



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

# Sudan

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024

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# Overview

## Key messages

- Conflict in Sudan triggered an unprecedented humanitarian crisis marked by the **worst famine in 40 years** and the world's largest internal displacement crisis leaving millions in urgent need of assistance.
- WFP responded with **agility, reaching 7.9 million people**, delivering food aid, nutrition support, and resilience-building initiatives, while overcoming significant access challenges posed by flooding and conflict.
- **Through strategic local procurement, logistical expertise, and focused integrated interventions** in the most vulnerable regions, WFP's efforts made a critical impact in alleviating suffering and supporting long-term recovery in Sudan.

In 2024, Sudan grappled with a multifaceted crisis, marked by widespread conflict, severe food insecurity, and devastating flooding, the worst in 40 years. The conflict severely disrupted the country's infrastructure and access to essential services, exacerbating the already dire humanitarian situation. The country also faced a macroeconomic crisis, characterized by high inflation and soaring food prices due to disrupted markets and reduced agricultural production. These compounded challenges left millions of Sudanese in urgent need of food assistance, causing the largest internal displacement in the world and one of the worst hunger crises. Limited access due to conflict hampered aid delivery in hard-to-reach areas and prevented full-scale humanitarian response.

**WFP prioritized over 10 confirmed famine locations and 17 areas at risk of famine in Sudan.** These areas were determined based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results[1], which highlighted that more than half of Sudan's population, approximately 24.6 million people, faced acute food insecurity, with 8.1 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 637,000 in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). WFP focused its efforts on the most vulnerable regions, including Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, Al Jazeera, and Khartoum, where the risk of famine was highest.

**Overall, WFP Sudan assisted 7.9 million people across Sudan**, with 6.1 million receiving general food assistance to meet their immediate food needs. This include more than 3.6 million residents and more than 800,000 refugees. In addition, WFP assisted 3.4 million internally displaced persons, surpassing the target by 29 percent due to the increased number of IDPs.

WFP delivered assistance through in-kind food assistance and Cash-based Transfers (CBT) that were implemented in hard-to-reach and access-constrained locations such as West Darfur, North Darfur, Khartoum, and Gezira State, as well as in Kassala, Red Sea, Northern State, and Gedaref, ensuring people in need had access to food. More than 1.7 million people benefited from CBT, amounting to USD 53.8 million. WFP implemented cash-based transfers through innovative initiatives, including the piloted Business-to-Business (B2B) distribution model and digital cash transfers. Under the Business-to-Business model, WFP contracted suppliers who used their networks to source, transport, and distribute food using commodity vouchers or value vouchers. This approach enabled WFP to reach over 135,000 people in access-constrained locations.

**WFP continued to reinforce its commitment to localization and adaptability** to ensure the most effective delivery of food assistance. WFP provided hot meals to approximately 357,000 people in Khartoum, one of the epicentres of the conflict, through community kitchens operated by Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs), and other community-based organizations. These community kitchens became a lifeline for millions of people, harnessing local capacity, knowledge, and partnerships to deliver food assistance where it was needed most.

**WFP's emergency nutrition efforts were integral in addressing malnutrition** among crisis-affected populations. Despite facing an alarming malnutrition crisis with 4.7 million acutely malnourished children under 5 years and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), WFP's nutrition operations were hampered by funding and access limitations. Nevertheless, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to more than 1.6 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) to prevent and manage malnutrition[2], representing only 69 percent of the target.

**WFP incorporated resilience activities**, including social protection, climate change adaptation, and smallholder farmer support. More than 328,000 smallholder farmers benefited from training, agricultural inputs, and post-harvest loss management. The Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme reached 520,000 school children across 16

states, prioritizing local procurement from smallholder farmers while promoting women's empowerment.

**WFP supported humanitarian and development partners in Sudan** by providing reliable common services and expertise, including coordinating logistics, air transport, and telecommunications services. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) enabled a timely humanitarian response for 80 distinct user organizations. UNHAS transported 8,063 passengers and 31 mt of cargo through 507 flights. The Logistics Cluster supported 90 organizations through coordination, information management, and access to common services, such as storage and road transport on an ad-hoc basis, to fill identified gaps. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster expanded data connectivity to additional locations in 2024 reaching 70 sites and more than 40 humanitarian organizations.

**Access challenges continued to hamper the delivery of humanitarian assistance.** The flooding in Sudan further hampered aid delivery and access to conflict-affected states. In addition to impacting access, the flooding damaged crops and increased the risk of diseases with cholera outbreaks affecting the most food-insecure populations in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, Al Jazeera, and Khartoum. The conflict further impeded access particularly in areas with the greatest needs, due to difficulties in achieving diplomatic solutions. Despite intensive efforts by the WFP to increase humanitarian diplomacy engagement and strengthen political analysis, access remained a challenge throughout the year.

**WFP extended the corporate scale-up regionally beyond Sudan to include Chad, South Sudan, and Sudan,** recognizing the regional and continental impact of the Sudan humanitarian crisis. This corporate scale-up enabled WFP to address urgent humanitarian needs across the region and mitigate broader crises. The corporate scale-up allowed WFP Sudan to mobilize resources, enhance operational capacities, and implement strategic interventions to prevent mortality and support public and private systems. The goal was to ensure a rapid and effective response to emergencies, leveraging WFP's global reach and expertise to address food insecurity and other critical issues.

**WFP in Sudan continued to employ a "No Regrets" approach,** which emphasized anticipatory planning and early action to scale up emergency responses effectively, ensuring adequate resources, capacities, and alliances were in place. This strategy aimed to act decisively without hesitation to mitigate the impacts of crises. Concurrently, WFP adhered to a "Do No Harm" approach, prioritizing the safety and dignity of people assisted. This involved careful analysis and engagement with stakeholders to avoid exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and ensuring that aid delivery did not inadvertently cause further harm or conflict.

Throughout 2024, WFP Sudan procured more than 67,000 MT of sorghum, wheat flour, iodized salt, pulses, and vegetable oil locally, injecting more than USD 38 million into the local economy. This represented a more than twofold increase compared to the previous year. Despite the ongoing conflict, WFP remained agile in its capacity to implement modalities within the scope of the Local and Regional Food Procurement Policy (LRFPP) within challenging contexts.

# 7,911,328

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



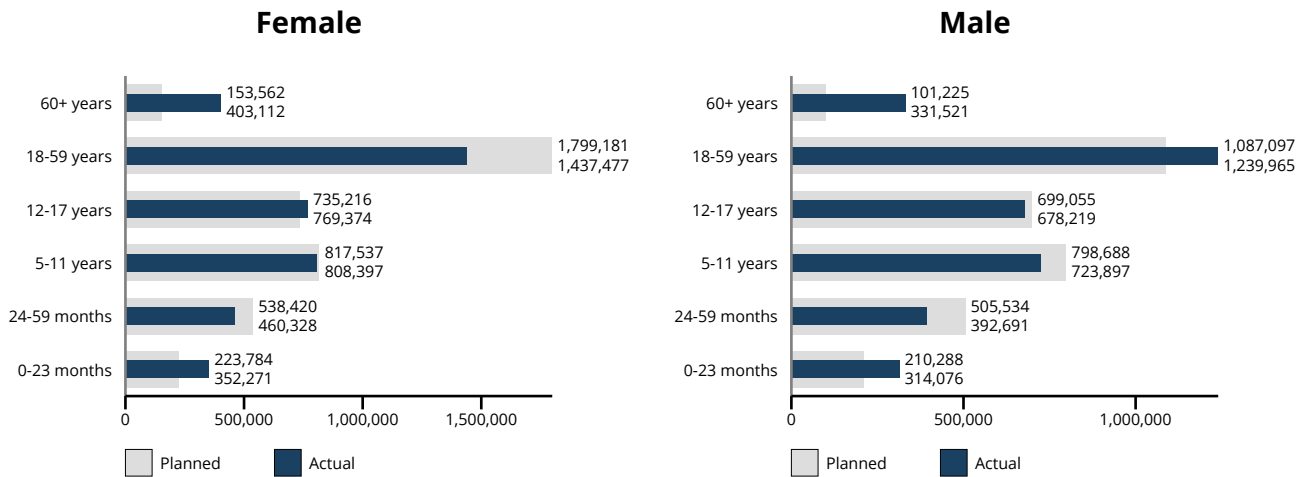
53% female



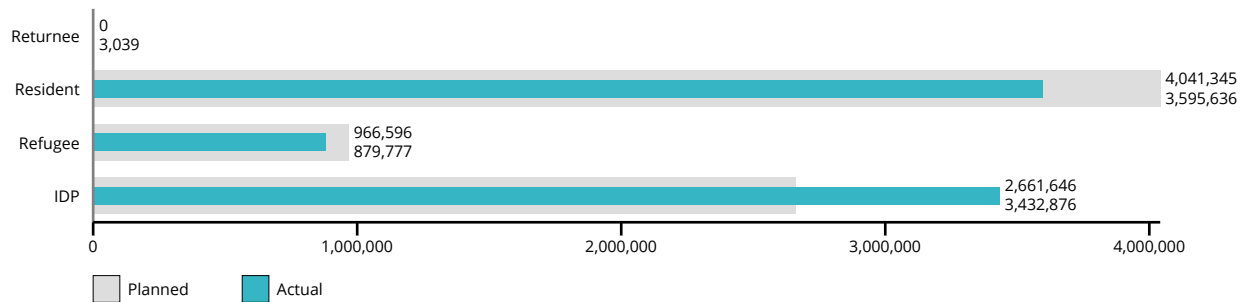
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 163,764 (52% Female, 48% Male)

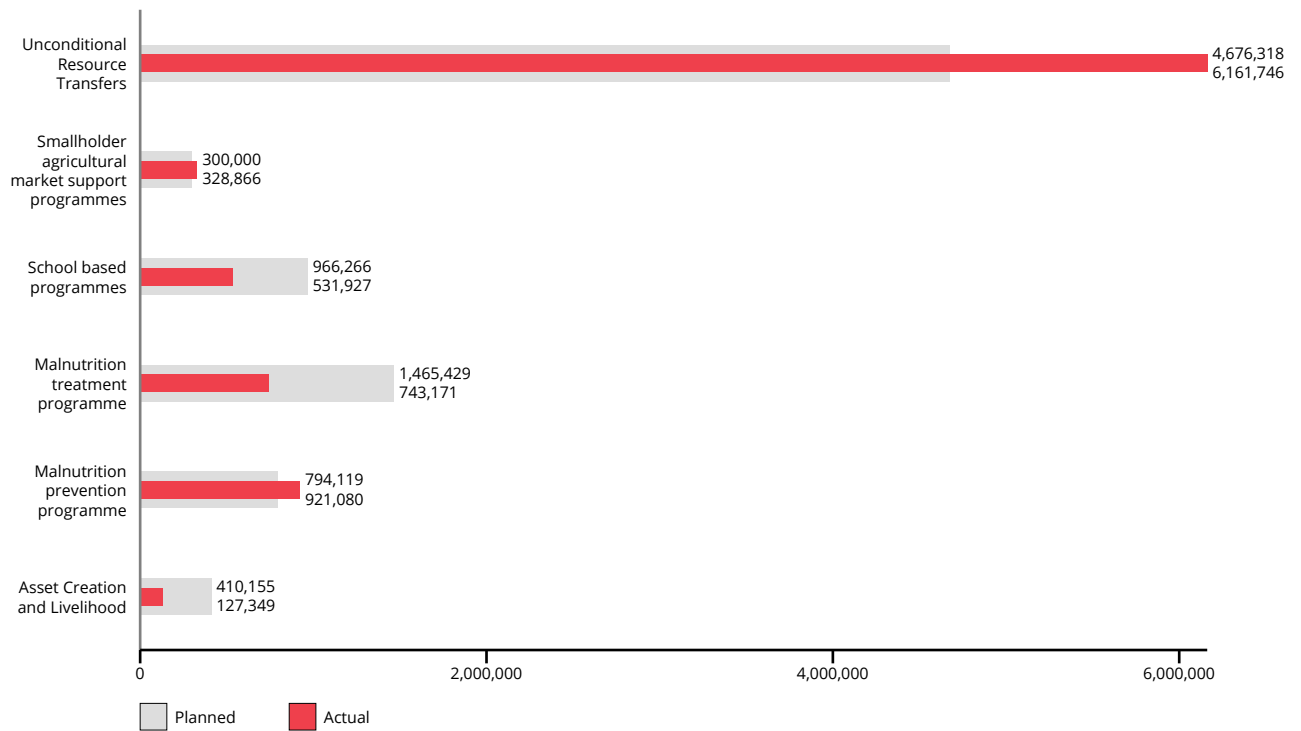
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



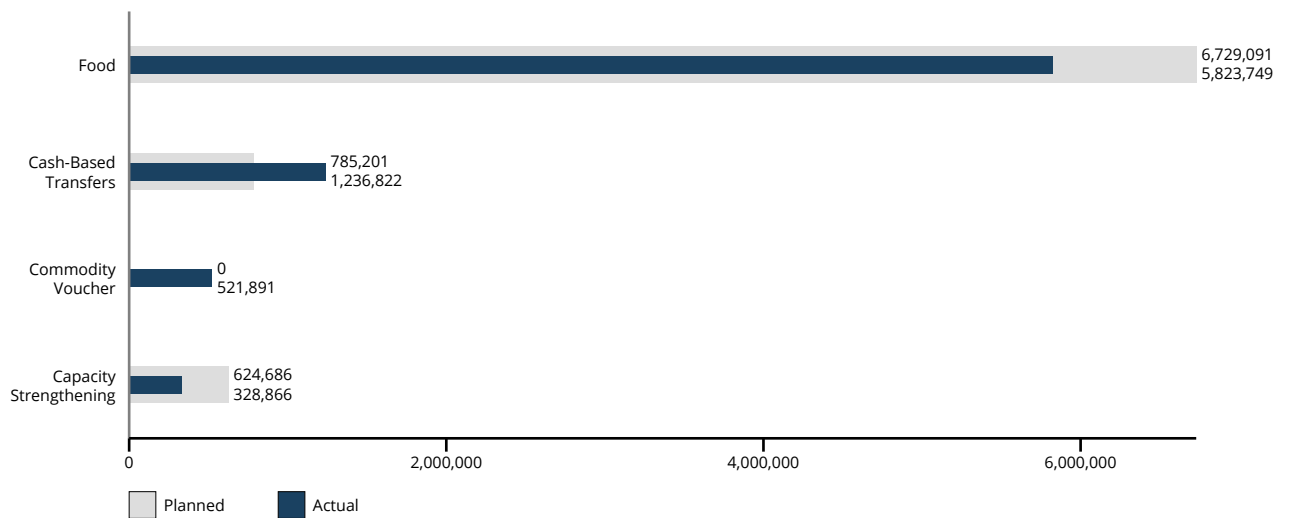
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



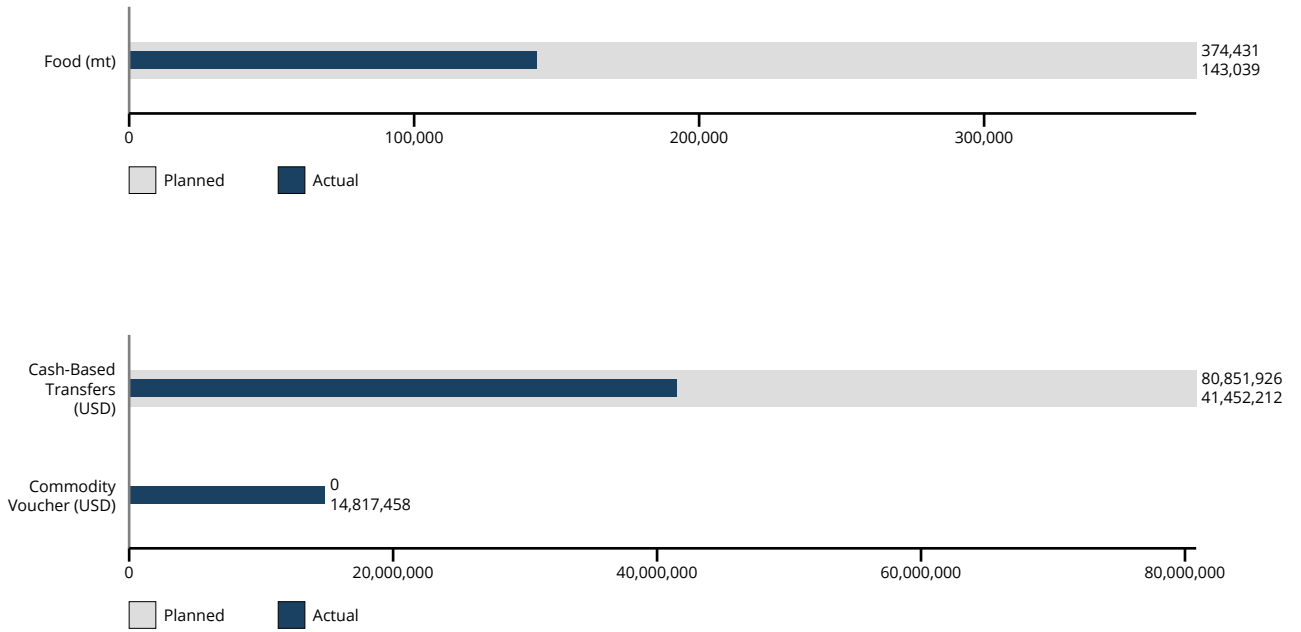
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



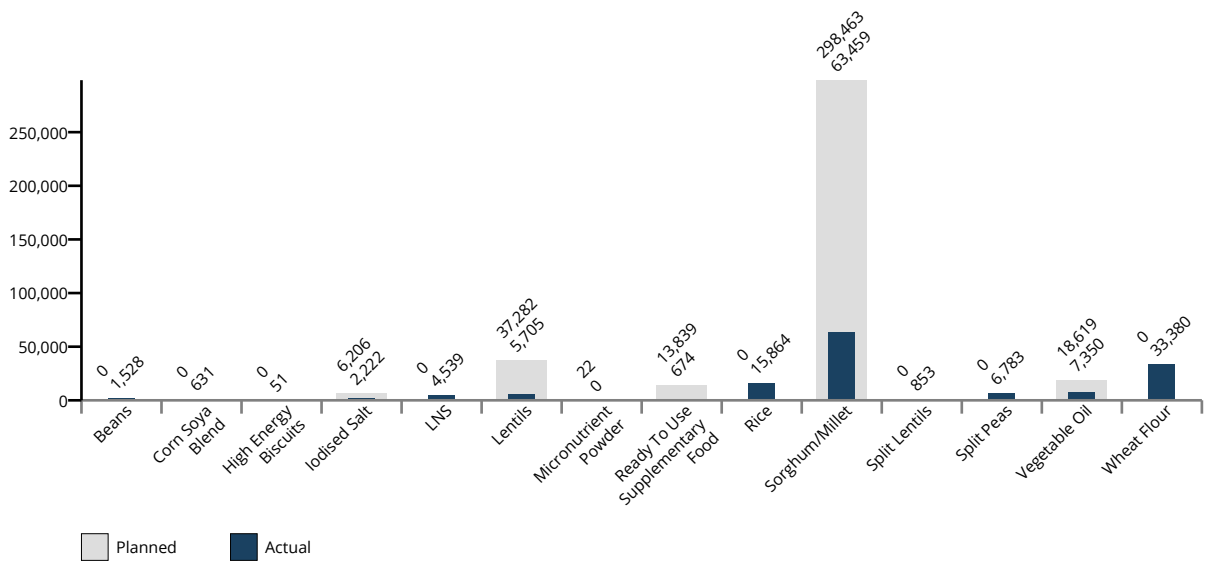
## Beneficiaries by Modality



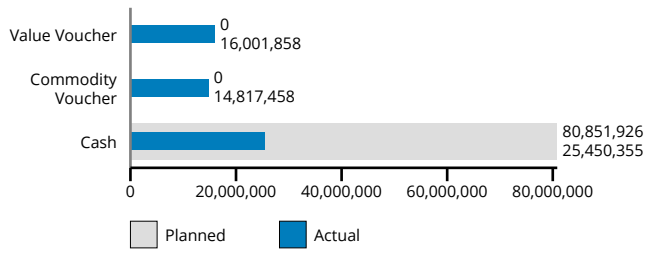
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)

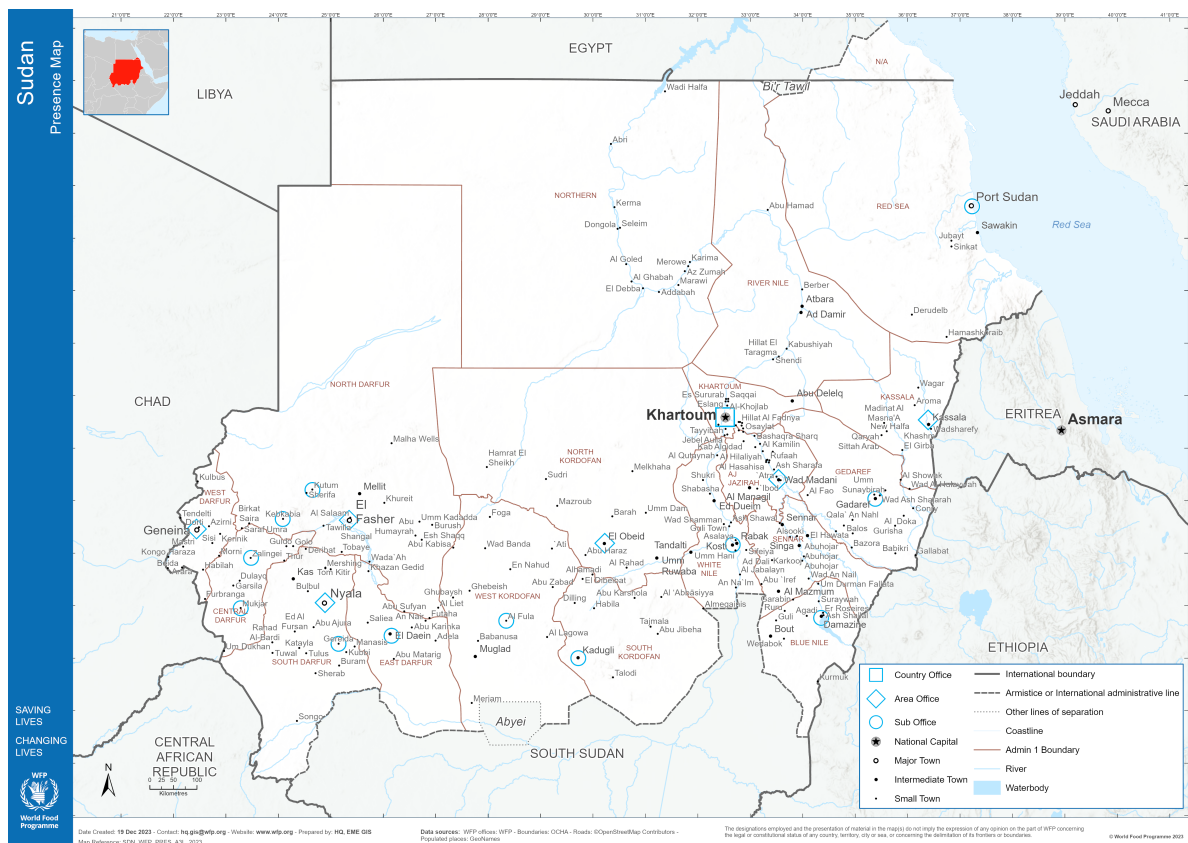


## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





# Operational context



The conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Force (RSF) has substantially exacerbated existing drivers of food insecurity in Sudan. Intercommunal violence, macroeconomic crisis, political instability, soaring food prices, hampered agricultural production, and climate shocks have continued to fuel food insecurity. Since 2019, the number of people facing acute food insecurity (IPC 3 and above) in Sudan has more than tripled. According to the IPC[1], 24.6 million people (over half of the population) are projected to face acute food insecurity during the December 2024 to May 2025 projection period. This includes 8.1 million people (17 percent of the population) in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 637,000 people (1.34 percent) in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).

Sudan is facing one of the worst hunger crises in the World. The high level of food insecurity is driven by intensified conflict, insecurity (including intercommunal violence), mass displacement, hampered agricultural production, and limited humanitarian access. Famine is currently affecting over 400,000 people in ten areas [2]. Furthermore, 17 other areas are at risk of famine if the conflict continues and humanitarian access remains limited, including populations in North, South, and East Darfur, South Kordofan, Al Gezira, and Khartoum. In addition, malnutrition levels continued to increase with 4.7 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) estimated to be suffering from acute malnutrition.

The conflict has resulted in constrained access to basic services, social protection, destruction of key economic infrastructure, and paralysis of economic activities. This is exacerbating pre-existing macroeconomic fragilities, including inflation, currency depreciation, and low levels of foreign currency reserves, resulting in substantial challenges to the design and implementation of effective food and cash assistance programmes. These market dynamics have also hampered the productivity of Sudan's agricultural sector due to the limited availability and high costs of key agricultural inputs, including fuel, fertilizers, herbicides, and agricultural machinery.

Armed clashes across Sudan are estimated to have internally displaced over 11.5 million people, representing the largest internal displacement crisis worldwide. In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict has caused cross-border movements of over 3.4 million people into neighboring countries, most notably: Chad (39 percent); South Sudan (31 percent); and Egypt (23 percent). Displaced and refugee communities have been among the most vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly women, children, and girls.

In 2024, Sudan faced its worst flooding in 40 years, severely hampering WFP operations. The flooding caused significant challenges for aid delivery due to impassable roads and destroyed bridges. Humanitarian access to conflict-affected

states like Darfur, Kordofan, Khartoum, and Gezira was constrained by high insecurity, urban warfare, ethnic mobilization, criminality, looting, unexploded ordnances, bureaucratic bottlenecks, and movement restrictions. The most food-insecure populations are in Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, Al Jazeera, and Khartoum. The food security situation is expected to worsen during the lean season as food stocks deplete and livelihood opportunities diminish.

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has not only immediate humanitarian consequences but also severe long-term effects on children's development. The protracted conflict in Sudan has left over 17 million children out of school, exacerbating an already dire learning crisis. Over 3,000 schools across the country are currently serving as shelters for displaced people, further disrupting the education system.

Against this backdrop, extended its CSP until the end of 2025. The extension increases WFP's focus on scaling up its emergency response and support to the wider humanitarian community through its leadership of the logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters and UNHAS.

**Contributing to SDG 2**, Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to those affected by the crisis, targeting the most food-insecure residents, refugees, and IDPs, as well as providing nutritious school meals to school-aged children before the outbreak of conflict. Strategic Outcome 2 seeks to improve the nutrition, health, and education outcomes for women and children in Sudan through curative and preventative nutrition activities, including supplementary feeding to children under 5 years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Additionally, WFP provides school-aged children with nutritious school meals to contribute to educational outcomes, however, since the conflict began, the WFP school feeding programme has not been implemented as schools remain closed. Strategic Outcome 3 strengthens the resilience of communities and food systems by providing a combination of food and cash-based transfers to communities through productive safety net and community asset creation activities and supporting smallholder farmers by providing skills and tools to reduce post-harvest losses and increase production.

**Contributing to SDG 17**, under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP enables humanitarian and development partners to access critical and hard-to-reach locations across Sudan by providing air transport and logistics services through UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster respectively, and connectivity support through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster. In addition, Strategic Outcome 5 focuses on enhancing the national government's capacity to develop a robust social protection system and improve the national food supply chain.

## Risk management

In 2024, WFP Sudan faced a complex environment due to conflict-induced access constraints and instability. Financial volatility, telecommunication outages, and threats to staff and people assisted further impeded operations. The economic crisis, marked by currency depreciation, inflation, and liquidity challenges, exacerbated risks to cash and food assistance delivery.

WFP adopted innovative approaches, including partnerships with community-based organizations to implement Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs). In addition, WFP initiated self-registration and verification for remote digital cash transfers and voucher modalities. Supply chain disruptions and theft were mitigated through the development of a robust access strategy, staff training on humanitarian principles, and coordination of inter-agency convoys.

Over the past year, WFP developed a robust protection and conflict sensitivity strategy and recruited social and advisors for environmental safeguarding, conflict sensitivity, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. These measures underscored WFP Sudan's commitment to accountability and protection of vulnerable populations.

Under the emergency corporate scale-up, Sudan benefited from resource mobilization and collaborating with technical experts to address emerging trends and comply with donor requirements. Strengthening incident management protocols and fraud risk assessments improved reporting and risk mitigation.

Internal controls were reinforced through the Augmented Assurance Action Plan, focusing on preventing aid diversion, diversifying feedback mechanisms, digital tracking of food assistance, expanded monitoring, and bolstered inventory management. Operations adopted a multi-layered approach, striving for compliance with assurance standards and implementing context-appropriate compensatory controls when necessary.

Throughout 2024, WFP maintained close involvement with donors in the risk management process. Leveraging key risk indicators, oversight findings, and operational data enabled prompt resolution of control issues, ensuring continuity and transparency on ongoing challenges.

## Lessons learned

WFP Sudan operated in exceptionally complex and deteriorating environments, adapting and utilizing relevant approaches to reach people in need. Specifically, WFP implemented innovative approaches to address food insecurity and market inefficiencies amidst the ongoing conflict. Two key initiatives include the Business-to-Business (B2B) model and support to community kitchens through Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs).

The B2B approach utilized commodity and value vouchers with local counterparts to stimulate markets and increase local consumption. WFP produced two lessons learned assessments in 2024 related to these initiatives to ensure efficiency and effectiveness moving forward in 2025. The model aimed to create efficient and sustainable local markets by partnering with upstream suppliers to distribute food through their networks, ensuring access to safe and quality food for assisted people.

Meanwhile, community kitchens provide daily hot meals to conflict-affected populations, supported by local partners acting as transfer agents. Both initiatives have faced significant challenges, including access constraints, high costs, and operational issues. WFP identified potential solutions to enhance these programmes' efficiency and impact, such as improving coordination with suppliers, conducting risk assessments, and securing sustained financial support from donors. These lessons learned will inform future efforts to scale up globally and refine these interventions in Sudan.

# From Survival to Hope



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Displaced children in Zamzam camp, where famine was confirmed in August

In what was once a classroom, 13-year-old Ahmed sits in front of a blank chalkboard. He has not attended school for months. But since he escaped Sudan's war-torn capital, Khartoum, three weeks ago, home is now this paint-chipped room more than 800km away - in one of dozens of schools across the eastern city of Port Sudan now housing war-displaced people.

Ahmed's eyes are full of fear. He says he can't remember anything from the last year he spent trapped in a besieged area of Khartoum. It's like his memories are stowed away tightly in a box that he's scared to open.

He does recall one thing, though.

"There was no food at my home ... before we left," Ahmed says. "That's why it's better in Port Sudan. At least there is food here."

Ahmed is among millions whose lives have been upended by a conflict that has been raging on for more than 18 months. Beyond killing and injuring thousands, fighting between rival armed groups has triggered the world's largest displacement crisis - with more than 11.5 million people seeking refuge inside and outside the country. The regional fallout of Sudan's war also risks triggering the world's biggest hunger crisis.

Today, more than half of the population - **24.6 million people** - face acute or emergency food insecurity, a number that will likely increase as the lean season approaches in May.

"The war is not a selective event, it has affected everyone," says WFP Media Officer Mohamed Elamin, who himself fled Khartoum with his wife and child. He counts among the many Sudanese humanitarians now trying to help their fellow countrymen survive. While WFP has delivered food and nutritional assistance to over 7 million people over the past year, vast areas remain largely out of reach for aid organizations.

Khartoum tea vendor and renowned rights activist Awadiya Mahmoud also found refuge in Port Sudan after a year on the run. Awadiya runs a soup kitchen in Port Sudan for vulnerable people, but she recalled her latest flight from Wad Madani last December.

"That day was really tough - I left everything I had behind once again," says Awadiya, who is known by her first name, recounting her five-day, 1,000-km journey to the Red Sea port city.

Throughout a year of upheaval, Awadiya continued to support as many people as she could, organizing and cooking food in communal kitchens for others who fled.

"WFP came and gave us sorghum, peas, salt and oil," she says. "It helped because people had nothing. WFP really stood by our side."

Awadiya lives in the same former school as Ahmed and Fatimmah, the displaced Khartoum teenager and his mother. Sudan's war has pushed strangers together, and the country's 47 million people are facing the same horrific consequences of war.

"Our hope is for the war to stop, so we can go back home," Awadiya says. "We don't want the war. It harmed us, particularly women."

