total | 66,265 | 66,843 |
| A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes | | | MT | 1,649 | 1,676.63 |
| A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes | | | USD | 6,037,869 | 198,552 |
| B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming | | | MT | 235 | 157.69 |

Other Output

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.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 08: 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

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites | A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | centre/site | 270 | 333 |
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Individual | 96,054 | 80,045 |

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

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 09: Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 952,026 | 0 |

CSP Output 09: 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

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model | N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 281 | 489 |

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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: Food Insecure Residents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 41 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 14 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 41 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 14 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 41 | ≥66 | ≥66 | 14 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) | Overall | 23.7 | >30 | >30 | 23.7 | WFP survey |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF) | Overall | 14.4 | >20 | >20 | 14.4 | WFP survey |

| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Overall | 5.1 | >30 | >10 | 5.1 | WFP survey |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: Food Insecure Residents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate | Overall | 2.6 | <15 | <15 | 16.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate | Overall | 0.1 | <3 | <3 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate | Overall | 2.2 | <15 | <15 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate | Overall | 89.6 | >75 | >75 | 83 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) | Female | 99.7 | =100 | >90 | 167.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.7 | =100 | >90 | 202.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.7 | =100 | >90 | 180 | 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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Targeted students, teachers and parents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | |
| Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate | Female | 95.14 | >96 | >96 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 59.1 | >96 | >96 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 95.07 | >96 | >96 | | 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 | | | | | |
| Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors | | | | | |
| CSP Output 10: 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 | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF) | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 131,322 | 38,309 |
| | | | Male | 99,068 | 34,676 |
| | | | Total | 230,390 | 72,985 |
| A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities | | | USD | 18,765,820 | 1,543,452 |
| Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions | | | | | |
| Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools | | | | | |
| CSP Output 11: Vulnerable smallholder farmers receive tools and services such as post-harvest management technologies, technical assistance and climate services to enhance their productivity and resilience | | | | | |
| Output Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure | All | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Female | 341,309 | 113,835 |
| | | | Male | 209,190 | 119,173 |
| | | | Total | 550,499 | 233,008 |

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 10: 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

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated | Food assistance for asset | Number | 20,004 | 3 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained | Food assistance for asset | Number | 30 | 2 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures | Food assistance for asset | Ha | 30 | 100 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals | Food assistance for asset | Km | 4 | 0 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure | Food assistance for asset | Number | 1 | 0 |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.1.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage | Food assistance for asset | Number | 2 | 0 |

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

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 11: Vulnerable smallholder farmers receive tools and services such as post-harvest management technologies, technical assistance and climate services to enhance their productivity and resilience

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|--|-----------------|---------|---------|
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided | F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 819,804 | 127,248 |
| F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices | F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female) | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 40,920 | 25,211 |
| F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices | F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male) | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 51,680 | 29,193 |

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| 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 |
|---|------------------------|

Other Output

Activity 08: Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 13: Information sharing and knowledge management are ensured through WFP's lead role in the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications sector and the Inter-Agency Security Telecommunications Services

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|---|------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type | H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP | Information management | Number | 11 | 11 |
| H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions | H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established | SC/Logistics Services | Yes/No | Yes | Yes |
| H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions | H.2.2: Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) established | Coordination | Yes/No | Yes | Yes |
| H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions | H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established | Coordination | Yes/No | Yes | Yes |
| H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions | H.2.4: UNHAS operations established | SC/Logistics Services | Yes/No | Yes | Yes |

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

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 15: Air services are provided for the humanitarian and development community

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported | Common Air Transport Services | MT | 70 | 36.17 |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported | H.7.1: Number of passengers transported | Common Air Transport Services | Individual | 20,000 | 10,892 |

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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: Humanitarian workers - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services | | | | | | |
| Percentage of users satisfied with services provided | Overall | 0 | =100 | >90 | 97.3 | WFP survey |

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 | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
|---|---------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: National and state systems - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Technology Services (TEC) | | | | | | |
| Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 5,249,276 | ≤5,251,000 | ≤5,251,000 | 0 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: national and state systems - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Technology Services (TEC) | | | | | | |
| Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

| Nutrition integration indicators | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | 28.14 | =80 | >30 | 28.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 28.14 | =80 | >30 | 28.14 | |
| | Overall | 28.28 | =80 | >30 | 28.28 | |
| Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification | Female | 17.95 | ≥60 | >20 | 17.95 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 14.65 | ≥60 | >20 | 14.65 | |
| | Overall | 16.48 | ≥60 | >20 | 16.48 | |

Environmental sustainability indicators

| Environmental sustainability indicators | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | 0 | =100 | >60 | 50 | WFP programme monitoring |

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

| Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women | Overall | 37 | =50 | ≥40 | 25.89 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i> | Overall | 40 | >60 | >50 | 41.1 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i> | Overall | 11 | <5 | <10 | 11.6 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i> | Overall | 49 | <35 | <40 | 47.3 | WFP survey |

| Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level | | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women | Overall | 37 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 26.76 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i> | Overall | 40 | >60 | >50 | 41.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i> | Overall | 11 | <5 | <10 | 11.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i> | Overall | 49 | <35 | <40 | 47.3 | WFP programme monitoring |

Protection indicators

| Protection indicators | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR) | Overall | Missing | Meeting | Approaching | Missing | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services | Female | 109,943 | ≥109943 | ≥109,943 | 111,893 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 82,940 | ≥82940 | ≥82,940 | 89,846 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 192,883 | ≥192883 | ≥192,883 | 201,739 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 97.57 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Overall | 16 | >90 | >90 | 93.49 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Overall | 97 | =100 | =100 | 89.07 | WFP survey |

| Protection indicators | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level | | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 97.57 | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Overall | 16 | >90 | >80 | 93.49 | WFP survey |

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2023 Target | 2023 Follow-up | Source |
| Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism | Overall | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | WFP programme monitoring |
| Country office has an action plan on community engagement | Overall | No | Yes | Yes | No | WFP programme monitoring |
| Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR) | Overall | Missing | Meeting | Missing | Missing | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | 14 | >80 | >60 | 5.52 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 14 | >80 | >60 | 4.89 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 14 | >80 | >60 | 5.24 | WFP programme monitoring |

Cover page photo © WFP/Leni Kinzli

Women who fled Khartoum to Port Sudan wait in line to receive WFP emergency food assistance at a university dorm, where they sought refuge.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

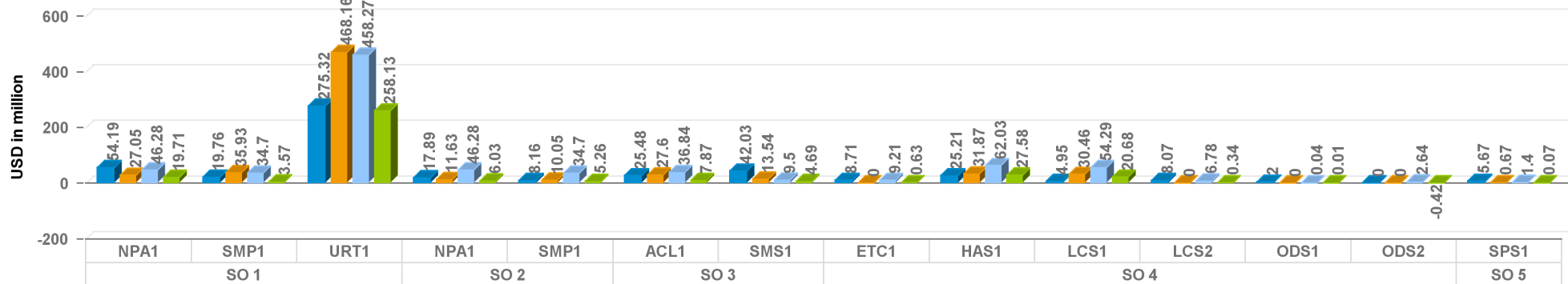
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

| Code | Strategic Outcome | |
|------|-------------------|--|
| SO 1 | | People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises |
| SO 2 | | Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024 |
| SO 3 | | Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024 |
| SO 4 | | Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering |
| 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 | Activity Code | Country Activity Long Description |
|------|---------------|---|
| SO 1 | NPA1 | Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context. |
| SO 1 | SMP1 | Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools |
| SO 1 | URT1 | Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks |
| SO 2 | 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. |
| SO 2 | SMP1 | Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions |
| SO 3 | ACL1 | Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change |
| SO 3 | SMS1 | Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions |
| SO 4 | ETC1 | Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster |
| SO 4 | HAS1 | Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance |
| SO 4 | LCS1 | Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems |
| SO 4 | LCS2 | Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster |
| SO 4 | ODS1 | Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders |
| SO 4 | ODS2 | CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme |

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| | | |
|------|------|--|
| SO 5 | SPS1 | 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 |
|------|------|--|

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|--|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 2.1 | 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 | 275,318,519 | 468,163,940 | 458,274,749 | 258,130,597 |
| | | Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools | 19,755,849 | 35,926,935 | 4,177,182 | 3,568,421 |
| | | Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context. | 54,189,468 | 27,053,565 | 37,968,623 | 19,714,193 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 349,263,836 | 531,144,439 | 500,420,553 | 281,413,211 |
| 2.2 | 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. | 17,890,888 | 11,625,518 | 8,307,959 | 6,030,289 |
| | | Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions | 8,155,356 | 10,047,113 | 30,524,992 | 5,259,034 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 1,407,299 | 0 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | | | 0 | |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 26,046,245 | 21,672,631 | 40,240,249 | 11,289,324 |

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|-------------|--|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2.4 | 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 | 25,478,134 | 27,599,608 | 36,844,177 | 7,871,287 |
| | | Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions | 42,025,827 | 13,539,077 | 9,503,312 | 4,687,826 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 5,045,362 | 0 |
| 2.4) | Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4) | | 67,503,961 | 41,138,686 | 51,392,851 | 12,559,113 |
| 17.9 | 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 | 5,671,229 | 671,229 | 1,401,441 | 71,882 |
| | Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9) | | 5,671,229 | 671,229 | 1,401,441 | 71,882 |
| 17.16 | 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 | 0 | 0 | 2,644,963 | -415,012 |

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------|--|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 17.16 | 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 | 25,214,729 | 31,867,946 | 62,030,454 | 27,583,566 |
| | | Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster | 8,071,940 | 0 | 6,776,067 | 342,629 |
| | | Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders | 2,000,000 | 0 | 39,412 | 10,050 |
| | | Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster | 8,713,898 | 0 | 9,212,015 | 628,308 |

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|--|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 17.16 | 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 | 4,950,076 | 30,463,896 | 54,294,138 | 20,677,979 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 48,950,643 | 62,331,842 | 134,997,049 | 48,827,520 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 43,007,394 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 0 | 43,007,394 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 497,435,913 | 656,958,827 | 771,459,538 | 354,161,050 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 26,156,663 | 38,491,086 | 52,526,319 | 36,179,163 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 523,592,576 | 695,449,913 | 823,985,857 | 390,340,213 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 33,896,682 | 45,204,244 | 24,346,137 | 24,346,137 |
| Grand Total | | | 557,489,258 | 740,654,158 | 848,331,995 | 414,686,350 |



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

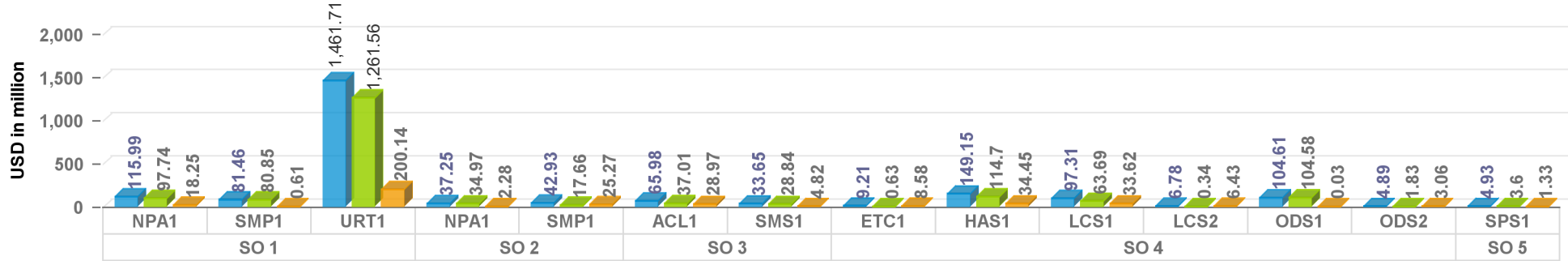
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|--|
| SO 1 | People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises |
| SO 2 | Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024 |
| SO 3 | Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024 |
| SO 4 | Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering |
| SO 5 | The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round |

| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|---------------|---|
| SO 1 | NPA1 | Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context. |
| SO 1 | SMP1 | Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools |
| SO 1 | URT1 | Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks |
| SO 2 | 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. |
| SO 2 | SMP1 | Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions |
| SO 3 | ACL1 | Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change |
| SO 3 | SMS1 | Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions |
| SO 4 | ETC1 | Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster |
| SO 4 | HAS1 | Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance |
| SO 4 | LCS1 | Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems |
| SO 4 | LCS2 | Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster |
| SO 4 | ODS1 | Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders |

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|---------------|--|
| SO 4 | ODS2 | CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme |
| SO 5 | SPS1 | 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 |

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|--|---|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 2.1 | 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 | 1,682,908,771 | 1,450,309,769 | 11,397,898 | 1,461,707,668 | 1,261,563,516 | 200,144,151 |
| | | Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools | 167,575,822 | 81,458,229 | 0 | 81,458,229 | 80,849,468 | 608,761 |
| | | Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context. | 302,324,565 | 108,237,643 | 7,755,164 | 115,992,807 | 97,738,377 | 18,254,430 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 2,152,809,157 | 1,640,005,641 | 19,153,062 | 1,659,158,703 | 1,440,151,362 | 219,007,342 |

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2.2 | 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. | 90,062,906 | 37,251,527 | 0 | 37,251,527 | 34,973,858 | 2,277,669 |
| | | Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions | 30,280,513 | 42,928,354 | 0 | 42,928,354 | 17,662,397 | 25,265,957 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1,407,299 | 0 | 1,407,299 | 0 | 1,407,299 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 120,343,419 | 81,587,181 | 0 | 81,587,181 | 52,636,255 | 28,950,925 |

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|---|--|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2.4 | 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 | 95,646,970 | 65,984,148 | 0 | 65,984,148 | 37,011,258 | 28,972,890 |
| | | Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions | 102,503,840 | 33,654,410 | 0 | 33,654,410 | 28,838,923 | 4,815,486 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 5,045,362 | 0 | 5,045,362 | 0 | 5,045,362 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 198,150,810 | 104,683,919 | 0 | 104,683,919 | 65,850,181 | 38,833,738 |
| 17.9 | 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 | 40,406,257 | 4,928,898 | 0 | 4,928,898 | 3,599,340 | 1,329,559 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 40,406,257 | 4,928,898 | 0 | 4,928,898 | 3,599,340 | 1,329,559 |

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------|--|---|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 17.16 | 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 | 4,893,394 | 0 | 4,893,394 | 1,833,419 | 3,059,976 |
| | | Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance | 135,008,176 | 149,150,300 | 0 | 149,150,300 | 114,703,412 | 34,446,888 |
| | | Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster | 8,071,940 | 4,033,461 | 2,742,606 | 6,776,067 | 342,629 | 6,433,438 |

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--|--|--|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 17.16 | 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 food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders | 123,933,071 | 104,609,824 | 0 | 104,609,824 | 104,580,462 | 29,362 |
| | | Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster | 8,713,898 | 3,886,310 | 5,325,704 | 9,212,015 | 628,308 | 8,583,706 |
| | | Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/ systems | 28,729,347 | 97,309,985 | 0 | 97,309,985 | 63,693,826 | 33,616,159 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 616,456,432 | 363,883,275 | 8,068,311 | 371,951,585 | 285,782,056 | 86,169,529 |

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 43,007,394 | 0 | 43,007,394 | 0 | 43,007,394 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 43,007,394 | 0 | 43,007,394 | 0 | 43,007,394 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 3,128,166,075 | 2,238,096,309 | 27,221,373 | 2,265,317,682 | 1,848,019,194 | 417,298,488 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 135,726,849 | 124,276,016 | 1,060,696 | 125,336,712 | 108,989,556 | 16,347,156 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 3,263,892,923 | 2,362,372,325 | 28,282,069 | 2,390,654,394 | 1,957,008,749 | 433,645,644 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 181,137,385 | 134,170,982 | | 134,170,982 | 134,170,982 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 3,445,030,309 | 2,496,543,307 | 28,282,069 | 2,524,825,376 | 2,091,179,732 | 433,645,644 |

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee 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