TERMS OF REFERENCE
EVALUATION OF WFP'S SUDAN COUNTRY PORTFOLIO
2010-2012

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1. Background

1) The purpose of these terms of reference (TOR) is to provide key information to stakeholders about the proposed evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation. The TOR are structured as follows: Section 1 provides information on the context; Section 2 presents the rationale, objectives, stakeholders and main users of the evaluation; Section 3 presents the WFP portfolio and defines the scope of the evaluation; Section 4 identifies the key evaluation questions; Section 5 outlines out the evaluation approach; and Section 6 indicates how the evaluation will be organized. The annexes provide additional information on timeline of events in Sudan since 2010, WFP operations between 2010 and 2012 and relevant maps.

1.1. Introduction

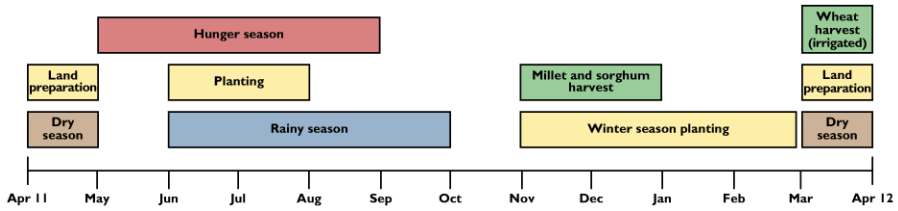
2) Country Portfolio Evaluations (CPE) encompass the entirety of WFP activities during a specific period. They evaluate the performance and results of the portfolio as a whole and provide evidence about the effectiveness of strategic partnerships, programme design, and implementation. Country Portfolio Evaluations help Country Offices in the preparation of country strategies and provide lessons that can be used in the implementation of new operations and activities.

1.2. Country Context

3) Sudan has been a country in conflict for several decades. The different regions of the country have distinct cultural, linguistic and historical roots and overlapping livelihood patterns. The great distances in Sudan, the largest country in Africa, also contribute to differentiated governance structures and the drive for independence from the central government in Khartoum. In 2011, after a referendum, the Republic of South Sudan separated from Sudan. There remain outstanding issues under the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the two countries and there continue to be border disputes, which have had significant negative impact on populations in the Abeyei, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states of Sudan (see map in Annex 1).

Almost all areas of the country are food insecure and affected by humanitarian crisis, from natural events such as drought, from war and conflict or from a combination of the two. The persistence of these crises over many years has disrupted typical livelihood patterns and destroyed household assets forcing many households to be reliant on humanitarian assistance. The main regions of focus for the evaluationreflect WFP's main operating areas including Darfur, the Central and Eastern states and the Three Areas (Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Abyei states). The livelihood zones differ throughout these regions (see map in Annex 2) with the majority being subsistence agro-pastoralist. In general, the more southerly states have more rainfed agriculture with crops such as millet, sorghum, groundnuts, etc.. The hotter and drier parts northern states, such as north Darfur, North Kordofan, Khartoum, Kassala, and Red Sea are dominantly pastoralist. The main lean/hunger season throughout the region is May to September/October and main cereal harvest season is from November to January (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Seasonal calendar



Source: FEWSNET

4) The Darfur region has been one of the world's worst humanitarian crises for a decade. The current crisis began in 2003, with the advent of a complex political conflict exacerbating longstanding food insecurity caused by regular episodes of drought and losses of livestock. The Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) was signed in 2006; despite this, groups on the both sides continued the conflict and the humanitarian situation did not improve. The 2011 Doha Document for Peace (DDPD) was signed between the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) in 2011 and the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) was inaugurated in February 2012. The DRA's mandate is to implement the DDPD and lead the recovery and reconstruction of Darfur. Despite this incremental progress, other armed groups, notably the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) and the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) remain outside the peace process and the conflict has spread to the border areas of East Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile (see Gramizzi and Tubiana , 2012, for an overview of recent developments).

5) The humanitarian crisis in Darfur has been well documented (see Young 2007 for an overview) including its origins, impact on livelihoods, markets, and movement of people (see Buchanan-Smith and Fadul 2008, Faris 2007, de Waal 2007, UNOCHA 2012a for more details). Over 1.4 million IDPs from North, West and South Darfur continue to live in mixed camps and rely heavily on humanitarian assistance. Under the DDPD agreement these IDPs camps are to be closed; the process of IDP return remains contingent on the security situation throughout the region. In addition to the required support for returnees, primarily in West Darfur, newly displaced households in North Darfur and the poor rains of 2011 mean that the requirement for humanitarian assistance has not diminished in the Darfur region(UNOCHA 2012).

6) The Three Areas region (the Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Abeyei states) have been more recently affected by conflict. These border areas are primarily contested by armed groups, including the SPLM-N in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, and by the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan in Abeyei state. Referred to as the Protocol Areas, these three areas remain in dispute between the two countries as their status was not agreed under the CPA of 2005.

7) Increased insecurity in the Three Areas has meant decreased humanitarian access since 2011 and large displacements of civilians. Most rural residents were reported to have missed the 2011 planting season and food prices have increased considerably. According to government estimates, by mid-2012, 275,000 people had been displaced or affected by the conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile in government controlled areas, while there were reportedly 420,00 affected in SPLM-N controlled areas. Over 100,000 people in Abeyei were displaced by conflict in Abeyei in 2011 and few have returned. There is very limited humanitarian access to the Abeyei region from Sudan.

8) In Central and Eastern Sudan, there has been much less effect from the conflict to the west and south. The Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) was signed between the Eastern Front and the Government of Sudan in 2006, providing for power-sharing and revenue distribution. These areas continue however to remain food insecure because of chronic poverty, lack of basic services, intermittent drought, and environmental degradation. In the Kassala and Red Sea states, approximately 2000 refugees per month arrive from Eriteria and have settled in camps. There is increasing migration to urban areas in the two states because of continued border insecurity and the pull factor of basic services and livelihood options.

9) Each of the regions covered remains food insecure. FEWSNET indicates that, of a total population of approximately 34 million, up to 4.7 million people were food insecure in the second half of 2012; the most affected areas are Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and eastern Sudan (UNOCHA 2012). Nationally GAM rates remain above the critical threshold of 15% (UNOCHA 2012a) and the incidence of chronic malnutrition of children under 5 is 35% (SHHS, 2010 as quoted in UNICEF 2011). GAM rates tend to be higher in the pastoral livelihood zones and during the lean season (May – September); for example, the pastoral zones of North Darfur had GAM rates of 31% in June of 2012 (Sudan Nutrition Update 2012). The national under-five mortality rate is 108/1000 (UNICEF 2011) and mortality and morbidity rates have big seasonal and geographic variations. The most recent IPC assessment (see Annex 3) shows emergency conditions in North Darfur, Red Sea and Kassala states due to drought, while much of the rest of Darfur and portions of the Three Areas remain in crisis due to conflict, displacement and poor food access. There has been a drop in government revenue since the separation of South Sudan and subsequently since the decision of the government of South Sudan to not transport oil through Sudan; this revenue decrease has led to cuts of approximately 25% for funding of basic services (UNOCHA 2012b). Inflation and food price increases have doubled in the last year.

10) Gender and protection remain very challenging issues for humanitarian and development programming in Sudan. Sudan is ranked 128th on the gender inequality index (HDR 2011). The maternal mortality rate in Sudan is 1107/100,000, one of the highest in the world, partially due to poor social service provision and access[1]. Less than 70% of women access ante-natal care and over 80% of births happen outside health facilities. Poor care practices further exacerbate the malnutrition situation for children, with only a third of children exclusively breastfed. Prevalence rates of diarrheal disease and malaria at 30% and 20%, respectively, directly contribute to chronic malnutrition. The agro-pastoral livelihoods of many households often means the men are away from the home for long periods of time, leaving women and children more vulnerable to food security and protection concerns.

In terms of gender and protection concerns, a significant disparity between urban and rural areas exists and between those areas that are stable and near Khartoum versus those affected by conflict. Only half of Sudanese girls attend school, with those in nomadic households five times less likely than those in urban areas to attend (UNICEF 2011). Rates of early marriage and acceptance of domestic violence is also very high in those areas that are the poorest and affected by the current conflict[2]; these women and their children are thus more vulnerable to food security, health and

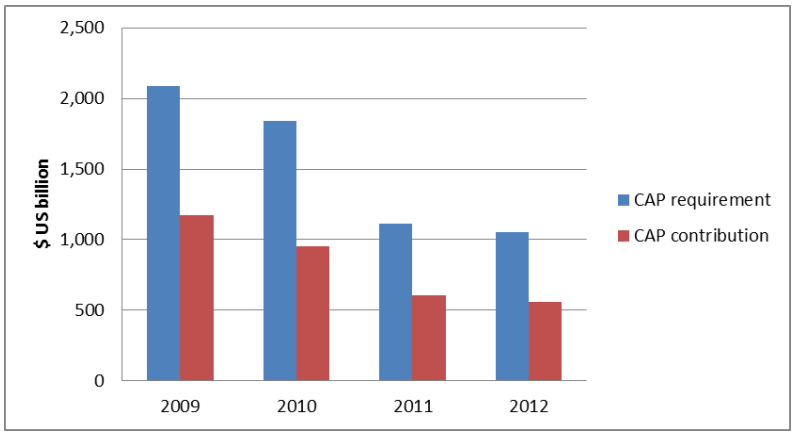
1 See Annex 7 for an overview of standard indicators for Sudan.

2 For example, in South and West Darfur approximately 50% of girls are married before 18 and over 70% are acceptive of domestic violence (see UNICEF 2012 and SHHS 2010 for further details).

nutrition concerns due to the risk factors from lack of education and early age-at-first-birth.

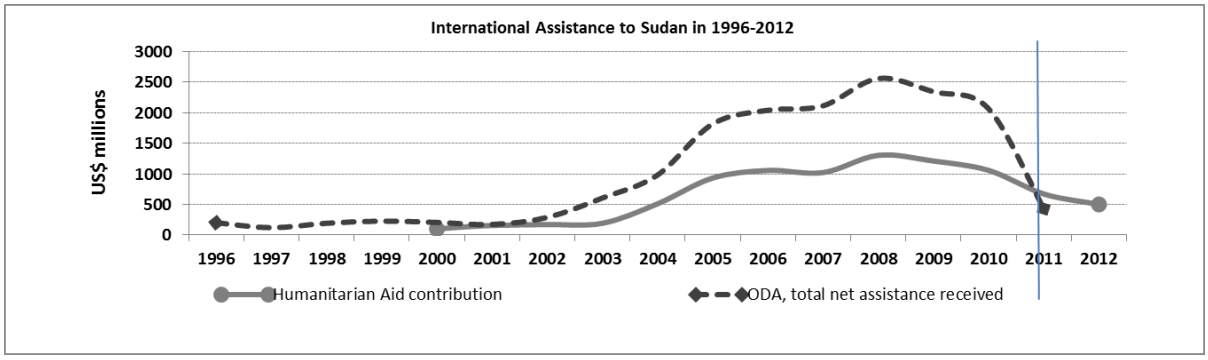
11) The international aid environment has also changed significantly over the evaluation period. Since 2009, humanitarian funding through the consolidated appeals process (CAP) has dropped by approximately 50% (see Figure 2) although a large portion of this drop is due to CAP funds now going to South Sudan. ODA has also dropped significantly since 2010 (see Figure 3). ODA and humanitarian funding levels have been dropping since 2009, even before the separation of South Sudan (represented by the blue line in Figure 3).

Figure 2: Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) funding 2010-2012



Source: UNOCHA

Figure 3: Aid flows to Sudan 1996 - 2012[3]

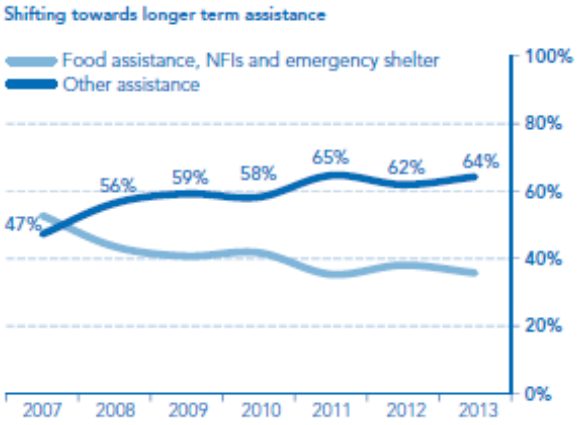


Source: OECD-DAC, UN-OCHA; FTS

12) The decrease in aid flow is due to several factors: donor fatigue with the protracted crisis in Darfur; further restrictions on international actors operating in Darfur and a push to close IDP camps in the area; lack of access to humanitarian agencies in the three border area states in the south; the Government of Sudan's policy of channelling aid through national institutions; and the overall fiscal constraints facing most donor countries. There has also been an increase in longer-term funding and a gradual shift away from funding requests for emergency interventions such as food assistance (see Figure 4).

3 Figures prior to 2011 include both Sudan and South Sudan, 2011 and 2012 figures are only for Sudan. Some of the decrease in ODA and humanitarian funding apparent in the 2011 – 2012 period is made up by funds directed toward South Sudan. Nevertheless, since 2009 there has been a marked decrease in international asisstance to Sudan.

Figure 4: Funding shifts under the Humanitarian Work Plan



Source: OCHA 2012b

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

2.1. Rationale

13) The rationale for this country portfolio evaluation is to review the strategic positioning and comparative advantage of WFP Sudan operations vis-à-vis i) the needs of food insecure households in all regions of Sudan, ii) against the priorities and strategies of government and implementing partners and iii) good practices for humanitarian operations in fragile/conflict states. In addition the CPE will examine the factors that affect strategic decision-making and the performance/results of the WFP portfolio against the stated objectives.

14) The Sudan CPE will cover three years of emergency operations in Sudan and the results of the evaluation will contribute to the design of the next operation beginning in 2014. The Sudan portfolio is one of WFP's largest and most complex including security risks, limited access to affected populations, a restricted operating environment and logistic challenges due to long distances and poor infrastructure. The balance and spread of WFP interventions throughout all regions and its ability to meet humanitarian needs within the complex environment is thus an important focus of the evaluation.

2.2. Objectives

15) This evaluation serves the dual objectives of accountability and learning. As such, the evaluation will:

- assess and report on the performance and results of the country portfolio against the stated objectives of the operations, the WFP mandate, and its responsiveness to humanitarian and development challenges in Sudan (accountability); and

- determine the reasons for observed success/failure and produce evidence-based findings to allow the CO to make informed strategic decisions about positioning itself in Sudan, form strategic partnerships, and improve operations design and implementation (learning).

2.3. Stakeholders and Users

16) The primary user of the evaluation findings and recommendations will be the WFP Sudan Country Office in its design of its next operations beginning in 2014/2015 and refinement of its existing operations through budget revisions and partnership agreements.

17) The Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) is a key government authority through which WFP and other humanitarian actors engage with government, plan and implement operations. WFP also works with specific government ministries, such as the ministries of Agriculture, Health and Education. In Darfur, the recently renewed Darfur Development Authority (DDA) is a key government liaison.

18) WFP implements operations through international and NGO partners. The number of international NGO partners has decreased since the government initiative to channel funds through national institutions, but there remain several important field-based INGOs that are key stakeholders in this evaluation (see Annex 4 for an overview of key stakeholders by WFP operation).

19) WFP's donors in Sudan are a key stakeholder for this evaluation, in their interest in the performance of the portfolio over the 2010-2012 period and in the focus on strategic positioning of the portfolio. The donor environment, vis-à-vis the government of Sudan, is likely a major factor determining WFP's operational scope, scale and modalities of food assistance. It is important for all donor stakeholders to be a part of the analysis of the factors driving strategic decision-making and the overall governance of food assistance in Sudan.

20) Beneficiary communities are also a key stakeholder in the evaluation. The evaluation methodology shall aim to include as many beneficiary groups as possible and ensure an inclusive selection process in order to gather as many divergent participant views as possible. Beneficiary perceptions will be a key source of qualitative data.

21) A thorough stakeholder analysis (annex 4 has the preliminary detail) shall be done at the inception stage of the evaluation.

3. Subject of the Evaluation

3.1. WFP's Portfolio in Sudan

22) Since January 2010, there have been three consecutive emergency operations (EMOPs) and five Special Operations (SOs) in Sudan (see Table 3). In addition, one development operation (DEV) finished in mid-2010.

23) The WFP Sudan country strategy document for the 2009 – 2012 period outlines three components to the portfolio: humanitarian/emergency activities, early recovery activities, as safety net activities. The country strategy provides a framework for the portfolio over the evaluation period, including the major regional scenarios, the strategic objectives and major focus areas of intervention. The country strategy includes a timeline of implementing activities in a phased manner over the 2009 – 2012 period, dependent on security, access and other considerations. The country strategy document also includes a 'results and risk matrix', outlining planned outcomes, performance indicators and associated risks under WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 5[4]. Security, political and funding factors have subsequently

4 See WFP Strategic Plan Objectives - http://www.wfp.org/content/wfp-strategic-plan-2008-2013

forced the WFP operations to focus on emergency response interventions, primarily under WFP Strategic Objective 1.

24) The WFP portfolio contributed to the 2009-2012 UNDAF, focusing on three of the components – *livelihoods and productive sectors*, *peace building*, and *basic services*. The 2009-2012 UNDAF thus provides an umbrella framework for all of WFP's development and transition/recovery work. Humanitarian activities were not covered by the UNDAF and were instead coordinated, with other humanitarian parters, under a series of annual UN Work Plans. The 2010, 2011, and 2012 Work Plans and associated funding requests under the CAP and pooled funds such as the CERF and ERF, provide an umbrella framework for WFP's emergency response work throughout the evaluation period.

25) Over the evaluation period, emergency operations (EMOPs) were approximately 78% of the total budget[5] (see Table 1). 83% of the total funds requested for emergency operations were received and approximately 1.5 billion USD was spent by during the evaluation period. Special operations, consisting primarily of the humanitarian air services and logistics support to humanitarian partners, was also significant, with over 400 million USD spent from 2010 – 2012. The WFP country programme (CP/DEV) operation that had been ongoing since 2003 and expired in 2010 was a minor component of the portfolio.

26) The specific interventions include general food distribution, school feeding, blanket and targeted supplementary feeding, food for assets, and food vouchers. As indicated in Tables 2 and 5, general food distribution (GFD) was the largest activity by beneficiary share, followed by school meals and blanket and targeted supplementary feeding[6]. Food vouchers were an increasingly important component of WFP's food assistance in Sudan, with the 2012 EMOP planning to reach over 600,000 beneficiaries with vouchers, the majority of those in Darfur. IDPs in Darfur also received milling vouchers with their GFD ration to offset milling costs. Overall, the Darfur region received the majority of WFP food assistance over the 2010-2012 period: for example, in 2012, planning documents indicate the Darfur region would receive 73% of the total food tonnage and have 72% of the total beneficiaries; half of the remaining balance was planned for beneficiaries in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abeyei provinces.

Table 1: WFP portfolio budget - 2010-2012

WFP portfolio 2010 - 2012 by Programme Category in Sudan

	No. of operations	Requirements (US$ million)	% of require by project type	Actual received (US$ million)	% Requirements vs Received
Emergency operations (EMOP)	3	1,833,868,655	78%	1,528,150,288	83%
Special Operation (SO)	6	460,548,075	20%	406,481,341	88%
Country programme (CP)	1	46,762,529	2%	40,523,550	87%
Total	**10**	**2,341,179,259**	**100%**	**1,975,155,179**	**84%**

Source: SPR, The Factory, Resource Situations

* reported figures include both Sudan and South Sudan

5 Prior to 2012, the operations covered both Sudan and South Sudan: thus the budget figures, while broadly indicative of the scale of WFP's work, need to be disaggregated during the evaluation.

6 Further details on the different interventions are available in WFP project documents and will be available to the evaluation team at the inception stage.

Table 2: Food assistance beneficiaries – 2011 total

Sudan: Planned vs. actual beneficaries by activity in 2011

	GFD	MCH	School Feeding	FFW/FFT	HIV/AIDS	Cash & Voucher
Planned	5,127,804	600,291	1,710,987	73,876		423,989
Actual	4,950,169	713,750	1,630,205	141,565	9,193	629,494

Source: Dacota 2011

Table 3: Timeline of WFP operations 2010 - 2012

Timeline and funding level of Sudan portfolio 2010 - 2012

Operation	Title	Time Frame	2010	2011	2012
SO 200470	Logistics Augmentation and Coordination in Support of Humanitarian Operations in South Kordofan	Aug 12 - Dec 12			Req: $ 249,972 Contrib: $250,000
SO 200354	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sudan	Jan 12 - Dec 12			Req: $ 34,533,260 Contrib: $ 28,497,219
EMOP 200312	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters	Jan 12 - Dec 12			Req: $ 412,476,013 Contrib: $ 304,048,268
EMOP 200151*	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters	Jan 11 - Dec 11		Req: $ 571,935,941 Contrib: $ 530,629,860	
SO 200073	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sudan	Jan 10 - Dec 11	Req: $ 109,654,231 Contrib: $ 94,757,183		
EMOP 200027*	Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflict	Jan 10 - Dec 10	Req: $849,456,701 Contrib: $ 693,472,160		
SO 108450	Operational Augmentation for WFP and NGO Partners in Darfur in Support of EMOP 10760.0	May 09 - Nov 10	2009 Req: $ 27,322,864 Contrib: $ 5,893,862		
SO 10342.2	UNJLC-United Nations Joint Logistics Centre, Common Logistics Services, Logistics Planning and Facilitation, and Support to Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Sector	Apr 08 - Dec 11	2008 Req: $ 28,545,860 Contrib: $ 20,498,315		
SO 10368.0	Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance of Key Transport Routes in Sudan in Support of EMOP 10048.2	Aug 04 - Aug 11	2004 Req: $ 260,241,888 Contrib: $256,584,721		
DEV 101050*	Country Programme Sudan	Apr 03 - Aug 10	2003 Req: $46,762,529 Contrib: $ 40,523,550		

LEGEND
Funding Level
> 75 %
Between 50 and 75%
Less than 50 %

	2010		2011		2012	
Food Distributed (MT)*	579,703		392,894		n.a	
Direct Expenses (US$ millions)	619,684,000		434,000,000		n.a	
% Direct Expenses: Sudan vs. World	15%		12%		n.a	
Beneficiaries (actual)*	M	F	M	F	M	F
	4,434,151	4,799,923	3,432,479	4,116,747	n.a	
Total of Beneficiaries (actual, thousands)	9,234,074		7,549,226		n.a	

Source: SPR's 2010-11, latest Resource Situations, APR 2010 - 11

*reported figures include both Sudan and South Sudan

Table 5: Food assistance beneficiaries – 2010-2011 by operation

Type of activity / Operation	HIV/AIDS & TB*	Education	Nutrition	GFD	FFW/FFT/ FFA	Cash/Milling vouchers
EMOP 200312**		X	X	X	X	X
EMOP 200151		X	X	X	X	X
EMOP 200027	X	X	X	X	X	X
DEV 10105.0		X			X	
Planned % of beneficiaries	0%	17%	15%	63%	1%	4%
Actual % of beneficiaries	0%	19%	8%	66%	2%	5%

Source: Dacota, PD's, SPR's 2010-2011
*HIV/AIDS 0% due to a low absolute figure not captured by the %
** Actual figures are not reported and will be available as of 2013
Note: Planned and actual figures reported reflect both Sudan and South Sudan. Figures for Sudan will be available as of 2013.

3.2. Scope of the Evaluation

27) The evaluation will cover the 2010 – 2012 period of WFP's portfolio in Sudan. The most recent OE-managed evaluation covered WFP's emergency operation (EMOP 10767) in 2009. This evaluation will pick up where that evaluation left off, including the use of its recommendations. The evaluation will primarily cover the three emergency operations (EMOPs 200027, 200151, and 200312). Special Operations will be evaluated only to the extent that they contribute to the outcomes of WFP's emergency operations. The Country Programme (CP/DEV 10105) will only be covered to the extent that its activities were carried over in the other operations because it finished in early 2010 and its activities were subsumed into other operations or scaled out.

28) The evaluation will cover all relevant WFP's partnership strategy for its food assistance delivery and the extent to which WFP's food assistance has been coherent with the strategies, plans and priorities of other humanitarian partners.

29) The evaluation will cover WFP's lead of or participation in the cluster system to the extent that the clusters have facilitated or mitigated WFP's achievement of its portfolio results and have contributed to the coherence of WFP's operations with those of partners. The evaluation will not assess the performance or results of the clusters themselves.[7]

30) The evaluation will cover all geographic areas of WFP operation in Sudan. These include Darfur, Central, East and the Three Areas. In each area, a range of key stakeholders (government interlocutors, UN agencies, international and national NGOs, community based organizations, and beneficiary groups) will be covered. Key stakeholders in Khartoum will also be expected to participate in the evaluation.

7 WFP leads the logistics cluster and co-leads food security and livelihoods cluster and is a key member of other groups/clusters including Nutrition and Health, Education and Returns, and Resettlement and Reintegration. The clusters have been evaluated elsewhere, e.g. a recent joint evaluation of the global logistics cluster covered the Sudan logistics cluster, and the results of those evaluations will contribute to this evaluation.

31) In light of the strategic nature of the evaluation, it is not intended to evaluate each operation individually but to focus broadly on the portfolio as a whole[8]. Following the established approach for WFP CPEs, the evaluation focuses on three main areas; strategic alignment of the portfolio, factors driving strategic decision-making and the overall results and performance. These three areas of focus are detailed in the key evaluation questions.

4. Key Questions

32) Following the three main areas of focus for this evaluation, there are three key evaluation questions with specific sub-questions for each[9]. These questions have been developed to align with the general intent of the CPE 'model', but focused specifically on issues of relevance to the Sudan context, the on-going WFP operations, and key technical issues of relevance for future programming. The questions will be further detailed and evaluation matrix, to be developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase.

a) **Question 1**: What has been the **strategic alignment** of the WFP portfolio, including the extent to which:
   i) its main objectives and related activities have been *relevant* to the humanitarian and developmental needs of the Sudan populations;
   ii) its emergency food assistance is *connected* to longer-term livelihoods and coping strategies of the targeted populations;
   iii) its strategies and objectives have been aligned with those of the government in Sudan and its operational activities aligned with international good practices for non-state providers (NSPs) working in fragile/conflict states;
   iv) its strategies and operational activities have been *coherent* with those of other relevant humanitarian and development partners in Sudan, including the timely pre-positioning and delivery of food assistance for partners.

b) **Question 2**: What have been the **factors driving strategic decision-making**, including the extent to which WFP:
   i) has analysed the national food security and nutrition situation, including gender and protection issues, and appropriately targeted its interventions using this analysis;
   ii) has utilized conflict analyses and incorporated adequate risk management measures in responding to the scale of humanitarian need within the risk environment;
   iii) has sufficient technical expertise (either internal or through partnership) to strategically manage the different interventions under the portfolio;
   iv) has developed and implemented appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems to support strategic decision making.

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8 The WFP portfolio over the evaluation period was partially guided by the 2009-2012 Country Strategy; however the country strategy document (CSD) is not an operational document and nor does it contain performance results against which WFP reports. Thus the primary benchmarks for assessing performance will be the emergency operations project documents and annual reports.

9 These questions are guided by the DAC standards and criteria for evaluation. See OECD DAC, http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/12/56/41612905.pdf, and ALNAP, http://www.alnap.org/publications/eha_dac/pdfs/eha_2006.pdf, for further details.

c) **Question 3**: What have been the **performance and results** of the WFP portfolio, including:
   i) the *coverage* of food assistance operations in meeting needs across food insecure populations;
   ii) the overall *efficiency* of food assistance modalities;
   iii) the *effectiveness* of the emergency operations in meeting planned outcomes.

5. Evaluation Approach

5.1. Evaluability Assessment

Evaluability *is the extent to which an activity or a programme can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion. It necessitates that a policy, intervention or operation provides: (a) a clear description of the situation before or at its start that can be used as reference point to determine or measure change; (b) a clear statement of intended outcomes, i.e. the desired changes that should be observable once implementation is under way or completed; (c) a set of clearly defined and appropriate indicators with which to measure changes; and (d) a defined timeframe by which outcomes should be occurring.*

33) The emergency operations implemented during the 2010-2012 period are designed with specific outputs and outcomes and with performance indicators in most cases. These outcomes and performance indicators are guided by WFP's corporate strategic results framework. To this extent the operations under the portfolio are evaluable against stated outputs and outcomes.

34) The evaluation will build upon the secondary data available in Sudan, including regular food security monitoring assessments in Darfur, surveys and assessments from cooperating partners, joint assessment missions (JAMs), and WFP field monitoring data. There are in addition a range of research reports and analyses relevant to food security programming in Sudan and these will form a key part of the secondary data[10]. *A key preparatory task for the evaluation is to review and analyse existing secondary data and determine the data and information gaps that exist in order to fully answer the evaluation questions.*

35) The security and access issues, especially for expatriate consultants, will mitigate the extent to which the evaluation team can observe relevant operational areas. It is expected that the evaluation team will a) rely on secondary data to a greater extent because of this context, b) gather primary qualitative data from a wide range of stakeholders in areas that are accessible, and c) utilize Sudanese technical and evaluation experts as key members of the team.

36) The framing of the WFP operations as a 'portfolio' does not necessarily reflect how the WFP manages its work. Within WFP, operations are typically managed relatively independently. In addition and from WFP's operational perspective, activities from one operation are often perceived distinct from similar activities in another operation. This may also be the case for the same activity managed by different Area Offices in different geographic regions. However, from past evaluation experience the concept of a 'portfolio' closely matches the perspectives of community, partners and donors and for evaluation purposes it is a useful concept to address the key evaluation questions.

10 A document library will be made available to the evaluation team at the evaluation inception.

37) While it would be convenient to frame the portfolio using the 2009-2012 country strategy document (CSD), this document was not designed as the primary planning, budgeting and reporting tool for the WFP Sudan operations, and therefore it would be difficult to use it to evaluate performance. The CSD does however provide a key reference for the evaluation of WFP's strategic positioning in Sudan vis-à-vis partnerships with other actors, government, and its broad objectives.

38) Three significant limitations to evaluating the portfolio exist. First, the availability of data in some regions, e.g. Three Areas, is poor because of the difficulty in accessing populations, conducting surveys, etc. Second, the security and access challenges for the evaluation team will mitigate the extent to which beneficiaries and key stakeholders can be reached. Almost all regions can have poor access dependent on the season, conflict and authorization by the Sudanese authorities. Third, most data for the evaluation period exists in aggregated form, covering South Sudan and Sudan, given the separation occurred in 2011. The evaluation team will have to make efforts to find disaggregated data from the WFP and partner country and area-level offices.

5.2. Methodology

39) The evaluation will employ relevant internationally agreed evaluation criteria including those of relevance, coherence, coverage, efficiency, effectiveness, and connectedness, as per the evaluation questions.

40) During the inception phase, the evaluation team will design the evaluation methodology to be presented in the inception report. The methodology will:

a) examine the logic of the ***portfolio*** based on the common objectives arising across operations;

b) utilize a thorough ***stakeholder analysis*** done during the preparation and inception phases;

c) be geared towards addressing the evaluation questions/sub-questions using triangulation and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data. The ***evaluation matrix***, presented as part of the inception report, will be a key organizing tool for the evaluation;

d) take into account the factors that affect ***evaluability*** as well as budget and timing constraints.

41) The methodology should demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by triangulation (data sources, evaluators, etc.) and following a systematic process to answering the evaluation questions with evidence. The quality assurance process will ensure that all findings are based on systematic evidence collection and analysis.

5.3. Quality Assurance

42) WFP's evaluation quality assurance system (EQAS) is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community (ALNAP and DAC). It sets out processes with in-built steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products. It also includes quality assurance of evaluation reports (inception, full and summary reports) based on standardised checklists. EQAS will be systematically applied during the course of this evaluation and relevant documents provided to the evaluation team. The evaluation manager will conduct the first level quality assurance, while the OE Director will conduct the second level

review. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team, but ensures the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.

43) The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases.

44) To enhance the quality and credibility of this evaluation, an expert panel will provide information, advice, and feedback on the, inception and evaluation reports. In addition, the expert panel may provide selected guidance/documents/etc. to the evaluation team during the fieldwork stage. The expert panel will consist of individuals with expertise in humanitarian and development issues of Sudan with a specific focus on food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

6. Organization of the Evaluation

6.1. Phases and Deliverables

45) The evaluation will be implemented over a 10 month period in 2013. As is typical for WFP's Country Portfolio Evaluations, the main part of the evaluation will proceed through three phases[11]. The inception phase will involve a briefing of the evaluation team in Rome, followed by an inception mission (team leader and evaluation manager) to Sudan. An inception report, finalized in this phase, provides the detail for conducting the evaluation fieldwork and addressing the terms of reference. The fieldwork phase is anticipated to require approximately 30 days and will involve primary and secondary data collection. Given the seasonal conditions in Sudan, the fieldwork should start no later than April 2013. The analysis and reporting phase concludes with a final evaluation report (a full report and an Executive Board summary report) that will be presented to WFP's Executive Board in November 2013. Annexes 5 and 6 provide more detail on the timeline and deliverables.

6.2. Evaluation Team

46) This evaluation requires a range of subject and evaluation expertise as indicated below and summarized in Table 5.

47) It is anticipated that a core team of three evaluators (one as the evaluation team leader), who may be supported to by technical specialists,will be required for the evaluation. It is expected that the team will be a mix of international and national consultants. In addition, fieldwork in Sudan will likely require evaluation/research assistants familiar with the local areas and languages.

48) The *evaluation team leader* will have the additional responsibility for overall design, implementation, and reporting for the evaluation. The evaluation team leader is also expected to have prior research and or evaluation experience in Sudan and familiarity with the key actors and relevant issues.

49) Evaluation questions 1 and 2 are concerned with issues related to humanitarian response management, working in fragile/conflict states, food assistance targeting and intervention design, and monitoring and evaluation. It is expected that the two core evaluators will cover these areas (and indeed may have expertise and experience overlapping with other areas). Thus, one member focused upon *humanitarian*

11 A preparation phase and follow-up phase are additional phases of the evaluation exercise but typically do not involve the evaluation team.

response management (including humanitarian principles relevant to the Sudan context, operational and risk management approaches, conflict analysis, conflict sensitivity programming, do-no-harm and protection principles, etc.), and the second focused on *food security and livelihoods analysis* (including food assistance targeting, assessments, M&E, and gender, etc.) will be required for the evaluation team.

50) Evaluation question 3 is focused upon the results and performance of the WFP portfolio. Given the overall focus of WFP activities, in addition to livelihoods and emergency response activities, it is anticipated that two technical specialists may be required to support the evaluation on issues of i) *nutrition*, and ii) efficiency calculations. The latter is likely to be an *economist* familiar with food assistance systems and the various evaluative options and information requirements to assess efficiency.

Table 5: Evaluation team expertise required

Role	Evaluation tasks and required skills	Evaluation questions relevant
Team leader	Overall lead in the design, implementation and reporting. Significant experience in evaluation and familiarity with the Sudan context. Expertise in one of area 1 or 2 below.	All
1.Humanitarian response management specialist	Focus on the alignment of the WFP portfolio with humanitarian response principles, and good practices for NSAs operating in fragile states. Experience in humanitarian programme management, risk management, partnership management, etc.	1, 2
2.Food security & livelihoods specialist	Focus on livelihoods and food security programming, including food security assessments, targeting, and relevant M&E systems. Familiarity with different food assistance modalities (food, cash, vouchers, etc.) in both humanitarian and development settings. Experience with gender mainstreaming in food security programming is required.	All
3.Nutrition specialist	Nutrition specialist, focus on nutrition interventions, nutrition assessments and monitoring systems; experience in the Darfur, Central, East and Three Areas regions of Sudan is preferred.	3
4.Economist / Analyst	Focus on evaluating the efficiency of food assistance modalities, including any relevant financial, programmatic, and operational factors. Experience in Sudan is preferred.	3
5.Evaluation assistance	Focus on qualitative research assistance with local stakeholders (WFP partners, local authorities, beneficiaries) in the different regions (Darfur, Central, East, Three Areas). Relevant fieldwork experience and language skills required.	All

6.3. Roles and Responsibilities

51) This evaluation is managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation (OE). Ross Smith has been appointed as evaluation manager (EM). The EM is responsible for drafting the TOR; selecting and contracting the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the review group and expert panel; organizing the team briefing in HQ; assisting in the preparation of the field missions; conducting the first level quality assurance of the evaluation deliverables and soliciting stakeholder feedback on them. The EM will also be the main interlocutor between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process.

52) WFP stakeholders at CO, RB and HQ levels are expected to provide information necessary to the evaluation; be available to the evaluation team to discuss the programme, its performance and results; facilitate the evaluation team's contacts with stakeholders in Sudan; set up meetings and field visits, organise for interpretation if required and provide logistic support during the fieldwork. A detailed consultation schedule will be presented by the evaluation team in the Inception Report.

53) The EM and the evaluation team leader are responsible to ensure that the evaluation is conducted in an independent manner and is free from bias. All sources of potential bias and relevant mitigation measures shall be documented as part of the evaluation limitations.

54) The evaluation will be informed by an internal reference group of WFP stakeholders. These will include individuals representing technical and policy functions in WFP Rome and the Regional Bureau. The purpose of the internal reference group is to cross-check factual information, highlight potential gaps in the analysis and provide general feedback during the reporting stage; their role is not to provide quality assurance or approval.

55) To enhance the quality and credibility of this evaluation, an independent and external expert panel will provide information, advice, and feedback on the, inception and evaluation reports. In addition, the expert panel may provide selected guidance/documents/etc. to the evaluation team during the fieldwork stage. The expert panel will consist of individuals with expertise in humanitarian and development issues of Sudan with a specific focus on food security, nutrition and livelihoods.

6.4. Communication

56) The EM and the key stakeholders in the Regional Bureau (RB) and Sudan Country Office (CO) will agree on a simple communications strategy during the finalization of this ToR.) The main elements of the communications strategy will be:

a) Informing key stakeholders in Sudan of the evaluation topic, process and timeline during the inception phase. This will include providing summary terms of reference and contact information for the evaluation team and the evaluation manager during the inception mission. To be led by the CO.

b) Informing key corporate and donor stakeholders at the regional and global level of the evaluation topic, process and timeline. This shall be done in collaboration between the Office of Evaluation, the RB and the CO.

c) In collaboration with the RB and the CO, organizing dissemination / debriefing workshops or similar forums, with key stakeholders in Sudan, during the evaluation reporting phase. To be led by the CO.

d) In collaboration between OE, the RB and the CO, develop appropriate dissemination products that will provide key messages from the evaluations for selected stakeholders in Sudan. These will build upon the evaluation final report, which will be posted publically on the WFP internet.

57) In order for this evaluation process to be an effective learning process, the evaluation team will emphasize transparent and open communication with evaluation stakeholders. The Office of Evaluation will assist in translation of summary documents as needed, including the terms of reference, aide-memoire, etc. in order to facilitate dissemination to stakeholders.

58) The Office of Evaluation will make use of data sharing software to assist in communication and file transfer with the evaluation team and the WFP country office. In addition, regular tele-conference and one-on-one telephone communication between the evaluation team, the evaluation manager, and the WFP country office focal point will assist in discussing any issues.

59) The evaluation inception report and final reports shall be written in English. It is expected that the evaluation team, with the team leader providing quality control, produce written work that is of very high standard, evidence-based, and free of errors. While the final evaluation report is the responsibility of the evaluation team, it will be approved by the Director OE, on satisfactory meeting of OE's quality standards.

60) The final evaluation will be presented to WFP's Executive Board, along with the official management response to key recommendations. Thereafter it will be posted on WFP's internet, both internally and externally, and incorporated into the Office of Evaluation's annual report.

6.5. Budget

61) The evaluation budget will be guided by the generic budget window allocated to WFP CPEs, taking into account relevant travel, security, and local contingency costs. An indicative person-day allocation is given in Table 6.

Table 6: Indicative person-day allocations for Sudan CPE

Role	Estimated person days required
Team leader (core)	95
Senior evaluator (core)	65
Senior Evaluator (core)	65
Technical support (nutrition / analysis)	25 x 2 = 50 (tentative)
Evaluation assistance	20 x 3 = 60 (tentative)

62) The evaluation will be financed from OE's Programme Support and Administrative budget. Based on the team composition presented in section 5.1., the estimated person-days required for the consultant team, and the cost of international and domestic travel, the total budget is expected to be approximately USD $ xxx.

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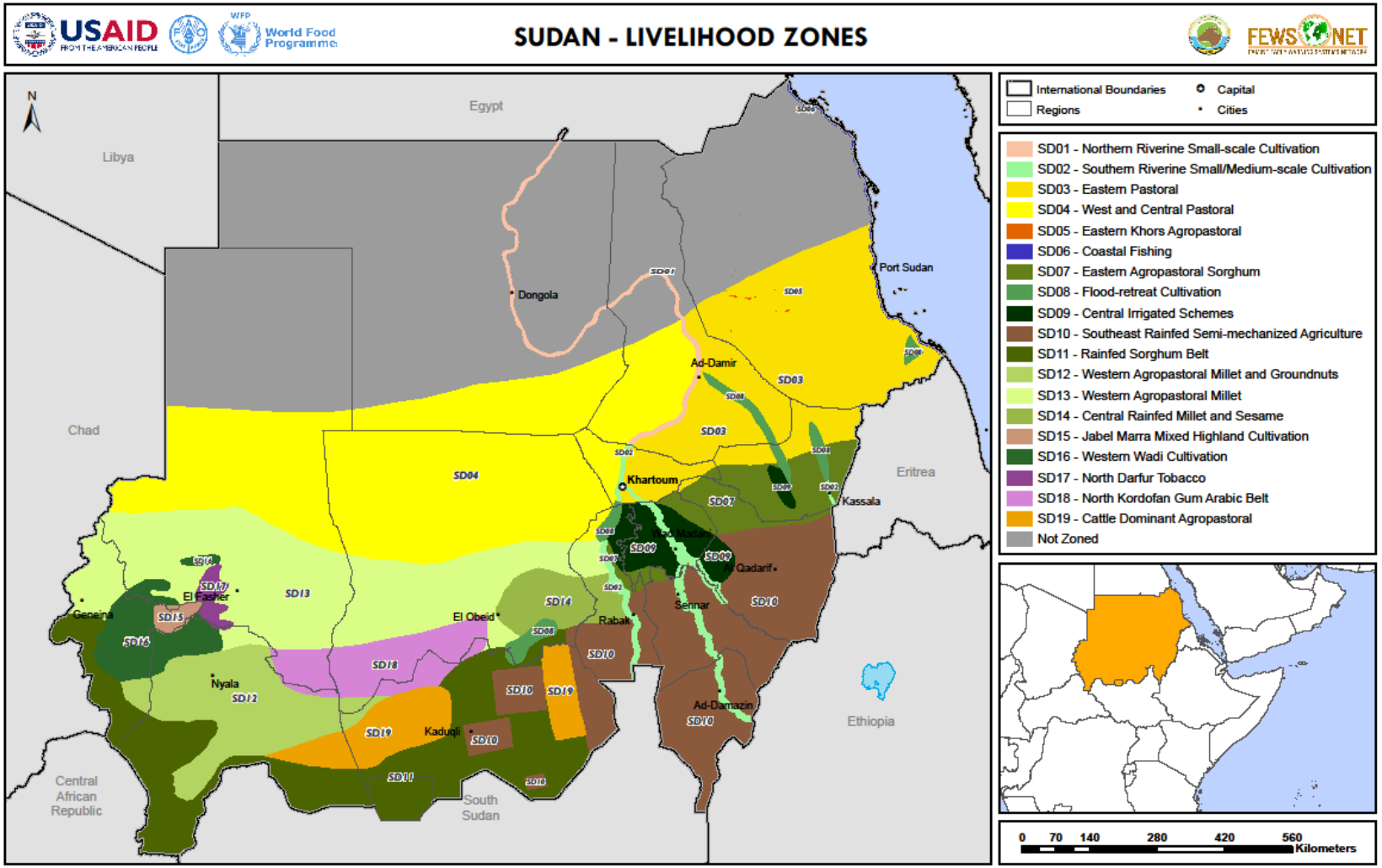
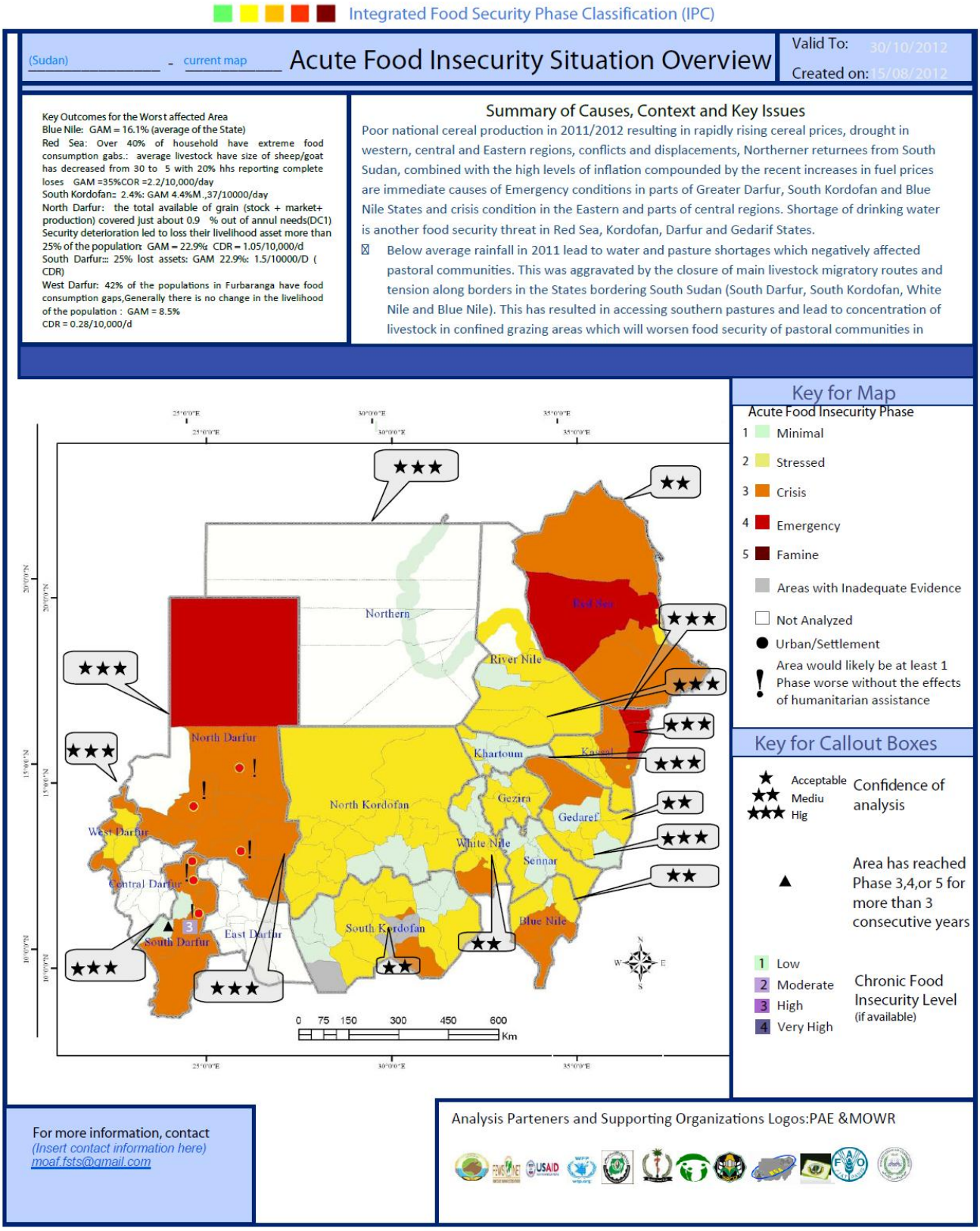
Annex 1: Map of Sudan

Annex 2: Livelihoods zones



Annex 3: IPC map



Annex 4: Preliminary stakeholder mapping

Operation Number	Operation Title	Timing	Beneficiaries	Multi and Bilateral Funding donors	Cooperating International Agencies	Operational Governmental Partners	Cooperating International NGOs
SO 200470	Logistics Augmentation and Coordination in Support of Humanitarian Operations in South Kardofan	Aug 12 - Dec 12	–	UN Common Funds and Agencies	UN African Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), UNDSS and UN Mission in Sudan	–	–
SO 200354	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sudan	Jan 12 - Dec 12	–	Canada, European Commission, Germany, Switzerland, UN CERF, USA, UN Common Funds and Agencies	UN African Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and UN Mission in Sudan, UNHAS User Group Cimmittes (UGC)	–	–
EMOP 200312	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters	Jan 12 - Dec 12	Conflict-affected populations including IDPs, refugees, returnees, and vulnerable residents. Specific vulnerable groups, including children under five, school-aged children and pregnant and lactating women	Canada, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Private donors, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, UN CERF, UN Common Funds and Agencies, United Kingdom, USA	UNICEF, FAO, UNHCR, UNMIS	Humanitarian Aid Commission, Government of Sudan, Ministry of Agricultutre	–

EMOP 200151	Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters	Jan 11 - Dec 11	Conflict-affected populations including IDPs, refugees, returnees, and vulnerable residents. Specific demographic groups such as children under five, school-age children, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly.	Brazil, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Private Donors, Republic of Korea, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, UN Common Funds and Agencies, USA	FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, the United Nations and the African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Education, Central Bank of Sudan.	Action Against Hunger, Adventist Development and Relief Agency International, Africa Humanitarian Action, Agence d'Aide a la Cooperation Technique et au Developpement, America Refugee Committee, Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team International, BRAC, Care International, Catholic Agency for Overseas Development, Catholic Relief Services, CHF International, Concern Worldwide, Danish Refugee Council, Don Bosco, Goal, Help Age International, Human Appeal international, International Islamic Relief Organization, International Medical Corps, Johannifer International, Medicins Sans Frontieres, Malteser International, Norwegian Church Aid, Norwegian People's Aid, Plan International, Qatar Charity, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children International, Tearfund, The Carter Centre, German Agro Action, World Concern, World Relief, World Vision International.
SO 200073	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Sudan	Jan 10 - Dec 11	–	Canada, European Commission, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, UN Common Funds and Agencies, USA	UN African Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and UN Mission in Sudan, UNHAS User Group Cimmittes (UGC)	–	–

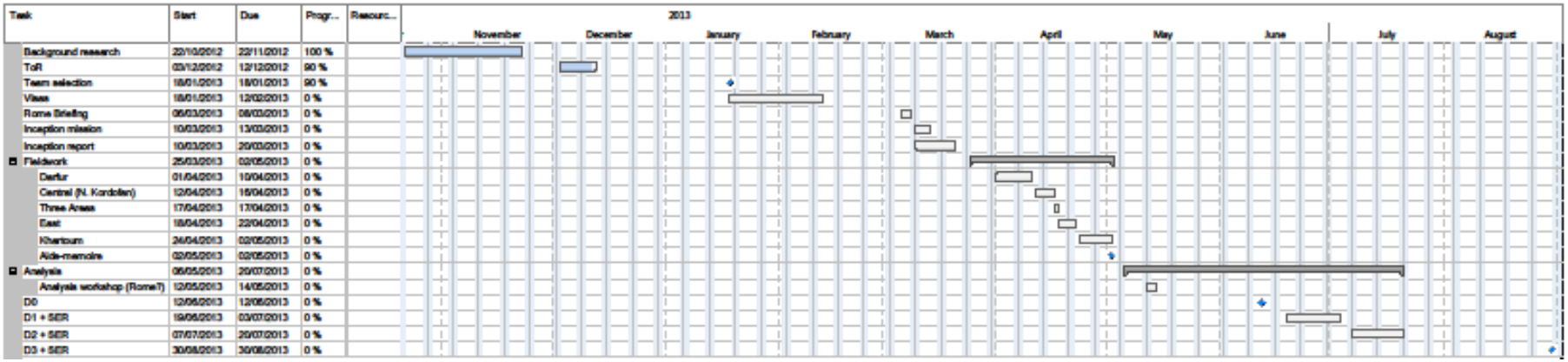
EMOP 200027	Food Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflict	Jan 10 - Dec 10	Conflict affected/displaced and vulnerable population	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Private donors, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,UN CERF, UN Common Funds and Agencies, United Kingdom, USA	FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, the United Nations and African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)	Ministries of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in the North, the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) in Southern Sudan, and joint HAC and SSRRC offices in the Three Areas. In addition, WFP works closely with the ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture on technical issues and joint activities.	Action Against Hunger, Africa Humanitarian Action, Agence d'Aide a la Cooperation Technique et au Developpement, America Refugee Committee, Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team International, BRAC, Care, Association for Christian Resource Organization Organizations Serving Sudan, Catholic Relief Services, CHF International, Comitato Collaborazione Medica, Comitato di Coordinamento delle Organizzazioni per il Servizio Volontario, Concern Worldwide, CoreAid, Dan Church Aid, Danish Refugee Councli, Enfants du Monde, German Leprosi and TB Association, Goal, Help Age International, Human Appeal Internatinal, International Islamic Relief Association, International Rescue Commitee, INTERSOS, Joint Aid Management, La nostra Famiglia, Lutheran World Federation, Medair, Medicins Sans Frontieres, Norwegian Church Aid, OXFAM, Plan International, Qatar Charity, Relief International, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, Serving Mission, Tear Fund, The Carter Center, World Concer.
SO 108450	Operational Augmentation for WFP and NGO Partners in Darfur in Support of EMOP 10760.0	May 09 - Nov 10	–	European Commission, Sweden, USA	UNHABITAT, UN Development Project	Local and State Governments	–
SO 10342.2	UNJLC-UN Joint Logistics Centre, Common Logistics Services, Logistics Planning and Facilitation, and Support to Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Sector	Apr 08 - Dec 11	–	European Commission, UN Common Funds and Agencies, USA	UN Humanitarian Air Service, UN Mission in Sudan, and UN African Mission in Darfur, United Nations Joint Logistics Centre UNJLC, UNICEF, IOM, OCHA	–	–

SO 10368.0	Emergency Road Repair and Mine Clearance of Key Transport Routes in Sudan in Support of EMOP 10048.2	Aug 04 - Aug 11	–	Australia, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Sudan, Switzerland, UN Common Funds and Agencies, United Kingdom, USA, World Bank	USAID	–	Fondation Suisse de Deminage (FSD)
DEV 101050	Country Programme Sudan	Apr 03 - Aug 10	Day-school students, malnourished women pre-school children, rural communities,	Italy, Private donors, Russian Federation	FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, the United Nations and the African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Education	–

Annex 5: [Evaluation phases, deliverables, and timeline]

	Policy Evaluation – Phases, Deliverables and Timeline	Key Dates
Phase 1 - Preparation		
	Desk review, first draft of TOR and quality assurance	
	Circulation of TOR and review	
	Preparatory mission to Country (Evaluation manager and team leader)	
	Identification and recruitment of eval team	
	Final TOR	**15 / 1 / 2013**
Phase 2 - Inception		
	Briefing core team at WFP HQ	6-7/3/2013
	Review documents and draft inception report including methodology.	
	Inception mission - Khartoum	9-13
	Submit draft inception report to OE	**22 / 3 / 2013**
	OE quality assurance and feedback	
	Revise inception report	
	Submit revised inception report to OE	**27 / 3 / 2013**
	OE shares inception report with stakeholders for information	
Phase 3 - Evaluation Mission		31/3/2013 – 02/5/2013
	Briefing	
	Field work	
	Debriefing	
	Aide memoire/In-country Debriefing	02/5/2013
Phase 4 - Reporting		
	Analysis/writing workshop	12-14/5/2013
	Draft evaluation report	
	Submit Draft evaluation (D0) report to OE	**12/6/2013**
	OE quality feedback	
	Revise evaluation report	
	Submit revised evaluation report (D1 +SER) to OE	**21 / 6 / 2013**
	OE share evaluation report with stakeholders (working level)	
	OE consolidate comments	
	Revise evaluation report + submitD2 (+SER)	20/7/2013
	OE circulates the SER to WFP's Executive Staff	
	OE consolidate comments	
	Revise SER of evaluation report + Submit D3	
	final Approval evaluation report (D3)	**23 / 8 / 2013**
Phase 5 Executive Board and follow-up		
	Editing / translation of summary report	26/8 – end Sept
	Preparation of Management response	Aug/Sept
	Preparation of evaluation brief and dissemination of reports	Oct
	Presentation of evaluation summary report to the EB	Nov
	Presentation of management response to the EB	

Annex 6: CPE Sudan evaluation - Preliminary timeline for evaluation team



Task	Start	Due	Progr...	Resourc...
Background research	22/10/2012	22/11/2012	100 %	
ToR	03/12/2012	12/12/2012	90 %	
Team selection	18/01/2013	18/01/2013	90 %	
Visas	18/01/2013	12/02/2013	0 %	
Rome Briefing	06/03/2013	08/03/2013	0 %	
Inception mission	10/03/2013	13/03/2013	0 %	
Inception report	10/03/2013	20/03/2013	0 %	
Fieldwork	25/03/2013	02/05/2013	0 %	
Darfur	01/04/2013	10/04/2013	0 %	
Central (N. Kordofan)	12/04/2013	16/04/2013	0 %	
Three Areas	17/04/2013	17/04/2013	0 %	
East	18/04/2013	22/04/2013	0 %	
Khartoum	24/04/2013	02/05/2013	0 %	
Aide-memoire	02/05/2013	02/05/2013	0 %	
Analysis	06/05/2013	26/07/2013	0 %	
Analysis workshop (Rome?)	12/05/2013	14/05/2013	0 %	
D0	12/06/2013	12/06/2013	0 %	
D1 + SER	19/06/2013	03/07/2013	0 %	
D2 + SER	07/07/2013	26/07/2013	0 %	
D3 + SER	30/08/2013	30/08/2013	0 %	

Annex 7: Sudan – socio-economic/demographic indicators

Socio-economic / demographic indicators - Sudan					
	Indicator	**Data**			**Source**
General	Population (total, millions)	2002 2011	28 34		World Bank. WDI.
	Average annual growth (%)	1990-1995 2010-15	2.6 2.4		UNDP HDR 2011
	Urban Population (% of total)	1999 2011	35.1 40.8		UNDP HDR 2011
	Human Development Index	1999 2011 Rank	0.439 0.408 169		UNDP HDR 2011
	Gender Inequality Index	1999 2011 Rank	0.438 0.611 128		UNDP HDR 2000 UNDP HDR 2011
	GDP per capita (current US$)	2001 2011	418 1.23		World Bank. WDI.
	GNI per capita (current US$)	2002 2010	360 1.300		World Bank. WDI.
	GDP growth (annual %)	2011 2002	-4.9 5.4		World Bank. WDI.
	Population living below $1.25	2000-09	54.1		UNDP HDR 2011
	Population living below national poverty line (%)	2000-09	50.1		UNDP HDR 2011
Food Security	Income/food deficit status (LIFDC: Yes or No)	2012	Yes		FAO Country Profile
	Global Hunger Index	1990 2012	28.7 21.5		IFPRI. GHI 2012
	Prevalence of undernourishment (% of total population)	1995-1997 2006-2008	39 22		FAO Country Profile
Nutrition	Weight-for-height (Wasting), prevalence for < 5 (%)	2003-2009	Mod & Sev 16		UNICEF SOWC 11
	Height-for-age(Stunting), prevalence for < 5 (%)	2003-2009	Mod & Sev 40		UNICEF SOWC 11
	Weight-for-age (Underweight), prevalence for < 5 (%)	2003-2009	Mod & Sev 27	Severe 10	UNICEF SOWC 11
Health	< 5 mortality rate	2010	108		UNICEF SOWC 12

		rank	27		
	lifetime risk of maternal death 1 in	2008	38		UNICEF SOWC 12
	Life expectancy at birth	1999	55.6		UNDP HDR 2002
		2011	61.5		UNDP HDR 2011
	People living with HIV - Adults + Children (estimate)	2001	260.000		UNAIDS Global AIDS Epidemic Report 2011
		2010	72.000		
	Total expenditures on health (% of government expenditures)	2009 2001	7.3 2.3		UNDP HDR 2011
Education	Literacy Rate Youth (15-24 y) (%)	2005-2010	M	F	UNICEF SOWC 09
			89	82	
	Public expenditures on education (% of government expenditures)	1990	2.8		UNDP HDR 2007
		2006-2009	7.3		UNDP HDR 2011