Her sentiments are echoed by many others here.

Sitting on a simple bed she shares with several other relatives, Ahmed's mother Fatimmah explains how her family of seven survived in Khartoum: by diluting and mixing any grain they had left into a malt juice. In March, they were finally able to escape to Port Sudan.

She describes hopes for a future where her children can thrive, and where classrooms are used for learning instead of surviving. But that would require peace.

The warring parties "did not lose anything - we lost everything," Fatimmah says. "They are taking everything away from us. They need to sit down, speak, and solve this."

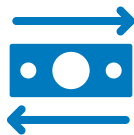


# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises



**6.1 million** people were assisted with general food assistance



WFP reached a total of **1.7 million** people through Cash Based Transfers worth more than USD 53.8 million.



WFP reached **1.2 million** people in **famine or risk of famine areas**.



**1.6 million** children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received specialized food to supplement and prevent moderate acute malnutrition.



**92 percent** of children supported with nutrition support recovered from moderate acute malnutrition.

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on ensuring individuals in crisis-affected regions have access to food, nutrition, and livelihoods during and after emergencies. WFP pursued Strategic Outcome 1 through two main activities: the provision of general food assistance (GFA), through in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT), and Emergency Nutrition Support aimed at addressing malnutrition. In 2024, WFP did not implement an emergency school feeding programme due to a lack of funding for that specific activity.

The Strategic Outcome was 161 percent funded against the needs-based plan, including USD 205 million carry-over funds from 2023. Resources under this outcome represented 67 percent (USD 777 million) of overall resources received in 2024, enabling WFP to provide emergency food assistance and nutrition support to address the deepening food insecurity and malnutrition in Sudan.

### General Food Assistance

WFP delivered food assistance in an exceptionally complex and challenging environment, where access remained a major constraint to reaching those in greatest need. WFP increased political analysis, stakeholder engagement, and humanitarian diplomacy to secure access and open corridors. However, escalating conflict significantly disrupted operations, leading to the evacuations of all staff from Wad Madani, Gezira, the traditional food basket region of Sudan, as well as Kosti, which served as a vital WFP operational hub for the Darfurs and Kordofans. These disruptions severely impacted food deliveries and operational reach, forcing WFP to quickly adapt its logistics and access strategies. Despite these challenges, WFP remained committed to ensuring food-insecure populations had safe and sustainable access to life-saving assistance.

Despite these operational challenges, WFP assisted around 6.1 million people with general food assistance, reaching 77 percent of the planned population. This includes 1.2 million people in famine or at risk of famine conditions. WFP's GFA was delivered through in-kind food distributions and cash-based transfers (CBT), where market conditions allowed, ensuring flexibility and efficiency in response efforts. Due to persistent access and mobility restraints, WFP leveraged its operational agility and scaled up CBT. By the end of 2024, WFP reached around 1.7 million people with CBT worth USD

53.8 million — marking a tenfold increase from early 2024 when only 89,000 people were reached per month. Cash-based transfers were purposefully implemented throughout hard-to-reach and access-constrained locations such as West Darfur, North Darfur, Khartoum, and Gezira State, as well as in Kassala, Red Sea, Northern State, Gedaref, ensuring people in need had access to food.

WFP implemented innovative CBT initiatives, including Digital Cash Transfers and the Business-to-Business Model (B2B) to enhance the delivery of assistance in a challenging environment. The Digital Cash Transfers reached 150,000 people in Khartoum and Al Gezira, states under siege with limited humanitarian access for nearly two years. Amid extreme access constraints, WFP conducted a self-registration exercise to capture bank account details for targeted populations, enabling direct digital CBT transfer through the BANKAK App. This initiative paved the way for scaling up digital cash transfers for 2025.

WFP piloted the Business-to-Business (B2B) distribution model in famine-struck Zamzam Camp in North Darfur, and Sheikan in North Kordofan which was classified as being at risk of famine. This pilot aimed to provide much-needed assistance to communities in these hard-to-reach areas. WFP partnered with a local wholesaler, reaching 127,830 people in Zamzam and 7,844 in Sheikan. The Business-to-Business model addressed retail supply chain inefficiencies, strengthened local markets and provided people with affordable quality food. Unlike traditional food aid, WFP contracted suppliers who utilized their networks to source, transport, and distribute food through commodity vouchers (fixed quantities) or value vouchers (monetary-based purchases). This model ensured a sustainable and efficient market-driven approach to food distribution.

A significant achievement in 2024 was the provision of hot meals to approximately 250,000 people in Khartoum daily through 200 community kitchens managed by Emergency Response Rooms (ERRs), and other community-based organizations. As one of the epicenters of the conflict, Khartoum faced increased humanitarian needs, and these community kitchens became a lifeline for millions. Beyond delivering life-saving food assistance to hard-to-reach areas, this initiative was integral to the WFP's broader strategy to enhance localization and foster social cohesion across Sudan. In recognition of their unwavering dedication and resilience amidst ongoing violence, the Peace Research Institute of Oslo nominated the ERRs for the 2024 Nobel Peace Prize in October.

Outcome monitoring results reflect both progress and ongoing challenges in providing safe and nutritious food to people affected by shocks in Sudan. The percentage of households with acceptable food consumption levels dropped from 47 percent in 2023 to 42 percent in 2024, while those with poor food consumption levels increased slightly from 19 percent in 2023 to 20 percent. Additionally, the consumption-based coping strategy index improved slightly from 12.8 to 12.3, suggesting that people still relied on negative coping mechanisms such as borrowing, skipping meals or eating less preferred foods. However, the dietary diversity score slightly improved from 3.09 in 2023 to 4.5 in 2024, meeting the target of 4.<sup>[1]</sup> The economic capacity to meet essential needs, measured by the percentage of households with economic capacity above the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), increased to 46 percent, exceeding the target of over 40 percent. The increase in economic capacity may be linked to the expansion of digital cash transfers, the functionality of local markets and complementary transfers that allowed people assisted to meet the lower expenditure threshold compared to the general population.<sup>[2]</sup>

The African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica, offered by the African Union's (AU) risk pool ARC Ltd, remains a key component of WFP's emergency preparedness strategy, utilizing climate risk insurance to mitigate the impact of natural shocks. In 2024, WFP purchased a USD 1 million drought insurance policy covering 111,648 people. Due to favourable rainfall, the payout did not trigger. However, the potential maximum payout in case of drought would have been USD 4,647,231. The ARC Replica is part of WFP Sudan's emergency preparedness to address natural shocks.

### **Emergency Nutrition Support**

WFP Sudan continued with its efforts to scale up emergency food and nutrition assistance to prevent and manage malnutrition among displaced and conflict-affected populations. Through its targeted supplementary feeding programme<sup>[3]</sup> for managing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP reached 578,000 children aged 6-59 months and 127,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), achieving 54 percent of the annual plan. The low coverage is primarily due to access restrictions, security challenges, and funding constraints. Despite operational challenges, the targeted supplementary feeding programme achieved positive results, with a 92 percent recovery rate for moderate acute malnutrition, a mortality rate below one percent, and a default rate of six percent—all in line with SPHERE standards.<sup>[4]</sup>

Additionally, the malnutrition prevention programme reached 694,000 children and 158,000 women at risk of malnutrition, achieving 53 percent of the annual plan. While the programme made significant strides, results indicate both achievements and areas for improvement. The proportion of the target population that participated in an adequate number of distributions (more than 3 consecutive distributions) showed mixed results at 55 percent, a slight decline compared to 59 percent in 2023, and below the target of 66 percent. This could be linked to access and mobility of the affected population due to conflict. Despite some progress, these results highlight the need for continued interventions to improve adherence, enhance food security, and strengthen economic resilience among affected

populations.

WFP provided interpersonal Social and Behaviour Communication (SBC) to over 828,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and caregivers of children aged 6-59 months. The SBC sessions covered food preparation, sanitation and hygiene, growth monitoring, health and immunization, and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

### Strengthening Community Engagement

As part of improving programme quality, WFP Sudan strengthened the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and Communicating with Communities (CwC) to ensure people were aware of programme objectives, modalities and entitlements. Multiple channels for feedback were made available, which informed WFP's activities, including a toll-free phone number, an email address, an internet-based "click to call", a chatbot, and a self-reporting link.

WFP integrated gender and age in its programmes for Strategic Outcome 1, achieving a gender and age marker score of 4 in general food assistance and nutrition programming. WFP ensured that committee panels, which were tasked with leading the community targeting process, were represented by men and women and were reflective of the community's demographics. As part of the nutrition activities, WFP ensured that social behavior communication was delivered to men, women, girls, and boys.

Before implementing new modalities or targeting new locations, a multisectoral assessment was conducted to identify risks impacting both women and men and to develop mitigation measures ensuring accessible, safe, and dignified assistance. Distribution points were selected in consultation with local authorities, community leaders, and committees. Additionally, community sensitization messages on operational information, rights, including GBV, and available CFM channels were regularly updated and disseminated via community workers, cooperating partners (CP), WFP staff, and media channels such as WhatsApp.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and CBTs to people affected by shocks.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools	N/A
Activity 3: Provide preventive and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLWG	4 - Fully integrates gender and age



## Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024



To prevent acute malnutrition, WFP provided nutrition support to approximately **47,000** children aged 6 to 23 months and **18,000** PBWG.



WFP Sudan's **Home-Grown School Feeding** Programme, reached **521,000** school children across 16 states.



**1,284** smallholder farmers supported through **local procurement** of 10,966 MT of cereals worth **USD 6 million**.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP contributed to SDG 2.2 (ending malnutrition) by continuing to improve the nutritional status of food-insecure residents in areas affected by a high prevalence of malnutrition and food insecurity across Sudan. WFP implemented two key activities under Strategic Outcome, Activity 4, which focused on providing an integrated nutrition package to prevent and manage undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG), and Activity 5, which focused on delivering nutrition-sensitive school meals to pre-primary and primary school children.

### Integrated Nutrition Support to Address Escalating Malnutrition Crisis

In 2024, Sudan faced an alarming malnutrition crisis with approximately 4.7 million children under 5 years, and PBWG acutely malnourished, the highest estimate ever recorded in Sudan. Of these, 76 percent were concentrated in 103 localities.

While Strategic Outcome 2 received approximately 173 percent of its overall funding needs, significant challenges disrupted WFP Sudan's ability to respond promptly and effectively to the escalating malnutrition crisis in Sudan, especially in areas where nutrition activities were planned, compromising both management and prevention activities.

WFP worked in close collaboration with UNICEF, WHO, the Ministry of Health, and NGOs to deliver specialized nutritious foods to over 24,000 children aged 6-59 months and more than 8,700 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) for the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). However, this reached only 19 percent of the annual target, largely due to delayed funding contributions and access constraints.

The challenging operational environment was reflected in a decline in programme performance indicators, which fell below 2024 targets. The default rate rose to 24 percent from 16 percent in 2023, while the recovery rate dropped from 83 percent to 76 percent, though within the SPHERE standard of 75 percent. Both death rates and non-response rates were below 1 percent which is within the SPHERE standards. These results highlight the urgent need for improved access, timely funding, and continued multisectoral support to enhance programme coverage and effectiveness.

To prevent acute malnutrition, WFP provided nutrition support to approximately 47,000 children aged 6 to 23 months and 18,000 PBWG, a notable decrease of 55 percent and 33 percent compared to 2023 achievement respectively. Despite operational challenges, the proportion of women and children who participated in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) significantly increased from 14 percent to 54 percent. This increase in adherence may be attributed to worsening food insecurity, with families relying on the provided nutritious food as a crucial relief measure. Additionally, sustained engagement with caregivers and follow-up efforts by community nutrition volunteers likely played a key role in improving participation.

Furthermore, WFP reached only 2,266 children aged 6-59 months with micronutrient powders to reduce micronutrient deficiencies. This was only 10 percent of the 2024 plan of 22,239 and a far cry from the 570,000 children reached in 2023. In total, WFP nutrition activities only reached 39 percent of the targeted number of people, mainly due to the lack of funding for prevention and supplementation services under Activity 4.

To enhance sustainability and improve nutrition outcomes, WFP complemented its food assistance efforts including the provision of specialized nutritional foods with social and behaviour communication (SBC) reaching 137,000 caregivers. This initiative improved nutrition practices by educating caregivers on balanced diets, proper feeding practices, and healthy habits. Nutrition counselling was provided to pregnant and breastfeeding women, and fathers, covering topics such as food preparation, water sanitation, hygiene, growth monitoring, health and immunization, and general infant and young children feeding.

WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national institutions through coordination platforms and training on community-based acute malnutrition management, home fortification, and nutrition information management. In non-conflicted areas, WFP Sudan worked with partners to support the Ministry of Health in strengthening emergency nutrition. For instance, WFP supported salt iodization efforts, providing 4032 MT of potassium iodate used to fortify salt in coordination with ministries responsible for health, industry and economic resources at the Red Sea state level.

Moreover, there was an improvement in the proportion of children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet from 5 percent in 2023 to 12 percent in 2024, which was above the minimum target of 10 percent set for the year. This achievement was a result of improvements in the proportion of children attaining minimum dietary diversity at 33 percent and minimum meal frequency at 38 percent. About 39 percent of women and girls of reproductive age achieved a Minimum Diet Diversity, indicating better access to varied foods. The improvements could be linked to the continued follow-up and engagement of pregnant and breastfeeding women and caregivers by health personnel and community nutrition volunteers, as well as the number of participants in distributions. Without a clear attribution study, we can only suggest that the effectiveness of WFP and its partners' engagement, strong SBC for women and caregivers, and high needs of beneficiaries contributed to this.

### Home Grown School feeding Programme

The Home-Grown School Feeding program, supported by INTPA (EU-TF) and BMZ, reached 521,000 schoolchildren across 16 localities in four states in 2024, despite disruptions from conflict and school closures. Take-home rations resumed in March, benefiting students in safer states and supporting 1,284 smallholder farmers through local procurement of 10,966 MT of cereals worth USD 6 million. The programme's shift to a Home-Grown School Feeding model improved nutrition and education outcomes while strengthening local economies.

WFP ensured that the procurement process was nutrition-sensitive by training farmers on nutrition, at the same time, promoting women's empowerment by procuring from 180 female farmers. This initiative improved households' nutrition and served as a source of income by selling surplus produce. WFP documented this initiative as a case study finalizing a publication entitled, *Implementing School Feeding in an Emergency: Lessons from Sudan*. The publication<sup>[1]</sup> documented key learnings in programme integration and WFP Sudan's ability to tailor school feeding to crisis contexts. In addition, WFP introduced a pilot initiative in Kassala State, where 2,000 girls and their households received cash-based transfers, reaching a total of 10,000 people. Plans for 2024-2025 include expansion to new states, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education for a sustainable national programme, while addressing funding and operational challenges.

### Gender and Age Marker

Gender-sensitive programming remained a priority, with initiatives such as take-home rations and SBCC activities promoting family involvement and male participation achieved a gender and age marker score of 4, reinforcing WFP's commitment to inclusive programming.

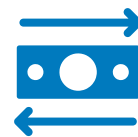
### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide curative and preventive nutrition activities to children aged 6–59 months and PLWG and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutrition-sensitive programming to schools and capacity-strengthening support to national and state education institutions	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 03: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024



Despite conflict across the country, WFP reached more than **456,000** people with resilience and livelihood interventions



**2.2 million** worth of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for asset activities



**4,735 mt of** produce was sold through WFP-supported aggregation systems, generating **USD 2.5 million** for smallholder farmers.



**329,000** smallholder farmers benefited from WFP's Smallholder **Agricultural Market Support Programme**.

In line with SDG 2.4, on promoting sustainable food production and climate-adaptive agricultural practices, WFP Sudan implemented long-term resilience activities covering social protection, climate and economic resilience, small-holder farmer capacity strengthening and home-grown school feeding. These efforts exemplify the humanitarian development-peace nexus by fostering stability through integrated interventions that link emergency response with long-term development goals. WFP's approach addressed immediate food insecurity strengthened local capacities and promoted social cohesion and pathways for self-reliance. WFP continued to strengthen the resilience of food-insecure households, communities, and food systems, in line with SDG 2.4, by promoting sustainable food production and climate-adaptive agricultural practices.

Thanks to donor funding, resilience activities were well-supported, accounting for 9 percent (USD 100 million) of total funding received in 2024. Expenditures remained low due to school closures and the suspension of activities following the conflict. Nonetheless, despite the widespread conflict, WFP reached more than 456,000 people (64 percent of the planned), predominantly in safer locations in the East and Northern states as well as in some locations in the Darfurs. Key activities included community asset creation, post-harvest loss reduction, and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS). These activities were identified through the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) approach in some locations, while in most of the areas where this was not possible, activities were identified through community consultation meetings.

### Asset Creation and Productive Safety Nets

WFP supported over 127,000 people across Central, North, and South Darfur, as well as Kassala and Gedaref, through the asset creation and livelihood interventions, which represented 31 percent of the planned caseload. Supported households benefited from asset creation, capacity-building, and income-generating activities to enhance their resilience and long-term sustainability.

Programme participants received cash-based transfers (CBT) amounting to USD 2.3 million to meet their food needs. This support helped create assets, including water projects and yards that provided access to clean water, shelter areas in health centers that enhanced comfort, new classrooms that ensured uninterrupted education, and community centers that supported peacebuilding through safe spaces for dialogue and social cohesion. These assets protected livelihoods and strengthened the resilience of communities to better adapt to shocks. The utilization of CBT as a modality provided immediate financial relief while strengthening local markets, promoting financial inclusion, and enhancing economic resilience.

The outcome results show that the consumption-based coping strategy score reduced significantly from 6.9 in 2023 to 5 in 2024, indicating that households resorted to fewer harmful coping strategies to cope with food shortages. This data suggests that WFP's resilience interventions have helped families rely less on crisis measures, such as reducing meal sizes or skipping meals altogether.

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption level was at 65 percent, with a notable increase among females (81 percent compared with the 51 percent target). While none of the households reported using crisis coping strategies, the use of emergency and stress coping strategies increased, indicating ongoing challenges. This

suggests that while WFP's support helped families move away from the most desperate measures (crisis coping mechanisms), with more severe and longer-term negative consequences such as selling off essential assets, many still struggle and resort to less extreme but still concerning coping mechanisms.

The percentage of the population reporting benefits from enhanced livelihood assets reached 79 percent, surpassing the target of 60 percent. Additionally, 91 percent of people engaged in income-generating activities as a result of skills development training, exceeding the target of 60 percent. These results highlight the effectiveness of the interventions leading to improved livelihoods and economic self-reliance. Many participants have launched small businesses and learned to manage and grow their income through village savings and loan sessions. The provision of kits, such as sewing machines, agricultural tools, seeds, and efficient cooking stove materials, along with training in mechanics, agriculture, and entrepreneurship, has enabled participants to apply their skills effectively. Some have reinvested their earnings to expand their projects, further enhancing household income and community resilience.

Under the UNICEF/WFP Joint Programme implemented in Central, North, and South Darfur, WFP Sudan supported around 56,000 people through community-based asset creation and livelihood activities. Through food assistance for assets, 15 community assets including multipurpose centres and water infrastructure were built or rehabilitated, in Central and North Darfur. About 21,918 people participated in asset creation activities and received CBT entitlements worth around USD 468,000, while the remaining 34,000 people engaged in livelihood-related initiatives such as entrepreneurial training and provision of start-up kits (e.g. sewing machines), livestock support (provision of goats and poultry), as well as biogas training and production of energy-efficient stoves.

In Kassala and Gedaref, WFP reached around 71,000 people through more community assets and income-generating activities. This represented 71 percent of the targeted 150,000 people. Key infrastructure activities implemented through food for assistance included the construction of water yards, classrooms, school kitchens, storage facilities, and a slaughterhouse. The food for assets assistance provided through CBT provided immediate financial relief and stimulated local markets, enhanced financial inclusion and strengthened economic resilience.

### **Smallholder Agricultural Market Support**

In 2024, 329,000 smallholder farmers benefited from WFP's Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programme through training, agricultural inputs, and post-harvest loss management, aiming to improve productivity, reduce post-harvest losses and promote more resilient food systems. These achievements exceeded the annual target by 10 percent and represented a 27 percent increase compared to 2023. This surpassed the planned annual target by 10 percent and a 27 percent increase compared to 2023.

Efforts to strengthen smallholder farmers and agricultural service providers made significant strides. Although only 24 percent of targeted female farmers and 35 percent of male farmers sold through WFP-supported aggregation systems, 4,735 mt of produce was sold through WFP-supported aggregation systems, generating USD 2.5 million for smallholder farmers.

To improve post-harvest management, 49,526 smallholder farmers received hermetic storage bags and agricultural manuals. Traditionally, farmers face post-harvest losses of 30-40 percent, but after using hermetic storage and improved practices, reported losses dropped to below 10 percent. While no formal assessment has been conducted, this estimate is based on farmer observations during monitoring visits and bag-opening ceremonies, where they compared hermetic storage with traditional methods.

Under the Sudan Emergency Wheat Production Project (SEWPP) Project, WFP distributed 12,079 mt of heat-tolerant wheat seeds and 25,944 mt of fertilizer to 170,000 smallholder farmers organized through farmer cooperatives in Northern State, River Nile, New Halfa Scheme, and White Nile [1]. Additionally, 12 combined harvesters were provided to farmer cooperatives, leading to an impressive 645,000 mt of wheat production, a whopping 70 percent productivity increase nationally, directly contributing to food security amid widespread hunger. Phase II of the project is being designed jointly with the African Development Bank (AfDB), hinging on a climate-smart and end-to-end value chain approach with Farmers' Organizations/Cooperatives as main stakeholders.

Through the World Bank-funded SOMOUD project (Enhancing Community Resilience Project), an additional 11,212 smallholder farmers in Kassala, River Nile, and Northern State received 3,366 mt of seeds, 1,780 mt of Diammonium Phosphate fertilizer and 6,044 mt of Urea fertilizer, covering 23,362 hectares. The project began in April and visible improvements in agricultural productivity and resilience are emerging, with full outcomes becoming clearer in 2025.

In the Darfur region, through the UNICEF/WFP Joint Programme, 18,123 smallholder farmers received post-harvest tools, including hermetic bags and plastic sheets and participated in trainings on improved agricultural techniques. Seeds, tools, and access to Farmer Field School demonstration plots were provided to promote sustainable agricultural practices. Additionally, 150 lead farmers completed Training of Trainers sessions, equipping them to provide ongoing extension services in their communities. Considering that Darfur's had been the epicentre of the conflict, these achievements mark a significant milestone in rebuilding local agricultural capacity.

Youth received vocational training and start-up kits to support self-reliance, while women-headed households benefited from income-generating activities and agricultural inputs that improved food security. Additionally, the CBPP approach engaged marginalized groups, especially women, in planning and decision-making through tailored interventions.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Offer asset-creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food-insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide capacity-strengthening support for farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering



Logistics Cluster received and stored over **27,600** cubic metres of humanitarian supplies on behalf of **22** partners.



UNHAS transported **8,063** passengers and **31 MT** of light humanitarian cargo through **507** flights supporting **80** distinct user organizations.



Emergency Telecommunications Cluster provided connectivity services to over **43** humanitarian organizations across **70** sites.

Strategic Outcome 4 ensured that humanitarian and development partners in Sudan have access to reliable common services and expertise, services and infrastructure to enable them to reach shock-affected people. Aligned with SDG target 17.16, this outcome comprises of four activities: coordinating logistics common services, providing air transport services, and on-demand services, and supporting interagency telecommunication services. This outcome was 88 percent funded due to the increased demand for WFP common services following the conflict.

### Logistics Cluster

The Logistics Cluster, led by WFP continued to scale its support for the humanitarian community to address logistics constraints and ensure uninterrupted delivery of lifesaving aid. About 90 organizations were supported through coordination, information management, and access to common services, such as storage and road transport on an ad-hoc basis, to fill identified gaps.

With coordination cells in Port Sudan and N'djamena, Chad, the Logistics Cluster leveraged the expertise of humanitarian partners by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating logistics information, including entry points, customs, and road access. This was achieved through the Logistics Information Exchange (LogIE) platform, 21 coordination meetings and the publication of 64 information products on the Sudan Logistics Cluster webpage.

Collaborating with the OCHA-led Humanitarian Access Working Group and OCHA's humanitarian civil-military coordination cell, the Logistics Cluster supported inter-agency road convoys comprising 33 trucks to Kosti and Gedaref. Other convoys were planned but could not depart due to the outbreak of fighting along the routes, rendering them inaccessible. Additionally, partners' cargo was included in a WFP-led convoy planned to Zamzam (North Darfur State) after the Sudanese government re-opened the Adre border crossing point in August and subsequently extended it in November 2024. Cargo was also included in the WFP-led convoy to Khartoum. Together, these two convoys comprised a total of six trucks for partners. Access to in-country common road transport services was supported by transporting 627 MT of relief supplies on behalf of 13 organizations to various locations across Sudan using 26 trucks. The Logistics Cluster's tracked partners' cross-border (including Adre and Tine) and crossline cargo movements plans against actual movements, supporting advocacy efforts channeled through humanitarian coordination forums to improve access to hard-to-reach areas.

Furthermore, the Logistics Cluster facilitated free-to-user storage services in Port Sudan, Kassala, Gedaref, and Kosti, including temperature-controlled facilities in Port Sudan. Although storage facilities in Kosti were suspended in December 2023 due to the security situation, Kosti re-opened in November 2024. Across all locations, nearly 27,600 m<sup>3</sup> of humanitarian supplies were received and stored on behalf of 22 partners. The storage capacity of humanitarian organizations was augmented in locations with the Logistics Cluster support through the provision of 20 mobile storage units in North Darfur, White Nile, and Blue Nile States, and in Chad for cross-border operations. Additionally, 112 humanitarian staff were trained on topics such as basic commodity management, mobile storage unit assembly, and LogIE. Reflecting the high satisfaction with the Logistics Cluster activities, partners reported a 94 percent satisfaction rate through the Cluster Performance Monitoring Mechanism (CCPM).

### On-demand services

WFP provided on-demand supply chain services to partners, including UN agencies and non-governmental organizations, through Service Level Agreements (SLAs) signed with 56 organizations. On behalf of six humanitarian organizations, WFP transported 3,510 MT of food and non-food items (NFIs) by road to 19 destinations and distributed over 852,000 liters of fuel to 38 humanitarian organizations. Commercial transporters were also supplied with fuel to



facilitate food distributions due to the country's acute fuel shortage

### **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)**

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) faced significant challenges in 2024 due to heightened conflict, infrastructure damage, and power cuts, leading to frequent public connectivity outages.

Despite access constraints, importation challenges, and funding shortages, the ETC expanded data connectivity to new locations, reaching Dongola and Atbara with connectivity services, while maintaining services in Port Sudan, Kassala, Damazine, Al-Gedarif, and Kosti to allow the humanitarian community to remain connected and carry out operations across the country. ETC provided support to 830 humanitarians from 43 organizations at 70 sites.

The activation of the 1G download speed dedicated undersea cable to Port Sudan substantially improved connectivity to humanitarian actors in the East of the country where fiber infrastructure allowed. Working with Sudatel, ETC leveraged this new service to establish a 'local loop' project, further expanding connectivity to 14 locations. ETC also supported 5 UNDSS-managed Security Operations Centers in Port Sudan, Kassala, Kosti, Damazine, and Gedaref, helping to ensure a safer operating environment for humanitarian responders. To build technical capacity, ETC delivered a series of 5 technical network training courses for 50 partners organizations between November-December 2024.

The results of the 2024 ETC Sudan satisfaction survey showed that 84.5 percent of users were satisfied with the service provided by ETC. This was above the 80 percent target and reflected the continued value of the ETC service to humanitarian operations in Sudan.

Securing sufficient resources for ETC operations proved a substantial challenge in 2024 as the ETC received zero percent of its required USD 6.3 million budget. As a result, the ETC had to rely on and extended Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) loan until August 2024 and a no-cost extension from a BHA grant.

While the ETC managed to procure substantial connectivity equipment, bureaucratic hurdles delayed importation and distribution, with essential kits remaining in warehouses in Nairobi and Dubai for months. The authorities in Port Sudan have prohibited the importation and use of advanced connectivity kits (Starlink), which has particularly hindered the expansion of ETC services to the West and conflict-affected areas where other connectivity forms are unavailable

Access constraints continue to impede efforts to expand and improve ETC services - limiting ETC staffs' capacity to conduct missions and transport equipment to critical sights, particularly in the West and other conflict-affected areas of the country. The conflict expansion also led ETC to cease providing services in Wad Madani.

### **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)**

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), managed by WFP, plays a critical role in providing reliable and safe air transport for humanitarian workers and light cargo in Sudan, especially in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas. UNHAS operations were significantly impacted by the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in April 2023 and continued to be impacted by the conflict and other factors throughout 2024. The UNHAS Concept of Operations for 2024 envisaged the gradual establishment of a regular air transport service to and from Sudan, along with the establishment of internal and cross-border flights with a fleet of up to six aircraft but due to the lack of an enabling operating environment, coupled with delays in obtaining flight approvals, the action plan was severely hampered in its delivery.

Nonetheless, in 2024, UNHAS transported 8,063 passengers and 31 MT of cargo through 507 flights, supporting 80 distinct user organizations. This represented a 26 percent decline in total passengers compared to 2023. The Passenger Satisfaction and Provision of Access Satisfaction Surveys conducted by UNHAS Sudan at the end of 2024 showed a satisfaction rate of 97 percent. The operation continues to be supported by two medium-sized aircraft, each with a 50-seat capacity. Throughout the year, bureaucratic hurdles, conflict-related delays, and issues related to War Risk Insurance (WRI) continued to significantly hamper operations. Internal flights, initially planned for earlier in the year, were delayed until November 2024 and the addition of these domestic routes raised operational costs by USD 0.5 million per month, increasing the total annual cost to approximately USD 2.9 million.

UNHAS maintained the critical Nairobi-Port Sudan and Amman-Port Sudan airbridges, later relocating the Amman-based aircraft to Cairo in October 2024 due to the expanding conflict in the Middle East. In addition, UNHAS actively sought approvals for internal flights to safer eastern regions, such as Kassala and Dongola in the Northern State and despite lengthy bureaucratic delays, these approvals were finally granted in November 2024, with flights to these two internal locations commencing that same month. These routes have significantly enhanced access for humanitarian workers, reducing travel times from days to under an hour.

UNHAS faced significant challenges in 2024, including the high cost of War Risk Insurance (WRI), bureaucratic delays in flight approvals, and the ongoing conflict, which severely impacted both road and air infrastructure. Security risks, such as GPS jamming at Kassala and Port Sudan airports and damage to aeronautical infrastructure, further impeded operations. The lack of direct commercial flights between Port Sudan and Nairobi complicated logistics for user

organizations, and unsafe conditions for internal flights to the west of Sudan, specifically the Kordofans and Darfur hubs persisted.

Despite these challenges, UNHAS remains committed to sustaining and expanding its operations in 2025 through a phased approach to mitigate costs and security risks. Phase 1 will focus on cross-border operations between South Sudan and Kadugli using a Dash-8 aircraft and a helicopter, while Phase 2 aims to extend services to Darfur and Kordofan, pending security approvals. By early 2025, new routes from Wau to Kadugli and from Port Sudan to Damazine are expected to commence, with further assessments scheduled for late January 2025 before launching flights into Kadugli. These expansions will increase monthly operational costs to over USD 3.4 million.

With the opening of two domestic routes and the anticipated addition of two more in early 2025, alongside the availability of commercial flights to Sudan, UNHAS is actively reassessing its Cairo airbridge operations. Negotiations are also underway to station an aircraft at Port Sudan airport and further reduce WRI premiums to enhance operational efficiency.

To support operations in 2025, UNHAS requires a total budget of USD 92.4 million. UNHAS remains committed to expanding its services within Sudan, despite the complex and evolving landscape. The continued support of stakeholders is essential to sustaining these life-saving air services and enhancing humanitarian access to remote and conflict-affected areas.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical and support services (logistical, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities and systems.	N/A
Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	N/A
Provide food procurement services to government and other stakeholders	N/A
CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme	N/A
Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster	N/A
Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	N/A



## Strategic outcome 05: The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round



WFP & World Bank are collaborating on SANAD Project to offer cash transfers to ease food insecurity and strengthens systems for long-term resilience.



In 2024, WFP focused on collecting data related to risk and vulnerability to support both humanitarian safety nets and long-term resilience programmes

Efforts under Strategic Outcome 5 were designed to support SDG 17 by enhancing the national government's capacity to develop a robust social protection system and improve the national food supply chain. However, due to the unstable political environment in which WFP has been operating, these capacity-building activities have been suspended since October 2021. The need to shift focus towards emergency initiatives, combined with donor hesitance to support longer-term development projects, also meant that the implementation of planned supply chain capacity strengthening initiatives under this outcome were not carried out in 2023 and 2024.

The ongoing conflict has heavily impacted the social protection landscape in Sudan, disrupting the Government's ability to sustain social protection programmes. Before the conflict, Sudan was taking steps toward establishing a comprehensive social protection system to address rising poverty and vulnerability. However, the continued conflict has hampered the delivery of government-led social protection services, exacerbating humanitarian needs. In response, WFP has worked in partnership with various organizations to fill the coverage gap, especially in addressing the urgent needs of vulnerable populations. Throughout 2024, WFP has focused on collecting data related to risk and vulnerability to support both humanitarian safety nets and long-term resilience programmes.

A significant initiative resulting from this collaboration is the USD 85 million Emergency Crisis Response Safety Net Project (Sudan SANAD), co-designed by WFP and the World Bank. The project aims to provide cash transfers to alleviate immediate food security needs while laying the groundwork for long-term recovery and resilience by strengthening sustainable systems. In addition, WFP has completed the documentation of lessons learned from previous large-scale national safety net projects in Sudan. This documentation will be made accessible to all relevant stakeholders to inform short-term humanitarian relief, long-term recovery efforts, and future safety net programme design.

Moving forward, WFP is developing a strategy for scenario-based and context-specific safety net programming that explores opportunities for local systems and capacity strengthening, taking into account the ongoing conflict, political instability, and evolving humanitarian needs.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Since April 2023, the conflict has severely impacted women and girls, who faced disproportionate displacement, food insecurity, and gender-based violence. Reports highlighted that the crisis has exacerbated pre-existing gender inequalities, creating a humanitarian emergency that has harsher and clear implications for women. Women are underrepresented in governance and peacebuilding efforts as well as often excluded from decision-making due to patriarchal norms and structural barriers.

WFP has operated amid severe human rights violations, further burdening women already in difficult situations. Consequently, WFP has factored these issues into its food and nutrition interventions, ensuring that women benefit equally from assistance in a safe, dignified, and accessible manner. Protection mainstreaming considers the specific risks faced by women, assessed through tools like safe distribution checklists and third-party monitoring reports. These risks were then included in protection and gender risk matrices, with frontline staff (CP staff who work directly with communities; community workers and financial service providers) ensuring their implementation.

To provide assistance without further harming women, and to mainstream gender in key programmatic areas, 617 frontline staff, including CP staff, financial service providers, and community workers received training sessions. The sessions equipped the participants with knowledge on identifying risks hindering women's participation, providing solutions like creating separate queues per gender, prioritizing PBWG's, and sensitizing women on their rights and available feedback mechanisms. Community volunteers and workers also set up a gender balance Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and raised awareness about it, especially the WFP toll-free number.

As WFP expanded to new areas and partnered with new organizations, due diligence ensured that all partners had gender policies and the capacity to enhance women's participation. Given the widespread gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual violence, human rights organizations have confirmed that systematic sexual violence in Sudan reached alarming levels in 2024—even though no single comprehensive statistic exists. In response, WFP supported GBV survivors by establishing connections with key service providers and maintaining a hotline for support requests. CFM operators were specifically trained to guide such cases to appropriate services.

In late 2024, WFP partnered with UN Women to create linkages between WFP's humanitarian assistance and UN Women's work. This partnership will be focused on targeting and selection, reviewing processes and capacities leading into enhancements gender-sensitive approaches. This collaboration will be rolled out in 2025 in Gedaref and Kassala.

For mainstreaming in WFP's resilience programmes, such as the World Bank's SOMOUD project, WFP conducted assessments in various states and identified specific barriers to women's participation in the projects, such as gender norms, land ownership issues, and financial constraints. The recommendations are informing the design of the SOMOUD project with full implementation in 2025.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

**Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

## Protection and Conflict Sensitivity

In 2024, WFP Sudan updated its previous protection strategy, which was the first of its kind in the Regional Bureau of Eastern Africa, to a comprehensive and integrated Protection and Conflict Sensitivity Strategy (WFP 2024 - 2027). The strategy aimed at reinforcing WFP's role in applying protection principles to ensure that operations do no harm, are conflict sensitive and meet the specific needs of men, women, boys, girls, and vulnerable groups including people with disabilities.

Despite severe access and operational constraints, different tools, such as the protection and conflict sensitivity risk matrices and the community-based monitoring systems, were developed to capture evolving risks and mitigate them on time. For a majority of area offices, protection and conflict sensitivity risk and mitigation measure matrices were developed drawing on the deep local knowledge of WFP field staff. Regular monitoring also took place in close collaboration with field staff. WFP developed safe distribution checklists for Cooperating Partners (CPs), containing 30 minimum standards, to ensure our partners on the ground comply with these standards at each distribution site. Throughout 2024, 309 checklists were collected with over 90 percent compliance with any identified risks subsequently added into the risk matrices.

In addition, the protection team organized 35 face-to-face and virtual training sessions for approximately 1,000 CPs staff, community workers and volunteers, retailers, and financial services providers, aimed at enhancing their knowledge about protection mainstreaming. The training helped participants understand the needs and rights of people in need, while also implementing harm reduction and the provision of extra support for specifically disadvantaged groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities and PBWG. WFP has also developed a plan to implement safe referrals and child protection, training all staff on providing psychosocial first aid to GBV survivors, and ensuring confidential and safe referrals.

Protection and conflict sensitivity assessments were also conducted with the introduction of new modalities of assistance, for example, the Business-to-Business initiative. This was done through direct consultation with the community and through CPs in restricted security situations, as part of multisectoral assessments. Five assessments were conducted, and valuable information was collected. For instance, in Zalingei, Central Darfur, the importance of having shops within an accessible distance, and of clearly marking prices of commodities within these shops were identified as important mitigation measures for risks relating to gender, protection and conflict sensitivity. Consultations were also held with the Emergency Response Rooms when WFP introduced hot meals in Khartoum.

Several consultations with people with disabilities, through unions and councils, were initiated in Atbara, River Nile State, Dongola, Northern State and Kassala State to plan future collaborations. In one of the northern state locations, the coordination with the union for people with disabilities relative to food distribution has proven to be successful in providing food in an accessible, safe and dignified way to people with disabilities.

## Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

WFP's framework for addressing sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) is based on the United Nations Secretary-General's Bulletin on "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse", The Executive Director of WFP's Circular on PSEA, and the IASC six core principles on PSEA. In 2024, in correlation with this framework, WFP recruited a dedicated PSEA Advisor and enhanced the awareness of staff, partners, and communities to prevent, report and facilitate response to SEA victims. To uphold WFP's approach of zero-tolerance for inaction on all forms of SEA, WFP conducted training sessions on PSEA to 521 CO and field staff. In addition, 27 cooperating partners and Financial Service Providers (FSPs) were trained to mainstream and strengthen PSEA mechanism across the operation. Other key activities include the launch of PSEA capacity assessment in UN Partner Portal (UNPP) for CPs to ensure effectiveness of implementation in prevention, protection, response, and referral pathway in line with a victim's centered approach.

WFP continued to contribute to the Inter-agency PSEA Network and Strategic Advisory Group in supporting the establishment and invigorating of the inter-agency network through capacity strengthening activities and integrating

PSEA in humanitarian, development, and peace nexus framework, including advocacy, programing, and operations through country's PSEA Strategic Plan.

### **Accountability to Affected People**

Recognizing the multifaceted challenges posed by Sudan's ongoing humanitarian crisis, WFP Sudan adopted a context-specific approach to communication with communities (CwC) and Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). The Country Office introduced the use of a variety of channels to hear the voices of people in need across the operational locations, including through hotlines, social media and other internet-based channels, thanks to strong collaboration with technology division (TEC).

WFP's CFM expanded the number of communication channels from three to ten options, including a hotline, four additional lines through Zain and Sudani, an email address, and digitalized community helpdesks at most distribution sites. New channels were introduced, such as an internet-based "click to call" service, a chatbot, and a self-reporting link. During the last half of the year, these internet-based channels, along with the hotline, began using a Cloud Call Center system. This system improved network and internet connectivity, enabling multiple WFP CFM operators to work from different locations nationwide and integrating various call centers from other agencies into a single platform.

The number of recorded cases through CFM channels nearly tripled compared to 9,869 in 2023, reaching a total of 25,456 cases from 18 states. 83 percent of the cases were resolved, with women accounting for 49 percent of these cases. The highest number of overall cases was reported among individuals aged 35-44, followed by those aged 18-24. Both age groups were the most active users of the hotline and additional phone numbers. The highest number of cases received were request for a service at 26 percent, targeting and profiling and registration at 26 percent and card and voucher issues at 19 percent. A total of 48 cases on fraud and corruption and diversion were received and communicated to the relevant staff/unit, including OIGI. These are still being processed.

Throughout the year, monthly Post Distribution Monitoring (PDMs) were conducted to assess the availability of the CFM (Helpdesks) on-site and evaluate the effectiveness of our communication with the communities. The helpdesk availability is now at 80 percent across all the field offices. A mid-year CFM telephone survey was conducted using data from CFM and IDM. Over 4,200 assisted and non-assisted people were sampled; however, only 1,061 people could be reached due to network connectivity issues. Despite the challenges, the survey provided critical insights into the strengths and limitations of the current feedback systems and informed targeted improvements. An overwhelming 87 percent of respondents expressed a preference for the toll-free line, while only 12 percent preferred the helpdesks. Since the onset of the war, WFP has aimed to establish helpdesks at every programme site. Following the survey, WFP worked to diversify the toll-free lines and added various internet-based channels, providing people with the option to click to call or chat. Some respondents mentioned that they were unaware of the available channels. In response, WFP has strengthened its community awareness and sensitization efforts, working through inter-agencies, community-based organizations, community groups, and various cluster and working groups to increase outreach. As a result, more individuals are now utilizing different channels based on their specific contexts, with 62 percent using the help desk, and the remaining 38 percent using the hotline, e-mail address, direct feedback mechanism, SMS and chatbot.

Implementing community engagement took place in many different forms across 2024 given the different programmatic modalities that were introduced throughout the year. For example, WFP initiated a self-registration exercise to enable digital cash transfers to people in Khartoum who had been trapped and under siege for almost 2 years. This required an extremely agile communication and engagement strategy by WFP team with communities as the model was susceptible to misinformation. Community engagement efforts were carried out through WhatsApp, interagency channels, and both existing and emerging community structures, including community-based organizations, emergency response rooms, and PSEA networks, which resulted in the inclusion of 19,000 people in need. Because of this engagement, WFP received over 3,500 cases in July and August through email, which became the third most-used channel, accounting for 17 percent of the cases. CFM was also utilized in Zamzam camp with the introduction of the Business-to-Business initiative, leading to the removal of the capping of family size for assistance, based on feedback from the community.

Key messages and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials were developed and shared widely with communities across the country. To facilitate two-way communication, a multi-channel approach was used, which included interpersonal dialogues such as focus group discussions, visual materials, and public announcements. A total of 800 engagement and awareness sessions were conducted reaching over 900,000 women, youth, individuals with disabilities, girls, and various community associations or organizations.

In order to maximize effectiveness, the WFP facilitated over 806 training sessions that concentrated on key areas including CFM, communicating with communities, Accountability to Affected People, Protection, Fraud and Corruption, and SEA, among others. These training sessions were delivered to WFP staff, CP Staff, community outreach volunteers and community leaders.



# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Sudan faces a multitude of environmental and natural resource challenges, including deforestation, land degradation, desertification, loss of biodiversity, pollution of land, air, water, conflicts over diminishing natural resources, and sanitation services in urban areas. These issues are compounded by climate change, which has led to rising temperatures, reduced and variable rainfall, and increased frequencies of droughts and floods.

In response, WFP actively supported farmers in reducing post-harvest losses through training and the provision of hermetic bags. These bags were designed to protect food from air, moisture, and pests, support long-term storage, secure surplus food, and mitigate the risk of food shortages during droughts. Additionally, WFP collaborated with local communities in Kassala and Gedaref through the protection safety nets (PSN) resilience programmes. These initiatives included the construction of bridges, tree planting, rehabilitation of terraces, water lines connection, and upgrading existing water points.

During the 2023/2024 wheat production season, WFP under the Social and Environmental Standards and Safeguards (SEWPP) project, supported 170,926 smallholders with farmers with 9,720 MT of certified and early-generation seeds of climate-resilient wheat varieties resistant to pests and diseases. A post-harvest monitoring study in July 2024 revealed that over 93 percent of the farmers across the targeted states received fertilizers, and 81 percent of farmers reported higher productivity with these seeds compared to local market varieties. The use of certified and climate-resilient wheat seeds reduced the need for pesticides, minimizing environmental hazards to humans, animals, and biodiversity.

WFP conducted social and environmental assessments for a significant portion of its large resilience portfolio, developing environmental and social safeguards instruments for projects like the World Bank SOMOUD, African Development Bank (AfDB) SEWPP, and USAID PSN.

In line with environmental sustainability efforts, WFP maximized local procurement, particularly of sorghum, thereby reducing the need for imports and improving the carbon footprint. Additionally, WFP managed two large-scale resilience projects aimed at enhancing local wheat production, which reduced the need for international shipments and minimized the length of supply chains. Furthermore, WFP has significantly scaled up its CBT activities, reducing the movement of in-kind food.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Sudan introduced its Environmental Management System (EMS) in the third quarter of 2021 and has since focused on making its operations more sustainable according to its environmental action plan. In compliance with WFP's Environmental Policy and its sustainability framework, WFP ensured that activities under the country strategic plans do not cause unlimited harm to the environment and people. WFP has continued to collaborate with the disposal committee of concerned government offices in the disposal of food that gets expired or tested and found not to be fit for human consumption in the warehouses. All waste generated at offices and guesthouses were disposed of in an appropriate way. WFP also continued to encourage the sharing of cars among staff in all its activities to reduce the carbon footprint through vehicular emissions.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

WFP collaborated with UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and local stakeholders to address the complex causes of malnutrition and promote sustainable nutrition solutions. WFP through the nutrition cluster continued partnering with national and international cooperating partners and government institutions with a multi-sectoral lens to nutrition programming. WFP has made significant progress in addressing both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition through a combination of direct interventions and community-based activities. In 2024, WFP implemented supplementary feeding targeting the most vulnerable groups including children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in areas with high prevalence of malnutrition. Through the school meals programme, WFP integrated nutrition messaging and provided fortified foods (e.g., fortified salt, edible oil, and wheat flour) where feasible, to improve the nutritional quality of the food provided to schoolchildren.

In line with our Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model, WFP trained smallholder farmers on nutrition and encouraged the cultivation of a variety of nutritious foods. WFP supported local procurement where the FSQ HQ team played a key role in ensuring the quality of food locally procured. This approach supported households' nutritional intake while contributing to additional income for farmers through selling surplus produce. Resilience programming is a key pillar, integrating food systems resilience, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and post-harvest management. These efforts were vital to reducing food losses, preventing aflatoxins, and improving the overall safety and quality of food. This also supported local procurement, with the food safety and quality team playing a key role in maintaining the quality of locally sourced food. Their efforts helped ensure that funds were available in farmers' households to purchase other food items and household needs.

WFP's Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities have focused on engaging communities in the adoption of good nutrition practices, including infant and young child feeding (IYCF), and maternal nutrition. This is crucial in changing attitudes and behaviors around nutrition, which directly impacts children's health and development. The SBCC activities covered topics from food production, consumption, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene. Nutrition and WASH messages were integrated across all WFP interventions through our direct partnerships with CPs, bringing some complementary technical skills and programmes.

WFP's work, in close coordination with other UN agencies and NGOs, addressed the underlying causes of malnutrition, including food insecurity, poor nutrition knowledge, and inadequate health and care practices. Through GFA, both in-kind and CBT, WFP has been able to alleviate immediate food insecurity while simultaneously addressing nutritional quality and safety through fortified foods. WFP has continued to use fortified wheat flour, cooking oil, and iodized salt to the extent possible to alleviate high micronutrient deficiencies in the country. WFP also worked with different government institutions, including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Education, to put in place evidence-based policies and strategies to combat malnutrition. This support also included providing capacity strengthening at federal and state levels to enable the implementation of these strategies. WFP has continued to support the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative to develop a National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan.

Recognizing the evolving needs of the populations we serve, WFP revised the GFA basket for 2024 to ensure that in-kind food transfers meet minimum nutritional adequacy standards by the end of the year, however this was not fully materialized due to budgetary constraints. This ensures that the food provided not only addresses quantity needs but also delivers the nutritional quality required to combat malnutrition effectively.

In line with the 2023 WHO guideline on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema, WFP worked with UNICEF, WHO and the Federal Ministry of Health to operationalize the guidelines. Sudan has developed a roadmap on the adoption and implementation of the guidelines with planned implementation to start in 2025 depending on availability of resources for the transition plan.



# Partnerships

To address the unprecedented needs caused by the Sudan crisis, WFP collaborated with a diverse range of partners. These included government donors, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), private sector entities, and International and Non-Governmental Organizations (I/NGOs), including local partners. Each group played a crucial role in supporting WFP's response to the emergency, despite the challenging operating environment.

WFP received funding from 30 government donors and IFIs, as well as nine private sector partners. While most support came from long-standing donors, 15 new government partners, private sector, and IFIs, who had not contributed to the Sudan operation in 2023, allocated funds over USD 147 million.

In 2024, WFP mobilised USD 621.8 million against a needs-based plan of USD 740 million, compared to USD 381 million in 2023, representing an increase of 63 percent. Only USD 50 million (8 percent) was unearmarked funding, while 92 percent was earmarked limiting WFPs' ability to allocate resources to under-funded activities. The unearmarked funding was critical in enabling WFP to effectively respond to shifting and complex needs in-country. WFP will continue to advocate for flexible funding which allows the organization to quickly address needs in an evolving conflict context. Flexible funding has not only addressed urgent pipeline shortfalls for commodities within the food basket but also supported the repositioning of resources through advanced financing, ensuring the continuity of essential activities.

WFP was able to diversify its Cash-Based Transfer modalities using unearmarked resources to support initiatives such as the commodity vouchers "Business-to-Business" model in Zamzam camp, North Darfur and Sheikan, North Kordofan, areas identified as Famine/Risk of Famine locations in the latest IPC, where direct food distributions were rendered impossible due to severe access constraints. Another critical initiative which was made possible through flexible funding is WFP's collaboration with the Nobel Peace Prize nominee ERRs. Through partnering with these grassroots organizations, we were able to provide 250,000 people in Khartoum with daily hot meals through the ERRs' community kitchens. Unearmarked funding was fundamental in allowing for the necessary innovation in our food assistance modalities to include Business-to-Business and ERRs models which, in turn, ensured vulnerable populations in hard-to-reach areas received vital cash and food assistance in 2024.

Non-earmarked funding also enhanced WFP's ability to integrate life-saving emergency assistance with resilience-building initiatives, investments which are crucial for reducing vulnerability sustainably. Thanks to donor support, WFP has been able to change lives and build more resilient futures in Sudan. The conflict has exacerbated vulnerabilities and disrupted food systems, rendering it all the more critical that organizations like WFP are empowered and resourced with multi-year support to integrate emergency assistance with long-term resilience-building initiatives. By investing over longer durations across programmes which contribute to the humanitarian-peace-development nexus, donors can help to ensure that communities not only survive the immediate crisis but also develop the capacity to build better lives and withstand future shocks. Multi-year support and partnerships are vital for maintaining agricultural productivity, securing livelihoods, and fostering sustainable development in Sudan in the longer term.

In April 2024, the Paris Conference for Sudan played a key role in mobilizing resources for the humanitarian response, bringing together governments, international organizations, and financial institutions to pledge support for the crisis. This high-level event reinforced the need for coordinated action in addressing the crisis and enabled WFP and other UN agencies to advocate for critical funding to sustain life-saving interventions.

In 2024, the partnership with the World Bank expanded across sectors, ensuring vital support reaches those in need, even in times of crisis. WFP received USD 56 million in order to provide end-to-end value chain support to both staple, legumes and vegetable producing sectors of Sudan, seeking to enhance longer term food and nutrition security. This collaboration critically safeguards development gains and sustains systems, strengthening resilience in safety nets and food systems.

Under the African Development Bank-funded Sudan Emergency Wheat Production Project (SEWPP), WFP continued to achieve significant results amidst the challenging operating environment reaching over 209,000 people during the 2023-24 season. The farmers targeted collectively produced over 645,000 MT, a nearly three-fold increase in annual productivity, and amounting to more than 80 percent of the total harvest nationwide. This partnership cements food security efforts.

Additionally, UNICEF, FAO and WFP in the lead, secured joint funding from the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund in November 2024 for a resilience programme in White Nile State to increase access to essential services and sustainable livelihoods.

WFP would like to thank all of its donors and contributors for their efforts and generosity related to the Sudan Crisis.<sup>[1]</sup>



## Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP held agreements with 37 partners: 15 local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), two governmental institutions, and 20 international NGOs. WFP transferred 43 percent of resources to local partners surpassing our Grand bargain commitment of 25 percent. Further, WFP Sudan advanced the localization agenda through multiple channels, adding three new national NGOs to support operations in conflict-ridden areas like Khartoum. Partnering with local NGOs was crucial for assisting in high-conflict areas, leveraging their grassroots presence and geographical proximity to affected populations for a more effective response. Prioritizing local NGOs ensured better access, lower costs, and scalability, while their on-ground presence offered a deeper understanding of local needs and challenges. In addition, this partnership also supported timely support to the communities due to short response time. WFP strengthened the leadership and delivery capacity of new NGOs through training, ensuring adherence to humanitarian principles. Operational partnerships focused on enhancing NGO capacities and programme sustainability, providing technical assistance, training, and resources. WFP worked together with local partners to train and equip local staff with the necessary skills and knowledge on issues, such as targeting and identity management, that are central to effective food assistance programmes.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to work closely with other UN agencies, in particular UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) through co-leading the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster with FAO. Additionally, WFP continued to raise funds for UNHAS, the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster - enabling support services for over 75 organizations within the humanitarian community (an increase from 60 organizations in 2023). In cooperating with humanitarian systems, WFP ensures all convoy movement is reported through the OCHA-maintained Humanitarian Notification System. WFP Sudan also became the lead of the inter-agency admin and finance working groups.

In 2024, there was a growing portfolio of inter-agency coordination in the implementation of early recovery and resilience activities. UNICEF and WFP started implementing the SOMOUD project, which supports the resilience of conflict-affected communities. Additionally, UNICEF and WFP finalized negotiations with the World Bank for a project aimed at providing cash transfers to food-insecure households in selected areas of Sudan.

Furthermore, WFP and UNICEF continued the carry out of a joint programme for resilience building and social cohesion in the 3 Darfur states. Additionally, UNICEF, FAO and with WFP in the lead, successfully secured joint funding from the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund in November 2024 for a resilience programme in White Nile State.

# Financial Overview

The humanitarian crisis in Sudan continued to intensify, leading to unprecedented levels of food insecurity and malnutrition throughout 2024. To ensure it reached the most in need including those in hard-to-reach locations, WFP continued to deepen its engagement with international donors, partners, and the Government to sustain life saving operations.

WFP's Sudan operation has been well-funded over the cumulative term of the CSP, receiving 78 percent of funding needs between 2019 and 2024. In 2024, WFP Sudan was funded at 158 percent against the needs-based plan, a 6 percent increase compared to 2023.

Despite this, operational constraints, including access challenges, limited the ability to fully utilize available resources, with only 46 percent of funds expended by the end of the year. Consequently, 54 percent of the available resources were carried forward to 2025.

To enhance operational agility and mitigate operational and financial risks related to delays in contributions from major donors and to rapidly scale up WFP's emergency response, WFP continued to advocate with donors for early confirmation or indication of funding allocations to facilitate effective planning for food assistance delivery. WFP leveraged internal strategic advance financing mechanisms which accounted for 13 percent of available resources. These funds enabled timely procurement of commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) and subsequent response. The GCMF played a crucial role in helping WFP bridge critical resource gaps by shortening lead times for international and regional procurement. It also enabled WFP to capitalize on favourable food and transport prices throughout the year, ensuring cost-effective and timely deliveries.

Flexible funding was critical in helping WFP respond swiftly to major changes in the operational context and deepening emergency needs. Eight percent of funding was flexible, while 92 percent of received contributions were earmarked at the activity level or Strategic Outcome level.

WFP Sudan procured a total of 151,119 MT commodities throughout the year. Of this, 53 percent were sourced through international procurement, 43 percent through local procurement, and 3 percent through regional procurement. This highlights the significant reliance on local sources to meet procurement needs, driven by longer lead times and the Sudanese Standards and Metrology Organization standard constraints, which ensure a diverse and stable supply chain. Additionally, a total of 46,530 MT of commodities were procured using advance financing, accounting for 32 percent of the overall tonnages procured. The combination of advance financing and GCMF were instrumental in ensuring the timely acquisition of commodities, supporting better planning, and ensuring a steady supply chain to meet requirements more efficiently.

Strategic Outcome 1, focused on life-saving food assistance, was 161 percent funded against the needs-based plan, including USD 205 million carry-over funds from 2023. Resources under this outcome represented 67 percent (USD 777 million) of overall resources received in 2024. However, substantial operational challenges, including insecurity, lack of fuel, and access issues, resulted in an expenditure rate of just 48 percent.

Strategic Outcome 2, focused on ending all forms of malnutrition, secured 173 percent of resources against the needs-based plan, accounting for three percent of overall resources availed.

Strategic Outcome 3, primarily supporting smallholder farmers and the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, was 272 percent funded against the needs-based plan, representing 9 percent of overall resources received. However, expenditures remained low at 31 percent due to school closures and the suspension of activities following the conflict.

Strategic Outcome 4, supporting common services for humanitarian partners, was 88 percent funded enabling WFP to respond to the increased demand for common services following the conflict. Resources received under Strategic Outcome 4 represented 9 percent of overall funding received. This budget enabled WFP to fulfil its commitment to supporting humanitarian actors in responding to the crisis.

WFP remains committed to advocating for early and flexible funding commitments to enhance planning, improve operational efficiency, and maximize its impact in Sudan's rapidly evolving humanitarian landscape.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	482,241,731	253,002,428	777,586,341	379,556,059
SO01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	482,241,731	253,002,428	777,586,341	379,556,059
Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	401,144,906	210,840,291	712,751,889	340,350,619
Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	4,702,279	4,358,378	247,764	190,842
Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.	76,394,546	37,803,759	64,586,572	39,014,598
Non-activity specific	0	0	115	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	20,530,060	20,092,840	35,518,843	10,938,743
SO02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	20,530,060	20,092,840	35,518,843	10,938,743
Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G and capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions.	8,404,637	5,431,163	9,708,495	-484,274

Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	12,125,423	14,661,677	23,409,804	11,423,018
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,400,544	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	37,035,024	24,740,004	100,601,996	18,658,756
SO03: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	37,035,024	24,740,004	100,601,996	18,658,756
Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change	24,853,604	18,488,199	31,088,907	8,628,952
Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	12,181,420	6,251,805	54,527,929	10,029,804
Non-activity specific	0	0	14,985,160	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	0	0	1,301,513	45
SO05: The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round	0	0	1,301,513	45

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 regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management	0	0	1,301,513	45
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	120,596,970	48,895,873	105,547,873	63,695,205
SO04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	120,596,970	48,895,873	105,547,873	63,695,205
Activity 08: Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	768,879	10,964,718	38,553,172	26,239,266
Activity 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	103,177,762	21,414,825	40,674,925	22,239,413
Activity 10: Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders	0	0	9,821,223	7,262,291
Activity 13: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster	6,786,075	6,602,075	7,366,717	2,396,722
Activity 14: Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	9,864,254	9,914,254	9,131,836	5,557,512

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 26,959,758	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 660,403,785	 346,731,144	 1,047,516,324	 472,848,808
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 34,759,535	 33,117,828	 81,077,152	 24,045,503
Total Direct Costs	 695,163,320	 379,848,972	 1,128,593,475	 496,894,312
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 45,185,616	 24,690,183	 37,515,138	 37,515,138
Grand Total	 740,348,936	 404,539,156	 1,166,108,613	 534,409,449

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] IPC. (2024). Sudan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, June 2024 Update. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. Retrieved from <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159433?iso3=SDN>.

[2] The 2023 WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema included a shift in terminology from treatment to supplementation of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In this report, the narrative sections reflect 'supplementation of MAM' but the indicators presented on tables/matrices still reflect 'treatment of MAM' due to ongoing adjustments in the WFP corporate M&E; systems that have not been finalized.

## Operational context

[1] IPC Sudan Acute Food Insecurity October 2024 - May 2025:

[https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Sudan\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_Oct2024\\_May2025\\_Snapshot.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Sudan_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Oct2024_May2025_Snapshot.pdf)

[2] Zamzam, Abu Shouk, and Al Salam IDP camps in El Fasher; Um Kadadah, Melit, At Tawisha, Al Lait, and El Fasher localities in North Darfur; and the Western Nuba Mountains, which includes Al Lagowa and As Sunut localities in West Kordofan and Habila and Dilling localities in South Kordofan.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] The dietary diversity score improvement could be correlated to the optimization of the food basket and review of the prioritization framework and enhanced nutrition programs through social behavioural change but the Country Office cannot confirm this due to insufficient data collection. Data collection and analysis is in progress.

[2] The increase in economic capacity to meet essential needs may be linked to the expansion of DCT which allowed WFP to access hard to reach locations where in-kind food distributions were not possible, the functionality of local markets and complementary transfers that allowed beneficiaries to meet the lower expenditure threshold compared to the general population. Data analysis is still ongoing to confirm the relevant correlations.

[3] The 2023 WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema included a shift in terminology from treatment to supplementation of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In the 2024 ACR, the narrative sections reflect 'supplementation of MAM' but the indicators presented on tables/matrices still reflect 'treatment of MAM' due to ongoing adjustments in the WFP corporate M&E; systems that have not been finalized.

[4] Sphere standards: Mortality rate <3%, Default rate <15%, Non-response rate <15%, Recovery rate >75%

[5] The SMP related outcome indicators "Annual change in enrolment", "Attendance rate", "Retention rate", "Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score", "Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP" have been waived for reporting in 2024.

[6] With regard to A.5, distribution of NFIs are linked to the on-site meals, however, due to the ongoing conflict and scholastic calendar interruption, Sudan office shifted the implementation of this programme to Alternative Take-home rations

## Strategic outcome 02

1. Implementing School Feeding in an Emergency: Lessons from Sudan, Rome (Italy), World Food Programme (WFP): 2024. <https://wfp.tind.io/record/130052?v=pdf>
2. The SMP related outcome indicators "Annual change in enrolment", "Attendance rate", "Retention rate", "SABER school feeding index", "Resources mobilized (USD value) for national school Health and Nutrition/including School Feeding programmes with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy" have been waived for reporting in 2024.
2. With regard to the indicator "Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)", the prevention programme successfully reached all of the planned target beneficiaries, translating to 100% coverage.
3. With regard to the indicator "Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age", the baseline value should be established 3 months before or after the start date of the activity implementation. However, due to the volatile context in Sudan and the ongoing crisis, the baseline could not be established within the set timeframe in 2023, which was the first year the indicator was introduced. However, the 2024 target was established based on the technical unit guidance and resources available, and the 2024 follow-up value has been recorded.
4. With regard to A.5, distribution of NFIs are linked to the on-site meals, however, due to the ongoing conflict and scholastic calendar interruption, Sudan office shifted the implementation of this programme to Alternative Take-home rations.
5. With regard to A.6.1 and E.4, inaccessibility due to the deteriorated security situation and ongoing conflict, movement restrictions imposed by conflict parties specially in Khartoum, Aj Jazirah, Sennar Darfur and Kordofan regions were the main factors behind the underachievement.

## Strategic outcome 03

1. WFP primarily facilitated the logistics, including identifying reliable suppliers, procuring the improved seeds and fertilizers, and delivering them to farmers. The development and certification of seed varieties and fertilizer combinations were carried out solely by local institutions, with FAO providing support where necessary. This division of roles highlights the collaborative efforts and distinct contributions of all stakeholders involved.
2. The 2024 follow-up value for the indicator "Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage" has not yet been collected for 2024 agricultural season. The data will be collected and available around April/May 2025 when harvest and storage stage (pre-processing and cleaning or sorting) are completed.
3. For the indicator "Resilience Capacity Score (RCS)", baseline values should be established 3 months before or after the start date of the activity implementation. However, due to the volatile context in Sudan and the ongoing crisis, the baseline could not be established within the set timeframe, and therefore it was difficult to set the annual target for 2024. However, 2024 follow up value has been recorded. For the following year, targets will be set using the 2024 follow up result.
4. The implementation of resilience and smallholder activities was significantly affected by the prevailing insecurity, conflict, and liquidity crisis resulted from the recent currency change. Although Food for Assets (FFA) activities were primarily designed to distribute direct cash to beneficiaries, the insecurity challenges infrastructure damages, and the lack of financial service providers in certain remote areas necessitated the adoption of value vouchers as the most suitable method of transfer.
5. SO3 outcome indicators were all waived in 2023.

## Strategic outcome 05

1. The SO5 outcome indicators "Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support" and "Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support" were waived for reporting in 2024.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

1. The values collected for the indicators "Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation" and "Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment" have been inputted as baseline, as 2024 is the first reporting year. No value was therefore entered for 2024 target and follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values.
2. In 2024, the CO was only able to collect data for the indicator 'Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation' through process monitoring for activity 1. As a result, no figure was reported for the other activities of the CSP.



## Protection and accountability to affected people

1. The value collected for the indicator "Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations" has been inputted as baseline, as 2024 is the first reporting year. No value was therefore entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values.

2. The values collected for the protection indicators "Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes", "Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes" and "Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance" have been inputted as baseline for Activity 03, 04, and 06 as 2024 is the first reporting year. No value was therefore entered for 2024 follow-up and target at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values.

3. The values collected for the accountability indicator "Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA" have been inputted as baseline for Activity 03, 04, and 06 as 2024 is the first reporting year. No value was therefore entered for 2024 follow-up and target at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values.

## Nutrition integration

1. The values collected for the indicators "Nutrition-sensitive score" and "Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification" have been inputted as baseline, as 2024 is the first reporting year. No value was therefore entered for follow-up at this stage. Subsequent data collected in the following year will then be recorded as follow-up values.

## Partnerships

WFP would like to thank its donors, whose support has been invaluable in enabling WFP to address the unprecedented needs and support the humanitarian community's response to the crisis in Sudan this year, : the governments of Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, and the African Development Bank, UN Central Emergency Response Fund, UN Multi-partner Trust Fund, World Bank, as well as a number of private sector donors including the Bancel Foundation, Buddhist Global Relief, the Chellaram Foundation, the Church of Latter Day Saints, iMMAP Inc., Japan Association for the World Food Programme, Novo Nordisk Foundation, Stop Hunger and the UPS Foundation. Additionally, WFP would like to thank individual givers who raised over 1.8 million shared contributions through WFP's fundraising mechanisms including the ShareTheMeal Sudan campaign.

WFP Sudan also strengthened its response capacity with in-kind expertise of Standby Partners (organizations who maintain a roster of specialized and rapidly deployable staff with various competencies). The iMMAP.Inc. supported with an Information Management and Reporting expert and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided an Access Advisor.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,401,887	3,680,369	108%
	female	4,267,700	4,230,959	99%
	total	7,669,587	7,911,328	103%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	210,288	314,076	149%
	female	223,784	352,271	157%
	total	434,072	666,347	154%
24-59 months	male	505,534	392,691	78%
	female	538,420	460,328	85%
	total	1,043,954	853,019	82%
5-11 years	male	798,688	723,897	91%
	female	817,537	808,397	99%
	total	1,616,225	1,532,294	95%
12-17 years	male	699,055	678,219	97%
	female	735,216	769,374	105%
	total	1,434,271	1,447,593	101%
18-59 years	male	1,087,097	1,239,965	114%
	female	1,799,181	1,437,477	80%
	total	2,886,278	2,677,442	93%
60+ years	male	101,225	331,521	328%
	female	153,562	403,112	263%
	total	254,787	734,633	288%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	2,661,646	3,432,876	129%
Refugee	966,596	879,777	91%
Resident	4,041,345	3,595,636	89%
Returnee	0	3,039	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	410,155	127,349	31%
Malnutrition prevention programme	794,119	921,080	115%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,465,429	743,171	50%
School based programmes	966,266	531,927	55%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	300,000	328,866	109%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	4,676,318	6,161,746	131%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	1,528	-
Corn Soya Blend	0	631	-
High Energy Biscuits	0	51	-
Iodised Salt	5,859	2,008	34%
LNS	0	4,126	-
Lentils	35,055	5,587	16%
Micronutrient Powder	14	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	12,373	674	5%
Rice	0	15,864	-
Sorghum/Millet	278,954	59,571	21%
Split Lentils	0	798	-
Split Peas	0	6,783	-
Vegetable Oil	17,577	6,772	39%
Wheat Flour	0	33,380	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	347	214	62%
LNS	0	414	-
Lentils	1,389	118	8%
Micronutrient Powder	8	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,466	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	6,946	3,888	56%
Split Lentils	0	55	-
Vegetable Oil	1,042	578	55%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Lentils	838	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	12,563	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	71,227,161	23,527,613	33%
Commodity Voucher	0	14,817,458	-
Value Voucher	0	15,533,381	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,601,842	60,091	4%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	8,022,923	1,862,650	23%
Value Voucher	0	468,477	-

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: 1.1 Targeted populations (new IDPs, refugees, residents) receive safe and nutritious food and CBT to meet their basic food needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	2,665,502	3,376,888	
			Male	2,010,816	2,784,858	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,676,318</b>	<b>6,161,746</b>	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	336,048	132,340.9	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	63,693,453	23,527,613	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		30,350,839	
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	23,237	38,656.2	
Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive school meals to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren affected by shocks.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 03: 2.1 Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1,756		
			Male	1,858		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,614</b>		
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	38,301		
			Male	41,699		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>80,000</b>		
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	1,397		
B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming			MT	200		
Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.						

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: 3.1 Targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLW-G receive specialized nutritious foods and SBCC is provided to all caregivers in order to meet basic nutritional needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	257,071	378,887
			Male	239,036	315,614
			<b>Total</b>	<b>496,107</b>	<b>694,501</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	45,762	
			Male	42,551	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>88,313</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	503,418	306,755
			Male	468,098	271,263
			<b>Total</b>	<b>971,516</b>	<b>578,018</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	165,369	158,426
			Total	165,369	158,426
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	323,839	127,745
			Total	323,839	127,745
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	12,387	5,430.08
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	7,533,708	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	12,387	5,430.08

#### Other Output

##### Activity 01: Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: 1.2 Targeted populations benefit from Forecast-based Anticipatory Action (FBA) and/or climate-risk financing.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.9: Total number of people covered by ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	Individual	110,648	110,648
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.1: Total USD value of premiums paid under ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	1,000,000	1,000,000
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.2: Total sum insured through ARC replica or any other macro-insurance schemes (Premium paid by WFP)	Macro Insurance	US\$	4,647,231	4,647,231

**Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive school meals to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren affected by shocks.**

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 03: 2.1 Targeted students, teachers and parents receive nutrition education sessions, an integrated package, enhancing nutritional knowledge, along with cooked school meals provided for children to meet their nutritional needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	4,500	0

**Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.**

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 06: 3.2 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	10	8

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: 3.1 Targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLW-G receive specialized nutritious foods and SBCC is provided to all caregivers in order to meet basic nutritional needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	1,000	930
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	1,500,000	828,363

## Outcome Results

### Activity 01: Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by shocks - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.84	<3	<3	12.88	14.6	WFP survey
	Male	3.31	<3	<3	11.97	10.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.54	<3	<3	12.29	12.8	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.26	>5	>4	4	3.03	WFP survey
	Male	3.38	>5	>4	4.7	3.17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.33	>5	>4	4.5	3.09	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	1.7	>50	>40	35	36	WFP survey
	Male	4.4	>50	>40	52	29	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.4	>50	>40	46	33	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	24.2	>45	>40	34	46	WFP survey
	Male	41.1	>55	>55	46	48	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.6	>57	>50	42	47	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.1	<40	<35	41	32	WFP survey
	Male	39.3	<29.5	<29.5	37	37	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.8	<37.5	<36	38	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	<20	<25	26	22	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	<16	<15.5	17	15	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.6	<18	<18	20	19	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	>12	>12	1.5	2.9	WFP survey
	Male	8	>15	>13	1.6	3.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7	>15	>12	1.6	3.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	82	<78	<70	61.7	26.9	WFP survey
	Male	84	<80	<70	79	34.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	83	<78	<70	72.5	30.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<10	<15	36.8	70.2	WFP survey
	Male	8	<5	<15	19.4	62	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10	<7	<13	25.9	66.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	>55	>52	48	57	WFP survey
	Male	44	>51	>50	59	57.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44	>52	>53	55	57.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<45	<40	49.6	33.7	WFP survey
	Male	54	<49	<45	37.9	36.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55	<48	<46	42.3	35.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	≤1	2.5	9.4	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	≤1	2.8	5.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1	=0	≤1	2.7	7.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>55	>50	43.2	22.8	WFP survey
	Male	22	>30	>28	43.9	26.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26	>32	>31	43.7	24.3	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<26	<25	43.2	24.8	WFP survey
	Male	36	<37	<38	42.4	23.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34	<36	<33	42.6	24.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	<19	<22	13.6	52.4	WFP survey
	Male	42	<33	<34	13.7	49.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40	<32	<36	13.7	51.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	29	<20	<29	30	29	WFP survey
	Male	26	<20	<26	31	26	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28	<20	<28	31	28	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	30	<20	<30	13	30	WFP survey
	Male	31	<20	<31	11	31	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30	<20	<30	11	30	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	<20	<22	23	22	WFP survey
	Male	17	<20	<17	17	17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20	<20	<20	19	20	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	>30	>30	34	19	WFP survey
	Male	26	>30	>30	41	26	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22	>30	>30	39	22	WFP survey

### Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	47	≥66	≥66	60	59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥66	≥66	53	59	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	47	≥66	≥66	55	59	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15	6.4	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	6.4	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7.5	<15	<15	6.4	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.8	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75	>75	92	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>75	>75	92	95	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89.6	>75	>75	92	95	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	99.7	=100	>90	100	40.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	>90	100	52.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.7	=100	>90	100	45	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions to address root cause.					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 08: 4.1 Targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and SBCC is provided to all caregivers for treatment and prevention of wasting and stunting					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	8,228	24,837
			Male	7,891	22,601
			<b>Total</b>	<b>16,119</b>	<b>47,438</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	11,834	1,201
			Male	11,004	1,065
			<b>Total</b>	<b>22,838</b>	<b>2,266</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	66,097	12,534
			Male	61,459	11,741
			<b>Total</b>	<b>127,556</b>	<b>24,275</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	5,373	18,449
			Total	5,373	18,449
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	42,518	13,133
			Total	42,518	13,133
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,474	413.98
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,474	413.98
Activity 05: : Provide pre-primary and primary school children with nutrition sensitive school meals sourced locally through Home-Grown School Feeding approaches complimented with other school health and nutrition services including capacity strengthening support for relevant stakeholders.					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					

CSP Output 09: 5.1 Pre-primary and primary school children benefit equitably from nutrition sensitive school-based programmes as well as through the expansion of Home-Grown School Feeding for healthy diets and improved education outcomes

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		642
			Male		434
			<b>Total</b>		<b>1,076</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2,703	
			Male	2,859	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,562</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	13,638	
			Male	13,452	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>27,090</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		263,786
			Male		257,140
			<b>Total</b>		<b>520,926</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	406,948	
			Male	443,052	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>850,000</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female		5,204
			Male		4,721
			<b>Total</b>		<b>9,925</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	9,724	4,854.03
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	1,601,842	60,091
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,389	792.46

#### Other Output

**Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions to address root cause.**

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 08: 4.1 Targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and SBCC is provided to all caregivers for treatment and prevention of wasting and stunting

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	300	437

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	300,000	137,188
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**Activity 05: : Provide pre-primary and primary school children with nutrition sensitive school meals sourced locally through Home-Grown School Feeding approaches complimented with other school health and nutrition services including capacity strengthening support for relevant stakeholders.**

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 09: 5.1 Pre-primary and primary school children benefit equitably from nutrition sensitive school-based programmes as well as through the expansion of Home-Grown School Feeding for healthy diets and improved education outcomes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	300	0
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,500	1,377

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions to address root cause.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Residents - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	41	≥66	≥66	54	14	WFP survey
	Male	41	≥66	≥66	54	14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41	≥66	≥66	54	14	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	<b>Overall</b>	23.7	>30	>30	33	23.7	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	<b>Overall</b>	14.4	>20	>20	38	14.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	<b>Overall</b>	5.1	>30	>10	12	5.1	WFP survey

**Target Group:** Food Insecure Residents - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15	24	16.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	24	16.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.6	<15	<15	24	16.4	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.1	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<15	<15	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.2	<15	<15	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75	>75	76	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>75	>75	76	83	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89.6	>75	>75	76	83	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	99.7	=100	>90	100	167.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	>90	100	202.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.7	=100	>90	100	180	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> women and girls of reproductive age (15-49 years) - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>		>50	=40	39		WFP survey



<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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### Output Results

#### Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 10: 6.1 Targeted households participate in productive safety net programs and receive food/cash to help meet short-term food gaps, while in the long-term contributing to the reduction of disaster risk and climate change adaptation

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	215,232	67,788
			Male	194,923	59,561
			<b>Total</b>	<b>410,155</b>	<b>127,349</b>
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	13,401	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	8,022,923	1,862,651
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		468,477

#### Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers, agribusiness and agricultural service providers, and local, state and national agricultural institutions.

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 11: 7.1 Vulnerable smallholder farmers and other related actors in the agricultural value chain receive tools and services such as post-harvest management technologies, technical assistance and climate services to enhance their productivity and resilience.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	145,778	44,645
			Male	154,222	284,221
			<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>328,866</b>

### Other Output

#### Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 10: 6.1 Targeted households participate in productive safety net programs and receive food/cash to help meet short-term food gaps, while in the long-term contributing to the reduction of disaster risk and climate change adaptation

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	17	6
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	6	9

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	10,000	6,000
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	750	750
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	16	13
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	300	3,240

**Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers, agribusiness and agricultural service providers, and local, state and national agricultural institutions.**

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 11: 7.1 Vulnerable smallholder farmers and other related actors in the agricultural value chain receive tools and services such as post-harvest management technologies, technical assistance and climate services to enhance their productivity and resilience.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	184,644	122,958
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	12,273,250	10,131,500
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	33,416	18,329
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	71,050	27,674

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Chronically Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.6	<9.5	<9.6	4		WFP survey
	Male	7.7	<6.5	<6.9	5		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8	<7	<7.8	5		WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.7	>54	>51	81	WFP survey
	Male	75.3	>79	>76	58	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	72.2	>76	>73	65	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.5	<30	<31	9	WFP survey
	Male	15.9	<14	<15	24	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17.8	<16	<17	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17.8	<16	<17.5	11	WFP survey
	Male	8.8	<7	<8.5	18	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.9	<8	<9.5	16	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	>8	>6	0	WFP survey
	Male	8	>12	>8	1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7	>12	>10	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	82	<82	<82	65	WFP survey
	Male	84	<83	<83	75	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	83	<82	<82	72	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<10	<12	35	WFP survey
	Male	8	<5	<6	24	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10	<6	<8	27	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	>48	>44	79	WFP survey
	Male	43	>50	>45	55	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44	>49	>45	62	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<52	<55	20	WFP survey
	Male	54	<50	<53	38	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55	<51	<54	33	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	=0	1	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	=0	7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1	=0	=0	5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>54	>51	77	WFP survey
	Male	22	>26	>23	49	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26	>30	>27	57	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<22	<22	16	WFP survey
	Male	36	<35	<35	26	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34	<33	<33	23	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	<29	<28	7	WFP survey
	Male	42	<39	<32	24	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40	<37	<39	19	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	=0	<5	0	WFP survey
	Male	20	=0	<5	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20	=0	<5	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	<25	<30	43.2	WFP survey
	Male	11	<15	<15	17.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11	<20	<20	24.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12	<20	<25	28.8	WFP survey
	Male	12	<20	<25	28.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12	<20	<25	28.8	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	50	>65	>40	28.1	WFP survey
	Male	58	>65	>55	54.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57	>60	>50	46.7	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>90	>60	79	WFP survey
	Male	0	>90	>60	79	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>90	>60	79	WFP survey
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	<b>Overall</b>	0	>80	>60	91	WFP survey

**Target Group:** Chronically Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)

Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	<b>Overall</b>		<59		61.7	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	<b>Overall</b>		>37		35.6	WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	<b>Overall</b>		≥3		2.7	WFP survey

**Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers, agribusiness and agricultural service providers, and local, state and national agricultural institutions.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Chronically Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)

Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	<b>Overall</b>	16	<12	≤12.5			WFP survey
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**Target Group:** Chronically Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	0	≥41	≥37	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥39	≥36	35	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥40	≥36	31	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	2,553,951	≥3,430,550	≥2,900,700	2,538,112.5	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	4,150	≥5,000	≥5,000	4,375	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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**Other Output**

**Activity 08: Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems**

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 13: 8.1 Information sharing and knowledge management are ensured through WFP's lead role in the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications sector and the Inter-Agency Security Telecommunications Services

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Information management	Number	11	11
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	SC/Logistics Services	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.2: Emergency Telecommunication Clusters (ETC) established	Coordination	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Coordination	Yes/No	Yes	Yes
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.4: UNHAS operations established	SC/Logistics Services	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

**Activity 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance**

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 15: 9.1 Air services are provided for the humanitarian and development community

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	30	31.2
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	6,600	8,063

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian workers - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	>90	97	97.3	WFP survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by shocks - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	36	=50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	=50				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	34	=50		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	27	=50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	=50				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	31	=50		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Chronically Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	66	=50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	=50				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	61	=50		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	<b>Overall</b>	Partially meets standard	Exceeds standard	Meets standard	Exceeds standard		WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	109,943	≥109,943	≥109,943	125,741	111,893	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82,940	≥82,940	≥82,940	111,506	89,846	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	192,883	≥192,883	≥192,883	237,247	201,739	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by shocks - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	94.78	97.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.63	97.53	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	95.31	97.57	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	16	>90	>80	93.03	93.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	>90	>80	93.89	93.45	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16	>90	>80	93.57	93.49	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97	=100	>80	90.36	89.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	>80	89.08	89.03	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97	=100	>80	89.56	89.07	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	92.34	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.89	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	94.78	=100		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	92.79	>90				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.3	>90				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	95.2	>90		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	89.86	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88.58	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89.06	=100		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions to address root cause.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** U5 children and PLW Food Insecure Residents - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	92.3	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.8	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	94.69	=100		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring



Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	94.64	>90				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.22	>90				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	95.78	>90		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90.45	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.17	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89.65	=100		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents and Internally Displaced persons - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95.03	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.86	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	95.53	=100		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95.34	>90				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.27	>90				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	95.9	>90		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90.57	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.28	=100				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	89.76	=100		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP programme monitoring
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	1,246,373	≥1,308,691		Not applicable		Secondary data
	Male	1,105,274	≥1,160,537		Not applicable		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	2,351,646	≥2,469,229		Not applicable		Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by shocks - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	14	>80	>60	18.48	5.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	>80	>60	15.86	5.27	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	14	>80	>60	16.83	5.24	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	13.06	>80				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.86	>80				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10.86	>80		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions to address root cause.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> U5 children and PLW Food Insecure Residents - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	13.12	>80				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.93	>80				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10.91	>80		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents and Internally Displaced persons - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	11.8	>80				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.52	>80				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10.43	>80		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide Safe &amp; Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by shocks - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	32.08		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents and Internally Displaced Persons - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	23.68		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions to address root cause.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> U5 children and PLW Food Insecure Residents - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	23.68		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents and Internally Displaced Persons - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	50	WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	10.5	>10.5		Not applicable		Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	31.88	≥80				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.88	≥80				WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	31.88	≥80		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPS - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		>90	>50	18.5	28.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>90	>50	17.5	28.14	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	28.28	>90	>50	18.05	28.28	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions to address root cause.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> U5 children and PLW Food Insecure Residents - <b>Location:</b> Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 05: : Provide pre-primary and primary school children with nutrition sensitive school meals sourced locally through Home-Grown School Feeding approaches complimented with other school health and nutrition services including capacity strengthening support for relevant stakeholders.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Targeted residents' students, teachers, and parents - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 06: Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Residents and Internally Displaced persons - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	17	>50	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	>50	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17	>50	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

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In Sudan, WFP brings hope: guiding the displaced, nurturing crops, and rebuilding lives.

**World Food Programme**

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/sudan>



# Financial Section

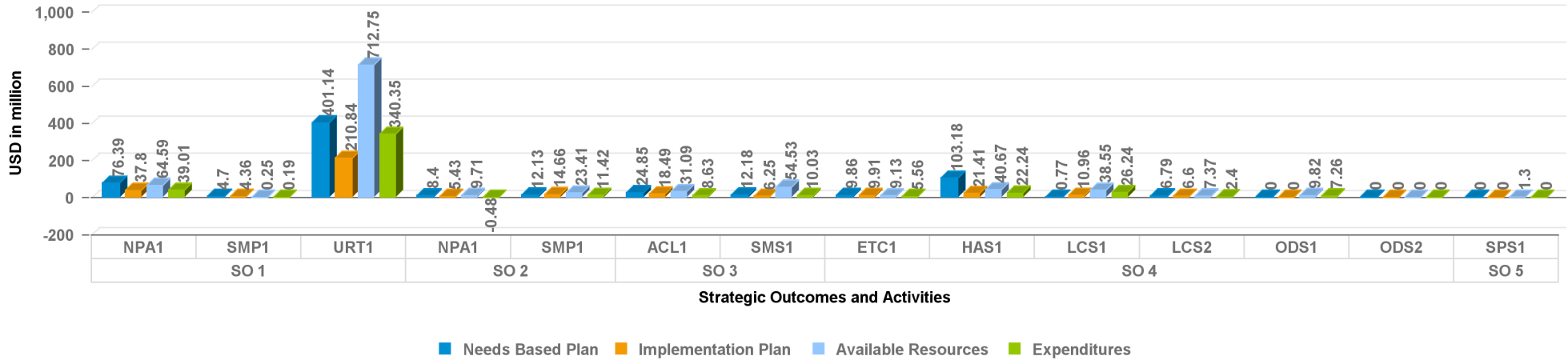
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	
SO 2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	
SO 3	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	
SO 5	The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	NPA1	Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.
SO 1	SMP1	Provide nutrition sensitive school meals to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren affected by shocks.
SO 1	URT1	Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions to address root cause.
SO 2	SMP1	: Provide pre-primary and primary school children with nutrition sensitive school meals sourced locally through Home-Grown School Feeding approaches complimented with other school health and nutrition services including capacity strengthening support for relevant stakeholders.
SO 3	ACL1	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers, agribusiness and agricultural service providers, and local, state and national agricultural institutions.
SO 4	ETC1	Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
SO 4	HAS1	Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance
SO 4	LCS1	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems
SO 4	LCS2	Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster
SO 4	ODS1	Provide food procurement services to government and other stakeholders
SO 4	ODS2	CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SO 5	SPS1	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management
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# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	Non Activity Specific	0	0	14,985,160	0
		Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.	24,853,604	18,488,199	31,088,907	8,628,952
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers, agribusiness and agricultural service providers, and local, state and national agricultural institutions.	12,181,420	6,251,805	54,527,929	10,029,804
<b>2.4)</b>	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>37,035,024</b>	<b>24,740,004</b>	<b>100,601,996</b>	<b>18,658,756</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,400,544	0
		Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions to address root cause.	8,404,637	5,431,163	9,708,495	-484,274
		: Provide pre-primary and primary school children with nutrition sensitive school meals sourced locally through Home-Grown School Feeding approaches complimented with other school health and nutrition services including capacity strengthening support for relevant stakeholders.	12,125,423	14,661,677	23,409,804	11,423,018
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>20,530,060</b>	<b>20,092,840</b>	<b>35,518,843</b>	<b>10,938,743</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	Non Activity Specific	0	0	115	0
		Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.	76,394,546	37,803,759	64,586,572	39,014,598
		Provide nutrition sensitive school meals to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren affected by shocks.	4,702,279	4,358,378	247,764	190,842
		Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.	401,144,906	210,840,291	712,751,889	340,350,619
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>482,241,731</b>	<b>253,002,428</b>	<b>777,586,341</b>	<b>379,556,059</b>
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	768,879	10,964,718	38,553,172	26,239,266
		Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	103,177,762	21,414,825	40,674,925	22,239,413

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	Provide food procurement services to government and other stakeholders	0	0	9,821,223	7,262,291
		CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme	0	0	0	0
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster	6,786,075	6,602,075	7,366,717	2,396,722
		Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	9,864,254	9,914,254	9,131,836	5,557,512
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>120,596,970</b>	<b>48,895,873</b>	<b>105,547,873</b>	<b>63,695,205</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management	0	0	1,301,513	45
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,301,513</b>	<b>45</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	26,959,758	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,959,758</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>660,403,785</b>	<b>346,731,144</b>	<b>1,047,516,324</b>	<b>472,848,808</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>34,759,535</b>	<b>33,117,828</b>	<b>81,077,152</b>	<b>24,045,503</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>695,163,320</b>	<b>379,848,972</b>	<b>1,128,593,475</b>	<b>496,894,312</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>45,185,616</b>	<b>24,690,183</b>	<b>37,515,138</b>	<b>37,515,138</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>740,348,936</b>	<b>404,539,156</b>	<b>1,166,108,613</b>	<b>534,409,449</b>



Michael Hemling  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

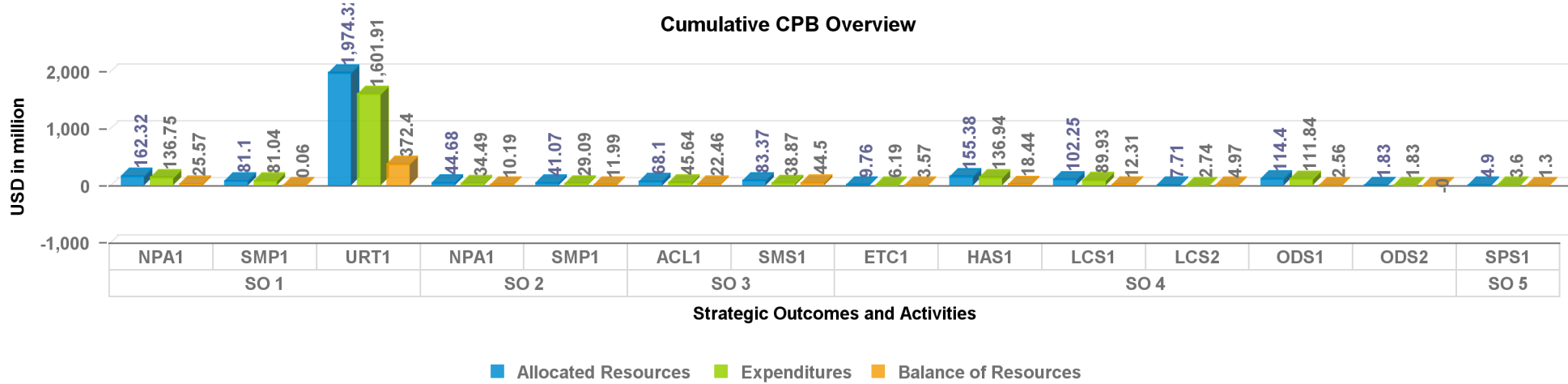
### Expenditures

Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)



Code	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	
SO 2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	
SO 3	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	
SO 5	The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	NPA1	Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.
SO 1	SMP1	Provide nutrition sensitive school meals to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren affected by shocks.
SO 1	URT1	Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.
SO 2	NPA1	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions to address root cause.
SO 2	SMP1	: Provide pre-primary and primary school children with nutrition sensitive school meals sourced locally through Home-Grown School Feeding approaches complimented with other school health and nutrition services including capacity strengthening support for relevant stakeholders.
SO 3	ACL1	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers, agribusiness and agricultural service providers, and local, state and national agricultural institutions.
SO 4	ETC1	Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
SO 4	HAS1	Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance
SO 4	LCS1	Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems
SO 4	LCS2	Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster
SO 4	ODS1	Provide food procurement services to government and other stakeholders

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 4	ODS2	CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme
SO 5	SPS1	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management

# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	Provide nutrition sensitive school meals to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren affected by shocks.	172,278,101	81,097,232	0	81,097,232	81,040,310	56,922
		Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.	378,719,111	138,916,763	23,408,186	162,324,949	136,752,975	25,571,974
		Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.	2,084,053,677	1,908,303,154	66,012,252	1,974,315,406	1,601,914,136	372,401,270
		Non Activity Specific	0	115	0	115	0	115
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>2,635,050,888</b>	<b>2,128,317,264</b>	<b>89,420,438</b>	<b>2,217,737,702</b>	<b>1,819,707,420</b>	<b>398,030,282</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	Provide curative and preventative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G. Capacity strengthening to national and state health institutions to address root cause.	98,467,543	44,682,353	0	44,682,353	34,489,583	10,192,770
		: Provide pre-primary and primary school children with nutrition sensitive school meals sourced locally through Home-Grown School Feeding approaches complimented with other school health and nutrition services including capacity strengthening support for relevant stakeholders.	42,405,936	41,072,201	0	41,072,201	29,085,415	11,986,786
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,400,544	0	2,400,544	0	2,400,544
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>140,873,478</b>	<b>88,155,098</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88,155,098</b>	<b>63,574,998</b>	<b>24,580,100</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	Offer asset creation activities and technical assistance through safety nets to help food insecure households to reduce risk and adapt to climate change.	120,500,574	68,100,165	0	68,100,165	45,640,210	22,459,955
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers, agribusiness and agricultural service providers, and local, state and national agricultural institutions.	114,685,261	83,366,852	0	83,366,852	38,868,728	44,498,124
		Non Activity Specific	0	14,985,160	0	14,985,160	0	14,985,160
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>235,185,834</b>	<b>166,452,177</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>166,452,177</b>	<b>84,508,938</b>	<b>81,943,239</b>
17.9	The national and state systems in Sudan allow chronically vulnerable populations across the country to meet their basic needs all year round	Provide advisory and technical services to federal and state governments and the private sector for strengthening food assistance delivery platforms and national and regional systems, including social safety nets programme management, early warning and emergency preparedness systems, and supply chain solutions and management	40,406,257	4,900,853	0	4,900,853	3,599,385	1,301,468
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>40,406,257</b>	<b>4,900,853</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,900,853</b>	<b>3,599,385</b>	<b>1,301,468</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme	312,000,000	1,833,419	0	1,833,419	1,833,419	0
		Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	238,185,938	155,378,337	0	155,378,337	136,942,825	18,435,512
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster	14,858,015	4,966,740	2,742,606	7,709,347	2,739,352	4,969,995

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# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to expertise, services and infrastructure in the areas of logistics (including air transport), ICT, administration and infrastructure engineering	Provide food procurement services to government and other stakeholders	123,933,071	114,401,685	0	114,401,685	111,842,753	2,558,932
		Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	18,578,152	4,434,439	5,325,704	9,760,144	6,185,820	3,574,324
		Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/ systems	29,498,226	102,246,998	0	102,246,998	89,933,093	12,313,905
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>737,053,402</b>	<b>383,261,619</b>	<b>8,068,311</b>	<b>391,329,929</b>	<b>349,477,261</b>	<b>41,852,668</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	26,959,758	0	26,959,758	0	26,959,758
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>26,959,758</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,959,758</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,959,758</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>3,788,569,859</b>	<b>2,798,046,769</b>	<b>97,488,749</b>	<b>2,895,535,517</b>	<b>2,320,868,002</b>	<b>574,667,515</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>170,486,384</b>	<b>182,465,210</b>	<b>7,601,498</b>	<b>190,066,707</b>	<b>133,035,059</b>	<b>57,031,648</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>3,959,056,243</b>	<b>2,980,511,978</b>	<b>105,090,246</b>	<b>3,085,602,225</b>	<b>2,453,903,061</b>	<b>631,699,163</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>226,323,001</b>	<b>171,686,120</b>		<b>171,686,120</b>	<b>171,686,120</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>4,185,379,244</b>	<b>3,152,198,098</b>	<b>105,090,246</b>	<b>3,257,288,344</b>	<b>2,625,589,181</b>	<b>631,699,163</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
CHIEF, CFORC  
 Michael Heynling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures