

EMERGENCY OPERATION SUDAN 200597

Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters	
Number of beneficiaries ¹	3,996,000
Duration of project	12 months (January-December 2014)
WFP food tonnage	287,099 MT
Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	256,480,148
Cash and vouchers and related costs	40,912,341
Capacity Development & Augmentation	930,000
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	53,627,356
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	24,636,489
Total Cost to WFP	376,586,333

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sudan continues to be one of WFP's most complex humanitarian emergencies, characterised by conflicts, protracted displacement and a deteriorating economic climate and millions of people dependent on humanitarian assistance. Unresolved issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement have exacerbated economic instability and border conflicts, leading to massive internal and external displacement. Since the separation of South Sudan in July 2011, Sudan has faced a number of humanitarian challenges due to on-going conflict and insecurity in Darfur and an escalation of conflict in the Abyei area and the states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile. Moreover, the loss of 75 percent of oil revenue following South Sudan's separation has affected the Government of Sudan's ability to continue previous levels of expenditure on essential basic services.

In 2013 the security situation further deteriorated. Increased fighting between government forces and armed groups, as well as inter- and intra-tribal conflict resulted in widespread destruction and looting, and massive population displacements of up to half a million people.

¹ As per guidelines, beneficiary figure rounded to nearest 1,000; total unique beneficiaries targeted under this EMOP is 3,996,416

Food and fuel prices are expected to increase further due to the lifting of government subsidies, and the delayed start of the rainy season which was followed by severe flooding. In July 2013, it was estimated that almost 4 million people are in food security ‘crisis’ situations in the conflict-prone areas of Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. In most States, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition is above the ‘critical’ threshold of 15 percent meaning that more than one million children are wasted nationwide.

WFP has a long and solid history of working in Sudan. Building on its extensive logistics network, geographical outreach and 200 cooperating partners, WFP will continue to provide a timely and appropriate response to the evolving humanitarian needs. This will be done through both in-kind food assistance and voucher transfers depending on context and seasonality.

However, consistent with the findings of the 2013 Country Portfolio Evaluation, WFP also recognizes the importance of transitioning when possible from emergency food assistance to more targeted recovery and resilience activities. As part of its rationalization strategy and in order to better identify beneficiary needs, WFP has updated its beneficiary list through a verification process, which will continue in 2014. WFP will further enhance its targeting through camp profiling, which aims to assess the level of vulnerability among verified households, allowing for the provision of assistance based on need rather than IDP status alone.

In order to transition from emergency assistance WFP will build on lessons learned and pilot new initiatives to improve the design, implementation and scale of more targeted food assistance activities (food assistance for assets², nutrition and school feeding). The transition strategy includes the capacity enhancement of Government, local institutions and civil society and prioritises strategic partnerships. WFP will work towards a protracted relief and recovery operation in 2015 should the security situation permit.

WFP’s response strategy is aligned with the Government’s Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, the Darfur Recovery and Reconstruction Strategy, and the United Nations Humanitarian Work Plan.

This emergency operation will target nearly 4 million people in line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 of the WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Overall Context

1. Sudan remains a least-developed, low-income food-deficit country that ranked 171 out of 197 countries in the 2013 Human Development Index. Sudan’s economy was severely weakened when it lost 75 percent of oil revenues following the separation of South Sudan in July 2011. Border issues with South Sudan have resulted in substantial economic instability and conflicts in Abyei, Blue Nile and South Kordofan. Although previous efforts to reopen the flow of oil floundered, exports resumed in April 2013.
2. While Sudan struggles with the macroeconomic impact of the separation of the South, inflation is slightly down and the country’s economic performance has marginally improved. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Sudan’s economy shrank by 4.4 percent in 2012. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is expected to increase by 1.2 percent in 2013 and 2.6 percent in 2014, with slight increases in consumer prices.³ In September 2013, the Government announced that it would remove subsidies on fuel, resulting in nation-wide protests and violence in the capital.

² In food assistance for assets (FFA), food assistance relates to food, cash or voucher transfer modalities.

³ World Economic Outlook, April 2013

3. Gender disparities in Sudan are widespread. Women comprise 23 percent of the formal economy, but 70 percent of the informal economy.⁴ The 2012 Education Status Report notes that poor girls living in rural areas are among the least likely to access educational opportunities. Men are often responsible for decisions regarding health-seeking behaviour or family planning, especially in rural areas, while high fertility rates (5.6 children per family), early marriage and the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) all increase risks associated with maternal mortality.
4. Government investment in education remains minimal, and Sudan is far from reaching Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2 on universal primary education. As of 2012, the net primary school enrolment rate for 6-13 year olds was 67 percent, with a significant difference between urban and rural populations – 82 and 60 percent respectively. In 2012, the net primary school enrolment rate was 69 percent for males and 64 percent for females.⁵
5. Pivotal aspects of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) continue to remain unresolved furthering insecurity and economic instability. Border conflicts have led to protracted displacements affecting the livelihoods of millions of people. Regular and continued access to displaced and conflict-affected populations in large parts of South Kordofan remains challenging for humanitarian agencies. Whilst direct confrontations between the Government and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) have alleviated somewhat following the signing of the Implementation Matrix between Sudan and South Sudan in March 2013, the security environment remains volatile and fighting continued in 2013, resulting in approximately 50,000 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the border states with South Sudan. In Blue Nile State, efforts by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in early 2013 yielded improved access to six localities for the first time since conflict erupted in September 2011.
6. In Darfur, millions remain displaced, with most still living in camps following more than a decade of conflict. In 2013, this situation was further compounded by increased inter-tribal competition over gold-mining and land resources, as well as intensified fighting between Government forces and rebel factions, leading to the largest displacement since 2008. More than 300,000 people have fled their communities with few or no assets, losing their livelihoods and their homes, and leaving them with limited possibilities of returning to their areas of origin in the near future.
7. There are no indications that the security situation will improve in the coming months; on the contrary, conflicts and inter-tribal clashes continue to erupt in many locations. This situation is expected to cause further displacements, crop destruction, and reduced access to livelihood opportunities, as well as to undermine existing recovery and reconstruction plans such as the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD).⁶

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

8. FEWSNET estimates that as of June 2013, 3.7 to 4 million people are in stressed and crisis phases across the conflict-affected states of Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, mostly due to long standing and new displacements, intensified and new conflicts, arid climatic conditions, severe flooding, increased fuel and food prices and limited access to basic services.⁷ The highest concentrations of food insecurity are found in the conflict zones in Blue Nile and South Kordofan as well as in the arid regions of southern Red Sea

⁴ World Bank, 2012

⁵ Status of MDGs in Sudan in 2012, United Nations Development Programme

⁶ The 2013 Doha Donor conference saw pledges of US\$3.6 billion. The DDPD addresses the root causes of the conflict and its consequences, including power sharing, wealth sharing, human rights, justice and reconciliation, compensation and return, and internal dialogue.

⁷ FEWSNET, July 2013, Food Security Outlook, Sudan

(17-51 percent) and northern Kassala (24-67 percent).⁸ In Darfur, IDPs are more likely to be food insecure than residents (18 and 11 percent, respectively) while levels of food security are around 50 percent in North, Central and West Darfur and up to 75 percent in the productive regions of South and East Darfur.⁹

9. Sudan's agricultural production heavily depends on the rain-fed sector with more than 70 percent of local sorghum and most local millet produced under this sector. Due to good rainfall, cereal production in 2012/13 was estimated at 5.7 million mt¹⁰, almost double the 2011/12 production. Current prospects for the 2013/2014 agricultural season are uncertain due to the late onset of the rainy season, which has been heavy and intermittent. Recent conflicts and massive population displacements will also have a negative impact on agricultural production for 2013/14.
10. Market functioning depends on the location and food item being traded. Markets in Central and Eastern Sudan are functioning and relatively well integrated, while markets in Darfur are less well integrated with the flow of food items hampered by the security situation and transaction costs linked to access, presence of traders and price transparency.
11. The price of sorghum, the main staple food, was as much as 60 percent higher than the five-year average in North Darfur and 50 percent higher in the other states due to inflation and currency fluctuation. The gradual increase in the cost of the local food basket (LFB) since 2010 is expected to worsen with the removal of Government subsidies in September 2013.
12. The conflict areas of Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile host the majority of the IDPs, whose food insecurity is worsened by lack of access to land and restricted livelihood opportunities. North Darfur, Kassala and Red Sea are areas with erratic rainfall and scarce land and water resources, whose resident populations are mainly subsistence farmers or agro-pastoralists. Darfur has been severely affected by renewed fighting, which has limited movements, destroyed agricultural production and increased the tension over limited resources. The arid areas in Kassala and Red Sea states have been affected by late rains, high food and fuel prices, and flooding. Kassala and Red Sea report the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in Sudan.
13. The 2010 Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) found that wasting prevalence in children under 5 was 16.4 percent, which means that approximately one million children are acutely malnourished. Recent localized nutrition surveys confirm rates of acute malnutrition remain above World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold levels of 15 percent¹¹. Children under 2 are more likely to be acutely malnourished than older children, largely due to poor feeding practices and lack of access to, or utilisation of health facilities. Only 41 percent of children are exclusively breastfed for the first five months. In 70 percent of children under 2, complementary foods are introduced too early or too late and not frequently enough; nearly 30 percent of children under 5 have had diarrhoea but only half were able to access Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT); 61 percent of households in Sudan have access to an improved source of drinking water but only 27 percent use adequate sanitation facilities.¹²
14. Chronic nutritional deficiencies are also a serious public health problem with stunting estimated at 35 percent. The national prevalence of goiter was estimated at 22 percent in

⁸ Comprehensive Food Security Assessments (C-FSA) in Darfur, Red Sea and Kassala, WFP and State Ministries of Agriculture, 2012; Food Security Monitoring Surveys 2013

⁹ Comprehensive Food Security Assessments (C-FSA) in Darfur, Red Sea and Kassala, WFP and State Ministries of Agriculture, 2012

¹⁰ Crop Assessment Report, FAO, 2013

¹¹ World Health Organization (WHO). The management of nutrition in major emergencies. Geneva, 2000

¹² Sudan Household Health Survey II, 2010

1997 ranging from 5.4 percent to 42 percent at State level.¹³ Today only 9 percent of households consume iodized table salt.¹¹ The national infant and under-five mortality rates are high, respectively at 57 and 86 per 1,000 live births.¹⁴

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

15. The Government's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, integrated in the Five-Year Plan (2012-2016) and the Twenty-five Year National Strategy (2007-2031) prioritizes food security and nutrition among its key objectives.
16. The Federal Ministry of Health (MoH) is finalizing a Nutrition Policy that encompasses both a National Nutrition Strategy and the creation of a High Level Nutrition Council. These steps are aimed at enabling the Government to embrace the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in 2014.
17. In July 2013, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation launched the signing of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Project (CAADP) compact, which supports existing national policies, such as the Agricultural Revival Programme aimed at increasing small holder farmer productivity. The Connecting Farmers to Markets (F2M) project was initiated by the Government through the creation of this Programme.
18. In June 2013, the Council of Ministers adopted a national school feeding policy. WFP is assisting the Government in the formulation of a school feeding programme, to be implemented at State level, which will be informed by the successful Home Grown School Feeding pilot projects in North Kordofan and Kassala.
19. The Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) under the Ministry of Interior is the coordination body and implementing arm for humanitarian assistance. The Government provides some food assistance in case of emergency, using the Strategic Reserve Corporation (SRC) stocks. Most recently, SRC stocks were supplied to the flood affected populations in Khartoum and conflict- and flood-affected populations in Blue Nile State.
20. The DDPD is the basis for the work of the Government and its partners throughout the Darfur region and outlines the framework for the implementation of the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) which is comprised of three pillars: i) Governance, Justice and Reconciliation; ii) Reconstruction; and iii) Economic Recovery.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

21. United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operate within the annual Humanitarian Work Plan (HWP), which defines humanitarian needs and response plans for the different sectors including food assistance, nutrition and early recovery and is aligned with the DDPD.
22. The core mandate of the African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) is the protection of civilians. It is also tasked with contributing to security for humanitarian assistance, monitoring and verifying implementation of agreements, assisting an inclusive political process and monitoring the border situation with Chad and the Central African Republic. To improve basic service infrastructure for IDPs and residents in Darfur, UNAMID also implements Quick Impact Projects (QIP).
23. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) recognizes that humanitarian and development actions must take place simultaneously. It supports the Government's five-year national development plan (2012-2016) through four main pillars: i) poverty reduction, inclusive growth and sustainable livelihoods; ii) basic services; iii)

¹³ Federal Ministry of Health, 1997.

¹⁴ UNICEF. State of the World's Children 2013.

governance and rule of law; and iv) social cohesion, peace consolidation and peace dividends.

24. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) supports food security, agricultural and livestock inputs and services and capacity development. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) focuses on rural agricultural development, irrigation, microfinance and climate change adaptation. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supports nutrition, primary healthcare, water, sanitation and hygiene, and education. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supports programmes in early recovery as well as strengthening government capacity for engagement in climate change. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is implementing the Sudan Integrated Environment Programme. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UNDP implement the transitional solutions initiative (TSI) for long-term refugees in eastern Sudan, which is funded by the World Bank.

Coordination

25. All humanitarian work in Sudan is coordinated by the HAC, which works with government departments, civil society, community-based organizations (CBOs), United Nations agencies and NGOs. HAC is also involved in disaster management, contingency planning and management of strategic food reserves.
26. United Nations agencies and NGOs are coordinated by the HCT. The HWP describes roles and responsibilities and coordination mechanisms of participating partners and outlines how the United Nations and its partners work with the Government of Sudan and national organizations.
27. WFP is the lead agency for the logistics and emergency telecommunications sector (LET) providing the humanitarian community with common logistics services (transport and warehousing), logistics information management activities (mapping, road accessibility) and ICT and radio services. WFP is co-lead with FAO of the food security and livelihoods (FSL) sector which coordinates interventions at federal and state level. WFP is also an active member of other sectors or clusters including: nutrition and health; education; early recovery; and returns, resettlement and reintegration.
28. The WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provides air transport for the humanitarian community in Sudan through a separate special operation.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

29. This EMOP focuses on WFP Strategic Objectives 1 (Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies) and 2 (Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies). The EMOP will also contribute to MDGs 1-5.¹⁵
30. The specific objectives are to:
- Save the lives of highly vulnerable, food insecure and acutely malnourished groups affected by conflict and natural disasters, including IDPs, refugees and returnees and strengthen the Government's capacity to respond to emergencies (Strategic Objective 1)
 - Support the creation and rebuilding of community assets and livelihoods to enhance access to food security and strengthen the Government's capacity to address national food security and nutrition (Strategic Objective 2).

¹⁵ MDG1-Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG2-Achieve universal primary education; MDG3-Promote gender equality and empower women; MDG4-Reduce child mortality; MDG5-Improve maternal health.

- Support the reduction of maternal and child under-nutrition, particularly during the first 1,000 days and assist Government efforts in related policy and strategy (Strategic Objective 2).
- Improve access to basic services to alleviate short term hunger and contribute to learning while strengthening the capacity of the Government to manage school feeding programmes and create an enabling environment that promotes gender equality (Strategic Objective 2).

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

31. The EMOP will target 4 main groups: i) IDPs, refugees¹⁶ and returnees; ii) severely food insecure and vulnerable households affected by conflict, natural disasters and high food prices; iii) malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and those at risk of malnutrition; and iv) school children from conflict-affected and food insecure households. Approximately 31 percent of Darfur IDP beneficiaries are girls, 30 percent are boys, 26 percent are women and 13 percent are men. For other assisted population groups, the gender ratio is 50:50.
32. In 2013, WFP phased out general food distribution (GFD) assistance for a large number of vulnerable residents and reduced the number of eligible IDPs through a verification process. However, increased insecurity resulted in more than 300,000 newly-displaced people who require assistance, and has slowed the transition from GFD to targeted food assistance for assets (FFA) activities in most of the conflict affected areas. Therefore 2.4 million people will still require GFD assistance in 2014.
33. WFP will assist 1.1 million people through FFA activities such as F2M, water management and water retention, and Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy (SAFE) projects, and also intends to significantly expand its nutrition portfolio to reach nearly 700,000 women and children. The school feeding activity will target nearly 900,000 children in the conflict affected and severely food insecure areas, while building Government capacities.

¹⁶ Refugees in CETA (Kassala) are mostly from Eritrea while those in Darfur are mostly from Chad.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY AND REGION									
	CETA			Darfur			Total		
	Vouchers	Food	Total	Vouchers	Food	Total	Vouchers	Food	Total
GFD	73,000	245,000	318,000 <i>50:50</i>	497,000	1,598,000	2,095,000 <i>56:44</i>	570,000	1,843,000	2,413,000 <i>55:45</i>
IDPs	35,000	216,000	251,000 <i>50:50</i>	497,000	1,274,000	1,771,000 <i>57:43</i>	532,000	1,490,000	2,022,000 <i>57:43</i>
Residents	-	29,000	29,000	-	258,000	258,000	-	287,000	287,000
Refugees	38,000	-	38,000	-	8,000	8,000	38,000	8,000	46,000
Returnees	-	-	-	-	58,000	58,000	-	58,000	58,000
FFA/FFT	31,000	186,000	217,000 <i>50:50</i>	8,000	884,000	892,000	39,000	1,070,000	1,109,000
School feeding	-	261,000	261,000 <i>48:52</i>	-	601,000	601,000 <i>49:51</i>	-	862,000	862,000 <i>49:51</i>
e-BSFP	-	-	-	-	174,000	174,000 <i>50:50</i>	-	174,000	174,000 <i>50:50</i>
i-BSFP children	-	33,500	33,500 <i>50:50</i>	-	177,000	177,000 <i>50:50</i>	-	210,500	210,500 <i>50:50</i>
i-BSFP PLW	-	6,500	6,500	-	33,000	33,000	-	39,500	39,500
TSFP children	-	72,500	72,500 <i>50:50</i>	-	142,000	142,000 <i>50:50</i>	-	214,500	214,500 <i>50:50</i>
TSFP PLW	-	20,500	20,500	-	40,000	40,000	-	60,500	60,500
Total	104,000	825,000	929,000	505,000	3,649,000	4,154,000	609,000	4,474,000	5,083,000
Adjusted total*	104,000	784,000	888,000 <i>50:50</i>	505,000	2,602,000	3,107,000 <i>54:46</i>	609,000	3,387,000	3,996,000 <i>53:47</i>

**Note: Numbers in italics represent percentage by sex: e.g. 48: 52 means 48 percent female and 52 percent male; Adjusted total is the number of unique beneficiaries, correcting for overlap of programmes such as school feeding and nutrition*

General food distributions for IDPs, refugees, returnees

34. IDPs, refugees and returnees are targeted based on their status. In Darfur, IDPs were recently re-registered through a verification process which included fingerprinting. The IDPs in other parts of the country are verified and registered in partnership with HAC. When new displacements occur, HAC government officials and/or staff from the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security (MoWSS) register those in need of humanitarian assistance and share the list, which is verified by WFP through house-to-house visits.
35. Targeting was improved through the verification exercise that was carried out in most IDP camps and will be complemented by a camp profiling activity, currently being piloted, which will be rolled out in all verified camps in early 2014. This will allow WFP to better tailor its assistance to needs and transition from entitlement- to vulnerability-based assistance.
36. Refugees are verified by the Commission for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR and those in need of food assistance are confirmed through the UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM). The JAM which took place in Kassala in late 2013 will be used to update the programme approach as required. Spontaneous returnees from Chad or South Sudan will be supported with a return ration while IDPs permanently returning to their homelands will receive WFP assistance.

Early Recovery through food assistance for assets and other seasonal support for food insecure households

37. WFP will continue to shift from GFD to more targeted FFA, addressing short-term food security needs while creating and rebuilding infrastructures and capacities through early

recovery activities including F2M, and SAFE. F2M targets food insecure small-holder farmers who have the potential to increase production through government loans coupled with Food for Training (FFT) implemented by the state Ministries of Agriculture. SAFE activities provide food insecure and vulnerable resident households with training in: agribusiness, the establishment of community nurseries and forests, the production of fuel efficient stoves and fire fuel briquettes, and nutrition, health and hygiene. FFA focuses on the construction of hafirs for water management in arid regions. WFP will pilot a resilience building activity with UNICEF and FAO, to include asset creation and training, and which will be combined with WFP's nutrition programmes. This pilot will be the basis for scaling up resilience building efforts.

38. Targeting for FFA is based on the Comprehensive Food Security Analysis (C-FSA) as well as the food security monitoring system (FSMS).¹⁷ Using this data, communities target vulnerable households based on a set of vulnerability criteria. WFP will use value vouchers based on market assessments demonstrating cost-effectiveness and feasibility, mostly in urban, peri-urban and refugee contexts.

Prevention and treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

39. Food-based nutrition interventions aimed at preventing and treating MAM are implemented to save lives and prevent morbidity associated with acute malnutrition. Geographical targeting is based on the results of the C-FSA and nutrition surveys. Nutrition interventions include the targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) for the treatment of MAM, integrated blanket supplementary feeding (i-BSFP) for the prevention of MAM and chronic undernutrition, and emergency BSFP (e-BSFP) for the prevention of MAM in emergency situations and when integrated preventive and treatment services are not available or accessible to affected populations.
40. Through TSFP, WFP supports the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and PLW.¹⁸ Age-appropriate nutritious food will be distributed via approximately 300 nutrition centres throughout the year. Whenever possible, TSFP will be integrated with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) outpatient therapeutic programming (OTP) and i-BSFP services to ensure a continuum of care for the prevention and treatment of MAM. TSFP will be expanded alongside i-BSFP in the following order of priority: high global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence areas (>15 percent) or areas with GAM prevalence above 10 percent where partnership opportunities exist; alongside existing or planned SAM treatment services; alongside existing or planned i-BSFP centres particularly where e-BSFP is being phased out.
41. In 2013, WFP started scaling up i-BSFP in Darfur, Kassala and Red Sea states in the east. The i-BSFP includes the provision of specialised nutritious foods to meet the nutrient gap of pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-35¹⁹ months throughout the year. It is complemented by behaviour change communication to promote improved feeding practices and greater dietary diversity, as well as improved water and sanitation practices and increased use of health care services. WFP will prioritise the i-BSFP scale-up in 2014 using the following criteria: areas where GAM prevalence exceeds 10 percent and e-BSFP is being phased-out; areas with high prevalence of chronic undernutrition (stunting and micronutrient deficiencies); and areas where the SAFE project and other FFW/FFA activities are being implemented. Whenever possible, i-BSFP and TSFP will be integrated into a comprehensive package of nutrition services and strong referral mechanisms established with functional OTP centres for the treatment of SAM.

¹⁷ Comprehensive Food Security Analysis (C-FSA) Reports: Darfur Region, Kassala, Red Sea State, North Kordofan, WFP and State Ministries of Agriculture, 2012.

¹⁸ Children admission criteria: age 6-59 months; MUAC<12.5cm and ≥11.5cm; WHZ < -2 z-score and ≥-3 z-score. PLW admission criteria: pregnant women from the second trimester; women breastfeeding a child < 6 months; MUAC < 21 cm.

¹⁹ Due to extremely high rates of GAM in the country the age is extended up to 35 months.

42. In previous EMOPs, a targeted seasonal supplemental ration (TSSR) was included in Darfur to prevent seasonal increases in acute malnutrition for children of families receiving GFD. This approach is now being phased out and replaced by emergency BSFP (e-BSFP), which will aim at mitigating the immediate impact of a shock on the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months and PLW, where prevention (i-BSFP) or treatment services (TSFP, OTP) are not available or accessible. The e-BSFP ration will be integrated into the GFD or other emergency food security interventions as appropriate, but can be implemented as a stand-alone intervention to respond to a nutrition shock. The e-BSFP will be short-term, ranging from 3 to 6 months, until comprehensive prevention and treatment services can be scaled up in affected areas.

School feeding

43. WFP assistance aims to reduce hunger and increase enrolment for primary school children throughout the school year. The Government and WFP piloted home-grown school feeding (HGSF) in North Kordofan and Kassala in 2013, aimed at supporting the Government in building a model for a locally owned programme which, if successful, could be expanded to other states. Geographic and beneficiary targeting for school feeding is based on the 2012 C-FSA findings and government education statistics and targets highly food insecure areas, schools with high dropout rates and high gender gaps, and schools in IDP camps. The schools must also have adequate water and sanitation facilities as well as storage and kitchen structures.

Value & Commodity Vouchers

44. Voucher pilots have demonstrated that value and commodity vouchers are the most appropriate food assistance modalities in urban and peri-urban areas. Vouchers stimulate local markets and allow beneficiaries to purchase locally preferred foods and increase their dietary diversity. The voucher modality will be expanded in peri-urban and urban communities, where markets can absorb the additional demand. Markets in the remote areas of rural Darfur remain volatile with very few traders. The implementation of market-based approaches in these rural and mostly very insecure locations remains challenging.
45. WFP uses two main types of vouchers: *value vouchers* which are exchanged for a choice of specified food items with the equivalent cash value, and *commodity vouchers* which are exchanged for fixed quantities of specified foods. Commodity vouchers were successfully piloted in North Kordofan as a rapid response mechanism to assist new IDPs in urban areas where traders had capacity and could be mobilised quickly.
46. WFP conducts regular grain market and trader assessments prior to and during the implementation of voucher-based activities. Markets are regularly monitored in areas where voucher transfers are implemented and prices reviewed on a monthly basis. A series of evaluations and studies have been conducted on the value voucher modalities – a comparative evaluation of value vouchers versus in-kind food assistance in 2013 highlighted the appropriateness of voucher assistance in urban and peri-urban settings.
47. A 2012 study on the effects of value vouchers on beneficiaries revealed that their use in GFD had no adverse effects on the safety of beneficiaries or on gender and community dynamics. In Darfur, due to the fragile security situation, the vouchers were collected and redeemed by beneficiaries in secure distribution centres.
48. WFP Sudan is piloting the new corporate software, SCope (system for cash operations). Verified IDP beneficiaries will receive personalized Smart Cards that store biometric information (fingerprints)²⁰ of the beneficiary household members as well as their ration entitlement. The Smart Cards will replace the temporary ration cards, and the biometric verification will ensure that the rations are provided to legitimate beneficiaries.

²⁰ Individual-level biometric data registration of all IDPs in Darfur by WFP and IOM was completed in 2013.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS AND VALUE OF VOUCHER TRANSFERS

49. Local food habits and experience have been taken into consideration in ration design. While the main staples are sorghum and millet, in pastoral areas, more meat and milk are consumed, with fruits and vegetables a relatively minor part of the diet.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY							
Commodity	(g/person/day)						
	GFD	GFD (full)	FFA/FFT	School feeding	e-BSFP	i-BSFP	TSFP
Cereals	270	475	450	100	-	-	-
Pulses	30	60	30	20	-	-	-
Vegetable oil	-	30	-	15	20	10	-
Salt	-	10	-	5	-	-	-
Super Cereal	-	-	-	-	200	120	-
Super Cereal Plus	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Dried skim milk	-	-	-	-		20	-
Total g/person/day	300	575	480	140	220	150	200
Total kcal/day	1,024	2,058	1,608	535	929	611	787
Kcal from protein	14%	13%	14%	11.9%	13.2%	16.6%	16.6%
Kcal from fat	8%	20%	8%	30.6%	35%	29.2%	23.2%
Feeding days/person/year	IDPs 365 Res. 150	365	90-120	180	150*	365*	90*
Voucher value ²¹	26-32	60-68	FFA 80 FFT 185 F2M 165	-	-	-	-

Note: Markets prices are monitored monthly and voucher values adjusted when necessary

*Duration of stay in the programme may vary. The figure provided is an average

50. In Darfur, IDPs will be provided with GFD rations for 12 months through in-kind or value vouchers. IDPs in Darfur will continue to receive a half GFD ration as FSMS results indicate they have access to some sources of food and income. IDPs also benefit from other WFP food assistance programmes such as school feeding and nutrition and have access to services provided by partners. In urban and peri-urban camps value vouchers have proven to be a more appropriate and cost efficient modality than in-kind food assistance. The voucher value is equivalent to the food ration basket based on local prices.
51. Displaced populations in Blue Nile and North and South Kordofan states receive full GFD rations for one year as they rarely have access to other food sources. Regular assessments will confirm whether full baskets can be reduced by half in 2014. In North Kordofan, new IDPs will receive *commodity* vouchers in exchange for the same food items as presented in Table 2.
52. In Kassala refugee camps, all newly-arrived asylum seekers will receive a full GFD ration for three months through value vouchers while their refugee status is determined.²² Provided they meet the household targeting criteria, those who remain longer than three months will still be eligible to receive a full GFD ration (vouchers) for up to two years

²¹ In Sudanese Pounds; GFD is person/month; FFA is per household for 10 days work, FFT is household/month; F2M is a one-time FFT ration for participation and is calculated based on the value of the in-kind ration for that activity.

²² Most of the refugees arriving in Kassala come from Eritrea. Because they quickly re-establish their livelihoods or move on towards southern Africa, the provision of a full ration is limited to three months.

before shifting to half rations if they meet the vulnerability targeting criteria established in the upcoming JAM. WFP also supports a small group of Chadian refugees in West Darfur with half GFD rations in-kind.

53. Returnees include those Sudanese refugees in Chad or South Sudan or IDPs in camps who return to their communities in 2014. WFP, UNHCR and the Government support a pilot project for returnees in Gereida (South Darfur) but success is contingent on the security situation. It is expected that the IDPs in North Kordofan and some sites in Darfur may return to their places of origin in time to cultivate. Returnee households will receive a three month GFD ration.
54. FFA participants will receive cereals and pulses providing 1,608 kcal per person per day. The ration size is determined through the FSMS and corresponds to approximately 75-80 percent of the daily rural wage rate. In peri-urban sites, voucher transfers have proven an appropriate transfer modality. The voucher value is equivalent to the food ration basket for FFA based on local prices.
55. WFP will monitor market prices monthly and may adjust the voucher transfers for GFD and FFA if prices fluctuate by more than 10 percent. Should market prices become too volatile, WFP may revert to in-kind food assistance.
56. As recently approved by the Government, Super Cereal Plus will be used for both children and PLW under the TSFP. The product will be imported until it can be produced locally. Assistance will last a maximum of 120 days with an average duration of 90 days. The i-BSFP targets children from 6-35 months and PLW for 12 months. It provides Super Cereal mixed with dried skimmed milk, and oil to ensure access to animal proteins and micronutrients essential for growth and development. The e-BSFP ration accounts for intra-household sharing and thus is equivalent to nearly 100 percent of energy requirements of the target population (6-59 months). The duration of assistance is from 3-6 months.

TABLE 3: FOOD AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY AND REGION (mt/US\$)						
Activity	CETA		Darfur		Total	
	Cash (US\$)	Food (mt)	Cash (US\$)	Food (mt)	Cash (US\$)	Food (mt)
GFD	4,238,768	48,735	33,433,043	152,879	37,671,811	201,614
• IDPs	1,724,638	44,712	33,433,043	137,553	35,157,681	182,265
• Residents	-	4,023	-	9,702	-	13,725
• Refugees	2,514,130	-	-	872	2,514,130	872
• Returnees	-	-	-	4,752	-	4,752
FFA/FFT	1,645,652	4,541	650,957	35,727	2,296,609	40,268
School feeding	-	6,594	-	15,054	-	21,648
TSFP	-	1,670	-	3,283	-	4,954
i-BSFP	-	2,160	-	11,340	-	13,500
e-BSFP	-	-	-	5,115	-	5,115
TOTAL	5,884,420	63,700	34,084,000	223,399	39,968,420	287,099

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Participation

57. In the case of general food distributions, IDPs will form food management committees.²³ As essential and well-represented committee members, women participate in receiving the food, the verification of ration cards, food distributions, record keeping and any other follow-up action at IDP camps. In non-IDP areas, residents are represented by local committees headed by community leaders (Sheikhs) who sensitize beneficiaries on eligibility criteria and entitlements. For the non-GFD programmes, beneficiaries are involved in the project development and are aware of their required inputs.
58. In consultation with women beneficiaries, WFP will determine where food distribution points are best established to allow women to collect the rations and avoid burdensome and unsafe travel to collect food. Furthermore, WFP will consult with women to determine if special packaging is required to facilitate collection and carrying of food rations, and to determine when the distribution should take place to avoid interference with other domestic activities.

Partners and capacities

59. WFP partners with major international and national NGOs on GFD, e-BSFP and FFA activities, and is expanding its partnerships with CBOs. International NGOs also provide technical support and capacity development to national NGOs and CBOs. WFP Sudan has partnered with the federal MoWSS on FFA activities under an MOU that sets a solid foundation for ensuring gender equity. In areas where partners are not available or lack capacity, WFP will implement activities directly.
60. In the case of TSFP and i-BSFP, WFP mainly works through the State MoH but also whenever possible in Darfur with some NGO and CBO partners. Since e-BSFP is implemented alongside GFD, a single partner is used for both interventions and food rations are distributed together. A national MOU is also being signed among the main United Nations actors (WFP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNFPA and IFAD) which will support the Government in ensuring an accelerated to join the SUN movement. A further MOU to promote universal salt iodisation (USI) will be signed by the Federal MoH, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Investment (MOEAI), UNICEF and WFP.
61. Following a joint consultation with the Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil, WFP is working with the Government on a national HGSF programme, which is being piloted in North Kordofan. Discussions with the World Bank and UNICEF are ongoing to seek further collaboration in its roll-out.
62. Under the auspices of the Department for International Development (DfID) Sudan Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme (SHARP), WFP is partnering with FAO and UNICEF on a joint resilience pilot to test a programme model for the three United Nations agencies in eastern Sudan. This initiative contributes to building a strong foundation for future WFP resilience and livelihood enhancement programmes.
63. The private sector, including local traders, has proven its capacity to provide WFP assistance through value and commodity voucher programmes. WFP will continue to explore new private partnership opportunities.

²³ Women are represented in all of the community committees where WFP operates and play essential roles in food distribution and communication within the community. In addition, women in Darfur can now become sheikhas (community leaders) in the camps, a role traditionally reserved for men.

64. To minimize risks, WFP will evaluate the performance of all partners every quarter against a set of key performance indicators. In the case of a possible new partnership, WFP will conduct capacity assessments through visits to the applicants' offices and project sites. WFP regularly conducts refresher training for existing and potential partners on reporting, nutrition programming, and food handling and management.

Procurement

65. Procurement of food and non-food items will follow WFP procedures and competitive processes. The procurement risks mainly involve deadlines for use of funds (food), delays on the part of local suppliers (food and NFI) and lack of available cash during periods when supplies are high and prices are lower (after harvest season, between February and early May).
66. WFP aims to further increase local procurement of cereals as the prices of local sorghum are competitive with those of international cereals. Given the forecasted harvest for 2013-2014, local sorghum could cover 50 percent of all cereals purchased if prices are within import parity criteria. This represents approximately 25 percent of total EMOP requirements given that in-kind contributions cover more than 40 percent of all needs. Similarly, it is expected the EMOP requirement of iodized salt could be purchased locally. WFP Sudan aims to further increase local purchases of Supercereal and will explore opportunities with partners on investments needed to upgrade the local production unit.
67. All local food purchases are quality controlled, samples are analysed, and quantities cleared prior to uplift or delivery. Quality control is conducted in accordance with WFP specifications and Sudanese regulations.

Logistics

68. Commodities allocated under the EMOP shall enter the country through Port Sudan. The average lead time from external load ports to Port Sudan is 33 days, during which time the logistics unit carries out the clearance processes with the required government ministries and departments.
69. WFP operates primary storage hubs in Port Sudan, Khartoum and El Obeid, which feed the secondary regional storage facilities located in Darfur (Nyala, El Geneina and El Fasher) as well as destinations in the rest of the country. Through this network of hubs and storage facilities, WFP is able to transit and store over 200,000 mt of commodities. Early arrival of commodities is mandatory to enable WFP to preposition stocks in remote regions such as western Darfur and Blue Nile State before the rainy season which impacts transportation for many months.
70. WFP utilizes local transport companies to move commodities to all destinations across the country. Where roads do not exist or insecurity affects contracted transporters, WFP's fleet of 97 6x6 all-terrain vehicles provides flexible capacity to boost and expand operations. Due to the challenging geographical conditions and the requirement of escorts (both Government and UNAMID) in some areas, overland travel from Port Sudan to western Darfur can take over 40 days under normal circumstances, hence the urgency to receive commodities in-country prior to March/April of each year.

Transfer modalities

71. Implementation partners are aware of methods for distribution of food transfers; these are also clearly outlined in the field level agreements (FLAs). Beneficiaries are sensitised on their entitlements and on any changes due to pipeline or other issues, on a regular basis. In the case of food and value voucher transfers, targeting errors are mitigated through the use of updated rosters from the 2013 IDP verification exercise.
72. Vouchers are generally distributed on a monthly basis through cooperating partners (CPs), directly to beneficiaries. Beneficiaries either redeem the vouchers in mobile markets set

up by the traders during the distribution period, or in regular shops. Following redemption, traders take the vouchers to the nearest WFP or CP office, where voucher data is entered and cross-checked with distribution records. Payments to traders are issued directly by WFP within 30 days of receiving the redeemed vouchers.

Non-food inputs (NFIs)

73. WFP will implement a milling voucher programme for in-kind GFD beneficiaries. The milling values are based on local market prices and vary slightly by location. Similar to value vouchers, milling vouchers are printed at Country Office level and dispatched to field locations. They are distributed by the CP as part of the in-kind assistance package and returned to the CP for reconciliation. In addition, WFP will provide building materials needed for asset creation and assist with NFIs in nutrition centres and schools.

Information and Communication Technology

74. WFP requires systems integration to support the rollout of the SCOpe corporate system and ensure a smooth transition from the current beneficiary data storage system. WFP will perform a capacity assessment to ensure the information technology (IT) services and tools available through partners and private sector are adequate for this exercise.
75. IT systems will facilitate voucher operations including during registration, allocation, distribution, redemption, and settlement. The cost efficiency of voucher operations will be enhanced once technology such as mobile services can be used; at the same time the use of IT systems will mitigate risks identified with this transfer modality.

Planning period

76. This emergency operation will cover 12 months, beginning January 1, 2014 in order to prepare for a transition to a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) in 2015.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

77. WFP and partners will monitor output, process, and outcome indicators indicated in the project log-frame. Training of WFP and partner staff will ensure quality of data collected. Field data will be analysed and consolidated at country office level.
78. Monthly distribution plans and output data will be cross-checked with FLAs, and distribution reports reconciled against the monthly reports in the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS). Monthly process monitoring will be implemented through standardized tools. Process monitoring will be carried out through spot-check visits. WFP field monitors will gather beneficiary feedback during distribution and post distribution monitoring.
79. When WFP conducts distributions directly, monitoring will be conducted simultaneously in the presence of international staff and local CPs. Where access is limited due to security constraints, WFP will coordinate with partners to ensure independent monitoring. Partners' roles and responsibilities will be specified in the respective FLA. While WFP will strive to monitor the performance of CPs, post-distribution monitoring will be delegated to partners.
80. As per the Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) recommendations, WFP will refine its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy in line with the corporate M&E strategy, including the strengthening of outcome monitoring and implementation of case studies to fill knowledge gaps and to analyse the effects of WFP assistance.
81. Monitoring results will be regularly reported to internal and external stakeholders. WFP will meet with partners at central and sub-national level to discuss M&E findings and follow-up actions.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

82. In view of capacity and financial challenges, it is unlikely that the Government will take over any food assistance programmes in 2014. However, WFP aims to build on its strategy of being able to respond to recurring crises while laying the foundations for recovery and resilience-building activities. Simultaneously, WFP will continue to build the capacity of the Government, local institutions and civil society to address food security and nutrition issues. Despite the prevailing humanitarian situation, WFP will continue to prioritise a shift in programming focus from emergency assistance to early recovery and update its country strategy document to include support to recovery and reconstruction plans with capacity building as an important element. In line with CPE recommendations, WFP will also enhance partnerships with Government, United Nations agencies and NGOs.
83. WFP will continue to develop the early warning and emergency preparedness capacity of the Government through a partnership to review the policy on the management of the Strategic Grain Reserve. In addition, WFP has initiated discussions with the SRC and the Agricultural Bank of Sudan on the provision of training in warehousing and silo management and the possibilities for procurement and loan of commodities when necessary.
84. In partnership with the Government and the Sudanese Zakat Chamber, WFP is piloting projects in home fortification and production of complementary food for young children and mothers as well as locally-grown cereals and legumes. WFP has been requested by the Government to assist in the further piloting and design of the national F2M programme and has also engaged with the Government to pilot the national HGSF programme that will be linked with the F2M programme to ensure sustainability.

RISK MANAGEMENT

85. WFP's updated risk register identifies the following as high risks: deteriorating security conditions; the lack of capacity of cooperating and government counterparts; an unstable political and economic situation; a restrictive regulatory environment; and inadequate funding. Due to the dynamic nature of the operation, monitoring and risk management takes place on a regular basis. The emergency preparedness and response package (EPRP) is in place.

Risks

86. In the event of further escalation of conflict, the influx of IDPs could exceed planning figures. In addition, the success of the strategy to transition from GFD to early recovery activities will depend on the security situation as civil unrest, displacement of people or intensified conflict may disrupt the planned activities and the delivery of food assistance.
87. WFP and partners have contingency plans which include shifting part of their early recovery resources to prioritize relief interventions. WFP fleet vehicles and a well-established in-country logistics network will provide the necessary surge capacity to meet initial logistical requirements. WFP is also prepared to activate the emergency readiness actions (ERA) under the EPRP as necessary. Subject to availability, 'buffer' stocks equivalent to 3 months of distributions, will be stored across the country. Weekly 'access maps' summarising information from WFP, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and other agencies in the field, as well as private transport contractors, will provide information on access restrictions across the country.
88. WFP will also continue to strengthen partnerships at federal and state levels through the UNCT and HCT for monitoring political and security events, and will work through the sectors and line ministries to strengthen nutrition, food security and price monitoring and

early warning and reporting systems. WFP and the HAC have procedures in place to allow immediate access for joint assessments, thus avoiding delays in responding to sudden onset emergencies.

89. Inadequate implementation capacity of cooperating partners could affect the success of the operations. WFP will refine its partnership strategy aimed at enhanced coordination and collaboration with the wide range of traditional and new partners. Regular partnership meetings to review the work of CPs will take place. As WFP's ability to roll-out i-BFSP may be particularly affected due to the lack of capable nutrition partners, WFP will prioritise capacity development in this area.
90. The unstable political and economic situation has led to continued increases in food and fuel prices impacting all WFP activities, particularly value vouchers and logistics. WFP will monitor markets and retail prices, adjusting the transfer value of vouchers when necessary. Quarterly monitoring of landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs will continue. Regional procurement will continue to be a viable option through local traders and WFP forward purchasing facilities in Ethiopia. Should markets or traders be unable to provide adequate stocks for voucher programmes, the use of in-kind buffer stocks is planned as contingency.
91. Reduced or delayed funding would negatively impact the food pipeline including the prepositioning of food which must be completed by April prior to the onset of the rainy season. WFP continues to strengthen fund raising activities to ensure that donations are committed as early as possible. WFP will also utilise existing corporate advance financing mechanisms to cope with long transit times and minimize supply chain bottlenecks. When necessary, WFP will shift resources planned for early recovery activities to support relief assistance.

Security Risk Management

92. Renewed and intensified armed clashes and criminality are a severe threat to WFP and partner staff, assets and food deliveries. WFP has increased the number of security officers throughout the country and will ensure that it is compliant with the United Nations' minimum operating security standards (MOSS). International and key national staff is required to complete Safe and Secure Access to Field Environment (SSAFE) training. WFP will conduct security refresher trainings and evaluation drills on a regular basis. Fuel reserves with a capacity of 750,000 litres, capable of providing continuous support to WFP operations for a period of 6 months, have been established in WFP logistics hubs.
93. WFP decides on access and transit routes through insecure areas in accordance with the United Nations security management system and state and local authorities. The continued need for security escorts increases logistics costs, affects transit times and delays programme implementation. In addition, the Government has reduced the availability of armed escorts for food convoys as a result of conflict and financial austerity. WFP has therefore agreed with UNAMID on an increased provision of convoy escorts for both its fleet vehicles and for commercially contracted vehicles. WFP continues to advocate with relevant government authorities for the establishment of dedicated secure convoys.

RECOMMENDATION

94. The Executive Director of WFP and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed emergency operation (Sudan 200597).

APPROVAL

.....

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director

United Nations World Food Programme

Date:.....

.....

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General

Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations

Date:.....

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	231,819	87,516,090	
Pulses	25,520	22,045,125	
Oil and fats	6,006	8,473,313	
Mixed and blended food	20,404	15,280,052	
Others	3,350	8,385,746	
Total Food Transfers	287,099	141,700,326	
External Transport		16,251,192	
LTSH		85,020,654	
ODOC Food		13,507,976	
Food and Related Costs			256,480,148
C&V Transfers		39,968,421	
C&V Related costs		943,920	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		-	40,912,341
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	930,000
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			298,322,489
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			53,627,356
Total Direct Project Costs			351,949,844
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			24,636,489
TOTAL WFP COSTS²⁴			376,586,333

²⁴ Total rounded down to nearest decimal point.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	20,544,245
General service staff	9,938,013
Danger pay and local allowances	2,968,631
Subtotal	33,450,889
Recurring and Other	7,802,757
Capital Equipment	6,062,050
Security	1,328,565
Travel and transportation	4,432,505
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring	550,590
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	53,627,356

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS:

GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved; **INDICATORS:** Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees (Target >50%); Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution (Target: >60%).

PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions; **INDICATORS:** Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems to/from and at WFP programme sites (Target: 80%); Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) (Target: 70%) .

PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained; **INDICATORS:** Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners (Target: TBD²⁵); Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks (Target: TBD); Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services (Target: TBD).

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Goal: Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of IDPs, refugees and vulnerable people and reduce under nutrition to below emergency levels while protecting lives and livelihoods to enable safe access to food and nutrition for girls, women, boys and men and to build capacity of the Government of Sudan in early warning and emergency preparedness and response. ➤ Components: Emergency blanket supplementary feeding in Darfur (e-BSFP); and general food distribution (food, vouchers or combination of food & vouchers) for targeted beneficiaries in Darfur, North and South Kordofan and Blue Nile, and for refugees in Kassala. 		
Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Target: Greater than 66% • Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Target: MAM Prevention >70% 	<i>Capable Partners are available to support WFP interventions</i> <i>Other basic needs are met (water, sanitation, health, education, protection, etc.) which will influence nutritional outcomes.</i> <i>No outbreaks or other crisis</i> <i>Security environment improved</i>

²⁵ Targets will be established upon consultation with available partners.

<p>Output 1.1.1</p> <p><i>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) and as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) <p>Target:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Programme</th><th>Female</th><th>Male</th><th>Total</th><th>(MT)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>e-BSFP</td><td>93,852</td><td>79,948</td><td>173,800</td><td>1,719</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres etc.) <p>Target: SFP: 300 centres; IBSFP: 150 centres</p>	Programme	Female	Male	Total	(MT)	e-BSFP	93,852	79,948	173,800	1,719	<p><i>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation.</i></p> <p><i>Ability of WFP to provide food as planned with no pipeline breaks</i></p> <p><i>Ability of partners to deliver WFP assistance due in safe conditions</i></p> <p><i>Regular access to distribution points is secured.</i></p> <p><i>No pipeline breaks</i></p> <p><i>Regular availability of transport and related escorts, when required.</i></p>
Programme	Female	Male	Total	(MT)								
e-BSFP	93,852	79,948	173,800	1,719								
<p>Outcome 1.2</p> <p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food consumption score Target: 80% of targeted households have at least borderline consumption Daily average dietary diversity Target: 80% of targeted households consume at least 3 food groups on average per day 	<p><i>Beneficiaries will use cash saved from food/ voucher assistance to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement their diet.</i></p> <p><i>Local production and economy guarantees availability of complementary food in the market.</i></p> <p><i>Stable access to both food assistance and complementary food from market or production. (security/rainfall)</i></p>										

<p>Output 1.2.1</p> <p><i>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) and as % of planned• Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)• Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries• Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to beneficiaries disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys) <p>Target:</p> <table><tr><th>Ben & mt / CV GFD</th><th>Ben</th><th>Mt</th><th>CV Cash \$</th></tr><tr><td>In-kind</td><td>1,842,090</td><td>201,614</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Vouchers</td><td>570,430</td><td>-</td><td>37,671,811</td></tr></table>	Ben & mt / CV GFD	Ben	Mt	CV Cash \$	In-kind	1,842,090	201,614	-	Vouchers	570,430	-	37,671,811	<p><i>Capable partners available</i></p> <p><i>Improved security</i></p> <p><i>No pipeline breaks (cash and food)</i></p> <p><i>Regular access to distribution points (security & rainfall)</i></p> <p><i>Regular availability of transport/escorts</i></p> <p><i>Availability of traders to implement voucher activities.</i></p> <p><i>Implementation of SCOpe as per plans.</i></p>
Ben & mt / CV GFD	Ben	Mt	CV Cash \$											
In-kind	1,842,090	201,614	-											
Vouchers	570,430	-	37,671,811											
<p>Outcome 1.3</p> <p>National institutions, regional bodies, and the humanitarian community are enabled to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emergency preparedness and response capacity index (EPCI) ²⁶ <p>Target: TBD²⁷</p>	<p><i>Effective coordination structures in place</i></p> <p><i>Availability of partners with complementary activities/capacities</i></p> <p><i>Availability of funding.</i></p> <p><i>Political goodwill/stability</i></p>												

²⁶ Index composed of six areas in which WFP provides EPR capacity development: Food security and vulnerability analysis • Food assistance planning • Humanitarian supply chain management • Emergency telecommunications • Hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security • Support to national disaster-response planning

²⁷ EPCI baseline will be carried out within the first 3 months of the project.

<p>Output 1.3.1 <i>Emergency management capacity created and/or supported</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of technical assistance activities provided by type²⁸ • Number of people trained by type <p>Target:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th># activities</th><th># people trained</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EP/Strategic grain reserve</td><td>4</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr> <td>Home fortification</td><td>2</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr> <td>Food security sector</td><td>24</td><td>100,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Home grown school feeding</td><td>6</td><td>300</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		# activities	# people trained	EP/Strategic grain reserve	4	40	Home fortification	2	20	Food security sector	24	100,000	Home grown school feeding	6	300	<p><i>External technical capacity available.</i></p> <p><i>Adequate resource persons to carry out quality training in Arabic.</i></p> <p><i>Financial resources available to support the activities.</i></p>
	# activities	# people trained															
EP/Strategic grain reserve	4	40															
Home fortification	2	20															
Food security sector	24	100,000															
Home grown school feeding	6	300															
<p>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Goal: Restore food security and nutrition of people and communities through programmes that build self-reliance, resilience and ensure equitable access to and control over food and nutrition assistance for girls, women, boys and men and support the safe, voluntary return of IDPs. ➤ Components: Early recovery/food for asset activities in all operational areas; Targeted supplementary feeding programme and integrated blanket supplementary feeding in all operational areas; School Feeding in all operational areas. 																	
<p>Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption score Target: 80 % of targeted households have acceptable food consumption • Daily average dietary diversity Target: 80 % of targeted households consume at least 4 food groups on average per day 	<p><i>Markets function with available traders to support assistance interventions.</i></p> <p><i>Stability of prices</i></p> <p><i>Capable partners available.</i></p> <p><i>Regular access to distribution points.</i></p> <p><i>Stable security.</i></p> <p><i>Active participation from the communities in maintaining assets created.</i></p> <p><i>Qualified trainers are available.</i></p>															

²⁸ Includes: Response activation and coordination mechanisms, response framework, food security and vulnerability analysis, humanitarian supply chain management; emergency telecommunications; hazard analysis and early warning; support to national disaster response planning, etc.

<p>Output 2.1.1</p> <p><i>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) and as % of planned• Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)• Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries• Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to beneficiaries disaggregated by women, men, girls, boys) <p>Target:</p> <table><tr><th>FFA</th><th>Ben</th><th>Mt</th><th>CV Cash \$</th></tr><tr><td>In-kind</td><td>1,070,040</td><td>40,268</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Vouchers</td><td>38,500</td><td>-</td><td>2,296,609</td></tr></table>	FFA	Ben	Mt	CV Cash \$	In-kind	1,070,040	40,268	-	Vouchers	38,500	-	2,296,609	<p><i>Ability of WFP to provide food as planned with no pipeline breaks</i></p> <p><i>Ability of partners to deliver WFP assistance due in safe conditions No pipeline breaks (cash and food)</i></p> <p><i>Regular access to distribution points (security & rainfall)</i></p> <p><i>Regular availability of transport/escorts</i></p>
FFA	Ben	Mt	CV Cash \$											
In-kind	1,070,040	40,268	-											
Vouchers	38,500	-	2,296,609											
<p>Outcome 2.2</p> <p>Improved access to assets and basic services including community and market infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Retention rate for boys and girls <p>Target: 70% retention of enrolled boys and girls</p>	<p><i>Schools keep functioning properly</i></p> <p><i>Security is conducive to enable school attendance.</i></p>												

<p>Output 2.2.1</p> <p><i>Food, nutritional products and non-food items cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) and as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) <p>Target:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="855 443 1350 622"> <tr> <th>Ben & mt School feeding</th><th>Ben</th><th>Mt</th></tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td><td>862,100</td><td>21,648</td></tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres etc.) <p>Target: Darfur 1,144 schools; CETA 1,316 schools</p>	Ben & mt School feeding	Ben	Mt	TOTAL	862,100	21,648	<p><i>Capable partners available</i></p> <p><i>Improved security</i></p> <p><i>No pipeline breaks (cash and food)</i></p> <p><i>Regular access to distribution points (security & rainfall)</i></p> <p><i>Regular availability of transport/escorts</i></p>
Ben & mt School feeding	Ben	Mt						
TOTAL	862,100	21,648						
<p>Outcome 2.3</p> <p>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children age 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-age children²⁹</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAM treatment performance rate (recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates) <p>Target:</p> <p>Mortality <3%;</p> <p>Recovery rate >75%;</p> <p>Non-response rate < 15%</p> <p>Default rate <15%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <p>Target: MAM Treatment Coverage > 50% rural areas; >70% urban areas; >90% camp situation</p>	<p><i>Capable Partners are available to support WFP interventions</i></p> <p><i>Other basic needs are met (water, sanitation, health, education, protection, etc.) which will influence nutritional outcomes.</i></p> <p><i>No outbreaks or other crisis</i></p> <p><i>Security environment improved</i></p>						

²⁹ For Treatment of MAM, the following KOIs will be measured: 2.3.1 and 2.3.3; for prevention of acute malnutrition: 2.3.2 and 2.3.3; for prevention of chronic malnutrition (stunting): 2.3.3 and 2.3.4; and for addressing micronutrient deficiencies (6–59 months): 2.3.2 and 2.3.3.

Output 2.3.1

Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries

- Number of women, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) and as % of planned

Target:

Programme	Total		
	Female	Male	Total
i-BSFP	135,000	115,000	250,000
TSFP	148,608	126,592	275,200

- Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)

Target:

Programme	CETA	Darfur	Total
i-BSFP	1,200	5,625	6,825
TSFP	1,094	24,639	25,734

- Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres etc.)
- Target: SFP: 300 centres; IBSFP: 150 centres

Appropriate partners are selected for implementation.

Ability of WFP to provide food as planned with no pipeline breaks

Ability of partners to deliver WFP assistance due in safe conditions

Regular access to distribution points is secured.

No pipeline breaks

Regular availability of transport and related escorts, when required.

ANNEX III - MAP



WFP Sudan Operational Areas 2014



WFP Sudan Offices

- Country Office
- Area Office
- ▲ Sub Office

WFP Sudan Operation

- Central and East (CETA)
- Darfur

■ Red Sea

■ International Boundaries



ACRONYMS

CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Project
CBO	community-based organization
CETA	Central, Eastern, and Three Areas
C-FSA	comprehensive food security analysis
COMPAS	commodity movement processing and analysis system
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPE	Country Portfolio Evaluation
COR	Commission for Refugees
DDPD	Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
DDS	Darfur Development Strategy
DfID	Department for International Development
e-BSFP	emergency blanket supplementary feeding
EMOP	emergency operation
EPRP	emergency preparedness and response package
ERA	emergency readiness actions
F2M	Farmers to Markets
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFA	food assistance for assets
FFE	food for education
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
FGM/C	female genital mutilation/cutting
FLA	field level agreement
FSL	food security and livelihoods
FSMS	food security monitoring system
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GDP	gross domestic product
GFD	general food distribution
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HGSF	home grown school feeding
HWP	humanitarian work plan
i-BSFP	integrated blanket supplementary feeding programme
IDP	internally displaced person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JAM	UNHCR-WFP Joint Assessment Mission
LET	logistics and emergency telecommunications
LFB	local food basket
LTSH	landside, transport, storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEAI	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Investment

MoH	Ministry of Health
MoWSS	Ministry of Welfare and Social Security
MOSS	minimum operating security standards
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	non-governmental organization
OTP	outpatient therapeutic programme
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
QIP	quick impact project
SAFE	Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SCOp	system for cash operations
SHARP	Sudan Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme
SHHS	Sudan Household Health Survey
SPLM-N	Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North
SRC	Strategic Reserve Corporation
SSAFE	Safe and Secure Approach to the Field Environment
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TSFP	targeted supplementary feeding programme
TSI	transitional solutions initiative
TSSR	targeted seasonal supplementary rations
UNAMID	United Nations Mission in Darfur
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USI	universal salt iodisation
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization