

WFP Sudan

Outcome Performance Report

End of 2020



January-December 2020

Monitoring and Evaluation team



Introduction

Background

In 2020, 9.6 Million people in Sudan were food insecure (IPC, 2020) due to several factors that include protracted political instability, flooding, deteriorating macroeconomic environment characterized by high inflation levels and low harvests in the previous farming seasons. The situation was exacerbated by the outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic which led to the demise of jobs and other sources of livelihoods. During this period, WFP Sudan continued with its efforts to ensure food security to people affected by these shocks. The response to various emergencies and implementation of resilience building initiatives was done under the Country Strategy Plan (2019-2023).

The CSP aims to achieve five strategic outcomes (SOs)¹. Three of the outcomes contribute directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and the other two contribute to the achievement of SDG 17. The focus of first two SOs include responding to emergencies, both new and protracted, and ensuring that humanitarian, development and peace actions are strategically interlinked. These two outcomes also seek to reduce malnutrition and tackling its root causes through an integrated package of nutrition-specific assistance and nutrition-sensitive interventions. SO3 seeks to strengthen the resilience of chronically food-insecure households and food systems through implementation of productive and shock-responsive safety nets, supporting smallholder farmers and capacity strengthening at national and subnational levels.

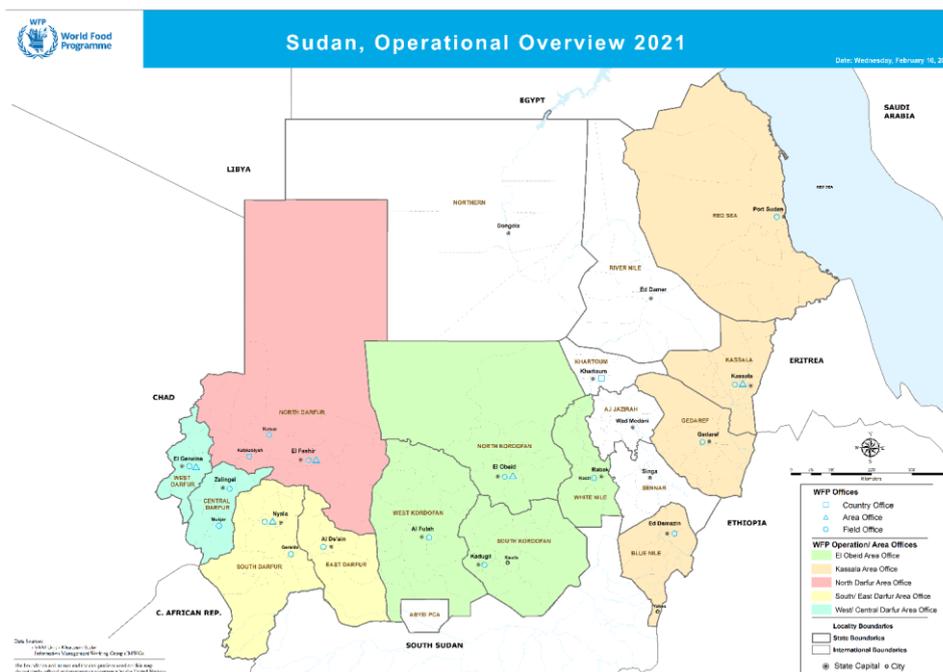
WFP SUDAN – COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN 2019-2023

WFP STRATEGIC GOALS	1. SUPPORT COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE ZERO HUNGER (SDG 2)			2. PARTNER TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS (SDG 17)	
WFP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	1. END HUNGER	2. IMPROVE NUTRITION	3. ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY	5. PARTNER FOR SDG RESULTS	
WFP STRATEGIC RESULTS (SR/SDG Target)	Access to Food (SR 1/SDG 2.1)	End Malnutrition (SR 2/SDG 2.2)	Sustainable Food Systems (SR 4/SDG 2.3)	Enhance Global Partnership (SR 8/SDG 17.16)	Strengthen Capacity to Implement (SR 5/SDG 17.9)
WFP STRATEGIC OUTCOMES	Strategic Outcome 1 People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	Strategic Outcome 2 Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024.	Strategic Outcome 3 Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems increased resilience to shocks by 2024	Strategic Outcome 4 Humanitarian and Development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise, services and infrastructure	Strategic Outcome 5 The social protection system in Sudan ensures that chronically vulnerable populations across the country are able to meet their basic needs all year round
BUDGETSOs	BUDGETSO 1: \$ 1,744,853,560	BUDGETSO 2: \$ 125,390,477	BUDGETSO 3: \$ 227,682,806	BUDGETSO 4: \$ 554,716,374	BUDGETSO 5: \$ 44,739,549
WFP OUTPUTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted populations: new IDPs, refugees, residents receive sufficient food and CBT to meet their basic food needs. Targeted populations participate in livelihood and/or income-generating activities to improve access to food. Targeted business, teachers, and parents receive nutrition education sessions, as integrated package enhancing national knowledge, along with trained school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs. Targeted children aged 5-6 months, AIN-G receive specialized nutrition, food and SMC, is provided to all children in order to meet basic nutritional needs. Malnourished people benefit from improved national capacities to coordinate, manage and implement food security and nutrition policies and programmes that ensure sustainable access to food. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted children aged 5-6 months, in who receive specialized nutritious foods and SMC is provided to all children for treatment and prevention of wasting and stunting. Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, along with community school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs. Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted households participate in productive safety net programs and receive food/cash to help meet their basic food gaps, while at the same time contributing to the reduction of disaster risk and disaster damage reduction. Subsistence smallholder farmers receive cash and services, such as post-harvest management technologies, technical assistance and disaster services to enhance their productivity and resilience. Food insecure people benefit from improved national capacities to coordinate, manage and implement food security and nutrition policies and programmes that ensure sustainable access to food. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All partners are provided for the humanitarian and development community. Information sharing and knowledge management are ensured through WFP-led role in the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications sector and the Inter-Agency Security/Telecommunications Services. ICT networks and infrastructures become telecommunications, data and voice services are maintained and upgraded as needed to ensure continuous and reliable service options enabling relevant stakeholders. Vulnerable populations in Sudan benefit from services provided by the Government. Amount of cash transferred. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities. Railway services are upgraded for the benefit of humanitarian and development actors. The southern value chain is improved through silo rehabilitation.
WFP ACTIVITIES	<p>Activity 1: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks. (SR1) CS CBT</p> <p>Activity 2: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools (SR1/2) F CS</p> <p>Activity 3: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. (SR2) F CS</p>	<p>Activity 4: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions. (SR2) F CS</p> <p>Activity 5: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions. (SR2) F CS CBT</p>	<p>Activity 6: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change. (SR4) F CBT CS</p> <p>Activity 7: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions. (SR5) F CS</p>	<p>Activity 8: Provide technical and support services (logistics, ICT, administrative and projects) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems. (SR8) F SD CS</p> <p>Activity 9: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance. (SR8) F SD</p> <p>Activity 10: Provide food procurement to the Government of Sudan and other stakeholders. (SR8) F SD</p> <p>Activity 11: CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme. (SR8) F SD</p>	<p>Activity 12: Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and state systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management. CS</p>

In line with these SOs, several activities are under implementation across WFP Sudan's areas of implementation. The current areas of operation are shown in Figure 1.

¹ See WFP Sudan CSP for details

Figure 1: WFP Sudan Areas of Operation



Activities implemented in 2020 include but not limited to unconditional general food assistance distribution (GD) through cash-based transfers (CBTs) and in-kind transfers, food assistance for assets (FFA), productive safety nets (PSN), school feeding as well as nutrition related programme activities like therapeutic supplementary feeding (TSFP), food-based prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (FBPMAM) and distribution of micronutrient powders (MNPs).

Outcome Monitoring

WFP Sudan conducts periodic outcome monitoring for the SDG 2 oriented strategic outcomes. The outcome data is systematically collected through household surveys, focus group discussions as well as logbooks data collected in health centers for Nutrition data bases related programme activities. These various data collection activities are done in close collaboration with Cooperating and Implementing partner, the Government of Sudan through its ministries, programme technical units in WFP and the Vulnerability Assessment and Monitoring (VAM) unit.

SO1 outcome monitoring: In collaboration with VAM unit is conducted twice a year; once during the lean season in May (mid-year), and once during harvest season in November (end-year).

SO2 outcome monitoring: Conducted by combination of end of the year sampled household surveys that have children aged 6-23 months are participating in WFP nutrition programme (for minimum acceptable diet and adherence) and results from monthly nutrition database reports (for moderate acute malnutrition treatment performance indicators and coverage)

SO3 outcome monitoring: Conducted by end of the year sampled household surveys and focus groups discussions, with a focus on PSN participants and non-participants.

The results from these elaborate exercises together with those from process and output monitoring are collated to generate an outcome monitoring report. The 2020 outcome monitoring report presents the results of selected process, output, and outcome indicators as of December 2020.

Results

Output data

In the period from January to December 2020, 7.5 million unique beneficiaries received food assistance in CBTs and in-kind including specialized nutritious food under SO1, SO2 and SO3. SO1 had the largest number of beneficiaries who received food assistance as over 5,7 million people received CBTs and in-kind transfers over the 12 months period. The GD component of SO1 reached more people than planned as WFP responded to the increase in the number of food insecure people due to several food insecurity shocks that were experienced in 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic and flooding among other shocks increased the number of food insecure people. The number of beneficiaries assisted during this period under each programme area and the quantity of transfers distributed under each SO are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Table 1: Summary of Beneficiaries receiving food assistance under Activity 1

Programme Area	Planned Beneficiaries	Actual Beneficiaries	Achievement (%)
Asset Creation	740,121	820,567	111%
Prevention of Malnutrition (FBPMAM)	940,298	434,604	46%
Treatment of Malnutrition (TSFP)	1,480,840	532,470	36%
School Meals	1,035,601	1,079,338	104%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	2,546,782	5,669,345	223%
Total	6,743,642	8,536,324²	127%

 8.5 M

Food Assistance Distribution

In 2020, 239.42 metric tonnes of various food items were distributed to beneficiaries. Additionally, an equivalence of US\$7.4 million was disbursed through cash and vouchers (CBTs) were distributed to beneficiaries. The largest disbursement of in-kind and CBT disbursement occurred under SO1.

Table 2: Amount of food assistance distributed in 2020 (ALL SOs).

SO	Modality	Food Assistance		Achievement (%)
		Planned	Actual	
SO1	CBT (US\$)	34,308,139	67,798,605	198%
	In Kind (MT)	316,986	235,411	74%
SO2	CBT (US\$)	2,808,467	369,469	13%
	In Kind (MT)	7,433	3,770	51%
SO3	CBT (US\$)	11,023,349	4,222,702	38%

 72.4 M USD  239.2 Mt.

² This aggregate figure includes overlapping beneficiaries. This figure differs from the unique number of beneficiaries.

Process Monitoring

Process monitoring focuses on ensuring appropriate management of the distribution and activity implementation processes on project sites. It is carried on monthly basis in line with WFP minimum monitoring requirements (MMR). Process Monitoring provides information for decision making by programme managers. It enables programme managers to take corrective action when there is need in near real time as anomalies identified are immediately flagged out. The information generated from process monitoring is also vital for accountability and report to stakeholders including donors. This section of the report is based on the data collected from January to December 2020.

General Food Assistance (In Kind & CBTs): Activity 1 during the reporting period,

- 92 percent of the food assistance distribution sites were well organized.
- 94 percent of the site had crowd control measures in place.
- 95 percent of the sites had help desks in easily accessible locations.
- 91 percent of the distributions were conducted without any challenges.
- There was proper verification of beneficiary identities and details in 90 percent of the sites monitored.

However,

- 49 percent of the sites monitored both beneficiaries had no access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities.
- Only 57 percent of the sites had ration boards in local languages.

Targeted Supplementary Feeding: Activity 3 and 4. During the reporting period,

- 90 percent of the TSFP sites are located near the communities which they serve (less than 3km).
- 99 percent of the site's nutrition messages were delivered as per plan.
- 79 percent of the TSP sites had Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials in place.
- 88 percent of the sites recorded attendance for each nutrition session.
- 79 of the sites had training materials and tools in place.
- 98 percent of the sites had staff capable of delivering messages.
- Personal hygiene message messages were delivered in 88 percent of the sites monitored.

However,

- In 13 percent of the sites monitored both male and females had difficulties in accessing the sites.
- 50 percent of the sites have soap for handwashing.

School Feeding Programme: Activity 2&5. During the reporting period.

- 81 percent of the schools monitored had clean latrines, and almost all of them (89 percent) separated them by gender (females and males).
- 94 percent of the schools had essential non-food items (NFIs) available, with 87 percent having safe and secure storage for the NFIs on site.
- 93 percent of the schools monitored had logbooks completed accurately.
- All (100%) of the schools monitored had food storage facilities that were kept locked.
- In 97 percent of the schools monitored, the food was prepared in a hygienic manner.

With closure of schools across Sudan since March 2020 and with the implementation of Take-Home Rations (THRs) starting in June 2020, monthly process monitoring for the school feeding focused on this THRs exercise. Since June 2020, spot-checks have been conducted for the distribution of THRs in schools. The results for June 2020 to December 2020 have been largely positive and the THR was well-received by communities.

- 91 percent of the distributions had deliveries that matched the request.
- 95 percent of the school storage rooms had enough space.
- 95 percent of the schools’ storerooms were safely secured.
- 92 percent of the schools, the storage rooms were well ventilated and dry, and
- 87 percent of the schools were adequate hygienic measures in place for the storage rooms.
- 84 percent of the distributions sites were rated very highly by both TPM and WFP enumerators

Productive Safety Nets: Activity 6

- 84 percent of the schools monitored had clean latrines, and almost all of them (89 percent) separated them by gender (females and males).
- 80 percent of the activity sites had essential non-food items (NFIs) available
- 60 percent having safe and secure storage for the NFIs on site.
- 83 percent of the activity sites planned work norms (standards of proper and acceptable behavior when carrying out work), while activity progress was on schedule in 80 percent of the sites monitored.

Outcome Monitoring

Methodology

SO1 outcome monitoring was done through the Food Systems Monitoring System (FSMS) survey by the VAM unit in collaboration with the M&E unit for purposes of food security and outcome monitoring to meet the organization’s information needs. The collaboration minimises data collection efforts and costs as well respondent fatigue. In 2020, FMS data collection was only conducted in November 2020 due the global COVID-19 pandemic unlike in previous years when the data collection was conducted twice a year. M&E unit with support from relevant technical units that include nutrition and resilience led data collection and analysis for SO2 and SO3.

FOCUS	COVERAGE:
Reports on SO1, SO2 and SO3 focus on Food Security and Livelihood and Nutrition indicators	Covers the states of North, West, Central, South and East Darfur; Kassala, Blue Nile, White Nile, West Kordofan, North Kordofan Red Sea, Gedaref and South Kordofan.

Table 2: Surveys Completed.

Strategic Outcome (SO)	Questionnaires completed
SO1	8,474
SO2	346
SO3	630

Outcome monitoring collection information on several themes which include food security, livelihoods, nutrition, climate resilience and on crosses cutting themes which include gender, protection and accountability to affected people. A variety of indicators are collected which include but not limited to food consumption score, dietary diversity score, coping strategy indices, climate capacity score, and asset benefit index among others.

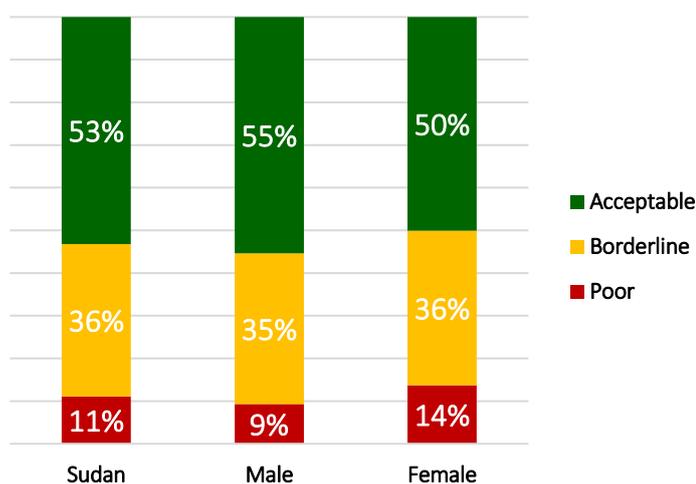
Strategic Outcome 1: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises

Activity 1: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks.

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

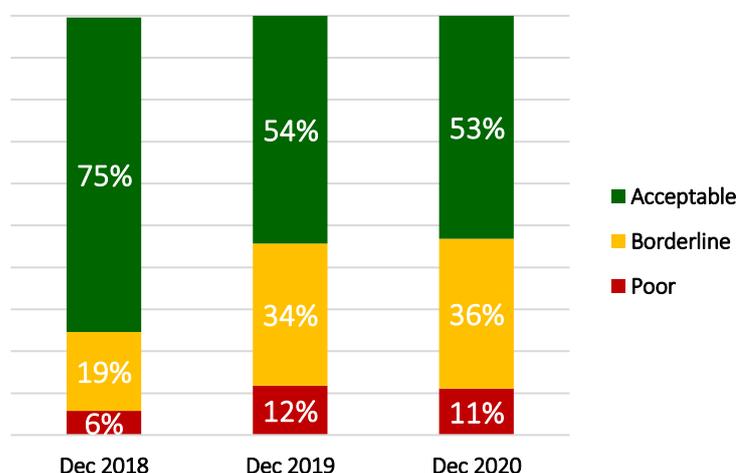
The food consumption score is associated with household’s food access and is therefore used as a proxy for measuring household food security. The FCS classifies households into three categories namely poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption. These categories aggregate households with similar dietary patterns in terms of frequency of consumption, diversity and access to food. The FSMS results for December 2020 show that 53 percent of the surveyed households were in the acceptable FCS category. A comparison between male and female headed households showed that more female headed households had poor FCS as compared to male headed households. Figure 2 shows the distribution pattern of the households across the three FCS categories.

Figure 2: Food Consumption Score-SO1



The proportion of households in the acceptable FCS category dramatically declined from 75 percent in December 2018 to 53 percent in December 2020. Figure 3 shows the changes in the household food security situation from December 2018.

Figure 3: FCS Trend Analysis-SO1

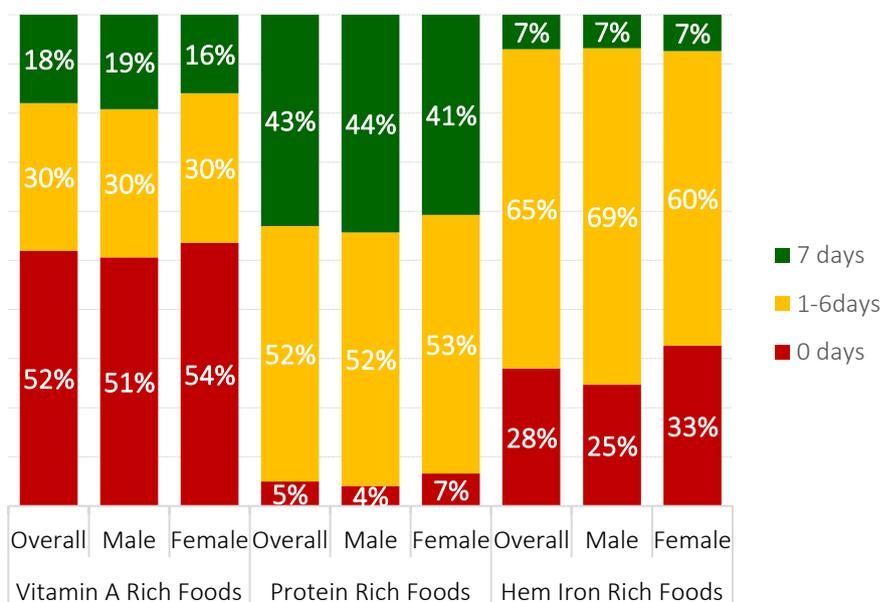


The decline in the proportion of households in the acceptable FCS category is explained by the long-standing macroeconomic crisis in Sudan has deteriorated further during 2020. The macroeconomic environment in Sudan is characterized by high inflation rate which has eroded the purchasing power of households. The decreased purchasing power reduced households' access to food. In areas such as East and South Darfur insecurity, tribal conflicts and population mobility have affected food availability worsening the food security status of already vulnerable households.

Food Consumption Score-Nutrition (FCS-N)

The FCS-N takes a closer look at the consumption of protein-rich, iron-rich or Vitamin A rich foods. Protein plays a key role in child growth and is crucial for the prevention of wasting as well as stunting which takes place largely within the first 1000 days. Iron deficiency is one of the main causes of anaemia which affects approximately 25 percent of the world's population, mainly pre-school children and women. Vitamin A deficiency, if not tackled before the age of five, can increase child mortality and infectious diseases such as measles, diarrhoea and malaria by up to 30 percent. The FCS-N results show low consumption of vitamin A rich foods. Figure 3 shows the consumption patterns of these three groups of foods.

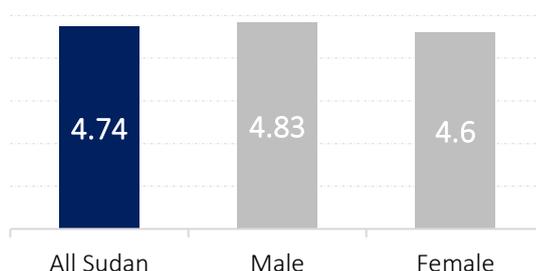
Figure 4: Food Consumption Score-Nutrition



Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)

The dietary diversity score like the FCS is a proxy of food security. It ranges from 1 to 7 and 7 being the highest. A high score signifies that a household is consuming a high-quality diet which contains essential nutrients. The surveyed households had a medium DDS of 4.7. There is no marked difference between male and female headed households as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 5: Dietary Diversity Score



In December 2020, the DDS for the surveyed households shows an improvement in the quality of diets when compared to December 2018 situation. However, a comparison with Dec 2019 score shows a marginal decline. Figure 5 shows the DDS values over time.

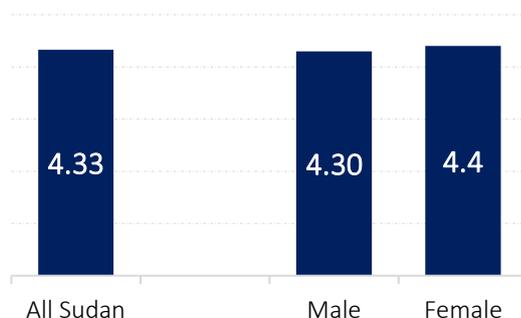
Figure 6: Dietary Diversity Score- Trend Analysis



Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)

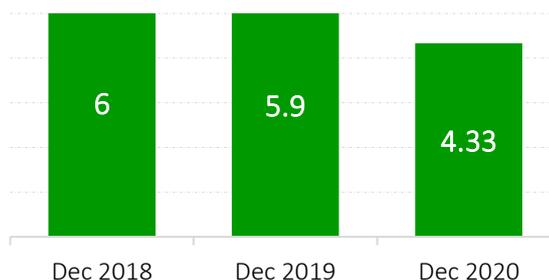
Households engage in negative coping strategies in the face of limited access to food. The rCSI measures the stress levels of households facing food shortages. The index combines the frequency and severity of the food consumption-based strategies households are engaging in. It ranges from 0-56. A higher value represents an elevated level of household stress due to food shortages. The results of the survey showed that the households had relatively low stress levels as shown by a low average rCSI of 4.4.

Figure 7: Consumption Based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



The average reduced CSI declined in December 2020 when compared to the two previous reporting periods. Figure 6 shows the average rCSI for the past three surveys.

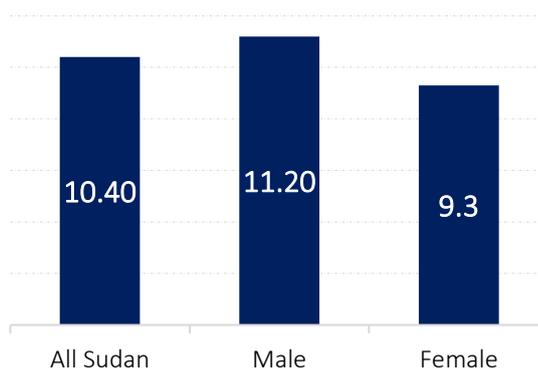
Figure 8: Consumption based Coping Strategy Index- Trend Analysis



Livelihoods Based Coping Strategies Index (LCSI)

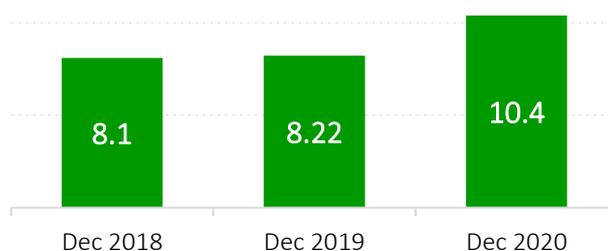
The livelihoods-based coping strategy index assesses the longer-term household coping and productive capacities and their future impact on food security. The index ranges from 0 to 56. A higher index shows a higher level of engagement in long term damaging coping strategies and this negatively affects a household's future productive capacity. The results of the survey showed that the households had relatively low stress levels as shown by an average CSI of 10.4. Figure 8 shows a comparison of the CSI across male and female headed households.

Figure 9: Livelihoods Based Coping Strategy



The average LCSI in 2020 is higher than the two previous reporting periods namely 2018 and 2019. This is the only food security indicator that worsened over the reporting albeit marginally. Figure 9 shows the LCSI trend over time.

Figure 10: LCSI Trend Analysis



Activity 3: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. (SR2)

MAM Treatment Performance Indicators

Curative nutrition activities recorded an improvement in all Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) Treatment Performance indicators, namely: Recovery rate, Mortality rate, Default rate and Non-Response rate, when compared to the situation in November 2019. The performance indicators are also favorable when compared to SPHERE standards target values and the CSP targets. The comparison between the two periods is shown in Table 3 below.

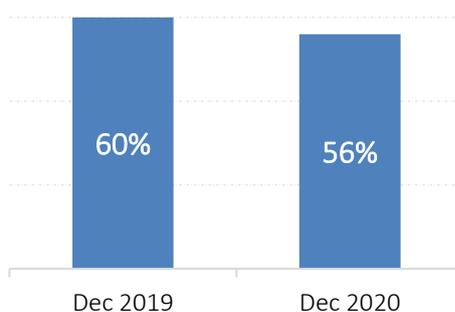
Table 3: MAM Treatment Indicators-SO1

Strategic Outcome 1: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises			
Outcome Indicator (%)		November 2019	November 2020
SUDAN	MAM Treatment Recovery Rate - Overall	93.3	95.0
	MAM treatment non-response rate – overall	3.2	3.0
	MAM treatment mortality rate – overall	0.1	0.0
	MAM treatment default rate – overall	3.4	3.0

Coverage

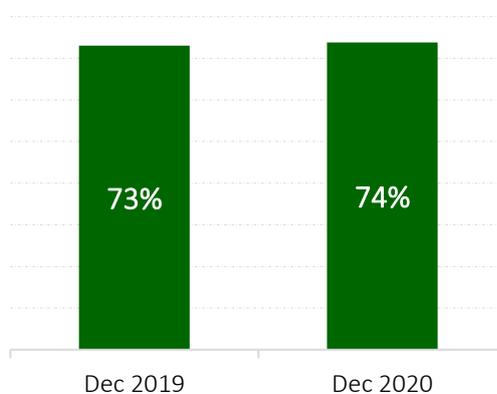
In 2020, WFP Sudan reached to 56 percent of its targeted beneficiaries under the nutrition related programmes. This represents a four-percentage point decline from the previous year. This is largely due to underfunding of Activity 3³.

Figure 11: Programme Coverage-MAM-SO1



The adherence for SO1 stood at 74 percent in 2020, representing a slight improvement from the same period in 2019.

Figure 12: Adherence (MAM) SO1



³ See ACR 2020

Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems increased resilience to shocks by 2024.

Activity 4: Provide preventive and curative nutritious activities for children under 5 and PLW/G.

MAM Treatment Performance Indicators

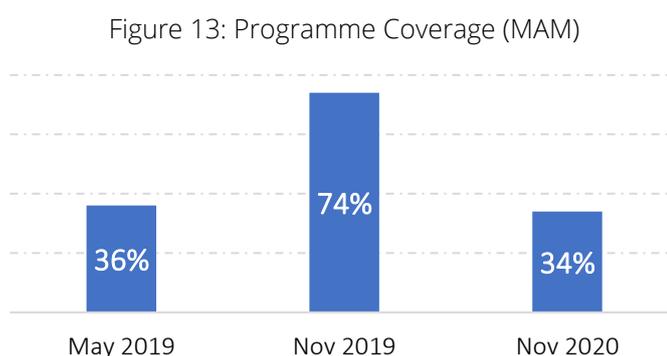
The performance of MAM treatment programme activities under SO2 is mixed. MAM Treatment programme performance as measured by non-response and default rates marginally declined. However, mortality and recovery rates remained stable. All these indicator values remain within the SPHERE minimum standards for MAM treatment. See Table 5 for details.

Table 4: MAM Treatment Performance Indicators

Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024.			
Outcome Indicator (%)		November 2019	November 2020
SUDAN	MAM Treatment Recovery Rate – overall	97.1	97
	MAM treatment non-response rate – overall	0.4	1.0
	MAM treatment mortality rate – overall	0.0	0.0
	MAM treatment default rate – overall	2.5	3.0

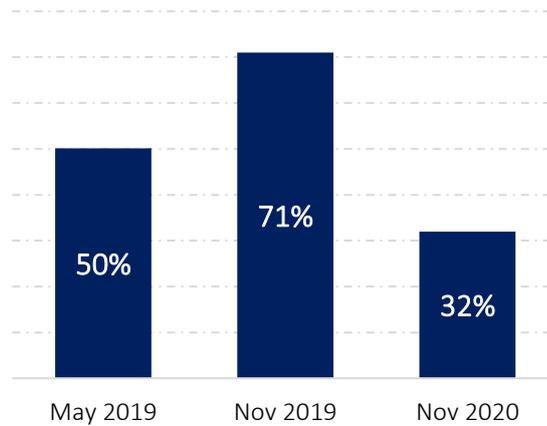
Programme coverage for Moderate Acute Malnutrition prevention (Coverage)

Data from WFP Sudan's Monthly Nutrition Database Reports from January to December 2020 shows that the nutrition programme reached a coverage rate of 34 percent under SO2 Activity 4. This is a marked decline from 74 percent coverage that was achieved from August to December 2019. Figure 13 shows the coverage patterns over time.



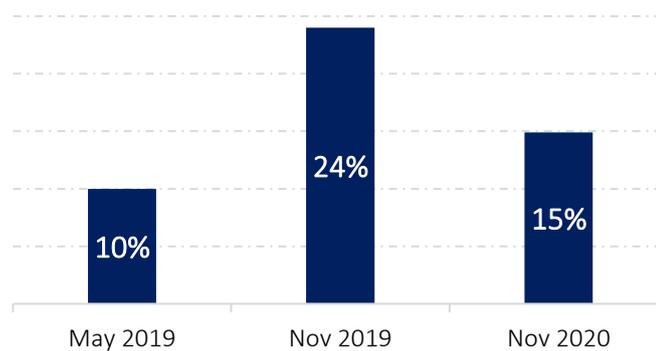
Adherence measures adequacy of beneficiary participation in food assistance distributions. The SO2 indicator specifically aims to measure an individual child's participation in the programme by accounting for the number of specialized nutritious food (SNF) distributions that the child (or the child's parent on his/her behalf) received. The survey covered several nutrition activities that include TSFP, FBPMAM and e-BSFP. The results showed that 32 percent of the surveyed children had participated in an adequate number of distributions in the six months prior to the survey. The proportion of targeted children who participated in adequate number of distributions as of November 2020 declined when compared to the previous time periods. Figure 14 shows the trend.

Figure 14: Adherence (MAM) SO2



In terms of quality of diets, 15percent of the children had a minimum acceptable diet (MAD). The proportion of the children with MAD increased in November 2020 as compared to November 2019.

Figure 15: Minimum Acceptable Diet



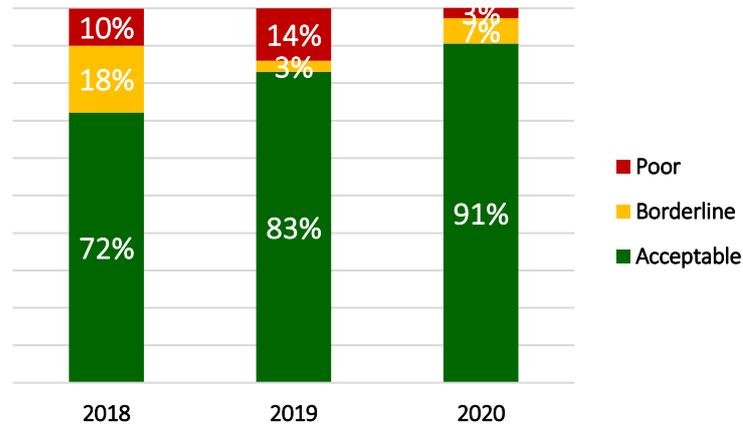
Strategic Outcome 3: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems increased resilience to shocks by 2024.

Activity 6: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.

Food Consumption Score

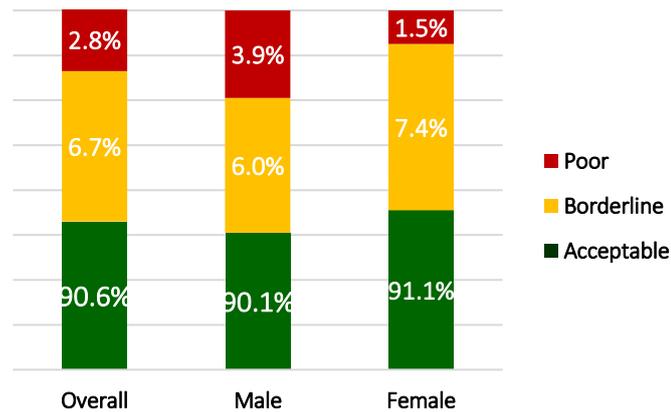
The results of the SO3 outcome monitoring survey showed that 90.6 percent of the interviewed households had an acceptable FCS. This is marked increase from the December 2019 results in which 83 percent of the households were in the acceptable FCS category.

Figure 16: Food Consumption Score-SO3



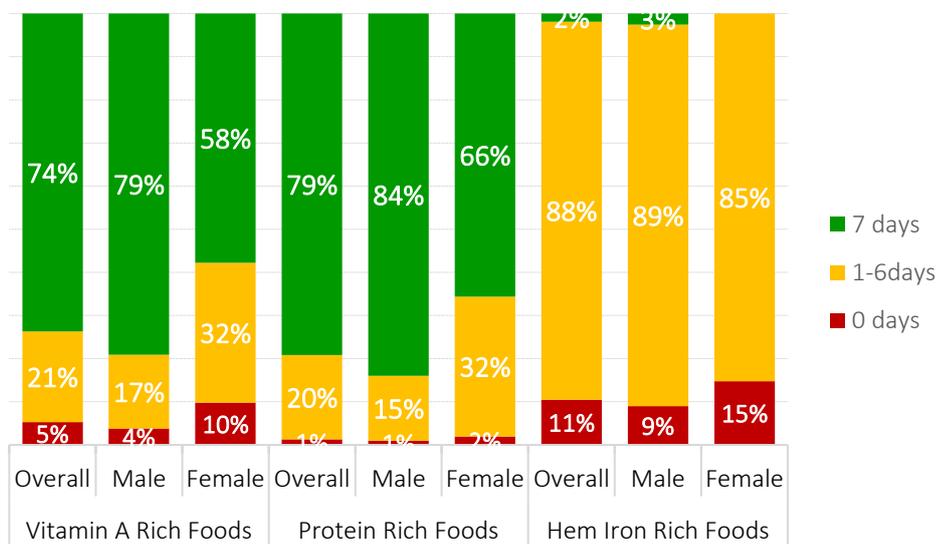
The 2020 data shows no marked difference between households headed by males and females in terms of having an acceptable FCS.

Figure 17: SO3-FCS Gender Disaggregation



The survey results also showed that the surveyed households mainly consumed Vitamin A and Protein rich foods whilst the consumption of Hem Iron rich foods was very low in the 7days prior to the survey.

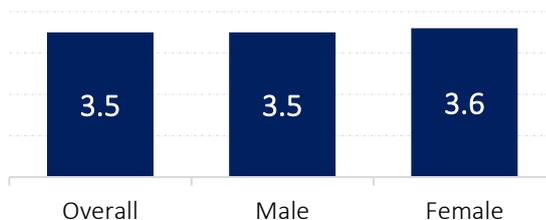
Figure 18: FCS Nutrition SO3



Coping Strategies

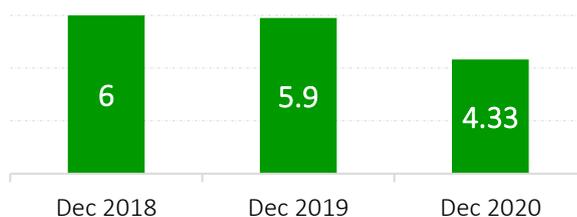
The analysis showed that the surveyed households were food secure as shown by low coping strategy indices. The reduced CSI stood at 3.5 and there was no marked difference between male and female headed households.

Figure 19: Consumption based coping strategy index.



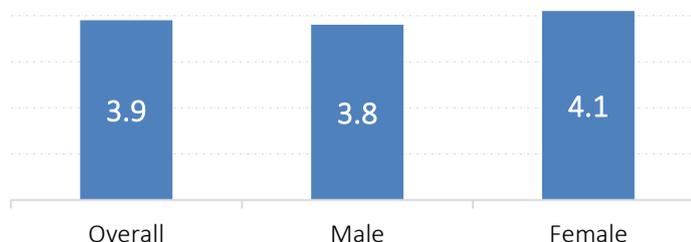
In December 2020 there was a decline in household food insecurity stress levels as their rCSI is lower than the values for December 2018 and 2019. Figure 20 shows the comparison over time.

Figure 20: Reduced CSI Trend Analysis



As with the rCSI, the surveyed households also had a low livelihood based coping strategy index (LCSI) which stood at 3.9 and there is no significant difference between male and female headed households as shown in Figure 21.

Figure 21: Livelihood Based Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)



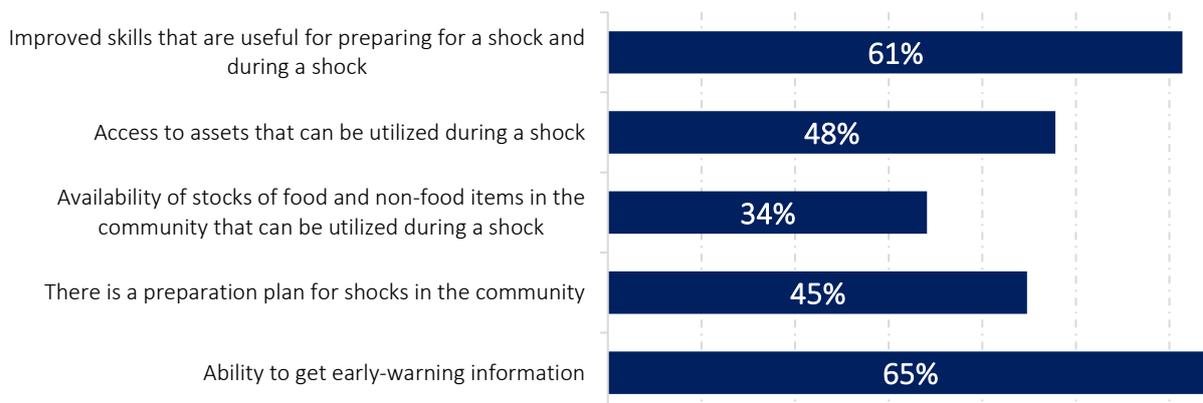
Adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks

In addition to measuring the food security status of the households, SO3 outcome monitoring also tracks the resilience capacity of the targeted communities to manage food security related shocks. A community’s ability to manage climatic shocks and risks is measured using the climate capacity score (CCS). The survey results showed that 97 percent of the communities showed improvement in the capacity to manage shocks. The improvement in capacity emanates from community asset created under the productive safety nets and food assistance for assets programme.

Benefits from Asset Created

Seventy-nine percent of the surveyed households in targeted communities reported benefits from enhanced livelihood asset base. Amongst those in the 79 percent include both participants and non-participants, citing that there are both direct (for participants) and in-direct (for non-participants) benefits from the assets created. Figure 22 shows the diverse benefits accruing to the targeted communities because of SO3 programme activities.

Figure 22: Benefits derived from Assets Created

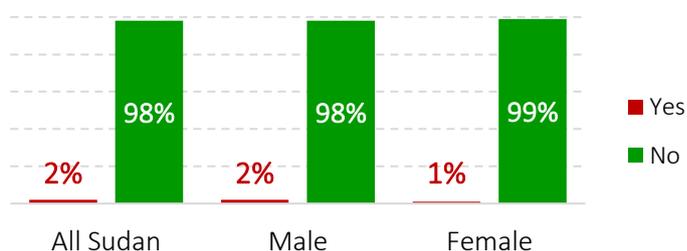


Cross Cutting Indicators and Thematics

Protection: Access, Safety, and Dignity

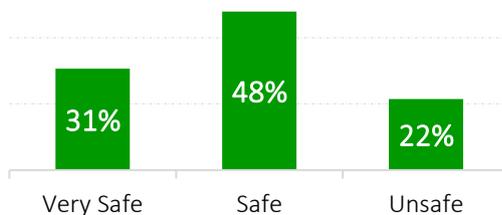
WFP is committed to designing and carrying out food and livelihood assistance activities that do not increase the protection risks people are exposed to, but rather contribute to the safety, dignity and integrity of vulnerable people. Safety challenges refers to any act of violence, injury, coercion, abuse or intimidation or deliberate deprivation by any actor which undermines a person’s safety. Access challenges include but not limited to physical obstacles, such as the lack of infrastructure, flooding or distances, insecurity such as crime or violent conflict and extortion or requests for money/favours/food in exchange of assistance. The outcome monitoring survey showed that 98 percent of the surveyed households accessed food assistance without any hindrance.

Figure 23: Unhindered Access



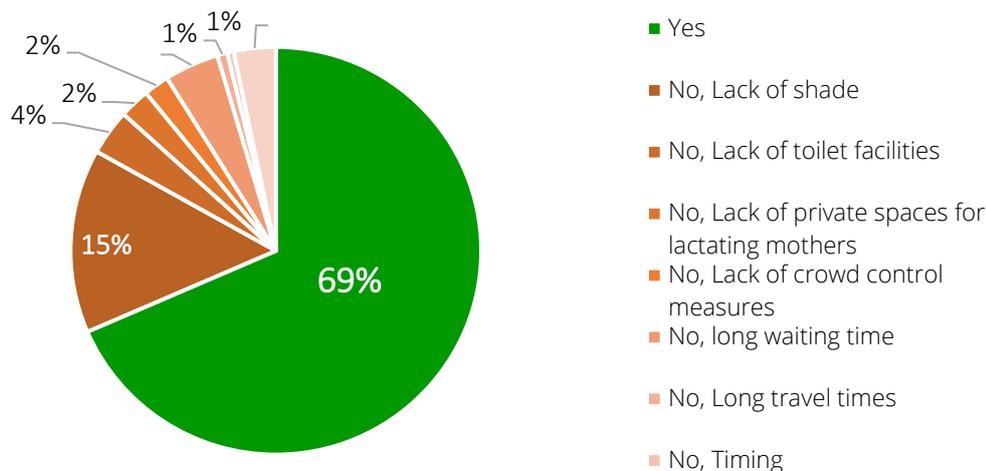
In terms of safety, 79 percent of the households perceive the WFP programme sites to be safe or very safe.

Figure 24: Safety Perception



In terms of dignity, 89.4 percent of the surveyed households indicated that they were treated respectfully by WFP/CP staff but 10.6 percent reported that they were illtreated by different groups of personnel which include WFP/CP staff (3.9%), shop owners/assistants (3.7%) and bank assistants (0.2%). Sixty-nine percent of the households indicated that the WFP programme sites are dignified but 31 percent indicated that the conditions at the sites were undignified. Figure 25 shows the reasons why 31 percent of the respondents considered the conditions at WFP sites undignified.

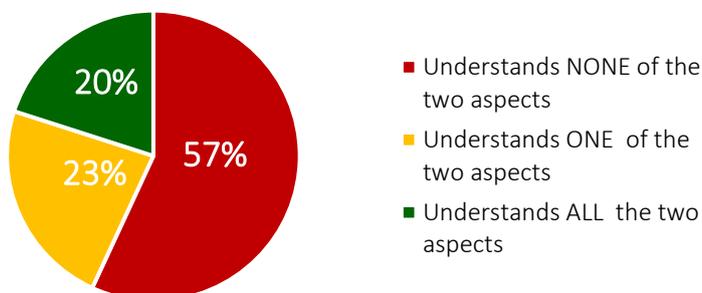
Figure 25: Do you think the conditions of WFP programme sites are dignified



Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

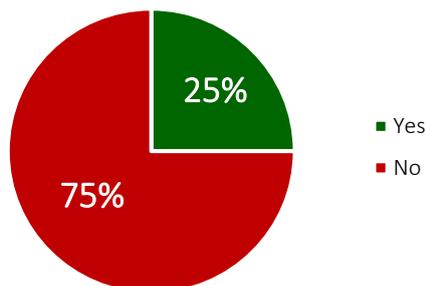
WFP’s Strategy for AAP aims to ensure that affected people participate in and are able to influence decision-making in matters related to WFP food assistance programmes. The FSMS focused on two aspects of accountability which include knowledge on how people were selected into the programme and their monthly food assistance entitlements. Twenty percent of the respondents were knowledgeable about project selection criteria and monthly entitlements.

Figure 26: Accountability to Affected Populations

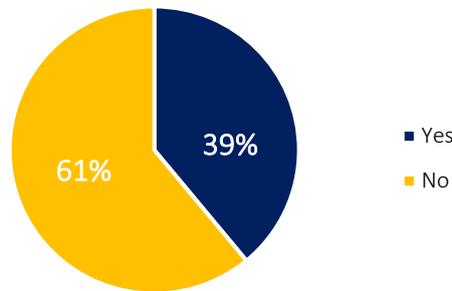


Below are the results of the analysis of individual AAP thematic areas.

- **Who is included:** Assisted individuals demonstrate that they understand the eligibility criteria for receiving WFP assistance.



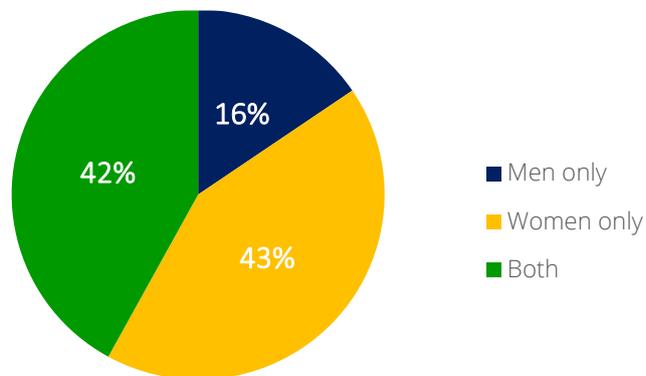
- **What people will receive:** Assisted individuals demonstrate that they are aware of their entitlements and can determine that they received the appropriate assistance.



Decision Making

WFP seeks to improve gender equality and women’s empowerment among WFP-assisted population through increasing women and girls’ power in decision-making regarding food security and nutrition in households, communities and societies. The survey showed that decision making in relation to WFP related assistance was dominated by females only as opposed to joint decision making. Joint decision making by both men and women is the desirable outcome promoted by WFP. Figure 27 shows the pattern of decision making.

Figure 27: Decision Making.



Limitations

The outcome monitoring process faced some limitations related to representativeness, data quality, as well as data interpretation. Despite these limitations, the outcome monitoring results remain relevant and credible for purposes of tracking progress and decision making.

- **Data representativeness:** The data collection exercise for outcome monitoring for SO1 is done jointly with the Food Systems Monitoring System (FSMS) led by the VAM unit. FSMS sampling focus on having a representative sample per cluster and the sample may not be representative enough for the beneficiary categories under SO1 **only** when the data is further disaggregated between male and female headed households.
- **Access challenges:** The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic constrained data collection due to constrain in mobility and other measures aimed at minimizing data collection. Instability in West Darfur constrained the collection of data due to insecurity. Additionally, the influx of refugees from the Tigray region of Ethiopia to Eastern Sudan led to access constraints in Gedaref state as the government of Sudan implemented security measures.