CENTRAL KITCHENS SUPPORT PROJECT REPORT Ramadhan 2024





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INTRODUCTION



- The project State began in Khartoum November 2023 and expanded to include several IDPs centers in other states based on the desire of some supporting parties to meet the immediate food security needs of families affected by the armed conflict in Sudan.
- This report provides an overview of the project's activities and achievements during the holy month of Ramadan, in addition to the challenges it faced and recommendations for improving performance and developing the project during the coming period.
- The project was able to provide more than 1,300,000 (one million three hundred thousand) meals throughout the month of Ramadan to more than 50,000 (fifty thousand) beneficiaries daily at a cost exceeding 240,000,000 (two hundred and forty million) Sudanese pounds, equivalent to about 200,000 (two hundred thousand) US dollars, through more than From 50 (fifty) central kitchens and IDPs centers in five states, in addition to distributing 1,000 (one thousand) food packages to the Sudanese refugee camps in the Adre Area eastern Chad, and to Sudanese families in Cairo, Egypt.

IMPLEMENTING OVERVIEW

During the month of Ramadan, the project team diligently implemented the planned activities described in the project implementation proposal. The project focused primarily on five main areas:

- 1- Need assessment and evaluation.
- 2- Restoring communication with the central kitchens in Khartoum State after the communications service's blackout, in addition to expanding into additional neighborhoods.
- 3- Purchase and supply of food supplies.
- 4- Meal preparation.
- 5- Distribution to the targeted people.

Survey and evaluation:

At the end of February, special form was designed and delivered to the central kitchens committees to determine the number of beneficiary families, indicating the number of children and special cases (sick/ elderly/ pregnant/ pregnant & breastfeeding women). A special section was also added to the form regarding the type of proposed meals and the shortcomings in the tools. to determine the size of the response and the estimated budget.

Reconnecting to central kitchens:

With the interruption of communications service throughout the country and despite the gradual return to service in many areas of Sudan, with the beginning of the month of Ramadan it was only possible to communicate with 16 out of 25 central kitchens that had received direct support from "Hadhreen" and its partners before in the neighborhoods of Khartoum State, In addition to the difficulty of verifying requests submitted by emergency response rooms in neighborhoods and other grassroot initiatives in other districts of the state and monitoring the progress of performance and implementation.

Thanks to the quick actions taken by the project implementing team and the dedication of the field teams on the ground, we were able to communicate with all the kitchens that we had previously dealt with and overcome the difficulties that accompanied the process of adding new kitchens, in addition to responding to the requests of some supporting bodies to open to IDPs centers in other states, so the coverage was expanded. To include:

No	Neighborhood/ IDP	No of	City/ Village	Locality	State
	center	kitchens			
1	Thawra	8	Om Durman	Karary	Khartoum
2	Fiteehab	1	Om Durman	Om Durman	Khartoum
3	AL-Wadi Alakhdar	3	Khartoum Bahry	East Nile	Khartoum
4	Jereef East	2	Khartoum Bahry	East Nile	Khartoum
5	Haj youssif	2	Khartoum Bahry	East Nile	Khartoum
6	Shambat	1	Khartoum Bahry	Khartoum Bahry	Khartoum
7	Mazad	1	Khartoum Bahry	Khartoum Bahry	Khartoum
8	Suba West	1	Khartoum	Khartoum	Khartoum
9	Jereef West	6	Khartoum	Khartoum	Khartoum
10	Sahafa West	1	Khartoum	Khartoum	Khartoum
11	Sahafa East	1	Khartoum	Khartoum	Khartoum
12	Burri	4	Khartoum	Khartoum	Khartoum
13	Emtidad Nassir	6	Khartoum	Khartoum	Khartoum
14	Saggana	1	Khartoum	Khartoum	Khartoum
15	Abu Aadm	6	Khartoum	Khartoum	Khartoum
16	Montazah Center	1	Wadi Halfa	Wadi Halfa	Northen
17	Al-Freeg Algidamy	1	Arbaji	Hisahisa	Al-Jazeera
18	Daim lofty	1	Rofaa	Hisahisa	Al-Jazeera
19	Om Shawka Camp	1	Om Shawka	Sinnar	Sinnar
20	Zat Alnitageen School	1	Sinnar	Sinnar	Sinnar
21	Al-obaied	1	Obaied	Sheekan	Northern Kordofan
22	Almeedan School	1	Gadarif	Gadarif	Gadarif
23	Almofargaat school	1	Gadarif	Gadarif	Gadarif

Purchases and supplies:

The field team of Hadhreen Organization, in coordination with local partners represented by emergency response rooms in neighborhoods and other grassroot initiatives, in addition to the committees supervising IDPs centers, succeeded in purchasing basic food supplies from local markets in the states included in the project. Despite the unstable economic conditions and the steady rise in food prices. The team was able to secure enough of the basic components within the allocated budget, through a tight mechanism and strict oversight to ensure transparency and accountability.

Meals preparation:

Despite the difficult circumstances and limited resources, in addition to the specificity of the meals provided during the month of Ramadan, the volunteers showed amazing dedication and commitment in preparing various meals with nutritional value, with complete care for quality. All of this was done with high efficiency, which was clear in the absence of any complaints related to the rations provided or any cases of food poisoning.

The field teams supervising the preparation also considered the food preferences and cultural standards of the target population in each region separately, considering the availability of food in nearby local markets.

The meals provided included the following items: Sudanese traditional portions (Porridge/ Gurasa), Egyptian fava beans, Fava beans, Okra, Rice with Vegetables, in addition to Juices. Bread and ice were also provided in several settled areas.

Distribution:

Meals were distributed to the targeted families directly from central kitchens, and in some areas, it was implemented through group tables.

Community support played a decisive role in organizing and facilitating the distribution operations, which were carried out smoothly, as male and female volunteers actively participated in the efforts to survey the families present to ensure access to everything, which ensured that all families, including non-Muslim families, received their daily meals in a timely manner. Meals were also prepared during the day for children and people who are unable to fast.



ACTION PLAN

- 1- Dividing Khartoum State into three sectors and determining a supervisor for each sector, followed by completing the process of counting the number of beneficiaries and the type of meals provided throughout the month based on reports submitted by the emergency response rooms in the neighborhoods and the committees supervising the central kitchens that had previously been dealt with, in addition to a fourth supervisor for the IDPs centers in the states.
- 2- Identify an authorized person by the committee supervising each kitchen or center, so that the final list of delegates is approved by the sector supervisor and the project team, after which the list is approved by the General Director and transferred to the financial department to implement financial disbursement operations.
- 3- Giving sector supervisors all the powers to determine the method of implementing the process of purchasing food supplies, either directly from the supplier/ merchant (where possible) or by transferring the required amount to the bank account of the authorized person who is responsible for implementing the purchase process from local markets.
- 4- Sending funds via bank transfer through the "Bankak" application (a commonly used mobile banking application) to sector supervisors and authorized representatives.

Due to the lack of Internet service, many suppliers refrained from dealing through the banking application, so the representative must give up 10%-15% of the value of the transferred amount to obtain it in cash in most areas of Khartoum State. The total cash transfer commission amounts are included in the disbursement items and approved within the framework of the financial liquidation process for the transferred amounts, because this is the only available way to obtain cash funds in several areas of armed conflict.

• With the interruption of communications service in several different regions of Sudan, most of our field teams worked in difficult circumstances with security issues and the current situation within Khartoum State in particular. Most teams are forced to frequent areas that are classified as extremely dangerous and where there is Internet connection via satellite via "Starlink" devices to communicate with the project team.

It is also necessary to acknowledge the unstable economic conditions throughout Sudan, where prices have risen by 100% in the past two months. This unexpected price inflation raises concerns about an impending scarcity of

food supplies. Given these unpredictable circumstances, the project budget was subject to adjustments to accommodate ever-changing market conditions, so the project team was committed to quickly adapting to any price fluctuations to ensure continuity and effectiveness.

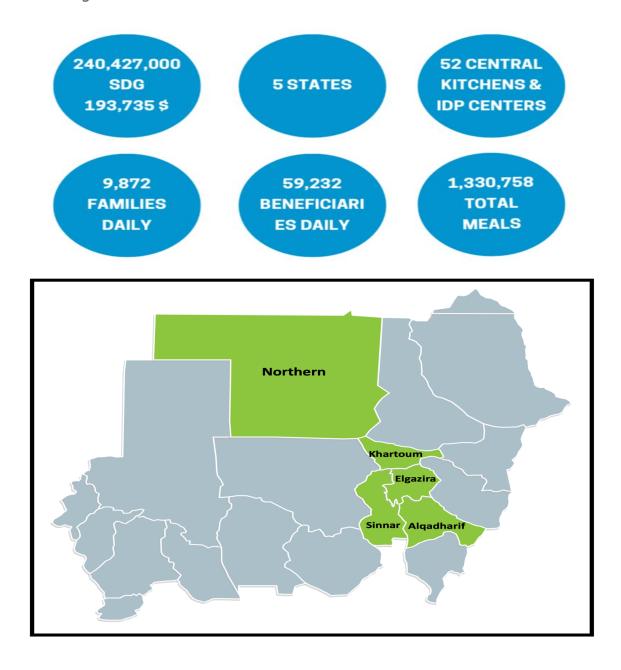
The flexibility followed in financial disbursement procedures is crucial to respond effectively to the increasing challenges imposed by the current reality. Therefore, in areas where there is no possibility of obtaining invoices from the supplier or using financial receipts used by "attendees" it has been sufficient to send a bank transfer notice to the supplier in addition to financial liquidation statement, which includes disbursement items/ quantities and amounts.

Central Kitchens & IDPs Centers Support Process Manual

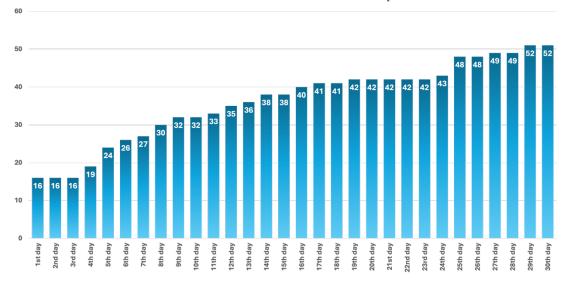


ACHIEVEMENT

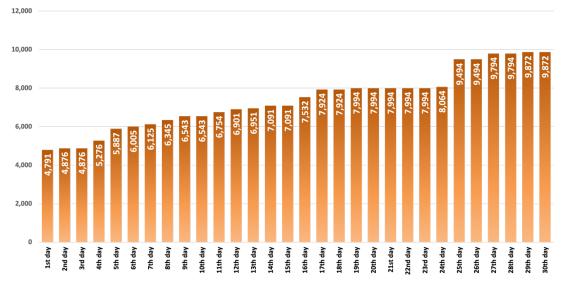
1- The project began in Ramadan by providing daily meals to about 4,700 families affected by the conflict through 16 central kitchens in Khartoum State on the first day of Ramadan. After that, it expanded and added new kitchens in the state and shelter centers in a few other states, in addition to distribute 1,100 food baskets for the Sudanese refugees' families in Chad and Egypt. 2 - The project directly contributed to alleviating the burden on affected families by ensuring access to daily meals, which reduced the stress resulting from food insecurity, in addition to contributing to the stability of affected families and enhancing the resilience of local communities.



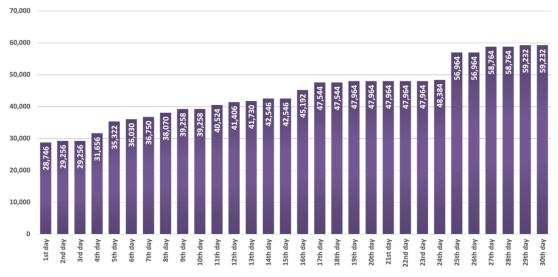
Number of kitchens and distribution points



Number of families



Number of individuals



CHALLENGES & RISKS

- 1- Security situation, especially in areas of armed conflict.
- 2- Infrastructure and restrictions in supply chains.
- 3- Unstable economic conditions and the steady rise in food prices.
- 4- The increasing demand for food aid during the month of Ramadan.
- 5- Strengthening coordination and management of limited resources.
- 6- Monitoring and evaluation.

RISK MITIGATION

- 1- The movement of field teams was restricted except in the context of extreme necessity and the organization's network of relationships in different regions was exploited to deliver the necessary funds and provide food supplies, while granting them full powers to purchase directly from local markets to overcome the problem of deportation.
- 2- Providing enough in advance to purchase food needs for reasonable periods of time (one week 10 days).
- 3- Continuous communication with partner organizations/supporting bodies from the private sector and the organization's supporters from Sudanese citizens around the world and informing them of the work accomplished and the continuous increase in requests for food aid through a brief daily report, which contributed to a broad response represented by the flow of more financial contributions, which made it possible to respond to the growing need day after day.
- 4- "Hadhreen" joined a national mechanism composed of several Sudanese organizations to coordinate joint action during the month of Ramadan.
- 5- Follow-up of various social media outlets and continuous communication by the project team and the organization's membership with the wide network of relationships in the various regions in which the intervention took place to ensure the flow of services from the central kitchens and the extent of their quality, while obliging the field teams to send photos and video files documenting the various stages of implementation with carefulness NOT to show the faces of the beneficiaries.

6- Providing field teams with a detailed questionnaire to be filled out by random samples of beneficiaries to evaluate the volume and quality of services provided after the end of the month of Ramadan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1- Strengthen coordination with grassroots emergency response rooms as well as stakeholders to mitigate the impact of volatile market conditions and ensure the uninterrupted provision of food supplies.
- 2- Strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to evaluate the effectiveness of distribution efforts and identify areas of improvement in service delivery.
- 3- Explore opportunities to expand the scope of the project and its impact through strategic partnerships with international and national organizations, in addition to the private sector and community initiatives.

CONCLUSION

The month of Ramadan was a milestone in the Central Kitchens Support Project, as it achieved remarkable achievements in meeting the immediate food needs of families affected by the armed conflict in Khartoum State and other areas. Also, despite the great challenges and risks, the project demonstrated flexibility and determination in fulfilling its main goal. Providing basic support to affected families.

Going forward, sustained efforts and effective coordination will be essential to build on the above achievements to maximize the impact of the project in the coming months and expand its geographic coverage.



Partners

















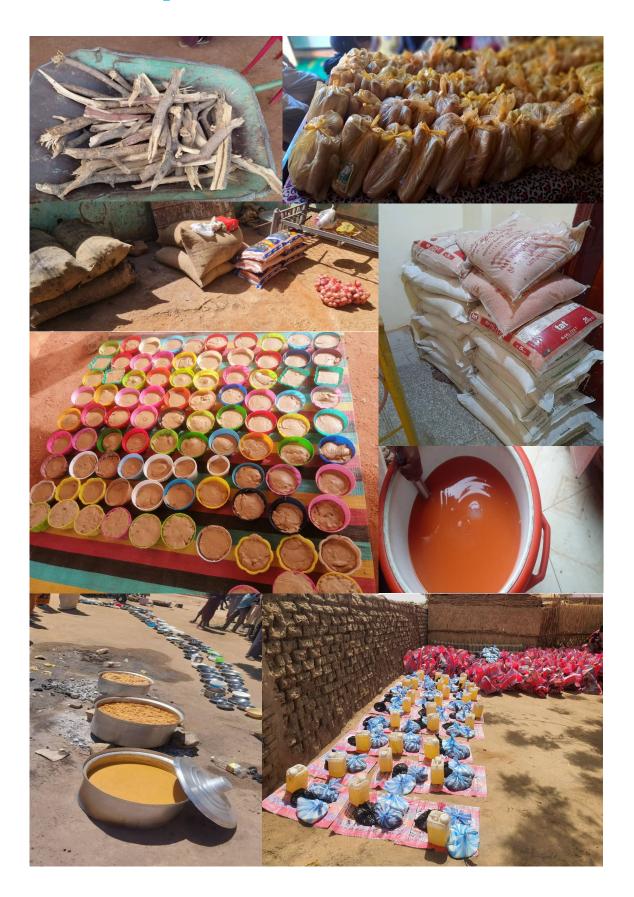








Gallery





Together We Can

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