

Crisis response revision of the Sudan country strategic plan (2019–2026) and corresponding budget increase

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	January 2019 – February 2026	10-month extension	January 2019 – December 2026
Beneficiaries	27 682 321	1 286 709	28 969 030
Total cost (USD)	5 952 312 965	1 235 718 274	7 188 031 239

Rationale

1. This revision extends the Sudan's country strategic plan (CSP) by ten months, until the end of 2026. The extension will allow the country office to align its forthcoming CSP within the grace period, with the United Nations interim cooperation framework (2026–2028). This will allow for comprehensive consultations with all stakeholders, including key donors to better understand their evolving priorities amid the current funding landscape. It will also allow the country office time to develop a robust definition of partnership opportunities with key United Nations agencies, cooperating partners, civil society and national actors. Additionally, ongoing corporate and external evaluations are also expected to yield preliminary findings in the coming months, which will strengthen the evidence base to inform the next CSP.
2. Over two years into the conflict, the Republic of the Sudan is now the largest displacement and acute hunger crisis in the world.¹ The ongoing complex conflict has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, with famine declared in 2024 – marking the fourth time a famine determination has been made this century – and confirmed again in 2025.² The cumulative effects of conflict, displacement, macroeconomic crisis and deteriorating public services continue to drive food insecurity. Families are adopting irreversible negative coping strategies such as selling their houses, land and livestock due to displacement, exhausted savings and loss of access to income and livelihoods. About 3.7 million children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) are suffering from acute malnutrition.³ The Sudan has also seen a degradation in the national food systems, impacting food security and nutrition.⁴
3. Despite substantial operational and access challenges, WFP has been able to significantly scale-up assistance. In the first six months of 2025, WFP reached an average of 4.4 million people every month with a combination of general food assistance (GFA) (in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBTs)), nutrition interventions, school feeding and resilience programmes, with a record 5.7 million people assisted in May 2025, including 1.8 million people in famine and risk of famine areas (more than 85 percent of the Sudan's population facing famine).

¹ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). 2025. [Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for September 2025 and Projections for October 2025–January 2026 and for February–May 2026](#).

² The Famine Review Committee found famine in at least five areas of the Sudan for which reliable data exists, and projected famine in five additional areas between December 2024 and May 2025. See [Famine Review Committee: Sudan, December 2024 – Conclusions and Recommendations](#).

³ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2024. [Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan: Executive Summary](#).

⁴ *Ibid.*

Changes

Strategic orientation

4. This revision will not change the strategic orientation of the CSP.

CSP outcomes

5. WFP will give the highest priority to the almost 25 million people in IPC phase 3+. Overall, WFP is targeting 8.5 million people in 2026, down from 11.5 million in 2025. This prioritization reflects global humanitarian resource shortfalls and increased operational costs, rather than a decrease in humanitarian needs. The Sudan has different and complex operational contexts with unique security, access and food security dynamics, requiring contextualized and localized responses across the various theatres of operation.

CSP outcome 1

6. WFP will target 5.4 million people in the Sudan every month with GFA, prioritizing people in famine areas and risk of famine areas, refugees and populations facing the most acute levels of food insecurity, conflict and internal displacement. WFP will provide in-kind food assistance to 4 million people per month, while 1.4 million people will be reached with CBTs utilizing a variety of modalities (digital transfers, value vouchers, cash-in-hand). Transfer modalities are tailored to local contexts, which often have vastly different circumstances of access, connectivity and availability of financial service providers.
7. WFP will provide a combination of preventative and curative nutrition activities to 2.7 million children aged 6–59 months and PBWG. WFP will seek to ensure greater convergence between GFA and nutrition programming. GFA households with children under 5 and PBWG will receive blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of acute malnutrition, where resources and conditions allow. Moreover, treatment of acute malnutrition will be linked wherever feasible to both GFA and blanket supplementary feeding to reduce the vulnerability of these households, child mortality and improve the effectiveness of nutrition treatment.

CSP outcome 2

8. WFP will assist more than 1.1 million people under activity 4 (prevention of acute malnutrition) and activity 5 (school feeding). WFP will target over 900,000 children with home-grown school meals in 2026, with the aim of increasing school enrolment, relieving hunger and enhancing children's ability to learn.

CSP outcome 3

9. WFP is increasing partnerships with a broader base of partners to ensure an end-to-end value chain approach to strengthen food systems and long-term resilience in areas with relative stability, predominately in eastern and central Sudan. Under activity 7 WFP will support private sector partners, consumer cooperatives and farmers' organizations, while supporting financial inclusion and resilience for vulnerable smallholder farmers. Activity 6 will focus on supporting community asset creation and productive safety nets for 300,000 people.

CSP outcome 4

10. There are no changes envisaged for activities under this CSP outcome during the extension period. However, budget-related costs will be adjusted for the extension period.

CSP outcome 5

11. No changes are envisaged for activity 12 during the extension period.

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

12. WFP Sudan's targeting approach will continue to entail a geographic component, where localities and locations are identified based on the prevalence of acute food insecurity according to the latest food security analysis, and WFP Sudan's Prioritization Framework.⁵ Under activity 1, populations in locations confirmed as famine will receive 100 percent rations, while populations in risk of famine areas as well as refugees⁶ will receive 70 percent rations. Other acutely food-insecure populations, particularly in localities with a high presence of IPC phase 4+ will receive 50 percent rations. Targeting effectiveness, the extent to which WFP's assistance reaches populations most in need, is monitored through third-party monitors, post-distribution monitoring and appeals analyses carried out following about 70 percent of distributions.

Transfer modalities

13. WFP will continue to maintain flexibility with in-kind and CBTs and explore opportunities to expand new CBT approaches and delivery mechanisms where feasible. WFP is onboarding additional financial service providers as well as expanding retailer networks. WFP has also rolled out digital bank transfers to beneficiaries and will scale-up this approach in 2026. WFP will pilot support to bakeries in urban/peri-urban areas to ensure sufficient availability of staple foods as part of the urban safety net.

Partnerships

14. WFP will continue engaging federal, state and local authorities and working with other local actors to ease the delivery of assistance to those most in need. WFP will further strengthen an extensive network of 38 cooperating partners built in 2025, across national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international NGOs, emergency response rooms, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society as well as local and community-based organizations, to deliver assistance, both cross-border and crossline.
15. WFP will reinforce partnerships with United Nations agencies through joint programming and a particular focus will be paid to strengthening the core sectors WFP leads and supports, including the food security cluster, nutrition sector, logistics cluster, emergency telecommunications cluster and the cash working group. These will be used to collaboratively identify priorities and gaps in the respective sectors.

Service provision

16. WFP will continue to provide mandated services via the logistics cluster, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and the emergency telecommunications cluster, with contingency capacity to scale-up on-demand services as required.

Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

17. WFP has contracted two third-party monitoring firms to augment its monitoring capacity and to access hard-to-reach areas. WFP is migrating the case escalation system to Sugar CRM to ensure integration with community feedback mechanisms. Decentralized evaluations are also being conducted by WFP to document success stories and generate lesson learned at the country office level to feed into the next generation CSP.

⁵ Sudan CSP revision 7, para 16-17.

⁶ According to the comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment and food security monitoring system undertaken by WFP in the first quarter of 2025, refugees comprise the highest proportion of food insecure. Sixty percent of residents, 78 percent of protracted and shelter-based internally displaced persons, and 80 percent of camp-based refugees were estimated to be food insecure across the Sudan.

Protection and accountability to affected people

18. WFP has developed a protection and conflict sensitivity mainstreaming strategy. There are capacities for implementing people-centred approaches and conflict sensitivity at both country office and within the hubs, with a plan to add further coverage for Khartoum and Red Sea State. Conflict sensitivity and protection risks are regularly reviewed with field-based project teams, with mitigation measures identified and allocated to focal points. Cooperating partners' proposals are regularly reviewed to ensure integration of protection and conflict sensitivity.

Transition/handover strategy

19. The ongoing crisis largely inhibits the development of a transition or handover strategy for this CSP revision. WFP continues to invest in strengthening the institutional and operational capacities of national NGOs and community-based organizations, laying the foundation for a more resilient and nationally led humanitarian response system in the medium to long term.

Risk management

20. Recognizing the unprecedented scale of humanitarian needs in the Sudan, WFP has adapted its risk tolerance. This means a willingness to front-load more resources, pre-positioning larger quantities of supplies despite potential access barriers, and scaling-up CBTs in hard-to-reach locations, albeit with significant controls.

Social and environmental safeguards

21. There has been a significant increase in focus on environmental and social safeguards, particularly among the international financial institutions, including non-standard clauses and complexities in scoping out their application. WFP has increased staff and partner capacity on environmental and social safeguards throughout the programme, supply chain and procurement functions. Significant engagement in project implementation is required to ensure application of risk mitigation measures and to adapt as needed.

Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY

CSP outcome	Activity	Output	Period	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total		
1	1	1	Current	2 614 422	2 611 212	4 767 536	4 125 936	2 938 918	4 676 318	8 481 721	7 370 206	20 268 462		
			Increase/ (decrease)									(1 935 453)		
			Revised	2 614 422	2 611 212	4 767 536	4 125 936	2 938 918	4 676 318	8 481 721	5 434 753	20 268 462		
		2	Current	551 251	509 731	1 142 888	1 323 522	625 517					1 323 522	
			Increase/ (decrease)											
			Revised	551 251	509 731	1 142 888	1 323 522	625 517					1 323 522	
	2	3	Current	836 838	836 838	1 994 730	1 994 730	836 838	83 614	436 591	436 591	436 591	5 259 143	
			Increase/ (decrease)										(309 008)	15 948
			Revised	836 838	836 838	1 994 730	1 994 730	836 838	83 614	436 591	127 583	436 591	5 275 091	
	3	4	Current	1 704 571	1 850 326	2 118 975	2 006 600	1 898 647	1 974 445	2 850 136	1 346 249	1 346 249	6 696 342	
			Increase/ (decrease)										1 359 972	1 359 972
			Revised	1 704 571	1 850 326	2 118 975	2 006 600	1 898 647	1 974 445	2 850 136	2 706 221	1 346 249	6 848 530	



TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY

CSP outcome	Activity	Output	Period	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total	
2	4	8	Current	550 406	595 946	674 644	662 810	658 884	212 255	304 732	150 740	1 440 514	
			Increase/ (decrease)									32 927	98 002
			Revised	550 406	595 946	674 644	662 810	658 884	212 255	304 732	183 667	1 538 516	
	5	9	Current	145 260	204 763	186 942	186 942	316 265	882 652	909 816	909 816	1 604 020	
			Increase/ (decrease)										
			Revised	145 260	204 763	186 942	186 942	316 265	882 652	909 816	909 816	1 604 020	
3	6	10	Current	230 390	230 390	232 840	232 840	230 390	410 155	179 370	179 370	1 018 147	
			Increase/ (decrease)									93 857	93 857
			Revised	230 390	230 390	232 840	232 840	230 390	410 155	179 370	273 227	1 112 004	
	7	11	Current	149 998	410 003	997 500	1 897 502	550 499	300 000	910 800	910 800	1 002 299	
			Increase/ (decrease)									(478 787)	
			Revised	149 998	410 003	997 500	1 897 502	550 499	300 000	910 800	432 013	1 002 299	
Total without overlap			Current	4 870 660	5 143 718	9 322 575	9 338 430	5 876 396	7 669 587	11 537 895	9 698 276	27 682 321	
			Increase/ (decrease)								(1 179 321)	1 286 709	
			Revised	4 870 660	5 143 718	9 322 575	9 338 430	5 876 396	7 669 587	11 537 895	8 518 955	28 969 030	



Cost breakdown

TABLE 2: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)						
CSP outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Cause	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	869 053 045	35 774 080	77 954 602	55 205 864	0	1 037 987 591
Implementation	64 346 719	4 496 591	4 553 879	2 980 410	0	76 377 600
Direct support costs						45 951 218
Subtotal						1 160 316 409
Indirect support costs						75 401 866
Total						1 235 718 274

TABLE 3: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)						
CSP outcome	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	4 524 637 834	211 180 204	314 991 482	817 744 767	40 406 257	5 908 960 544
Implementation	442 095 216	30 112 707	44 332 980	42 058 740	0	558 599 642
Direct support costs	243 039 391	11 819 738	17 034 335	37 421 083	1 670 984	310 985 532
Subtotal	5 209 772 441	253 112 649	376 358 797	897 224 590	42 077 240	6 778 545 718
Indirect support costs	338 635 209	16 452 322	24 463 322	27 199 647	2 735 021	409 485 521
Total	5 548 407 650	269 564 971	400 822 119	924 424 237	44 812 261	7 188 031 239