



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Sudan, Republic of (SD)

Food assistance to vulnerable populations affected by conflicts and natural disasters

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200597
Project Category	Single Country EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	3,670,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	3,670,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	2,893,681

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	December 30, 2013
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2014
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2014
Project End Date	June 30, 2015
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	425,091,977
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	930,000
Direct Support Costs	86,752,715
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	72,987,258
Indirect Support Costs	41,003,336
Total	626,765,286

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	178,213
Actual Commodities 2015	81,093
Total Approved Commodities	485,590

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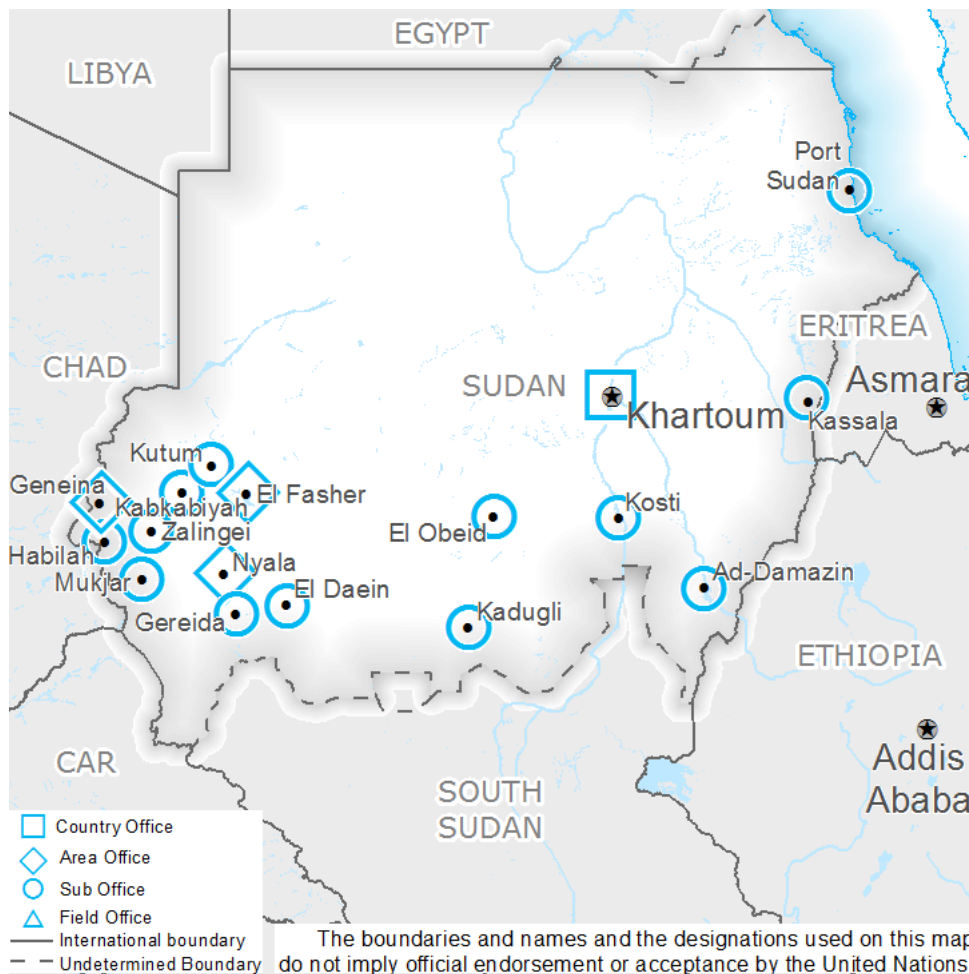
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Classified as a least-developed and low-income food-deficit country, Sudan's population stands at 39.3 million people with a poverty rate of 46.5 percent. Sudan remains low in terms of human development ranking 167 out of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index and the 5th most food-insecure country according to the 2014 Global Hunger Index. Sudan scored very high levels of gender discrimination in the 2014 Social Institutions and Gender Index and ranked just 135 of 155 countries in the Gender Inequality Index. Moreover, the economy continues to struggle. Sudan has been unable to fully recover from the 2011 South Sudan secession in which the country lost substantial oil output and fiscal revenue. At present, Sudan's gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate stands at 3.1 percent according to the World Bank.

In 2015, the country re-elected incumbent President Omar al-Bashir who came to power in 1989. The country witnessed an increase in fighting between Sudanese Armed Forces and opposition forces in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states during the dry season, as well as an escalation in inter-tribal fighting and criminality, marring security and humanitarian conditions. This resulted in additional displacement of over 104,000 people requiring critical humanitarian assistance. Access to populations in rebel held areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile remains a major challenge despite continued advocacy efforts for regular and unimpeded access for the humanitarian community.

Despite a general national improvement in food security conditions as a result of the bumper 2014 - 2015 harvest, a large proportion of the protracted conflict affected or displaced populations remain food insecure, with 1.3 million people facing crisis levels of acute food insecurity. Furthermore, results from the 2013 national nutrition survey

confirmed that Sudan's global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate is 16.3 percent, higher than the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent, with wasting in boys under 5 at 16.9 percent and wasting in girls under 5 at 15.7 percent, measured by Simple Spatial Surveying Method (S3M). Chronic malnutrition rates among children under 5, as measured by stunting, still remains a concerning public health issue, with rates above 38 percent across the country.

This year marks a milestone with the end of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) period; however, Sudan struggles to meet the MDG hunger target as it continues to be affected by multiple shocks. Despite this, the country has taken several steps in the right direction to strengthen food security and nutrition, such as the establishment of the Higher Council for Food Security and Nutrition, which will be critical for improving coordination between the policies and strategies of the different ministries involved in the fight against undernutrition. Sudan became the 56th country to officially join the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. Still, Sudan is not a party to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women. Furthermore, the country has signed but not ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

WFP has been active in Sudan since the early 1960s, and responding to the needs of hundreds of thousands of the most vulnerable and food insecure people affected by conflicts and natural disasters, making Sudan one of the organization's largest and most complex operations.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

The Emergency Operation (EMOP 200597) targeted 3.7 million people from January to June 2015, providing life-saving humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and vulnerable households through general food distribution (GFD); school feeding to address short term hunger and stabilize enrolment which includes take-home entitlements to increase girls' attendance in school; prevention of acute malnutrition; treatment of moderate acute malnutrition; and food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) and food-assistance-for-training (FFT).

In July 2015, WFP Sudan launched a two year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200808), valued at USD 693 million which aimed to reach 5.2 million people (by the end of the project), of which 70 percent are in Darfur. Following long standing efforts to bring improved food security to vulnerable communities in Sudan facing complex emergencies under EMOPs, the new PRRO supported a gradual shift from relief operations to recovery and resilience activities. While providing a mix of relief and recovery activities, PRRO maintained a robust relief component for new and protracted displaced populations facing continued food insecurity and malnutrition, complemented by an early recovery portfolio.

Between July and December 2015, WFP aimed to reach nearly 3.5 million beneficiaries. For new and longstanding IDPs, WFP implemented GFD using in-kind and cash-based transfers, FFA/FFT activities using in-kind assistance, moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention programmes for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and school feeding assistance for school-age children in food-insecure areas. Refugees were provided general food and nutrition assistance. Vulnerable residents received GFD in the form of seasonal support, nutrition assistance, food and cash-based transfers through their participation in FFA/FFT activities and school feeding assistance which includes take-home entitlements to support girls' continued education. Additional activities implemented through trust funds include the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) in Darfur, the Joint Resilience Programme with FAO and UNICEF in Kassala state and the micronutrient powder (MNP) home fortification and stunting reduction pilot in Red Sea State and North Darfur.

WFP promoted South-South Cooperation by facilitating the exchange of knowledge and best practices on agricultural development, particularly on the integration of school feeding and family farming, between the Sudanese and Brazilian governments in collaboration with the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil.

Both the EMOP and the PRRO supported MDG 1 through 5 while the PRRO further supported the pillars 1, 2 and 4 of the Zero Hunger Challenge, and contributed to the new Sustainable Development Goal 2.

The EMOP and PRRO were complemented by the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Special Operation (SO 200774), which provided air transport to more than 100 humanitarian organizations flying to 40 destinations across Sudan.

Along with the government and other United Nations entities, WFP is highly engaged in the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) cycle, to commence in 2017, and is leading one thematic group (natural resource management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and resilience).

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	231,624	264,713	496,337
Children (5-18 years)	595,604	628,693	1,224,297
Adults (18 years plus)	727,960	860,315	1,588,275
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	1,555,188	1,753,721	3,308,909

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	71,484	1,762	1,824	5,408	616	81,093
Single Country PRRO	74,839	1,655	6,564	2,055	572	85,686
Total Food Distributed in 2015	146,323	3,417	8,388	7,463	1,188	166,779

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Sudan EMOP 200597 was aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. WFP strived to achieve these goals by aligning with national policies, including the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP), the Twenty-Five Year National Strategy (2007-2031), the post-secession second Five-Year Plan (2012-2016), the United Nations Strategic Response Plan (SRP), among others.

The results WFP aimed to achieve through the implementation of EMOP activities were: stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and PLW; stabilized or improved food consumption, and adequate food consumption attained or maintained over the assistance period for targeted households; and improved access to assets and basic services including community and market infrastructure.

The one year EMOP, developed in consultation with the host government, was extended for six months to June 2015, which enabled WFP to continue its assistance to people affected by conflict and natural hazards in Sudan while a new multi year PRRO (200808) was prepared to commence in July 2015.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

WFP targeted four main groups under the EMOP: (i) IDPs, refugees and returnees, including South Sudanese who arrived in the country following unrest in South Sudan; (ii) food insecure and vulnerable households affected by conflict, natural disasters and high food prices; (iii) malnourished children and PLW and those at risk of malnutrition; and (iv) school children from conflict-affected and food insecure areas. WFP implemented its new targeting strategy to refine its approach to delivering assistance to IDP camps in Darfur.

A full GFD entitlement consisted of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt. On nutrition activities, emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) beneficiaries were provided with Super Cereal, fortified vegetable oil and Plumpy Sup, and food based prevention of malnutrition (FBPM) with Super Cereal, fortified vegetable oil and dried skimmed milk or Super Cereal Plus depending on the location, while targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) beneficiaries were provided with Super Cereal Plus. On safety net interventions, FFA beneficiaries were provided with cereals and pulses, while children under school feeding were given cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt, and take-home entitlements with cereals (along with micronutrient powder in one pilot state).

The total number of beneficiaries reached under this operation during the reporting period were less than planned, in part due to the lower than expected numbers of new arrivals during the first six months of the year.

In the provision of IDP assistance, WFP first assessed the level of vulnerability among all verified IDP households, to provide assistance based on needs rather than status alone. The exercise aimed to assess the needs of individual households and categorize IDPs into four vulnerability groups (high, medium, low and none), depending on their access to livelihood opportunities, asset wealth and coping mechanisms. The household vulnerability analysis consisted of a community-based targeting system whereby IDPs participated actively in the definition of the vulnerability criteria and response strategy based on their context (leaders, youth, students, women, men, and the food committee). The criteria were a set of household characteristics (demographics, livelihoods, and asset base) that were likely to contribute to different food security outcomes. The set of criteria were triangulated with historical Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) analyses in order to eliminate bias while engaging all relevant stakeholders.

Darfur IDPs and Chadian refugees received a half GFD entitlement as monitoring results indicated they had access to some sources of food and income. IDPs and conflict-affected populations, like the South Sudanese refugees, in the border states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, received full GFD entitlements. In Kassala refugee camps, WFP provided full GFD entitlements to all asylum seekers during the determination of their refugee status and for up to two years for those registered, followed by half-GFD entitlements.

There was a significantly higher proportion of refugees and returnees compared to planned values during this period, as assistance was extended to the returnees in Darfur (although absolute figures remained small) and

waves of South Sudanese that arrived in Sudan during the course of the year. In addition, seasonal GFD support was less than planned due to favourable harvest conditions in the previous year, which resulted in lower than planned support to residents.

Limited pipeline breaks due to supply shortages affected availability of different commodities, but WFP coped by adjusting entitlements to ensure that all beneficiaries could receive some food assistance support throughout the project duration, although with a reduced food basket. WFP prioritized support of GFD activities to meet the newly identified needs and reduced entitlements for long-standing GFD beneficiaries, mainly IDPs in Darfur, and prioritized interventions for the most food insecure population groups.

Under emergency BSFP, WFP modified its targeting approach to cater for beneficiaries that had been newly displaced and required nutrition interventions to prevent MAM during a limited, critical period, moving away from its previous approach as a blanket seasonal intervention. This resulted in a lower number than the originally planned beneficiaries estimated as a contingency.

Under the recovery component, FFA activities were planned to address short-term food security needs while building infrastructure or capacity through community consultations and participation. Targeted food insecure areas were identified through the Comprehensive Food Security Analysis (CFSA) and the FSMS. Using these data, communities targeted vulnerable households based on a set of vulnerability criteria, often encouraging and prioritizing women's participation. It is also important to note that a significant portion of FFA activities were aligned with the SAFE project, which had a specific provision to target women. Additionally, WFP planned to shift some beneficiaries assisted through GFD to more targeted FFA. However, this plan was partially hindered by increasing needs and prioritization of lifesaving activities, thus limiting the actual numbers of FFA to a certain extent.

Nutrition interventions under the recovery component included the TSFP for the treatment of MAM and FBPM for the prevention of MAM and chronic undernutrition. Through TSFP, WFP provided fortified food to children aged 6 to 59 months with MAM and malnourished PLW. There was a higher achievement than planned due to an expansion of the TSFP coverage in-country. The FBPM assistance (Super Cereal, dried skimmed milk and fortified vegetable oil) was provided to children aged 6 to 23 months throughout the year, complemented by behaviour change communication for caregivers on improved infant feeding and health and hygiene promotion. The change in WFP's approach for FBPM from the previous range of beneficiaries (under 3 years) necessitated training for cooperating partners (CPs), which has to a certain extent affected beneficiary achievement. FFT activities were designed to cater for activity supporters for nutrition activities.

WFP targeted its school feeding programme (cooked meals prepared with cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt) in highly food insecure areas to schools with high dropout rates and high gender gaps and to schools in IDP camps. WFP continued to provide school meals to 11,000 school girls in North Kordofan, an area with the highest gender enrolment disparities, to encourage their families to continue their education. Additionally, WFP continued its take-home entitlements in selected schools in Kassala and Red Sea states, areas that traditionally featured high gender disparity among schoolchildren, to improve the gender ratio gap. As more holidays occurred than initially expected as per the original school year calendar, the overall tonnage of food provided under school feeding was lower than initially expected, as compared to the beneficiary numbers.

Planned distributions were found to be significantly lower than the actuals during this period. This was due to WFP's method of accounting for carry-over stocks: planned values recorded indicated food prepositioned during this period immediately prior to the start of the rainy season (and received and recorded under the EMOP), that was distributed during the later half of the year, the period which fell during the follow-up PRRO operation.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	1,688,200	1,981,800	3,670,000	1,360,031	1,533,650	2,893,681	80.6%	77.4%	78.8%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	256,900	330,300	587,200	202,558	231,494	434,052	78.8%	70.1%	73.9%
Children (5-18 years)	697,300	770,700	1,468,000	520,863	549,799	1,070,662	74.7%	71.3%	72.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	734,000	880,800	1,614,800	636,610	752,357	1,388,967	86.7%	85.4%	86.0%
By Residence status:									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Refugees	47,270	55,490	102,760	81,602	92,019	173,621	172.6%	165.8%	169.0%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	894,746	1,050,354	1,945,100	1,196,826	1,349,612	2,546,438	133.8%	128.5%	130.9%
Returnees	1,688	1,982	3,670	13,600	15,337	28,937	805.7%	773.8%	788.5%
Residents	744,496	873,974	1,618,470	68,002	76,683	144,685	9.1%	8.8%	8.9%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	2,243,281	657,391	2,705,830	1,737,751	519,611	2,228,516	77.5%	79.0%	82.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	814,526	23,787	838,313	1,022,775	-	1,022,775	125.6%	-	122.0%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	-	-	-	2,115	-	2,115	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	468,066	31,000	499,066	353,020	29,920	382,940	75.4%	96.5%	76.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	22,450	-	22,450	15,527	-	15,527	69.2%	-	69.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	145,544	-	145,544	193,571	-	193,571	133.0%	-	133.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	422,835	-	422,835	195,835	-	195,835	46.3%	-	46.3%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	1,271,740	1,434,090	2,705,830	1,047,403	1,181,113	2,228,516	82.4%	82.4%	82.4%
Total participants	1,271,740	1,434,090	2,705,830	1,047,403	1,181,113	2,228,516	82.4%	82.4%	82.4%
Total beneficiaries	1,271,740	1,434,090	2,705,830	1,047,403	1,181,113	2,228,516	82.4%	82.4%	82.4%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	419,156	419,157	838,313	531,843	490,932	1,022,775	126.9%	117.1%	122.0%
Total participants	419,156	419,157	838,313	531,843	490,932	1,022,775	126.9%	117.1%	122.0%
Total beneficiaries	419,156	419,157	838,313	531,843	490,932	1,022,775	126.9%	117.1%	122.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	53,006	53,007	106,013	30,635	45,953	76,588	57.8%	86.7%	72.2%

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Activity supporters	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total participants	53,006	53,007	106,013	30,635	45,954	76,589	57.8%	86.7%	72.2%
Total beneficiaries	229,571	269,495	499,066	176,152	206,788	382,940	76.7%	76.7%	76.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
Activity supporters	2,245	2,245	4,490	1,242	1,863	3,105	55.3%	83.0%	69.2%
Total participants	2,245	2,245	4,490	1,242	1,863	3,105	55.3%	83.0%	69.2%
Total beneficiaries	10,328	12,122	22,450	7,142	8,385	15,527	69.2%	69.2%	69.2%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	24,015	26,198	50,213	26,585	29,002	55,587	110.7%	110.7%	110.7%
Children (24-59 months)	28,381	30,564	58,945	31,419	33,836	65,255	110.7%	110.7%	110.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	36,386	36,386	-	72,729	72,729	-	199.9%	199.9%
Total beneficiaries	52,396	93,148	145,544	58,004	135,567	193,571	110.7%	145.5%	133.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	68,736	68,737	137,473	31,672	31,672	63,344	46.1%	46.1%	46.1%
Children (24-59 months)	31,455	31,455	62,910	37,180	37,180	74,360	118.2%	118.2%	118.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	144,461	144,461	-	58,131	58,131	-	40.2%	40.2%
Total beneficiaries	111,226	311,609	422,835	68,852	126,983	195,835	61.9%	40.8%	46.3%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	12,792	5,390	42.1%
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	371	-	-
Iodised Salt	588	385	65.5%
Micronutrition Powder	34	-	-
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	230	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	607	3	0.5%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	-	15	-
Sorghum/Millet	145,135	71,484	49.3%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Split Peas	15,995	1,824	11.4%
Vegetable Oil	2,691	1,762	65.5%
Total	178,213	81,093	45.5%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	-	-
Voucher	31,143,613	18,285,155	58.7%
Total	31,143,613	18,280,155	58.7%

Story Worth Telling

Hawa broke into a smile as her toddler, Mahadia, gave out a loud cry after being lifted from the weighing scales. She was relieved to see signs that her daughter was on her way to being cured from malnutrition; as only three weeks ago, she had weighed a meager 7 kg. Her mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), a standard measurement for infant malnutrition, was worryingly low and she was notably short for her age. Since this diagnosis, Hawa has taken Mahadia to the Tawila Nutrition Centre, where she received treatment for acute malnutrition. At the centre, she is among displaced children aged under five and PLW from camps for Internally Displaced Persons in North Darfur.

A daily treatment of 200 g of Super Cereal Plus, a food supplement WFP uses to treat malnutrition, helped Mahadia gain 1.6 kg and increase her MUAC to a much healthier level.

PLW undergo the same screening process and are put on a similar feeding course if they are found to be malnourished. The centre further provides mothers with complementary awareness sessions on health and nutrition. These highlight the importance of exclusive breastfeeding, demonstrate the preparation of highly nutritious meals with locally available ingredients and give essential information on general food hygiene. For each session the mother attends, she receives an incentive family food entitlement.

"WFP has taught me how to prepare healthy and delicious meals which my children enjoy. Since receiving the training, we have set up a Mothers Club where we exchange recipes and provide support to one another," said Hawa.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Traditionally in Darfur women make decisions over the use of cash-based transfers using the voucher modality or food within the household. Results from monitoring exercises showed that in more than three out of four interviewed households, the women played an active role in decision-making over the use of cash-based transfers using vouchers, either alone or together with men in the household. This explains why the indicator measuring equality in decision making and control over the use of vouchers and food between men and women is so high in the Darfur. In the Darfur context it is traditional for women to prepare meals and hence the food-related decisions are often made by them.

Under the WFP country-level gender strategy and action plan, WFP trained CPs to deliver awareness sessions to increase the number of women in leadership positions. Although both men and women were targeted, WFP undertook additional efforts to increase women's participation in leadership positions of project management committees, with measures to reduce their workload as well as enhance their self-confidence, both for FFA and GFD activities. There were considerable challenges to meeting the project end target to encourage women in leadership positions in project management committees. Even where women were interested, they were simply unable to take up opportunities for collective action as women have limited mobility in the camps. The IDP women had limited access to good quality and affordable local health care or nurseries that could reduce their care burden for the young and sick and free up time for active participation in community affairs and project management committees. However, despite these limitations, the proportion of women in leadership positions on management committees increased by a fifth year-on-year.

Efforts have been made through CPs and food committees to ensure that both women and men beneficiaries were aware of distributions and food entitlements.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>60.00	30.00		34.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>60.00	10.00		12.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=20.00	0.00		52.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=20.00	0.00		78.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=20.00	0.00		14.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=20.00	0.00		10.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>50.00	32.00	35.00	42.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>50.00	22.00	31.00	32.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>60.00	43.00	40.00	34.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>60.00	33.00	38.00	39.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Unlike 2014, data for both cross-cutting protection indicators have been disaggregated by gender.

However, data collection for the safety indicator remained a challenge in 2015, given that WFP Sudan mainly intervenes in conflict-affected and insecure areas where beneficiaries live under the regular threat of armed militias and rebel groups and where answering questions on their safety and recognizing the existence of safety issues may expose them to more risks (for example, physical attack, arrest or psychological pressure). Beyond this, authorities in some states maintained a ban on the collection of safety-related data, despite significant efforts made by staff and field monitors to sensitize them on the purpose and limited scope of the indicator.

As a consequence, in line with 2014 results, only two percent of GFD male and female beneficiaries interviewed reported experiencing safety problems traveling to, from or at WFP programme sites. These results are unlikely to truly reflect the number of safety concerns beneficiaries face and can again be explained by the sensitive nature of the question.

Nevertheless, in accordance with WFP's corporate Protection Policy, WFP has continued to strive to mainstream protection across operations and avoid exposing beneficiaries to further harm. This was done through sensitization and capacity building of staff and CPs and field missions to review proper integration of safety and dignity concerns at food distribution sites. It was further done through the provision of clear recommendations for corrective action and adjustments. Monitoring and regular meetings with IDPs and community leaders, including vulnerable groups (elderly, women, and people with disabilities).

For example, in relation to the pilot or expansion of cash based transfers (paper or e-vouchers) for GFD, particular efforts were undertaken to ensure that safety-related concerns were duly considered. Notably, WFP paid particular attention to the following aspects: impact of cash based transfers on existing domestic and social tensions, distance between shelters and distribution points, between shelters and markets, and access to markets for the most vulnerable individuals. Based on the risk analysis conducted, adequate mitigation measures were determined, such as: the selection of the location of the distribution points in close consultation with beneficiaries and local authorities to minimize the travel distance and reduce the likelihood of incidents travelling to or from distributions, organisation of sensitization sessions by WFP and CPs for both selected and non-beneficiaries to ensure full comprehension of WFP selection criteria and in this way, alleviate the risk of increased social tensions.

The use of cash-based transfers also enabled a reduction in the risk of overcrowding at traders' shops, long waiting times and the burden and safety risks of carrying heavy foods. WFP continued to ensure that distribution sites were adequately fenced, that waiting areas had sufficient shade, water and sanitation facilities and that the most vulnerable were prioritized during the distribution process.

As a result of the 2013 joint UNHCR-WFP survey "Examining Protection and Gender in Cash and Voucher Transfers", cash-based transfers using vouchers in Sudan were not found to have any specific negative impact on intra-household dynamics nor to contribute to increasing domestic tensions. To the contrary, the survey revealed that decision-making over voucher redemption and food utilization was mostly left to women, with no evident grievances from men.

Yet, to prevent any possible negative impact of cash-based transfers on household dynamics, mitigation measures in target areas included gender sensitization sessions on the importance of women's roles for the household and the community prior to, during and after cash-based transfer distributions and increasing the representation of women in cash-based transfer committees as a way to encourage local leaders and men to respect and take into account women's opinions.

As for the accountability to affected populations indicator for GFD activities, the majority of men interviewed as well as almost half of women interviewed reported that they were not, or only partially, informed about the programme. These negative and unsatisfactory results constitute a striking difference with the base values of December 2014, which were clearly above the set target value. It is unclear yet as to why these results have significantly dropped from the previous year, and should this trend continue in the follow up operation more analysis would need to be made. WFP and CPs provided accurate and timely information to beneficiaries during, before and after all distributions, providing details on the entitlement size, cash-based transfer value, targeting criteria, duration, frequency and location of distributions. Furthermore, WFP has strived to maintain intensive and regular sensitisation of beneficiaries through CPs, community meetings, sign-boards, banners, radio and monitoring visits.

In mid-2015, a 10-step action plan and a detailed budget were defined and agreed upon to pilot a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) using a hotline system in the refugee camps of Kassala, Eastern Sudan, with a view to enhance the integration of Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) into WFP Sudan operations. The pilot is expected to be implemented in 4 refugee camps in February 2016, for three months and pending validation by federal authorities, and will be followed by a gradual roll-out of the CFM in Kassala State and Darfur.

The CFM pilot will be made of three key components: a) a hotline, that beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries can call or send text messages to request information, lodge a complaint, or provide feedback. The hotline will be answered by an operator based at the capital level; b) an online complaint database in which all calls will be logged, categorized and tracked; and c) complaint focal points responsible for regularly reviewing and addressing the complaints and feedback received, with full or limited access to the database.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>70.00	95.00		36.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>70.00	86.00		39.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	>80.00	92.00		99.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>80.00	99.00		98.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>70.00	95.00		39.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>70.00	86.00		54.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09</i>	>80.00	96.00		99.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>80.00	99.00		98.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>70.00	95.00		37.50

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>70.00	86.00		47.20
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.09 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>80.00	99.00		94.10
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>80.00	99.00		98.00

Outputs

Throughout the operation, WFP assistance has continued to be provided through GFD to IDPs, returnees and refugees, and was successful in meeting critical needs and averting a major humanitarian crisis in Darfur and CETA. As such, outputs primarily relate to beneficiaries, tonnages and cash based transfer values, with some additional outputs tracked that were relevant to recovery-related nutrition activities and school feeding.

As in the previous year, emergency preparedness activities continued in 2015, particularly on Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) training for Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) in Red Sea, Gedaref, West and South Darfur, which assisted in Ministry of Agriculture technical staff to better understand and utilize indicators related to food security for the FSMS exercise.

In collaboration with the government, international and national NGOs and national community based organizations (CBOs), WFP continued to provide assistance through FFA activities relating to environment conservation and natural resource management, such as fuel efficient stove production, nursery establishment and rehabilitation and seedling reproduction. Support to targeted communities mainly included the building of physical assets for early recovery and resilience through land clearing, roads, dams and water pond construction or rehabilitation, nurseries and forest plantation support, literacy and agriculture development related training, as well as the construction of water reservoirs, shallow wells and school classrooms.

WFP dedicated effort and committed resources to capacity building, and sought new partnerships to enable the smooth transition of these projects to the government and communities. The Farmers to Markets (F2M) project, an innovative initiative that included provision of loans, micro-insurance and agriculture extension services through other partners, continued in 2015, where WFP conducted a series of training of trainers for staff under the Ministry of Agriculture who worked with smallholder farmers in the field, and maximized the sharing of information and further support on-the-job training.

In Darfur and in eastern Sudan, WFP continued to expand TSFP for MAM treatment and FBPM to expand the coverage and adjust the programme following the development of a 2014-2018 nutrition strategy. In addition, targets were modified and resource allocations made more efficient in order to redirect resources to those most in need. This action entailed adjustments such as adapting targeting to meet the needs of children aged under 2 in place of children under 3 who were targeted by programme activities the previous year. Furthermore the approach for emergency blanket supplementary feeding was adjusted to cater for contingency needs rather than seasonal support. The expansion of both TSFP and FBPM continued to follow the plan set up jointly by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WFP for the scale up of community based management of acute malnutrition. During the reporting period, WFP registered a relatively satisfactory achievement in delivering messages on health and nutrition to beneficiaries and caregivers in TSFP, considering the initial challenges with CPs following the change in the targeting methodology earlier in the year.

WFP continued its assistance to school children in food insecure areas throughout Sudan. The school year ended by January to February (depending on the schools), while the new school year commenced from the end of June. As such, a major period of the EMOP's extension did not cover school feeding activities as it fell during the holiday season.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	47	39	83.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	4	100.0
SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	146,260	101,589	69.5
SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	360	338	93.9
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,395	2,364	98.7

Outcomes

At the close of the EMOP in mid-2015, nutrition rates (BSFP, FBPM) were generally found have achieved the project targets, while results stemming from other outcomes (GFD, FFA, school feeding) were mixed. The latter could be attributed to a series of factors including ongoing instability and constrained access issues, a situation which continued from previous years. It is also to be noted that, with the project ending in June, the latest values were those collected in May, for which seasonal patterns may have influenced the results to a certain extent.

Under the emergency component, baseline values for emergency BSFP were not available as the indicator was introduced in the middle of project implementation. The activity did however exceed its target values. Due to the change in the targeting approach from a seasonal blanket intervention to a case-by-case, contingency approach for newly displaced beneficiaries, WFP field offices were further empowered to initiate interventions following evidence-based nutrition assessments for emergency prevention activities. This reflected WFP Sudan's on-going shift in broadening its emergency response beyond food and cash-based transfers injections to one incorporating a more holistic food and nutrition response. The coverage rate and the proportion of the targeted population that participated in an adequate number of distributions exceeded the target.

On GFD, data collected in the May 2015 FSMS exercise showed a slight dip in food consumption and dietary diversity values, though the degree of change remained negligible. As such, the values were considered to be stabilized when compared to the previous reporting period. None were found to have reached their original target; however, this was due to a technical goal-setting error, which has been rectified in the follow-up operation. Latest figures for South Kordofan and White Nile states during the reporting period were not available due to access challenges stemming from ongoing insecurity and unreliable data. It was interesting to note that the Kassala refugees, who are normally considered to be of a more stable population than the Darfur IDPs, continued to reflect slightly worse trends. However, these refugees had already been selected based on their vulnerability situation and not on their status as displaced populations, a trend that had only begun to take shape in Darfur in 2015. Households headed by women in the country remained slightly worse off than their male counterparts, but the gap was shown to have narrowed from previous years. In 2016, WFP Sudan will be able to generate further evidence-based results by adopting a modified form of the Food Security Outcome Monitoring, which will serve to segregate beneficiary results to compare them over time to non-beneficiary findings and assess the impact of WFP food assistance with a broader range of supporting indicators.

Under the component supporting and restoring food security and nutrition and rebuilding livelihoods, FFA indicators did not reach their targets. This was in part due to the target being set while the activities had been ongoing from previous operation phases. This will be rectified in the follow-up operation. In the meantime, a camp profiling exercise in the Darfur area is on-going, following which field offices will gear up to build internal and partner capacity to implement a diverse range of safety net activities. The delay in camp profiling in some locations has meant a subsequent delay to planning, which resulted in delayed implementation of activities, or in some cases, no

implementation (as FFA activities follow a seasonal calendar). Training for CPs was initiated during the reporting period to enhance CP capacity to conduct FFA for the subsequent operation. WFP will be further refining its monitoring strategy to tailor indicators specifically for FFA in the next phase, in line with the move to strengthen resilience measures.

On school feeding, the latest value available for the reporting period is from December 2014, in line with the standard monitoring period, which roughly corresponds with the end of the school year (January to February). School feeding was considered a safety net intervention in Sudan and as such much progress had been made with the government in ensuring that a sustainable handover was effected, the highlight of the government handover plan being on home-grown school feeding. Awareness raising and a variety of capacity building initiatives such as study tours were effected. Take-home entitlements were piloted for girls in two states, areas that were traditionally not conducive to girls' education. This intervention led to an improvement in gender parity, from 0.3 to 0.8 in the schools in Kassala state and 0.5 to 1 in Red Sea state.

On nutrition activities, MAM performance rates were highly favorable when compared to the project target, which conformed to WFP's corporate target, and activities were conducted in line with SPHERE standards. Some of the main focus areas were social and behavioural change communication, as well as linking nutrition to resilience-oriented interventions. The project enjoyed more access to the communities, which contributed to a reduction of malnutrition in the first six months of the year. The activities were aligned with government initiatives, and during the first half of the year Sudan was well on its way to being designated as a Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) movement country. This classification enabled WFP to secure corresponding policy, strategy and financial commitments from the government.

Based on lessons learned and the prevailing situation in the country, the EMOP transitioned to a PRRO in July 2015, changing focus toward sustainability and capacity development issues as appropriate and relevant.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey Household interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household interview</i>	>66.00		85.00	71.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey Household interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Household interview</i>	>70.00		77.00	93.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	<1.18	5.90	5.90	7.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household interview</i>	<1.18	5.90	9.40	12.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household interview</i>	<1.18	5.90	4.20	4.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	>5.60	5.60	5.37	4.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	>5.70	5.70	5.30	3.80
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household Interview , Base value: 2013.11 WFP survey Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	>5.80	5.80	5.40	4.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>KASSALA REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2014.04 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	<4.40	22.00	25.00	13.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KASSALA REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2014.04 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	<4.60	23.00	27.00	16.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KASSALA REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2014.04 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	<4.00	20.00	16.00	12.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>KASSALA REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2014.04 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	>4.00	4.00	3.90	3.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
KASSALA REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2014.04 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Household Interview	>4.00	4.00	3.80	3.40
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
KASSALA REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household Interview , Base value: 2014.04 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP survey Household Interview	>4.00	4.00	4.00	3.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
SOUTH KORDOFAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.05 WFP survey Household Interview	<0.60	3.30	2.30	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SOUTH KORDOFAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.05 WFP survey Household Interview	<0.66	3.30	3.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SOUTH KORDOFAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.05 WFP survey Household Interview	<0.66	3.30	1.80	-
Diet Diversity Score				
SOUTH KORDOFAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.05 WFP survey Household Interview	>5.40	5.40	5.59	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
SOUTH KORDOFAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.05 WFP survey Household Interview	>5.40	5.40	5.60	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
SOUTH KORDOFAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household Interview , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.05 WFP survey Household Interview	>5.40	5.40	5.60	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
WHITE NILE , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview	<1.00	5.00	6.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>WHITE NILE , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview</i>	<1.20	6.00	6.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>WHITE NILE , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview</i>	<1.00	5.00	7.00	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>WHITE NILE , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview</i>	>4.10	4.10	4.90	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>WHITE NILE , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview</i>	>4.10	4.10	4.90	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>WHITE NILE , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household Interview , Base value: 2014.03 WFP programme monitoring Household interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview</i>	>4.10	4.10	4.80	-
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				
EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Workshop with the government , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 Joint survey Workshop with Government concern bodies, UNs, INGOs and NGOs</i>	=2.10		2.10	-
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey</i>	<0.80	4.10	12.00	9.10
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2012.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey</i>	<3.60	18.00	25.00	19.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2012.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	<1.20	6.00	12.00	13.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household Interview , Base value: 2012.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview	<0.70	3.40	12.00	6.20
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2012.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview	<4.80	23.90	35.00	22.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2012.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview	<3.10	15.70	21.00	17.00
Diet Diversity Score				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household Interview , Base value: 2012.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview	>5.24	5.24	5.40	5.10
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household interview , Base value: 2012.11 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview	>5.10	5.10	5.30	4.90
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 Household Interview , Base value: 2014.01 WFP survey Household Interview , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview	>5.30	5.30	5.50	5.10
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring	>70.00	96.10	95.50	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring	>70.00	96.10	95.50	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring	>70.00	96.10	95.50	-
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring	>75.00	82.00	88.40	91.60
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring	<3.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring	<15.00	15.00	9.40	6.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Base value: 2013.11 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring	<15.00	3.00	2.00	2.30
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey	>66.00		62.00	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
SUDAN , Project End Target: 2015.06 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey	>70.00		81.00	-

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Since the beginning of 2015 until the EMOP ended on 30 June 2015, WFP's EMOP 200597 was considerably well funded. Still, consistent and reliable funding for specific modalities such as cash based transfers remained challenging. To gear up activities in early 2015, WFP secured an early release of an USD 81 million in-kind contribution in September 2014, which arrived in early 2015. To further strengthen the food pipeline, WFP received a second large in-kind contribution of USD 53 million in March 2015. This, combined with other donor contributions and WFP's advanced financing mechanism, ensured that WFP's food pipeline remained relatively stable throughout the project duration in 2015 and during the rainy season. While the cash pipeline remained fully operational in the first half of 2015, WFP had to take an internal loan to continue implementing cash based transfers while transitioning into the new PRRO in July 2015 when the cash pipeline remained severely underfunded.

Traditionally, WFP Sudan has relied on direct funding from a pool of reliable donors and on a few occasions tapped into multilateral funding when experiencing funding constraints. Overall, WFP secured USD 170.9 million from January to June 2015, of which USD 21.9 million was allocated for cash based transfers

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Australia	0	975	2,355
Canada	0	2,375	2,375
European Commission	0	6,528	6,528
Germany	0	672	672
Italy	0	0	857
Japan	0	3,215	3,215
MULTILATERAL	0	906	1,066
Norway	0	0	983
Switzerland	500	0	500
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	6,268	5,739
USA	61,440	0	69,407
Total	61,940	20,939	93,696

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

During the first half of 2015, WFP's EMOP 200597 procured more than 90,000 mt of assorted commodities (sorghum, wheat, yellow split peas, fortified vegetable oil, Super Cereal (CSB+) and Super Cereal Plus (CSB++)).

Local purchases were carried out throughout the first six months, as prices for certain commodities were more competitive in comparison to the international and regional markets. Additionally, local purchases of Super Cereal were initiated as part of the mitigation plan to partly cover the pipeline shortfalls. Local purchases of food commodities were an integral component of WFP's work in Sudan as it aimed to provide support to the agricultural sector and enhance awareness of quality standards.

In the first half of 2015, WFP could only purchase 551 mt of pulses through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The government's zero tolerance policy on genetically modified organisms (GMO) had restricted WFP from further purchasing through this facility, in particular for international purchases of Super Cereal, due to GMO traces detected during the testing phase. As a mitigation action for future purchases, WFP initiated a serious dialogue with relevant government authorities to approve this commodity as it remains within the European GMO threshold. The government agreed to consider WFP's request on a case-by-case basis.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	1,322	0	1,359	0
Iodised Salt	208	0	0	0
Lentils	0	0	8,694	0
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	0	0	500	0
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4	0	0	0

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Sorghum/Millet	21,982	0	51,710	0
Split Peas	0	1,608	3,015	551
Vegetable Oil	0	110	1,000	0
Wheat	0	2,183	0	0
Total	23,517	3,900	66,278	551

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP was able to deliver large quantities of commodities in a timely manner. Changes in transport contracting modalities, and shifting from tariff system agreements to competitive contracts have contributed to cost efficiency. Poor road infrastructure and security, especially on the tertiary leg of transportation, remain the main constraints for logistics operations in Sudan. In addition, WFP Sudan prepositioned food in hard to reach areas in time for the lean season and when food was available, it was dispatched from main hubs to field locations and thus the target of having two months' supply of food in Darfur at any given time was maintained. WFP increased its fleet of trucks by 15, reaching a total number of 112 trucks. WFP successfully implemented two corporate systems, the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) with minimal disruption to the operations and the Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET).

Post-Delivery Losses

Due to the implementation of the revised standard operating procedures, which resulted in the enhancement of security during the transportation of WFP commodities, transport losses were reduced from the previous year. Most losses occurred in transit with notes made in waybills and transporter invoices were deducted accordingly.

Management

Partnerships

In 2015, WFP continued to be able to reach vulnerable food insecure populations in remote areas by leveraging the extensive existing geographical presence of its partners, which resulted in cost savings for WFP that may have otherwise had to establish physical presence in those locations. In addition, building the capacity of national actors including government counterparts, national NGOs and CBOs at field level has enhanced WFP's efficiency while promoting national ownership.

WFP Sudan formed strong partnerships with government counterparts, mainly the Ministries of Education, Health, Agriculture, Social Security and Welfare, and the Humanitarian Aid Commission. In addition, WFP worked closely with non-governmental national and international organizations and United Nations agencies including UNICEF, FAO, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR and WHO. WFP and FAO co-led the Food Security and Livelihoods sector while WFP also worked with FAO and UNICEF to implement the Joint Resilience Programme in Kassala state.

Through resource inputs and technical expertise given to CPs, comprehensive assistance was provided to beneficiaries, and WFP continued to combat hunger and malnutrition across Sudan and progressively transition toward more conditional and targeted food assistance programmes.

WFP's partners in implementing school feeding activities included the Ministry of Education, Uttash, Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), World Vision and Sudanese Popular Committee for Relief.

In Darfur, key CPs responsible for GFD for large IDP communities included World Vision, Catholic Relief Services, Care International, Welthungerhilfe, African Humanitarian Action, International Islamic Relief Organization, and SRCS. Of these, SRCS remains the largest partner operating in all Darfur states, as well as in South Kordofan and White Nile states.

International NGOs have been particularly important in implementing GFD activities as well as specialized nutritional programmes such as FBPM and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. WFP programmes in Sudan were effectively implemented by national actors including national NGOs, CBOs and governmental organizations. WFP provided a series of trainings at field level to strengthen the capacities of CPs and local authorities, particularly on monitoring and evaluation, modalities of distribution, proper handling of food in partner warehouses and distribution points after receipt of food, budget preparation, protection and gender issues, and changes in programme implementation modality (as was the case in nutrition in 2015).

WFP held regular consultation meetings with partners to discuss the priorities, strategies and lessons learned focusing on challenges and way forward. During these gatherings, WFP periodically shared results from the IDP beneficiary reassessment exercise and updates on technical areas of nutrition, FFA, school feeding and monitoring activities.

WFP was an active partner in the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and Humanitarian Country Team, with WFP's Country Director serving as acting Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) during the absence of the official RC/HC. WFP also actively participates in the Area Humanitarian Country Team, Security Management Team, Area Security Management Teams and Security Cells. As the lead agency for Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications, WFP provides information services, logistical skill-set training, Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, logistics capacity assessment, interagency communication services, and shares communications related to Sudan logistics operations.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	43	23	1	5

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=1,500,000.00	1,950,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=50.00	53.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

Lessons learned for this project were informed by regular risk assessments which enabled WFP to identify challenges to be considered and addressed throughout the course of the operation.

To ensure that the projects were producing the desired impact, control measures included updating the monitoring system, carrying out baseline surveys prior to programme implementation, taking regular monitoring missions, conducting follow up surveys and external technical missions, as well as monitoring the political situation and access issues.

WFP Sudan was concerned with the lack of capacity on the part of some CPs and government counterparts, and concerned about the risk of cash based transfers potentially being used for unintended purposes, which might have otherwise led to poor project implementation and a failure to meet operational objectives. These risks were mitigated by having a project review committee in place for each new partner project proposal, ensuring regular partner reporting, engaging with government counterparts to improve access, conducting an annual review of partner performance, monitoring of periodic programme implementation and following up on recommendations.

On demonstrating cost efficiencies, WFP ensured that the budgetary review process included questions concerning the scope for generating cost efficiencies, greater oversight through corporate systems, and strengthened managerial control and accountability to include a cost efficiency focus.

On access issues in Darfur, WFP continued to coordinate with the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) to provide escorts in security restricted areas, while pre-positioning food stocks ahead of the onset of the rainy season to mitigate seasonal access constraints. Food transport was planned in consideration of security and other logistical challenges. Continuous dialogue was held with the government at federal and state levels to enable them to grant timely access. A supply chain meeting was held on a monthly basis to monitor and respond to pipeline breaks.

To avert the possibility of WFP resources not reaching the intended beneficiaries, during the course of the operation assessments continued to precede new interventions, while regular physical stock inventory checks were carried out on a regular basis for both WFP and CPs. Furthermore, ongoing reassessments of IDPs in camps were carried out. In addition, rainfall patterns were regularly monitored to observe any possible impact on agricultural production, and results were examined alongside information from the FSMS and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), among others.

WFP was concerned with the possibility of communities failing to respond to and accept the gradual transition to early recovery activities. As such, sensitization campaigns such as a broad range of community awareness programmes were designed and implemented. In addition, the IDP reassessment exercise was designed and implemented in a transparent manner, involving community leaders and established complaints mechanisms to capture feedback following each exercise.

To engage the government in a more systematic manner, WFP continued regular interaction and dialogue with relevant government authorities at the federal and state levels on programmatic and policy issues, in particular on school feeding and nutrition.

WFP programmes were aligned to national strategies (i.e, interim-PSRP, National Strategic Plan, DDPD and DDS), and continuous dialogue was maintained with relevant government authorities at federal and state levels, and with donors on programmatic issues, challenges and successes.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	2,243,281	657,391	2,705,830	1,737,751	519,611	2,228,516	77.5%	79.0%	82.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	814,526	23,787	838,313	1,022,775	-	1,022,775	125.6%	-	122.0%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	-	-	-	2,115	-	2,115	-	-	-
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	99,813	6,200	106,013	70,605	5,984	76,589	70.7%	96.5%	72.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	4,490	-	4,490	3,105	-	3,105	69.2%	-	69.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	145,544	-	145,544	193,571	-	193,571	133.0%	-	133.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	344,844	-	344,844	195,835	-	195,835	56.8%	-	56.8%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Australia		Split Peas	0	0	975
Australia	AUL-C-00208-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	0	1,380
Australia	AUL-C-00215-06	Split Peas	0	975	0
Canada		Split Peas	0	0	1,080
Canada	CAN-C-00484-17	Corn Soya Blend	0	356	356
Canada	CAN-C-00507-12	Corn Soya Blend	0	935	935
Canada	CAN-C-00507-12	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	4	4
Canada	CAN-C-00507-12	Split Peas	0	1,080	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00517-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	6,528	6,528
Germany	GER-C-00411-01	Split Peas	0	672	672
Italy	ITA-C-00169-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	0	857
Japan		Split Peas	0	0	96
Japan	JPN-C-00358-01	Split Peas	0	1,032	936
Japan	JPN-C-00358-01	Wheat	0	2,183	2,183
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	0	0	160
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	0	906	906
Norway	NOR-C-00249-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	983
Switzerland		Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	0	0	500
Switzerland	SWI-C-00444-03	Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	500	0	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01159-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	3,738	3,738
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01159-01	Split Peas	0	298	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01160-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	55	55
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01160-01	Split Peas	0	94	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01167-01	Iodised Salt	0	27	48
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01167-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	1,358	1,358
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01167-01	Split Peas	0	159	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01167-01	Vegetable Oil	0	73	73

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01168-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	408	408
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01168-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	22	22
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01168-01	Vegetable Oil	0	37	37
USA		Lentils	0	0	8,694
USA		Sorghum/Millet	0	0	51,710
USA		Vegetable Oil	0	0	1,000
USA	USA-C-00973-03	Sorghum/Millet	51,710	0	0
USA	USA-C-00973-03	Vegetable Oil	1,000	0	0
USA	USA-C-01066-01	Lentils	8,730	0	0
USA	USA-C-01076-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	0	7,138
USA	USA-C-01076-01	Split Peas	0	0	864
Total			61,940	20,939	93,696