



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Sudan, Republic of (SD)

Support for Food Security and Nutrition for Conflict-Affected and Chronically Vulnerable Populations

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200808
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	5,220,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	3,482,600
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	3,308,909

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	May 28, 2015
Planned Start Date	July 01, 2015
Actual Start Date	July 01, 2015
Project End Date	June 30, 2017
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	435,939,105
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	N/A
Direct Support Costs	110,371,149
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	101,609,516
Indirect Support Costs	45,354,384
Total	693,274,155

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	124,570
Actual Commodities 2015	85,686
Total Approved Commodities	493,256

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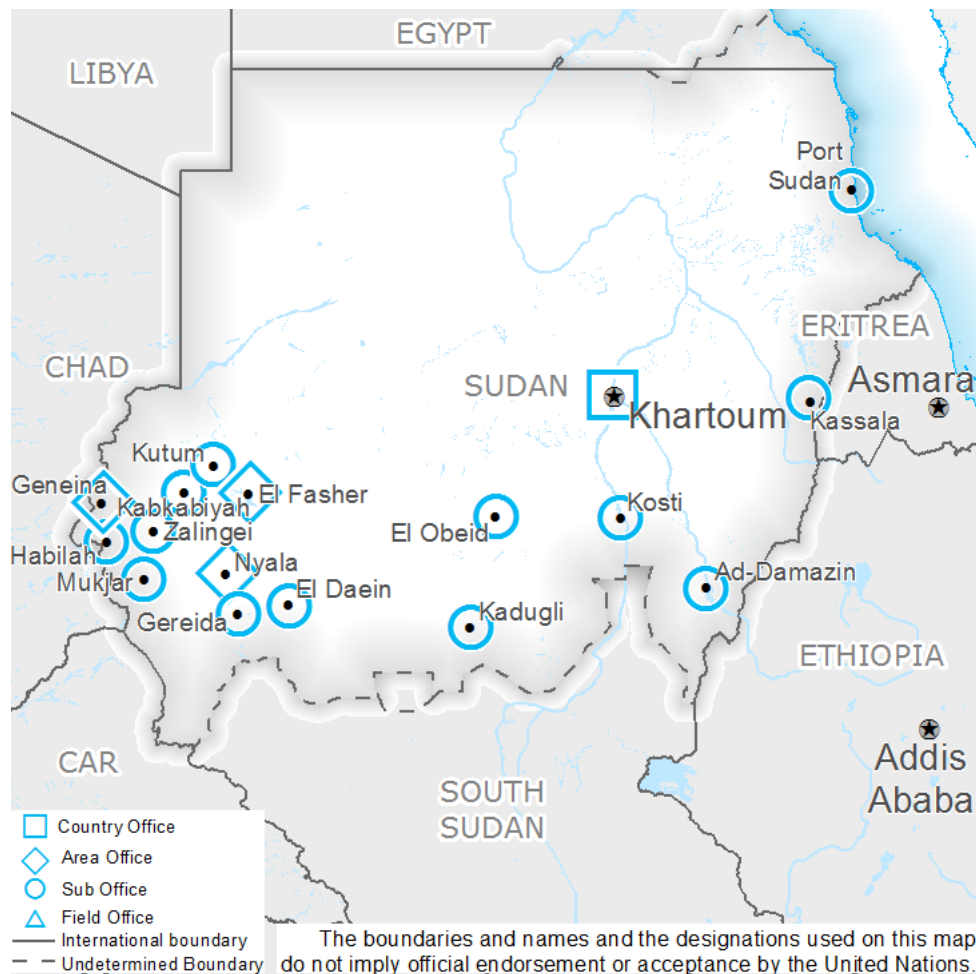
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



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

In alignment with WFP's Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the PRRO aimed to (i) save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; and (ii) support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies. The PRRO continued to support the implementation of the government's humanitarian and development policies and priorities reflected in the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the Twenty-Five Year National Strategy (2007–2031), the 2015 Humanitarian Strategic Response Plan and 2012-2016 UNDAF.

The PRRO was a broad reflection of the 2012 Country Portfolio evaluation recommendation for WFP to cement its strategic thinking over a longer term horizon by capitalizing upon pockets of development opportunities to support activities which rebuild livelihoods and enhance self-reliance in Sudan. The PRRO was the result of an extensive consultation process with key stakeholders, including the government, that began in 2013, and continued throughout 2014 and early 2015.

In addition to the cross-cutting integral themes of gender equality and empowerment, protection and accountability to affected population and partnerships, the PRRO's intended outcomes were: (i) stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months, PLW and school aged children during emergencies, in fragile settings and following emergencies, (ii) stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals, (iii) ensuring national institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies, and (iv) improved access to assets and/or basic services.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

WFP targeted three main groups under the PRRO following the three main hunger drivers (i) IDPs, displaced by internal insecurity issues and supported under general food assistance, FFA and general safety net support including school feeding, community based nutrition programmes and farmers to markets activities; (ii) refugees due to external insecurity, provided with general food assistance; (iii) residents affected by chronic poverty and climatic shocks, assisted by a range of interventions including school feeding, FFA, nutrition activities, and seasonal general food assistance. A full GFD entitlement consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and iodized salt. On nutrition activities, emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) beneficiaries were provided with Super Cereal, vegetable oil and Plumpy Sup, and food based prevention of malnutrition (FBPM) with Super Cereal, vegetable oil and dried skimmed milk or Super Cereal Plus depending on the location, while the 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 cereal, pulses, vegetable oil, and iodized salt along with MNP in one pilot state.

WFP continued its move to provide assistance to IDPs through vulnerability-based criteria, replacing status-based ones. 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.

As of the end of the reporting period, WFP had begun implementing changes based on this analysis in 18 camps, covering 428,000 IDPs. This has led to phasing 98,700 IDPs out of GFD and shifting 47,000 IDPs to seasonal support and livelihood activities. All IDPs in camps, regardless of their vulnerability status, remained eligible for WFP's safety net programmes, including school feeding and nutrition supplementary feeding programmes.

Being protracted displaced beneficiaries, Darfur IDPs and Chadian refugees continued to receive 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 given the nature and relatively shorter period of displacement, less than 2 years. 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-entitlements.

Following these activities, almost all GFD beneficiaries were reached as planned.

A number of 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. Should resources be limited, this approach would continue in 2016.

Under emergency BSFP, WFP continued 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 in 2014. As a result, approximately 60 percent of the beneficiaries under this emergency blanket intervention from estimated projections earlier in the year were actually reached.

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. While three quarters of the planned beneficiaries were reached, the numbers did not reach the planned total as WFP and cooperating partners (CPs) were building capacity and some delays in IDP vulnerability reassessments resulted in beneficiaries missing the FFA seasonal period; however, they were still served under GFD.

Nutrition interventions under the recovery component included TSFP for the treatment of MAM and FBPM for the prevention of MAM and chronic undernutrition. Through TSFP, WFP provided specialised nutritious foods (SNF) to children aged 6-59 months with MAM and malnourished PLW. The FBPM assistance was provided to children aged 6-23 months throughout the year, complemented by behaviour change communication for caregivers on improved infant feeding and on health and hygiene promotion. The change in WFP's approach for FBPM from the previous range of beneficiaries which targeted children under 3 years of age, necessitated training for CPs, which has to a certain extent affected beneficiary achievement. While substantial progress has been made in obtaining the Ministry of Health buy-in, pipeline issues further hampered the prevention of MAM and FBPM activities, due to the national customs process on the import of Super Cereal. These restrictions were due to traces of the genetically modified organisms (GMO) found in the products that had reached Sudan, although the GMO levels were still within European Union regulations. Home fortification activities were conducted in one out of seven planned states with one cycle of distribution during the reporting period, due to unexpected delays that in the end allowed WFP to ensure that the Ministry of Health was fully on board with training, guidance materials and revision of tools. FFT activities were designed to complement nutrition activities, particularly to train community mobilizers disseminating information on feeding practices and other pertinent information on nutrition.

WFP targeted its school feeding programme in highly food insecure areas to primary schools with high dropout rates and high gender gaps and to schools in IDP camps. 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. The number of actual take-home entitlements beneficiaries reached was higher than planned, as the project served as an effective incentive for more girls to attend school.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	1,671,648	1,810,952	3,482,600	1,555,188	1,753,721	3,308,909	93.0%	96.8%	95.0%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	313,434	383,086	696,520	231,624	264,713	496,337	73.9%	69.1%	71.3%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children (5-18 years)	592,042	626,868	1,218,910	595,604	628,693	1,224,297	100.6%	100.3%	100.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	766,172	800,998	1,567,170	727,960	860,315	1,588,275	95.0%	107.4%	101.3%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	117,015	126,767	243,782	108,863	122,761	231,624	93.0%	96.8%	95.0%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	1,320,602	1,430,652	2,751,254	1,275,254	1,438,051	2,713,305	96.6%	100.5%	98.6%
Returnees	16,716	18,110	34,826	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residents	217,314	235,424	452,738	171,071	192,909	363,980	78.7%	81.9%	80.4%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	1,699,050	629,500	2,328,550	1,615,179	480,389	2,095,568	95.1%	76.3%	90.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	957,650	-	957,650	973,203	-	973,203	101.6%	-	101.6%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	3,600	-	3,600	4,480	-	4,480	124.4%	-	124.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	633,948	57,000	690,948	471,572	47,340	518,912	74.4%	83.1%	75.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	23,802	-	23,802	22,899	-	22,899	96.2%	-	96.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	146,650	-	146,650	163,146	-	163,146	111.2%	-	111.2%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	280,850	-	280,850	90,129	-	90,129	32.1%	-	32.1%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	182,950	-	182,950	3,878	-	3,878	2.1%	-	2.1%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	1,094,419	1,234,131	2,328,550	984,917	1,110,651	2,095,568	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%
Total participants	1,094,419	1,234,131	2,328,550	984,917	1,110,651	2,095,568	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%
Total beneficiaries	1,094,419	1,234,131	2,328,550	984,917	1,110,651	2,095,568	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	507,554	450,096	957,650	511,600	453,683	965,283	100.8%	100.8%	100.8%

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
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	-	7,920	7,920	-	-	-
Total participants	507,554	450,096	957,650	511,600	461,603	973,203	100.8%	102.6%	101.6%
Total beneficiaries	507,554	450,096	957,650	511,600	461,603	973,203	100.8%	102.6%	101.6%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	720	720	-	896	896	-	124.4%	124.4%
Total participants	-	720	720	-	896	896	-	124.4%	124.4%
Total beneficiaries	-	3,600	3,600	-	4,480	4,480	-	124.4%	124.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	69,095	69,095	138,190	51,891	51,891	103,782	75.1%	75.1%	75.1%
Total participants	69,095	69,095	138,190	51,891	51,891	103,782	75.1%	75.1%	75.1%
Total beneficiaries	324,746	366,202	690,948	243,889	275,023	518,912	75.1%	75.1%	75.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
Activity supporters	2,380	2,380	4,760	2,290	2,290	4,580	96.2%	96.2%	96.2%
Total participants	2,380	2,380	4,760	2,290	2,290	4,580	96.2%	96.2%	96.2%
Total beneficiaries	11,186	12,616	23,802	10,763	12,136	22,899	96.2%	96.2%	96.2%

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)	24,200	26,400	50,600	29,310	31,974	61,284	121.1%	121.1%	121.1%
Children (24-59 months)	28,600	30,800	59,400	34,639	37,302	71,941	121.1%	121.1%	121.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	36,650	36,650	-	29,921	29,921	-	81.6%	81.6%
Total beneficiaries	52,800	93,850	146,650	63,949	99,197	163,146	121.1%	105.7%	111.2%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	74,773	74,772	149,545	26,482	29,361	55,843	35.4%	39.3%	37.3%
Children (24-59 months)	6,622	6,622	13,244	3,941	3,941	7,882	59.5%	59.5%	59.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	118,061	118,061	-	26,404	26,404	-	22.4%	22.4%
Total beneficiaries	81,395	199,455	280,850	30,423	59,706	90,129	37.4%	29.9%	32.1%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (6-23 months)	40,249	43,908	84,157	853	931	1,784	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Children (24-59 months)	47,567	51,226	98,793	1,008	1,086	2,094	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Total beneficiaries	87,816	95,134	182,950	1,861	2,017	3,878	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	6,291	1,454	23.1%
Corn Soya Milk	-	585	-
Iodised Salt	802	236	29.4%
Lentils	-	2,900	-
Micronutrition Powder	65	0	0.1%
Peas	-	663	-
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	337	336	99.6%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	119	17	14.4%
Sorghum/Millet	102,805	72,812	70.8%
Split Lentils	-	127	-
Split Peas	11,443	2,875	25.1%
Vegetable Oil	2,708	1,655	61.1%
Wheat	-	2,027	-
Total	124,570	85,686	68.8%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	-	-
Voucher	28,830,030	18,062,664	62.7%
Total	28,830,030	18,062,664	62.7%

Story Worth Telling

Fatima is a mother of five children, internally displaced in Darfur for the past four years. To earn her main source of income, Fatima used to have to travel over 15 km a day to gather firewood to sell in the camp for internally displaced persons in South Kordofan state.

Women and girls in Darfur such as Fatima spend much of their time travelling long distances in search of firewood to prepare meals for their families or to sell for meagre earnings. In the forests, they are often exposed to abuse and harm by locally based thugs and militias who take advantage of the women in the absence of their husbands.

Thanks to WFP's income generating activity under a parallel trust fund which provided training on making fuel efficient stoves, for which approximately 89,000 beneficiaries were also provided with matching cereals and pulses under the PRRO, Fatima has since been able to drastically reduce the number of visits to fetch firewood, and thus reduce her exposure to such danger. She is now a proud owner of a fuel efficient stove and does not need to use as

much firewood as before. Furthermore, Fatima has begun to buy fire briquettes produced by her neighbours who have been assisted by Almanar, WFP's cooperating partner. Both briquettes and fuel efficient stoves were distributed in this activity, the former as they are more easily obtained than firewood.

"With WFP's help I have more time to spend taking care of my children at home," Fatima noted.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Women were generally the main decision makers over the use of food or cash-based transfers in the household. However, the later half of 2015 indicated a slight increase in the proportion of joint decision making over the use of food or cash-based transfers at household level, even though women were still more likely to be the decision makers. With regard to distribution modalities, men were slightly more likely to make the decisions if cash-based transfers were provided whereas women had more control when the modality for provision of assistance was food or vouchers.

WFP and CPs were able to train all project management committee members, both men and women. However, the number of women in leadership positions did not significantly improve because the representation of women in these committees was less than the representation of men. This accounts for why the target was not met, despite the improvements in training and the encouragement from WFP and CPs for a balanced representation of women and men in the local committees. Under FFA activities, there was a significant improvement in the number of women committee members trained due to the expansion of FFA activities. Baseline data for FFA indicators was collected in May, with a follow-up survey planned for May 2016 as part of Sudan's new thematic outcome monitoring strategy.

From June to December, WFP delivered training to the staff and CPs on gender mainstreaming, gender marker, gender analysis, and gender-based violence to sensitize communities on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Under the school feeding programme, WFP implemented the take home entitlements project from July to December in 22 girls' schools at Kassala and Red Sea States, which created an incentive to encourage parents to send their girls to school. As such, 124 percent of girls versus planned resulted in attending the schools with take-home entitlements.

WFP has placed significant emphasis on enhancing women's participation in the implementation of food assistance activities in accordance with the WFP gender policy. Due to cultural issues, the challenge in Sudan has particularly been in women securing broader decisionmaking positions and representational roles in the community (outside the household and beyond the use of food and cash), where women are in a generally more disadvantaged position compared to men. In South and East Darfur, WFP revised the food committee members list to include more women, and reviewed the contracting process of traders by removing some of the specific barriers of entry, particularly to women, such as access to credit. Previously, all traders irrespective of their gender were expected to have sufficient stock levels prior to contracting and each trader had to have their own shop from which to operate. Following a thorough review of these processes, women traders were waived from having a minimum level of stock and were not obliged to own their shops. Instead, WFP paved the way for any woman with a traders license to participate, and women could share shops once their accounts were separate. In addition, access to credit for women traders was a challenge as local banks were not willing to extend loans to women due to lack of collateral. To mitigate this challenge, WFP linked large male traders to women traders and banks using the contract as a collateral for any bad debts. In addition, WFP planned to enhance the link between women traders to academia and local banks in order to obtain basic financial literacy and access to credit. For example, under the cash-based transfers modality, the contracted traders list consisted of 26 percent women compared to less than 1 percent of women during the same period in 2014. WFP intends to contract additional women traders to have an equal number of men and women traders. WFP is making concerted efforts to ensure that female members of all households are the primary recipients of assistance, and through post distribution monitoring (PDM) WFP has been able to attain a better understanding of intra-household dynamics, including on decision making on all assistance received from WFP. Thus far, no negative impact nor grievances have been reported from men.

Moreover, WFP reviewed all beneficiary sensitization posters to reflect gender sensitive messaging. For example, the posters indicated that women could be traders and not only involved as beneficiaries or in food preparation at household level.

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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06</i>	=40.00	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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=40.00	12.00		12.30
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06</i>	=40.00	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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=40.00	78.00		82.30
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06</i>	=20.00	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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=20.00	10.00		5.40
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	42.00		44.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	32.00		34.00
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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	34.00		41.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	39.00		39.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

For the safety indicator, consistent with previous results, a minimal number of GFD beneficiaries interviewed reported that they experienced safety problems traveling to, from or at WFP programme sites. These results were unlikely to truly reflect the number of safety concerns beneficiaries face and can again be explained by the sensitive nature of the question in the areas where WFP operates in Sudan. In those conflict-affected areas, beneficiaries still live under the regular threat of armed militias and rebel groups and are not comfortable with questions on their safety and recognizing the existence of safety issues that may expose them to more risks, such as physical attack, arrest or psychological pressure.

WFP has continued to mainstream protection across its operations and avoid exposing its beneficiaries to further harm, through sensitization and capacity building of its staff and CPs, field missions to review proper integration of safety and dignity concerns at food distribution sites, by providing clear recommendations for corrective action and adjustments, monitoring questionnaires and regular meetings with IDPs and community leaders, including vulnerable groups, such as elderly, women and people with disabilities.

For example, in relation to the piloting or expansion of cash-based transfers for GFD, particular attention was taken 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 social tensions, distance between shelters and distribution points and 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 selecting distribution points in close consultation with beneficiaries and local authorities to minimize the travel distance and reduce the likelihood of incidents on the way, and sensitizing both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries to ensure they understand the selection criteria and this way, alleviating the risk of increased social tensions.

Cash-based transfers using a voucher modality reduced the risks of long waiting times and the burden and safety risks of carrying heavy food. WFP ensured that cash-based transfer distribution sites were adequately cordoned off, that waiting areas had sufficient shade and sanitation facilities and that the most vulnerable were prioritized during the distribution process.

The majority of men and women interviewed reported that they were properly informed about the programme. Although these results are below the target, they nonetheless represent a significant improvement compared to the base values.

When considering all three questions on accountability to affected populations separately, beneficiaries mostly from households in Darfur IDP camps, reported being least informed on the targeting, selection and eligibility criteria. The lack of information of a minority of beneficiaries on the selection criteria may be partly due to the fact that, across Darfur IDP camps, GFD in-kind assistance has been provided over the past ten years based on the IDP beneficiary status alone rather than on any criteria of vulnerability to food insecurity, the only criteria being the difference of status between the verified planned beneficiary and new IDP arrivals. However, the ongoing IDP profiling exercise will enable to target WFP assistance based on the households' genuine food security situation and no longer on their status.

These improvements were a reflection of the substantial amount of work achieved by WFP and CPs to ensure the provision of accurate and timely information (entitlement size, cash-based transfer value, targeting criteria, duration, frequency and location of distribution) to beneficiaries during, before and after distributions, and the extent to which WFP has maintained intensive sensitisation of beneficiaries through various channels (community meetings, sign-boards, banners, radio, monitoring visits), notably within the ongoing IDP-profiling exercise in Darfur and the emergency assistance to South Sudanese refugees in the southern border states.

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) SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2017.06	>70.00			
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>70.00	39.00		62.80

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2017.06</i>	>80.00			
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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>80.00	98.00		99.00
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: 2017.06</i>	>70.00			
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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>70.00	54.00		58.80
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: 2017.06</i>	>80.00			
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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>80.00	98.00		99.70
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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06</i>	>70.00	37.50		
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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>70.00	47.20		60.70
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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06</i>	>80.00	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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>80.00	98.00		99.40

Outputs

During the first six months of the operation, WFP continued to focus on providing assistance through GFD to IDPs, returnees and refugees as relief interventions under Strategic Objective 1, and was successful in meeting critical needs and averting a major humanitarian crisis in Darfur and the Central, East and Three Areas (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. WFP will be looking into revising the logframe in 2016 to better integrate and monitor recovery-type elements into its logframe, including FFA and FFT activities.

As in the previous operation, emergency preparedness activities continued during the PRRO, particularly on Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) training for food security analysis and IPC in various locations including Khartoum, West and South Darfur.

For recovery interventions under Strategic Objective 2, in collaboration with the government, international and national NGOs and national community based organizations (CBOs), WFP continued to provide assistance through FFA and FFT 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, and 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 under the PRRO umbrella, 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 expanded TSFP for MAM treatment and FBPM to expand the coverage and adjust the programme following the development of a 2014-2018 nutrition strategy. Following from the new approach adapted in early 2015, WFP continued its adjustments such as adapting targeting to meet the needs of children aged under 2 in place of children under 3 in order to enhance the efficiency of resource allocations. For emergency BSFP, the contingency approach, where beneficiaries that were recently displaced were provided with nutritious commodities, continued from the change enacted under the previous EMOP earlier in the year. 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 delivered messages on health and nutrition to beneficiaries and caregivers on the treatment of MAM, considering the initial challenges with the CPs following the change in the targeting methodology earlier in the year, but the output was lower than initially planned. This was due to the pipeline situation on nutrition commodities, where the unavailability of food in community health centres during much of this period meant that beneficiaries had less incentive to attend the centres, and as such approximately half of the planned beneficiaries did not receive the three key messages through WFP's messaging and counseling as planned.

WFP continued its assistance to school children in food insecure areas throughout Sudan, and reached all of the targeted schools during the reporting period.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	30	30	100.0
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	288,118	135,738	47.1
SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	923	429	46.5
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	2,254	2,198	97.5

Outcomes

The outcomes were structured under two strategic objectives. In the relief component, emergency BSFP aimed to stabilize or reduce undernutrition among children and PLWs, while GFD aimed to stabilize or improve food consumption over the assistance period for targeted IDP, refugees and highly vulnerable resident households. In the recovery component, FFA activities aimed to maintain or reach adequate food consumption over the assistance period for targeted households, school feeding and FFA to improve access to assets and basic services, and treatment and prevention of MAM to cater to the outcome of stabilizing and reducing undernutrition.

Under the emergency component, follow-up values for emergency BSFP were not available as the coverage indicator is collected once a year, which has served as the baseline value. The next value will be collected in 2016. The change in the targeting approach from a seasonal blanket intervention to a case-by-case, contingency approach for newly displaced beneficiaries continued in this PRRO, empowering WFP field offices 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 transfer injections to one incorporating a more holistic food and nutrition response.

On GFD, data collected for Darfur in the December 2015 FSMS exercise showed a dramatic dip in food consumption values. This was due mainly to two factors: the corporate change in methodology, but more importantly the on-going reassessment of the IDP vulnerability status in Darfur, which may have skewed beneficiaries' responses that tended to emphasize their highly vulnerable status. Moreover, it was interesting to note that the dietary diversity rates were actually stabilized, or in the case of households headed by women, even slightly improved from the previous cycle, which also points to a more complex phenomena beyond mere deterioration of household food security. This situation would need to be monitored, both through subsequent FSMS exercises as well as the new outcome monitoring exercises starting from 2016 that would further distinguish between protracted and new IDP beneficiary categories. Overall CETA rates showed a slight improvement from the baseline period.

The Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index was not measured during the first six months of the PRRO. Following the corporate Strategic Results Framework guidelines, this would be taken into consideration in the context of the broader capacity gap and needs assessment planned in 2016.

Under the component supporting and restoring food security and nutrition and rebuilding livelihoods, baseline data for FFA indicators (food consumption score, dietary diversity score, community asset score under Strategic Objective 2) was collected in May, with a follow-up survey planned for May 2016. In the meantime, field offices were gearing up to build internal and partner capacity to implement a diverse range of safety net activities. Training for CPs continued during the reporting period to enhance partners' capacity to conduct FFA for the following operation. In line with the move to strengthen resilience measures, WFP has been refining its monitoring strategy to tailor indicators specifically for FFA in late 2015 to be collected from mid-2016.

School feeding activities have been deemed particularly important in Sudan, given dropout rates due to early marriage for both boys and girls, working as casual labour that would pull students away from attending schools, long distances to schools and traditional mining activities that encourage boys to leave school. The retention from July to December in WFP-assisted primary schools in both Darfur and the CETA region improved for boys and girls from January to June, while the gender ratio remained at the same level.

In schools supported through take-home entitlements in two states recording the highest level of gender disparity, WFP's activities created an incentive to encourage girls attendance and parents to send girls to schools, thereby increased their attendance to above 80 percent in retention rates. The ratio of girls to boys improved to almost one.

Reasons for improvement in retention and gender ratio can be attributed to WFP's support, where it was reported and observed that the students are moving from the schools supported by WFP targeted ones, the improvement in the security situation in some areas, and community sensitization and mobilization carried out by the Ministry of Education to encourage girls' education in particular.

Significant progress had been made on the government handover plan for school feeding, including a Letter of Understanding drafted with the Ministry of Education, awareness raising and capacity building initiatives undertaken such as study tours to Brazil, Cape Verde and Addis Ababa. In October senior officials attended a specialised technical committee for education, science and technology in preparation for the African Union summit in January 2016. At the committee meeting the government showed appreciation for WFP's facilitation and provided a decree of what would be announced at the summit, which was to put home grown school feeding as a vehicle to promote

education, nutrition and social and economic development, contributing to pushing Sudan to put school feeding further up on the national agenda.

For FFA/FFT and school feeding activities, the objectives would be reviewed and activities recalibrated in 2016 to better respond to resilience-oriented needs, in line with the new country strategy under development.

On nutrition activities, MAM rates recorded a negative trend particularly in recovery and non-response rates, which can be attributed to the national import restrictions of nutrition commodities due to GMO issues that prevented the provision of food to the beneficiaries undergoing MAM treatment and prevention activities during much of the later part of the year. This situation is expected to be alleviated in 2016. In the meantime, WFP continued to focus on social and behavioural change communication and linking nutrition to resilience-oriented interventions. The activities were more aligned with government initiatives, with Sudan being designated as a SUN movement country. This classification enabled WFP to secure corresponding policy, strategy and financial commitments from the Ministry of Health.

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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview</i>	>66.00	71.00	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview</i>	>70.00	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>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	<5.00	6.00	-	4.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	<5.00	6.00	-	4.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	<5.00	7.00	-	4.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	>4.90	4.90	-	4.54

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	>4.90	4.90	-	4.62
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CETA SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEES , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	>4.80	4.80	-	4.54
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	<5.00	7.00	-	28.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	<5.00	12.00	-	31.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	<5.00	4.00	-	26.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	>3.90	4.00	-	3.92
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	>5.30	3.80	-	3.84
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey</i>	>5.40	4.10	-	3.96
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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Workshop/Secondary Data</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: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	=5.70	9.10	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 Household Interview , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	=5.70	19.40	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 Household Interview , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	=7.24	13.40	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	=4.64	6.20	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 Household interview , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	=7.24	22.80	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 Household Interview , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	=4.64	17.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	>5.10	5.10	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	>4.90	4.90	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Household Interview</i>	>5.10	5.10	-	-
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CETA , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	95.00	-	96.40
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CETA , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	94.90	-	96.30
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CETA , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	95.00	-	96.50
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	97.40	-	98.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	97.40	-	98.40
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DARFUR , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.02 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	97.50	-	98.80
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06</i>	=26.00		-	-
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 (%)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	91.60	-	88.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.10	-	0.10
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	6.00	-	9.70
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	2.30	-	2.10
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP survey</i>	>66.00	62.00	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>SUDAN , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP survey</i>	>50.00	81.00	-	-

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

To prepare for eventual hand-over to the government, WFP and other United Nations partners have committed to work under the UNDAF umbrella and other relevant coordination mechanisms on joint approaches in programme, communications and operations. In particular, the UNDAF roll-out has given the United Nations Country Team an opportunity to come together and conduct joint analyses of the situation in Sudan and start thinking together of possible ways in which the United Nations could collectively help address the main development challenges in the country. Importantly, the UNDAF roll-out has proven an effective means to engage closely with the government at different levels, which has helped build trust between the United Nations and the government. For WFP in

particular, this has meant galvanizing efforts to conduct a capacity gap and needs assessment (CGNA), to develop the technical and operational capacities of key relevant government ministries in areas including emergency preparedness and response, school feeding, nutrition and food management.

In the context of WFP Sudan's transitioning of programme activities from emergency operations to relief and early recovery in 2015, in-depth knowledge of cooperating partners and government counterpart capacity in planning, implementing and reporting on such activities has historically proven to be a challenge. As such, WFP's Executive Board had recommended during the project approval in February 2015 that WFP Sudan pursue a national CGNA to understand national capacity building needs and draw up a strategy to implement the recommendations, after which WFP's on-going PRRO would be adjusted to incorporate a dedicated national capacity development and augmentation budget element.

Following this recommendation, WFP and UNICEF have jointly initiated a capacity gap and needs assessment in December 2015 that assessed hunger governance, response and local capacity, among other items. Following the results to be available in February 2016, a dedicated WFP expert will be following up on the preliminary results and conducting desk reviews with key government ministries and national partners to have this translated into activities and implemented in a variety of operational contexts reflecting differing stages of national capacity to combat hunger. Implementation of the strategy will be added to the PRRO through a budget revision under a new capacity development and augmentation component. The results would also be reflected as a critical element in the WFP-supported National Strategic Review process, as a first step to WFP's 5-year Sudan Country Strategic Plan to be finalized tentatively by the end of 2016.

In Darfur, where the protracted crisis has had devastating socio-economic effects on the region, displacing millions of people, causing significant loss of civilian life, destruction of livelihoods and infrastructure, and negatively affecting public services, the humanitarian community and the government have remained committed to providing lifesaving humanitarian assistance and maintaining the capacity to quickly provide support when new manmade emergencies or natural hazards occur. At the same time, there has been a move by national and international actors to shift response to the protracted crisis in Darfur, from a purely humanitarian orientation to one which considers more sustainable and cost-effective interventions and facilitates a longer term vision of self-reliance and needs-based approach.

As such, whilst maintaining its capacity to respond to emergency needs as and when required, WFP Sudan has been engaging in a strategy to enhance the alignment of WFP's food assistance with the food and nutrition security priorities throughout the country. The objective of this strategy was to lend more support to stabilizing livelihoods, reducing dependence on assistance and enhancing capacity and systems to address long term food security and malnutrition.

This strategy formed the foundation of the PRRO and would serve to outline the transition to a longer-term CSP from 2017, which will define WFP's contribution to achieving both short-term improvements in food security and nutrition and to supporting longer-term national Zero Hunger targets in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The PRRO incorporated processes initiated in 2013 to transition from blanket emergency food assistance to IDPs across the Darfur region, to a more targeted response which aimed at providing the appropriate level of assistance on the basis of vulnerability status, focusing on combining life-saving relief, seasonal support, targeted livelihoods, and a range of safety net measures, with a various degree of conditionality attached within the parameters of the a new programmatic framework in Darfur. This framework aimed to promote self-reliance of IDPs through integrated targeted assistance packages to address food insecurity whilst increasing resilience to ongoing and future shocks. This would eventually be achieved through 1) targeting, by establishing a vulnerability-based targeting system which allows for response options to be tailored to specific degrees of vulnerabilities to food insecurity and malnutrition; 2) programme implementation, developing and refining a package of assistance for IDPs and host communities in Darfur which addresses food insecurity and malnutrition and contributes to building resilience to food and nutrition insecurity whilst promoting self-reliance, partnerships, capacity development and social cohesion; and 3) monitoring and feedback, putting in place solid mechanisms for monitoring programme outcomes, food security indicators, to identify the success and challenges of the programme implementation and make sure the programme is able to capture changes in beneficiary status, while opening channels for beneficiary feedback.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

In the second half of 2015, PRRO 200808 enjoyed relatively healthy funding for both the food and cash pipeline and at the end of the year, WFP had received in total USD 246.1 million (including USD 40.2 resource transfer from EMOP 200597) for the PRRO. A USD 53 million in-kind contribution in March ensured that WFP's food stocks were healthy when it launched the PRRO in July. WFP received an additional USD 72 million in-kind contribution in July, which ensured a stable food pipeline throughout the remainder of 2015. The main funding constraints occurred in July when the cash pipeline remained severely underfunded and WFP had to take an internal loan of USD 8.2 million to continue implementation of cash-based transfers. Shortly after, WFP was able to solicit additional funding for the cash pipeline, including a multi-year agreement, which significantly helped improve the planning and implementation of cash-based activities throughout 2015.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	397	397
European Commission	0	1,171	0
Germany	0	96	96
Italy	0	557	91
MULTILATERAL	0	572	345
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	1,998	577
United Kingdom	0	2,440	0
USA	139,700	99	69,270
Total	139,700	7,329	70,777

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

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

During the second half of 2015, WFP's PRRO 200808 procured more than 75,000 mt of assorted commodities (sorghum, wheat, yellow split peas, fortified vegetable oil, Super Cereal (CSB+) and Super Cereal Plus (CSB++)).

In July, WFP initiated the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) in Sudan for sorghum at a competitive price of which 5,440 mt was purchased through this facility, reducing the lead time significantly. WFP Sudan had extended the local purchases to include the Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) at small scale to be augmented in 2016. Local purchases of food commodities is an integral component of WFP's work in Sudan as it aims to provide support to the agricultural sector and enhance awareness on quality standards.

WFP Sudan resumed the international purchase of CSB++ albeit in small quantities as it had to comply with the additional requirement introduced by the government on importation of fortified food commodities. The new process had serious implications for the operation, and in particular for the nutrition activities, as it decelerated the international purchase process and increased the lead time.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	96	0	679	0
Iodised Salt	382	0	0	0
Lentils	0	0	5,193	0
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	99	0	0	0
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	61,890	5,443
Split Peas	0	0	221	0

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Vegetable Oil	0	128	2,089	0
Total	577	128	70,072	5,443

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

During the first six months of the project, planned commodities were delivered in a timely manner. WFP continued implementing changes in the transport contracting modalities, moving away from tariff system agreements and introducing competitive contracts in all transport legs. This led to reductions in transportation costs. WFP increased its fleet of trucks by 15, reaching a total number of 112 trucks. During the year, WFP in Sudan 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). Due to certain technical system issues at corporate level, the commodity reconciliation is still ongoing at the time of publishing this report.

Post-Delivery Losses

Minimal losses occurred during the reporting period. The majority of the losses were due to the transportation of sorghum from Port Sudan to El Fasher, where underweight bags were received. Losses were deducted from the transporter's invoice and the value recovered. WFP continues to enhance the internal control mechanisms to minimize losses through the real-time management of stocks.

Management

Partnerships

WFP Sudan worked in partnership with 67 international and local organizations. The biggest shift was transitioning from the EMOP to the PRRO in the second half of the year. Key CPs in Darfur responsible for GFD for large IDP communities included World Vision, Afag organization for Peace and Development, Sudan Popular Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation, International Islamic Relief Organization and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). The latter remained the largest partner operating in all Darfur states and in South Kordofan. International NGOs have been particularly fundamental in implementing GFD, cash-based transfers and specialized nutritional programmes such as the prevention of acute malnutrition and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, thanks to their global experience and adequate capacity.

Most WFP programmes in Sudan were implemented by national actors including NGOs, CBOs and governmental organizations. Due to the 'Sudanization' initiative, all international partners were required to have national partners or staff for their capacity building. As such there was a further increase in the number of national CPs compared to 2014, which clearly reflects efforts to build and sustain local capacity within assisted communities.

Capacity building of national actors including government counterparts, national NGOs and CBOs at the field level has been a key factor in the successful implementation of WFP's projects. The opportunity and the added value for WFP in terms of building the capacity for the national partners is that many of the national NGOs have access to wider geographical coverage in most of the states in Sudan (including remote and insecure rebel-held and government sensitive areas). Furthermore, they have strong connections with the community, while they are more cost effective compared to WFP's direct field presence in these extremely remote locations.

WFP's food and nutrition assistance programmes were further augmented by partnerships with other United Nations agencies including FAO, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, and UNEP to combine resources and technical expertise toward providing comprehensive assistance to beneficiaries. In addition, the government endorsed home fortification as a national programme which aims to prevent micronutrient deficiencies and WFP is supporting the roll out of the programme nationally.

WFP started to forge long-standing partnerships with a strong understanding on recovery-based interventions. WFP signed strategic memorandum of understandings (MOUs) with five new partners (IOM, UNEP, SRCS, Sudan Food

Bank and the Sudanese Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration Commission) this year. These MOUs provided a dynamic and strategic framework for the collaboration between organizations to effectively respond to the needs of the vulnerable communities and at the same time build their resilience and livelihoods.

WFP and FAO developed a joint concept note in response to some of the key drivers of economic migration, focusing on different aspects of food insecurity and increasing the feasibility of rural livelihoods in select areas in order to mitigate the rate of economic migration and improve livelihoods for small scale farmers, pastoralists and seasonal labourers. In partnership with the government and other stakeholders, WFP and FAO will together implement a package of interventions which target the triggers and linkages between food security and migration. These include initiatives to enhance agricultural production, thereby supporting small scale farmers and herders invested in rural livelihoods and providing employment opportunities for seasonal labourers, livelihood diversification and increased access to markets for farmers and women's groups to prevent economic migration, and enhanced food security and vulnerability monitoring systems.

The bi-annual and technical consultation meetings in 2015 had a positive impact on CPs. A total of USD 1.9 million were contributed by over 25 NGO partners as complementary funds against a total value of field level agreements (FLAs) being USD 10.1 million, which is almost 18 percent of the total FLA value (about 283 FLAs). This is a good achievement during the transition period of moving into a new PRRO.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	42	18	1	6

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: 2017.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=1,500,000.00	1,939,182.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	67.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>SUDAN, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2017.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

At the end of 2015, WFP Sudan identified key achievements in all five of WFP's corporate management results dimensions supporting the PRRO. Higher staff involvement and belonging indicators and gender training indicators under the People dimension have shown that WFP has worked toward building a more cohesive team. On the Partnerships dimension, WFP had strengthened relations with donors and authorities at the state and federal level, and consolidated its reputation and credibility as a partner of choice, as evidenced by the signing and operationalisation of long-term agreements with all planned strategic partners. For the Processes and Systems dimension, the PRRO was supported by efficient and effective use of technologies, in particular for beneficiary registration for food and cash-based transfers, monitoring, CP and distributions management, and commodity tracking. On the Programme dimension, emergency preparedness was found to be relatively robust, even during a time of a gradual move toward strengthening recovery responses. Finally, for the Accountability and Funding dimension, while the PRRO did not receive all funds in full required in 2015 to meet its entire project plan needs, funding was considered to be relatively secure and predictable, ensuring that the major operational needs were met. Accountability and transparency was further found to be enhanced from previous years, as evidenced by two successful audits during the year.

Risks remain, which have either been controlled or accepted throughout the course of the PRRO. By assessing the impact and likelihood of a risk, issues that were deemed the most serious was on the difficulty to procure food and non-food items due to a restrictive regulatory environment. To mitigate the impact of this risk, continuous dialogue was effected with relevant government authorities, along with coordinated United Nations efforts through the Resident Coordinator and the Humanitarian Aid Commission.

Insecurity threatening staff safety and security was of further concern, which was controlled by having Minimum Operating Security Standards and Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards measures in place, carrying out security risk assessments periodically, having security officers in each field-level office, using armored vehicles when necessary, and collaborating with the United Nations–African Union Mission in Darfur and government security apparatus at federal and state levels.

Increased instability in neighbouring countries and the poor agricultural season due to the impact of *El Nino* were issues that were likely to lead to the inability to respond to multiple emergencies. WFP Sudan has been controlling these risks by media monitoring, regular monitoring of rainfall patterns, and the Emergency Preparedness Response Package instituted in the office and updated twice a year, which would continue in 2016.

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.

As WFP shifts to more recovery-based activities, CPs will be required to shift their focus from relief activities to take on more livelihood recovery responses. However, building partners' capacity and creating the momentum for increased cooperation in livelihoods support projects remains a work in progress.

Initial community reluctance to accept the exercise and results and the difficulty of transitioning away from unconditional, status-based food assistance aid is a key challenge. WFP has engaged in extensive sensitization of its vulnerability analysis exercise at all levels, and continues its dialogue with community representatives and government counterparts to address concerns and to ensure that WFP continues to support the most vulnerable IDPs.

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)	1,699,050	629,500	2,328,550	1,615,179	480,389	2,095,568	95.1%	76.3%	90.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	957,650	-	957,650	973,203	-	973,203	101.6%	-	101.6%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	720	-	720	896	-	896	124.4%	-	124.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	126,790	11,400	138,190	94,314	9,468	103,782	74.4%	83.1%	75.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	4,760	-	4,760	4,580	-	4,580	96.2%	-	96.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	146,650	-	146,650	163,146	-	163,146	111.2%	-	111.2%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	280,850	-	280,850	90,129	-	90,129	32.1%	-	32.1%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	182,950	-	182,950	3,878	-	3,878	2.1%	-	2.1%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada		Corn Soya Blend	0	0	397
Canada	CAN-C-00378-04	Corn Soya Blend	0	397	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00517-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	1,171	0
Germany	GER-C-00411-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	96	96
Italy		Split Peas	0	0	62
Italy		Vegetable Oil	0	0	18
Italy	ITA-C-00187-01	Iodised Salt	0	11	11
Italy	ITA-C-00187-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	465	0
Italy	ITA-C-00187-01	Split Peas	0	62	0
Italy	ITA-C-00187-01	Vegetable Oil	0	18	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	0	572	345
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Corn Soya Blend	0	0	282
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Split Peas	0	0	159
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Vegetable Oil	0	0	110
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01291-01	Iodised Salt	0	26	26
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01291-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	1,374	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01291-01	Split Peas	0	159	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01291-01	Vegetable Oil	0	89	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01299-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	282	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01299-01	Vegetable Oil	0	20	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01309-01	Split Peas	0	48	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00294-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	2,440	0
USA		Lentils	0	0	5,193
USA		Sorghum/Millet	0	0	61,890
USA		Vegetable Oil	0	0	1,206
USA	USA-C-01150-01	Lentils	5,220	0	0
USA	USA-C-01150-01	Sorghum/Millet	61,890	0	0

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-01150-01	Vegetable Oil	2,090	0	883
USA	USA-C-01150-02	Lentils	5,800	0	0
USA	USA-C-01150-02	Sorghum/Millet	63,000	0	0
USA	USA-C-01150-02	Vegetable Oil	1,700	0	0
USA	USA-C-01166-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	99	99
Total			139,700	7,329	70,777