



World Food
Programme

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Sudan

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2026

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Overview

Sudan continues experiencing a scale of humanitarian need which is unmatched globally. Out of a population of approximately 50 million, an estimated 30.4 million people required humanitarian assistance during the year. This reflects the cumulative effects of ongoing conflict, economic collapse, the erosion of food systems and basic services, and the intensification of one of the world's most severe and complex protection crises. Displacement remained significant, with an estimated 13.6 million people forcibly displaced by year's end, including 9.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and more than 4.3 million refugees who fled to neighbouring countries. At the peak of the lean season in September, 21.2 million people, 45 percent of the population, were experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity. Catastrophic levels of hunger were confirmed for the second time in less than a year in El Fasher and Kadugli[1]. An estimated 3.7 million children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBWG) also required urgent treatment for acute malnutrition. The crisis also extended beyond food and nutrition, with more than 13 million children out of school in 2025, reflecting widespread disruption of education systems. These intersecting issues disproportionately affected women and girls, who faced heightened barriers to accessing assistance, basic health services and increased exposure to gender-based violence, particularly in areas affected by active conflict.

Against this backdrop, WFP implemented its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2026 for Sudan in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on Zero Hunger and SDG 17 on Partnerships for the Goals. Although the conflict necessitated a predominantly humanitarian response, the CSP continued to guide integrated programming across emergency food assistance, nutrition, livelihoods, food systems and common services. In 2025, WFP balanced its agenda of saving lives with targeted investments that supported resilience, system preservation and collective humanitarian action in an exceptionally constrained operating environment.

Across all activities, WFP assisted 12.1 million people, 54 percent women, representing a substantial increase from 7.9 million people assisted in 2024, and reflecting successful scale-up efforts during the year that doubled the average monthly reach (from 2 million people every month in 2024 to 4 million in 2025). Of those assisted in the year, 9 million people received in-kind food assistance, while others were supported through cash-based transfers (CBT) and capacity-strengthening initiatives. Overall, WFP delivered over 324,000 mt of food and USD 153.7 million in CBT in 2025.

Emergency food assistance under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 formed the backbone of WFP's response in 2025. WFP assisted 9.9 million people (54 percent women) with life-saving food assistance, delivering over 300,000 mt of in-kind food and USD 147.8 million in CBT. Operations were implemented amid active conflict, frequent access disruptions and volatile market conditions, requiring continuous adaptation of delivery modalities and targeting approaches. Strengthened access strategies and flexible logistics and the expanded use of self-registration for digital cash transfer (DCT), along with community-based hot-meals platforms (through, for example, Emergency Response Rooms) enabled WFP to reach previously inaccessible areas, including locations facing or at risk of catastrophic impacts of hunger.

Despite funding shortfalls necessitated difficult prioritization decisions and ration reductions, the expanded reach into the most affected areas, combined with the substantial increase in overall coverage, was central to stabilizing food consumption for households facing the most severe levels of food insecurity.

WFP procured more than 35,000 mt of commodities locally, injecting almost USD 17 million into the Sudan economy, representing 46 percent of total purchasing for Sudan, and 20 percent of which sourced from smallholder farmers.

Nutrition assistance under SO1 and 2 addressed persistently high levels of acute malnutrition and reinforced importance of continuity of care in highly fragile contexts. Under emergency context, WFP supported 2.1 million children under five with malnutrition supplementation and prevention support and 476,000 PBWG in 2025, prioritizing high-burden locations amid constrained resources. Complementing this emergency response, WFP, under SO2 activity 4, reached an additional 130,000 people, including 102,000 children under five and 28,000 PBWG, with preventive nutrition services, and social and behaviour change communication.

While funding challenges impeded timely delivery of emergency school meals under SO1, nutrition-sensitive home-grown school feeding, under SO2, continued to provide a critical protective platform for vulnerable children. In 2025, WFP reached 769,000 schoolchildren through a combination of on-site meals and take-home rations, helping mitigate short-term hunger, support school participation where possible and link emergency assistance with local food systems. Despite widespread school disruptions and access constraints, flexible modalities enabled continuity of support for children in highly vulnerable settings.

WFP also sustained resilience and livelihoods programming under SO3. 306,000 people participated in asset creation activities in 2025, combining short-term safety nets with the rehabilitation of productive community assets and skills development. These interventions supported households to meet immediate needs while strengthening adaptive capacity in the face of climate and conflict-related shocks. WFP also supported 225,000 smallholder farmers with

training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure, contributing to improved agricultural productivity, reduced post-harvest losses and strengthened market access, including through home-grown school feeding, despite ongoing insecurity and macroeconomic instability.

WFP played a central enabling role for the wider humanitarian response under SO4, ensuring that partners could operate in an environment characterized by damaged infrastructure and access constraints. Through On-Demand Services, WFP provided fuel and road transport support to 36 organizations through Service Level Agreements totalling USD 1.2 million, distributing more than 920,000 litres of fuel across five locations.

Through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), WFP operated 647 flights in 2025 to three domestic, three international and four ad-hoc destinations, transporting 9,326 humanitarian personnel and 38.2 mt of essential cargo in support of 93 partner agencies. These services were particularly critical during periods when commercial flights were suspended, enabling humanitarian access and continuity of operations.

As Logistics Cluster lead, WFP supported 82 partner organizations through robust coordination, information management and common services. Relief supplies were delivered to priority locations through 15 inter-agency convoys and 753 mt through common transport, while five strategic common storage hubs - including the newly established facility in Tawila - received over 24,000 m³ of relief supplies, supplemented by mobile storage unit loans that strengthened prepositioning and response capacity.

Under the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, WFP sustained connectivity services at 67 sites across seven operational areas, supporting 45 humanitarian organizations and enabling coordination, security and operational continuity despite severe funding constraints.

In 2025, WFP mobilized USD 678.5 million, an increase from USD 640.3 million in 2024, reflecting sustained donor engagement despite a highly complex operating environment. Of this total, USD 93.5 million was provided as flexible funding to the CSP and USD 24.5 million was received through multilateral allocations. Flexible contributions proved particularly important in supporting continuity of life-saving assistance, enabling timely prioritization and mitigating operational disruptions. In addition, private sector partners and individual contributors provided USD 11.8 million in contributions.

Looking ahead to 2026, overall humanitarian needs are projected to increase further, with up to 33.7 million people expected to require assistance, compared to 30.4 million in 2025. WFP's experience in 2025 demonstrates that sustained access, predictable resources and strong partnerships will be decisive in preventing further deterioration while preserving pathways toward recovery, resilience and longer-term food security in Sudan.

12,064,333

Total beneficiaries in 2025

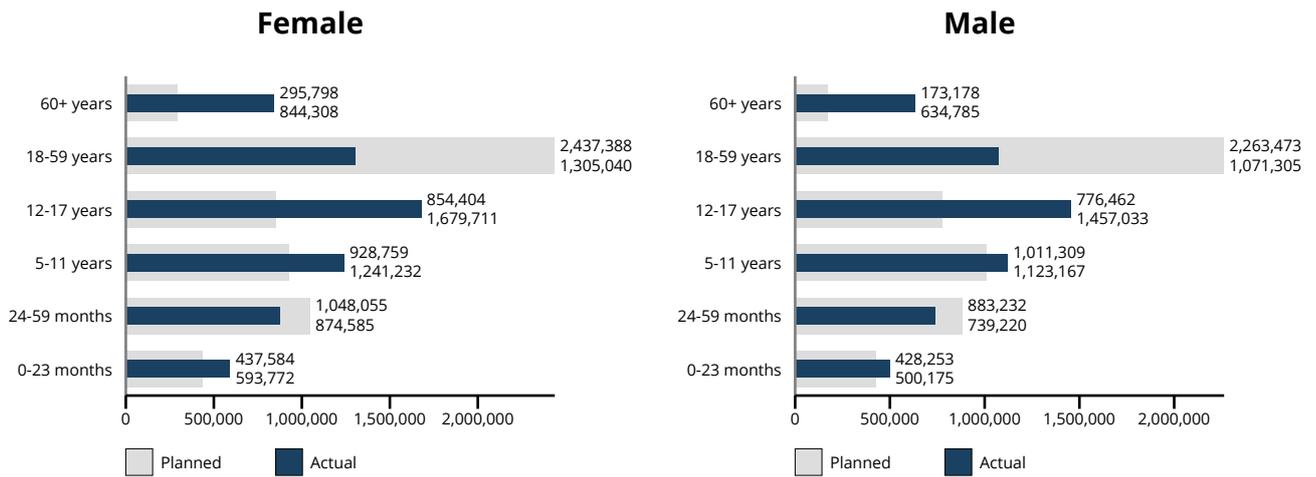


54% female

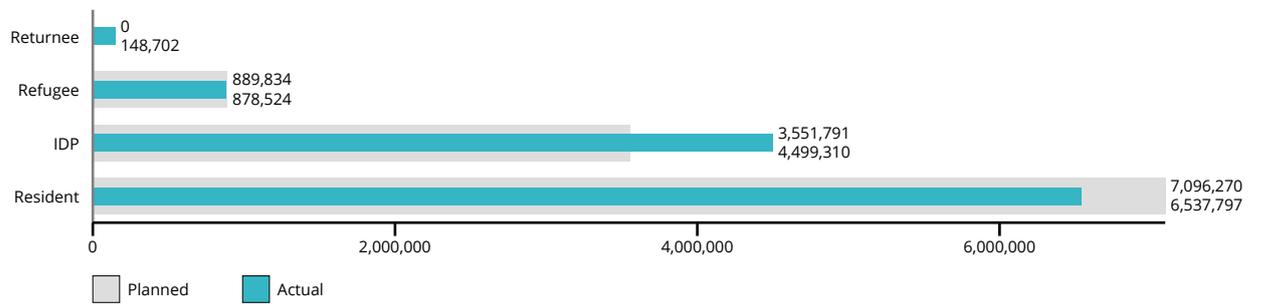


46% male

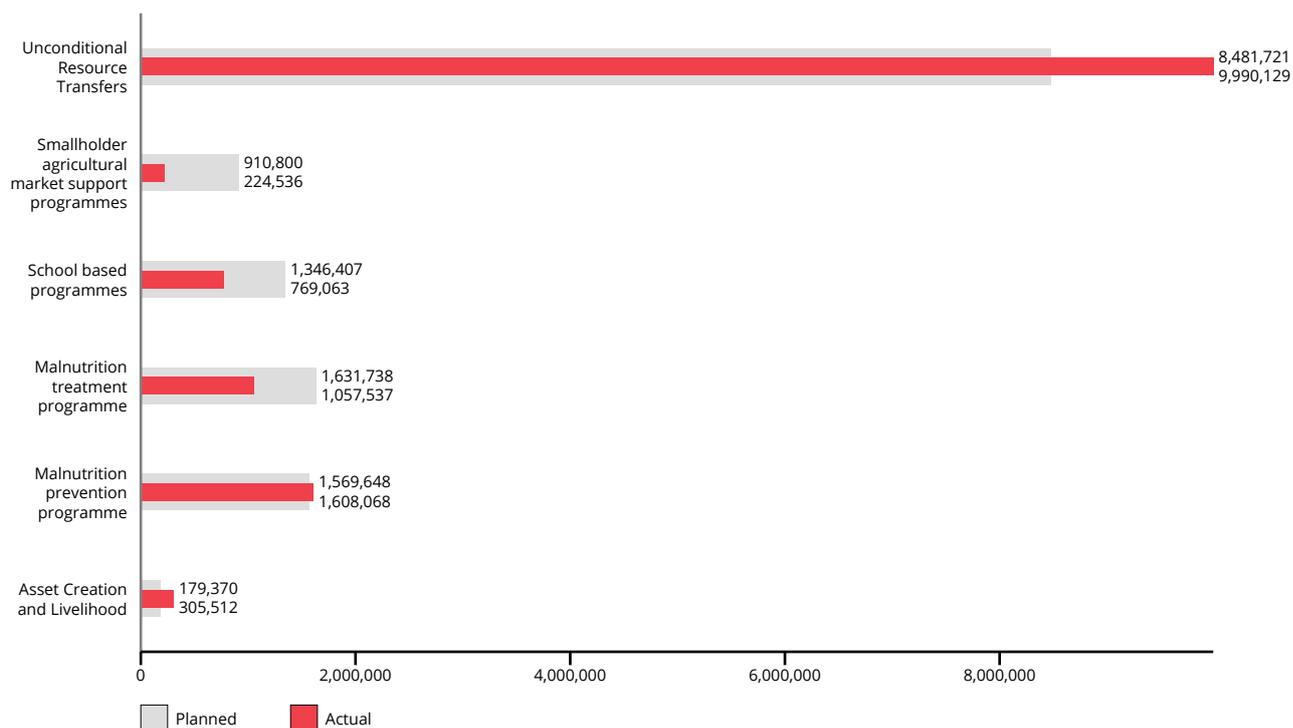
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



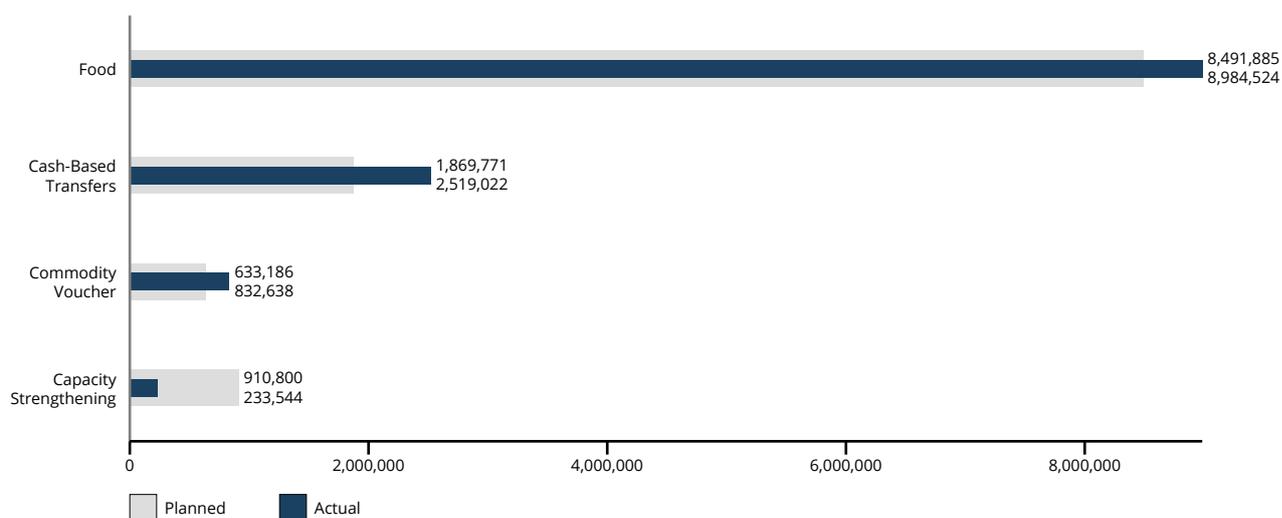
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



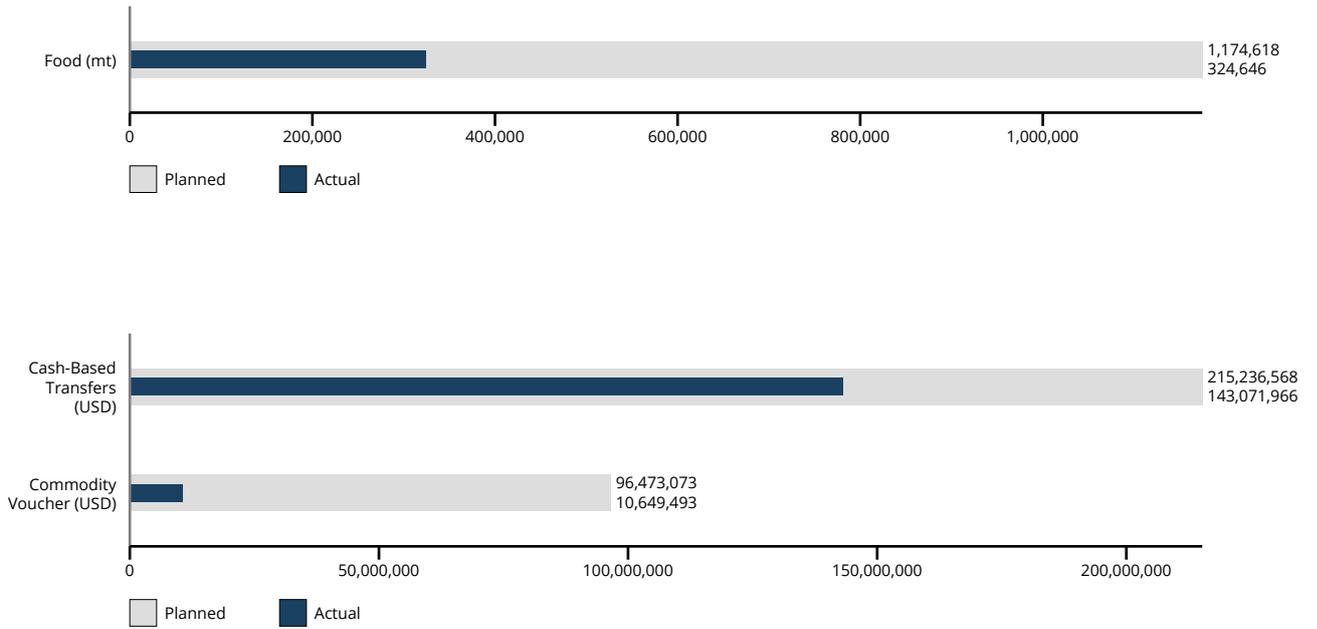
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



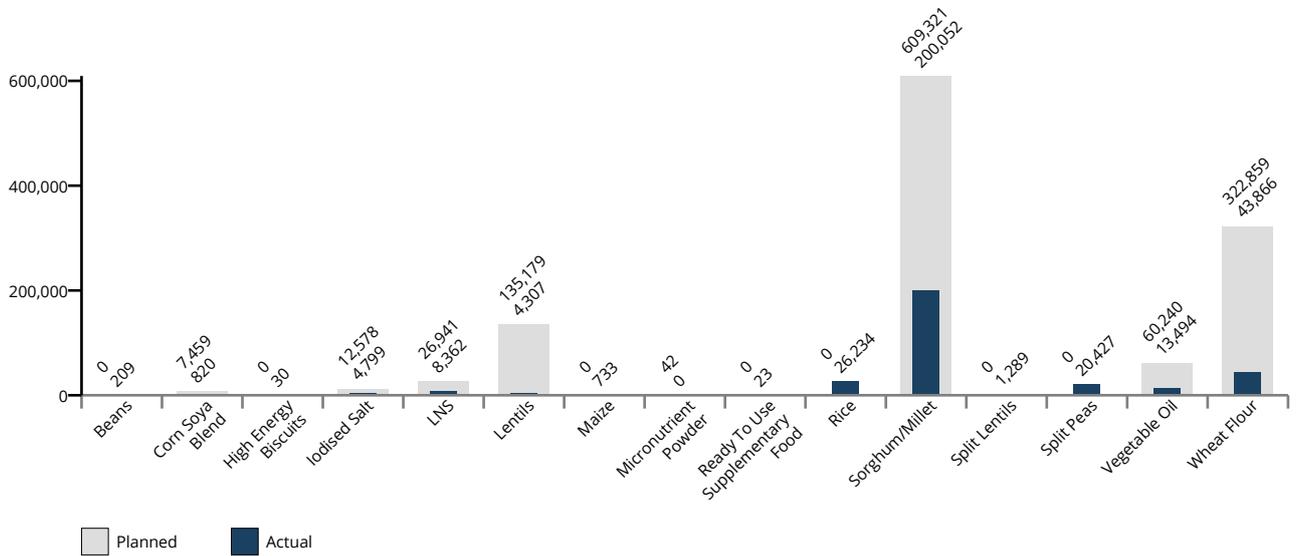
Beneficiaries by Modality



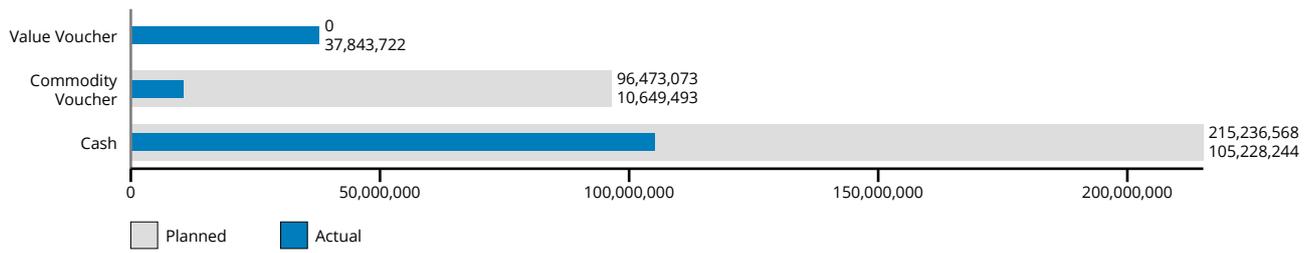
Total Transfers by Modality



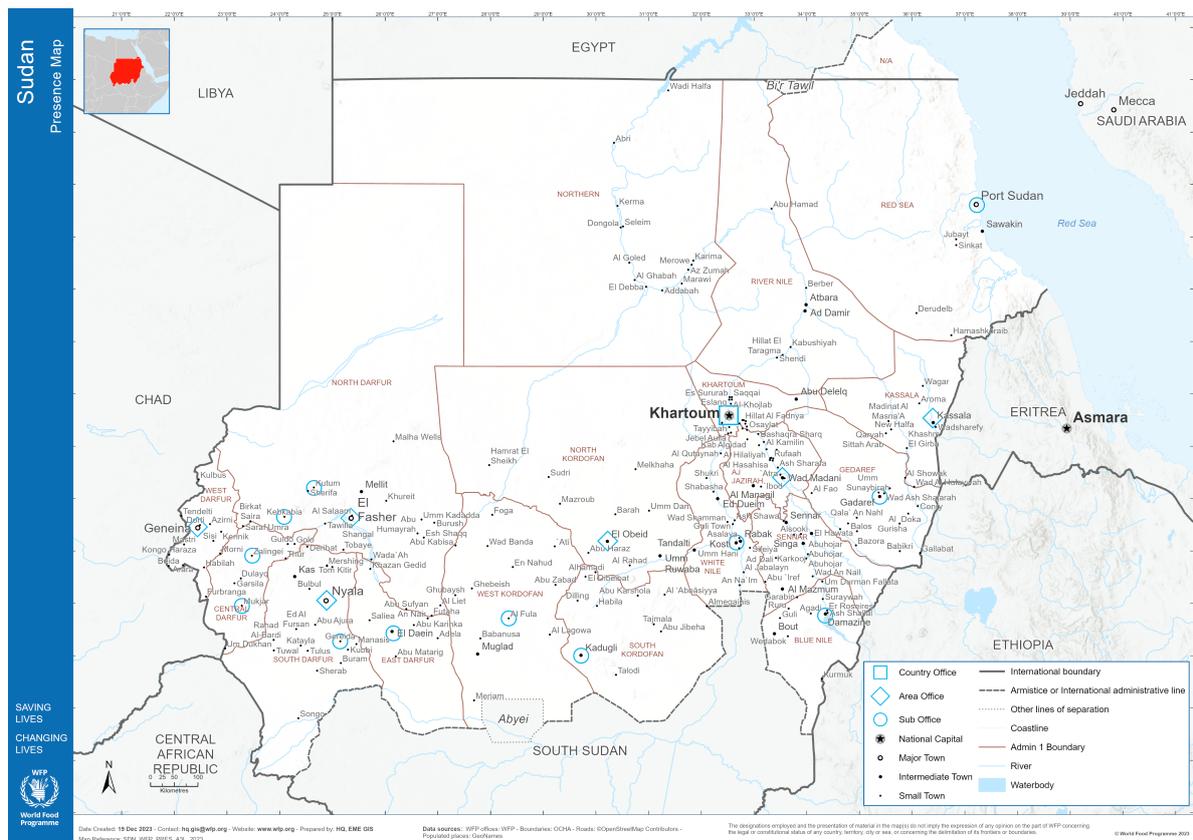
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Sudan’s humanitarian crisis deepened significantly throughout 2025 as the armed conflict reached its third year, driving unprecedented displacement, economic collapse, and acute food insecurity across the country[1]. With an estimated population of approximately 50 million[2], Sudan experienced a scale of humanitarian need unmatched globally as an estimated 30.4 million people[3] required humanitarian assistance in 2025, reflecting the cumulative effects of protracted conflict, repeated displacement, market collapse and the erosion of basic services.

Armed conflict intensified through 2025, with sustained fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces concentrated across Darfur and the Kordofan states, alongside continued insecurity around Khartoum[4],[5]. Repeated drone strikes, long-range attacks and ground clashes resulted in civilian casualties, destruction of civilian infrastructure and displacement[6]. Prolonged sieges of key urban centres, notably El Fasher in North Darfur and Kadugli in South Kordofan, severely restricted civilian movement, collapsed local markets and cut off humanitarian access[7]. Fragmented authority, the proliferation of armed actors and the erosion of central governance further undermined civilian protection and impeded humanitarian operations[8]. Diplomatic efforts remained active throughout the year but failed to secure a sustained ceasefire, prolonging instability and humanitarian need[9].

By year’s end, an estimated 13.6 million people remained forcibly displaced, including 9.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and more than 4.3 million refugees who fled to neighbouring countries[10]. At the peak of the crisis, displacement was estimated to have exceeded 15 million people, equivalent to nearly one-third of the population[11]. Children accounted for roughly half of all displaced populations, underscoring heightened protection, nutrition and education risks. Women and girls faced acute gender-specific vulnerabilities, including widespread exposure to gender-based violence and disproportionate food insecurity among female-headed households[12],[13].

Humanitarian access remained severely constrained throughout the year. Active hostilities, sieges, deliberate blockades, road closures and attacks on humanitarian convoys significantly restricted the delivery of assistance, particularly to areas in Darfur and Kordofan[14]. Infrastructure damage, power and telecommunications outages, bureaucratic impediments and acute funding shortfalls further limited operational reach and continuity.

Food insecurity also worsened dramatically in 2025. At the peak of the lean season in September, an estimated 21.2 million people (45 percent of the population) were experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)[15]. Severe and extreme hunger expanded across conflict-affected and displacement-hosting areas, with households increasingly skipping meals, relying on communal kitchens for food or being forced to resort to extreme

coping strategies like consuming wild foods or animal fodder. For the second time in less than a year, the IPC Famine Review Committee confirmed that catastrophic impacts of hunger in El Fasher and Kadugli, characterized by a total collapse of livelihoods, extremely high malnutrition and elevated mortality risks. By the end of 2025, 1.3 million people were living in such catastrophic hunger impact areas. Market systems in besieged areas largely ceased functioning, forcing populations to depend on humanitarian assistance or displacement to access food.

Acute malnutrition reached critical levels across much of the country in 2025. SMART[16] surveys conducted between January and July showed Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeding emergency levels of 15 percent in more than 60 percent of surveyed localities, with catastrophic-level prevalence reported in parts of Darfur[17]. An estimated 3.7 million children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) required urgent treatment for acute malnutrition[18]. The nutrition crisis was compounded by the collapse of health and WASH services, disease outbreaks (including cholera across all 18 states) and repeated attacks on health facilities[19],[20]. By the end of the year, over 37 percent of health facilities were non-functional, depriving millions of essential and life-saving services[21].

More than 13 million children were out of school in 2025, as widespread school closures, damage, occupation of facilities and insecurity disrupted education systems nationwide[22]. Many schools were frequently either repurposed as shelters or affected by hostilities, eroding a critical protective environment for children and adolescents.

Looking into 2026, projections indicate further escalation of humanitarian needs. Up to 33.7 million people could require humanitarian assistance, compared to 30.4 million in 2025[23]. Food insecurity is expected to deepen, with 28.9 million people projected to be acutely food insecure, including over 10.2 million people in severe or extreme conditions and at least 817,000 people facing catastrophic impacts of hunger[24]. Nutrition needs are forecast to rise sharply, with 8.4 million people requiring nutrition assistance, including 5 million children under five and 3.4 million PBWG, with 4.2 million acutely malnourished[25].

It is within this context that WFP is operating in Sudan under its Country Strategic Plan (2019-2026) with five strategic outcomes contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Among the five interlinked strategic outcomes guided by the SDGs, three contribute to SDG 2 and two to SDG 17 in the areas of crisis response, addressing root causes of malnutrition and hunger, building resilience, supporting partners in achieving the SDGs, and strengthening national systems.

Risk management

Sudan's complex operating environment exposed WFP to numerous risks, including political instability and insecurity, food price volatility, insufficient funding and commodity losses[1]. Aligned with the Corporate Scale Up, WFP retained specialized risk management oversight mechanisms, leveraging support and expertise from WFP's global headquarters to inform operations on the ground. Complementing this, WFP's dedicated risk management team continued oversight provision and advisory leadership in risk, assurance and control-strengthening activities, alongside regular update of risk registries.

WFP minimized operational risks through strengthened security measures and implementation of a Sudan country-wide emergency preparedness and response strategy. Inflation and reduced cash-based transfer values impacts were mitigated through pre-emptive ration adjustments and agile programme design.

Cross-functional efforts strengthened procedures for the prevention, detection and response to theft and looting incidents, including coordination and advocacy with local authorities and using multiple supply chain corridors. In 2025, fraud risk management was strengthened through all-staff awareness sessions, partner webinars, fraud risk assessments and improved protocols for prompt incident management and escalation to the Office of Inspector General. The Risk Committee met regularly to review emerging risk trends and oversee mitigation actions.

WFP also regularly assessed compliance against the global assurance framework and adopted context-appropriate mitigation action plans. Key initiatives across priority workstream areas[2] included the reintroduction and scale-up of digital solutions for identity management, improved tracking of commodities and last-mile digital solutions, expansion of community feedback and monitoring coverage, and tailored partner training programmes. In hard-to-reach areas, WFP introduced compensatory controls and leveraged third-party capacities to manage risks while ensuring operational continuity.

Internal audit results[3] identified 11 observations for WFP's operation in Sudan. Substantial progress has been achieved in addressing identified audit findings, including recognition of strengthened workforce capacity, internal controls and scaled-up assistance, including cash transfers in areas facing severe hunger.

Lessons learned

Lessons from WFP's 2025 resilience programming demonstrate that achievement of programme objectives and targets in highly fragile and conflict-affected settings is driven as much by design discipline as by delivery. Early decisions, particularly on context-specific transfer modalities selection, advance financing and risk safeguards, proved decisive for timely implementation and alignment with seasonal cycles. Where these elements were planned in advance, programmes moved faster, risks were reduced, and outcomes were stronger.

Integration emerged as a central lesson. Linking food assistance for assets with smallholder agricultural market support and initiatives like the home-grown school feeding programmes amplified results, strengthening local food systems while effectively bridging humanitarian response and longer-term development objectives.

Lessons gathered also underscored the importance of realistic timelines, especially for market systems development and private-sector engagement, which require sustained engagement to mature. Community ownership, inclusive participation and local capacity building were critical to achieving durable resilience outcomes. When adapted to local realities, digital tools and accountability mechanisms enhanced accuracy, transparency and trust. Despite persistent insecurity and access constraints, flexible delivery models and strong community engagement confirmed that high-quality resilience programming remains both feasible and impactful in protracted crisis contexts.

A convoy of hope

After years cut off, one delivery helped families eat again



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Displaced in Kadugli, Saleh and his son now live in an IDP camp.

The courtyard of Almyrna Albary displacement camp in Kadugli erupted into loud joy when the trucks arrived. Men shouted in disbelief. Women ululated. Children wept. After years of isolation, the sound marked something people had almost stopped expecting: food had reached them.

Salih Hassan, who lives in the camp with his family, watched the delivery with disbelief. He fled Lagawa, a town in South Kordofan, and now supports a household of nine: his wife, seven children and himself. "We woke up not knowing how we'll get through the day," he said. "My children and I, how will we eat?"

For many families in Kadugli, daily life has become a cycle of worry. Salih explained that, before the assistance arrived, they survived on small amounts of *balila* for breakfast, when available, or *madedda* for dinner, a thin drink made from flour. Meals were limited and uncertain.

Kadugli, the capital of South Kordofan State, has been besieged for around two and a half years. Some 100,000 people are estimated to still live inside, while tens of thousands of people fled the city. Famine conditions were confirmed in September 2025. With movement restricted and supply routes blocked, people have been cut off from regular food flows and essential services. Only one convoy of WFP with food has managed to get through so far. It brought life-saving assistance, but it was not enough.

In 2025, WFP worked to overcome access constraints across Sudan and expand assistance to hard-to-reach areas. Where roads opened, WFP brought in-kind food assistance, where markets were functional, WFP transferred cash to vulnerable families. However, in places where people are besieged and markets remain disrupted, food deliveries remain the only lifeline.

In Kadugli, WFP through its partner World Vision supported the distribution process so families in the camp could receive assistance. Salih said that once the food items arrived, distribution began and everybody received their fair share. His family received sacks of flour, cooking oil, lentils and salt. "This has really saved us," he said.

For Salih and his family, the impact was immediate. "Now that we received this relief, my family can have breakfast," he said. "And we can have lunch and sometimes a meal in the afternoon." He described a meal of lentils and *guarsa*, a

traditional staple made from flour, laid out on a breakfast tray, that they could make with the WFP food. In a place where many families had been rationing the little food they still had into tiny portions, the ability to prepare a proper meal again brought both nourishment and a sense of normalcy and dignity.

Nutrition support is also essential in Kadugli, where families have endured long periods of poor diets and fewer meals. Nutrition services help prevent malnutrition among young children and other vulnerable people, alongside general food assistance. Salih said the support "saved our children from malnutrition", at a time when many parents were struggling to provide even basic meals.

Needs also extend beyond displaced families in camps. After years of restricted access, many host community households in Kadugli are facing the same shortages as the displaced families. "The neighbours support each other with food," Salih explained, happy at the sense of solidarity between the host community and the displaced families. Where feasible, WFP tries to reach both displaced and host communities to help ensure assistance reflects the reality that the whole community is under strain and support vulnerable families.

The day the convoy arrived, the camp's welcome was more than celebration. It was a reminder that the world had not forgotten about the hungry families in Sudan and how high the stakes are when access is delayed or denied. "The entire camp has welcomed this relief, because it was the only way to survive," Salih said.

WFP continues working with partners to reach people cut off by conflict and insecurity in Sudan. Kadugli's situation shows what access makes possible: a child eating breakfast, a parent cooking lunch, a community surviving. To prevent a deeper catastrophe, regular and safe passage is urgently needed so assistance can reach families consistently, not just once.

Programme performance

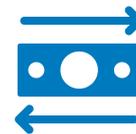
Strategic outcome 01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises



9.9 million crisis-affected people received **life-saving food and cash-based transfers**.



300,000 metric tons of in-kind food distributed under **humanitarian assistance**.



USD 147.8 million of cash-based transfers under **humanitarian assistance**.



2.1 million children under five received **nutrition support**.



476,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received **nutrition support**.



8,600 metric tons of specialized nutritious foods distributed under **nutrition support**.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 focuses on ensuring crisis-affected people in Sudan can maintain access to food and essential nutrition services during and after shocks, through three activities: emergency food assistance (Activity 1), emergency school feeding (Activity 2) and emergency nutrition support for children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) (Activity 3). In 2025, WFP implemented activities under this outcome in a complex operating environment shaped by active conflict, severe access constraints and deepening food insecurity, while continuously adapting delivery modalities and targeting approaches to sustain assistance at scale.

Against an annual resource need of USD 1.23 billion for SO1, USD 899.1 million was available (73 percent against needs), inclusive of funds carried over from 2024. Operational complexities and delayed funding confirmation contributed to lower expenditures (USD 559 million expended). This also meant that the response was critically underfunded in parts of the year, necessitating difficult prioritization decisions, including reducing rations and discontinuing life-saving assistance for selected populations groups. In practical terms, the year required a constant balancing of resources against rapidly rising needs, with targeting increasingly focused on areas facing highest food insecurity[1], including those in areas facing or at risk of catastrophic impacts of hunger, alongside efforts to expand operational reach into previously hard-to-access areas.

Under Activity 1, WFP provided safe and nutritious food and cash-based transfers (CBT) to crisis-affected populations, with modality selection guided by context, market functionality and protection considerations. Activity 1 secured USD 830.2 million (an increase from USD 712.8 million last year) against a target of USD 1.09 billion. Funds available included resources carried over from last year and contributions confirmed at the end of the year which will be utilized in 2026. While available funds were still short of annual needs, WFP optimized resource use to scale up deliveries and significantly expand assistance into previously inaccessible and hard-to-reach areas through strengthened access negotiations, logistics adaptations, and the expanded use of self-registration for digital cash and community kitchens. As a result, WFP achieved a major expansion in geographic coverage, reaching populations across nearly all parts of the country, including areas that had experienced prolonged interruptions in humanitarian assistance due to insecurity. Among the many locations newly reached as access expanded nationwide were Jebel Awlia (Khartoum) and Wad Medani (Aj Jazira), where WFP delivered food assistance for the first time in over a year amid catastrophic hunger risks.

As a result, in 2025, WFP assisted 9.9 million people (54 percent women) through life-saving humanitarian food assistance, exceeding the annual target of 8.5 million and marking a substantial expansion compared to 6.1 million people assisted in 2024. Guided by resource and severity-based prioritization strategies[2], a growing proportion of the 2025 response was channelled to the worst-affected areas, with localities already facing or at risk of catastrophic

hunger impacts consistently maintained as the highest priority. As such, by the end of 2025, WFP was reaching 1.2 million people living in such catastrophic hunger impacted areas.

In addition to emergency general food assistance, Activity 1 was inclusive of WFP's Sudan emergency crisis response safety nets project[3], which targets 552,500 people (over 50 percent women), using a hybrid delivery modality combining digital cash transfers, cash-in-hand and value vouchers. By December 2025, USD 18.3 million in cash-based transfers had been delivered to 478,000 people through this project, supporting consumption and mitigating negative coping strategies like selling productive assets for food.

In 2025, under Activity 1, total in-kind food delivered amounted to over 300,000 mt and value of cash transferred amounted to USD 147.8 million. Volume of transfers were notably below the annual plan of 1.1 million mt in-kind food and USD 287.4 million, reflecting breaks in resource availability and frequent recalibration of transfer values and coverage, access disruptions and impacts of liquidity constraints early during the year. However, an increased volume of cash transferred under Activity 1 in 2025 as compared to USD 54 million delivered in 2024, is reflective of WFP's adaptive shift toward digital cash transfers (DCT), where feasible, to mitigate issues around in-kind deliveries. DCT provided alternative channels for delivery where convoy movements were not possible, restoring assistance to populations facing the highest severity of needs after prolonged under-coverage.

WFP also co-led the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSC) in Sudan with FAO, strengthening coordination across 80 humanitarian partners. In 2025, FSC partners collectively reached over 17.6 million people across 169 localities through life-saving food assistance and livelihoods support. WFP accounted for 83 percent of the total people reached under the FSC response, underscoring its central role in driving scale, access and delivery of life-saving food assistance nationwide.

Activity 1 outcome results nonetheless indicated that assistance helped protect consumption for those reached, even amid ration reductions and prioritization. The proportion of households with adequate food consumption levels was 46 percent in 2025, crossing the annual target of 45 percent and improving compared to 2024 (42 percent). This suggests that the combined package of in-kind assistance and CBT, alongside carefully planned targeting strategies, supported households to maintain minimum consumption despite market volatility and insecurity.

WFP continued engaging in local procurement, supporting humanitarian food assistance deliveries, injecting USD 17 million into the Sudanese economy through the purchase of 35,000 mt of food commodities in 2025. WFP is increasingly sourcing from Sudanese smallholder farmers and local traders, supporting market functionality, income generation and food availability while reducing lead times and transport costs.

Under Activity 2, WFP aimed to provide nutrition sensitive school meals to 437,000 schoolchildren affected by shocks as a protective measure in favour of human capital development in crisis-affected areas. However, Activity 2 was not implemented in 2025 due to funding constraints. The non-implementation of emergency school feeding heightened risks of loss of potential protective platform that could have helped stabilize school attendance, reduce dropout rates, reduce short-term hunger and support learning outcomes in crisis-affected areas, particularly for girls and other vulnerable groups. Resources were only secured for Activity 2 near the end of the year, amounting to USD 2.5 million (only 33 percent against the annual needs), and considering required preparatory work and procurement of food and non-food items, the activity will commence implementation in early 2026.

Under Activity 3, WFP delivered nutrition supplementation and malnutrition prevention assistance for children aged 6-59 months and PBWG, alongside social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to address immediate drivers of malnutrition. Activity 3 secured a funding of 49 percent against the annual need of USD 126.6 million, necessitating prioritization of the most vulnerable locations and caseloads and careful management of specialized nutritious food (SNF) commodities available.

Despite this underfunding, Activity 3 managed to secure strong achievements by prioritizing locations with high malnutrition burden and preventative interventions. In 2025, WFP reached 2.1 million children under five with nutrition supplementation and malnutrition prevention support against an annual target of 2.2 million (95 percent of target) and reached 476,000 PBWG against a plan of 707,000 (67 percent of target). These results reflect how WFP's timely prioritization of malnourished children and PBWG in high-burden settings enabled delivery of nutrition support in a year when dwindling resources have been met by critically high acute malnutrition rates in Sudan. Compared to 2024, WFP increased the nutrition support in locations facing or at risk of catastrophic hunger impacts, particularly in Darfur and the Kordofan states, where access improved during the year and preventive services were expanded alongside emergency food assistance. WFP distributed 8,600 mt of specialized nutritious foods, USD 186,000 in CBT and SBCC messaging to over 2.2 million people across the country, including caregivers, reinforcing both commodity and behavioural components of the nutrition response.

Monitoring results in 2025 show that nutrition supplementation support continued to meet SPHERE standards, although with signs of challenges. The recovery rate for moderate acute malnutrition reached 82 percent in 2025, remaining above SPHERE standard of 75 percent, while mortality remained low at 1 percent, well within the 3 percent

SPHERE standard. However, default rate increased to 16.2 percent from 6 percent in 2024, exceeding the 15 percent standard target indicating operational challenges related to insecurity, displacement, access constraints and supply disruptions.

Across SO1, lessons from delivering life-saving food and nutrition assistance under uncertainty were clear. Maintaining coverage depended on agility, access strategies and logistics that enabled reach into previously inaccessible areas. Use of digital cash transfers sustained assistance when in-kind delivery was disrupted, but increased exposure to liquidity and market shocks, further requiring risk mitigation and financial service provider partnerships. Persistent funding shortfalls forced ration cuts and sharper prioritization, reinforcing the need for transparent communication and accountability to the communities WFP serves. For nutrition, predictable funding and uninterrupted supplies were critical to improve treatment continuity.

Activity 1 and 3 both achieved a GAM score of 4, reflecting full integration of gender and age in design, implementation and monitoring. This included gender and age-disaggregated targeting, prioritization of women-headed households, gender-balanced community engagement structures and tailored SBCC messaging addressing healthy diets and caregiving practices. Activity 2 did not have a GAM score due to non-implementation in 2025.

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
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



102,000 children under five received **nutrition support.**



28,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received **nutrition support.**



769,000 schoolchildren benefitted through a combination of **on-site meals and take-home rations.**

Strategic Outcome (SO) 2 focuses on improving nutrition outcomes for vulnerable people in Sudan while strengthening national and sub-national systems to address the drivers of malnutrition and food insecurity. Implementation in 2025 took place against a backdrop of escalating conflict, widespread displacement and severe disruption to health and education services, contributing to a sharp deterioration in the nutrition situation across large parts of the country. Acute malnutrition rates exceeded global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 15 percent in many locations, including areas facing or at risk of catastrophic hunger impacts, requiring a response that combined direct service delivery with system-strengthening and adaptive approaches. SO2 interventions were delivered through two activities, malnutrition prevention for children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) (Activity 4) and home-grown school meals (Activity 5).

While sufficient resources were secured for SO2 in 2025, the inflow and timing were inconsistent which generated turbulence in sequencing and continuity of activities. Against total requirements of USD 49.9 million, available resources amounted to USD 62.7 million. Expenditure, however, only reached USD 19.7 million during the year largely attributable to resources confirmed only late in the year, which will be carried over to the next year.

Under Activity 4, WFP combined preventive and curative nutrition interventions with nutrition surveillance, social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and institutional capacity strengthening. Activity-level funding reached USD 13.4 million against requirements of USD 15.8 million (85 percent funded), necessitating prioritization of locations with high malnutrition burden to sustain preventive services despite significant resourcing constraints. Furthermore, inconsistent funding timings and delays in the arrival and clearance of specialized nutritious foods limited the scope of curative interventions and led to the suspension of targeted supplementary feeding for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) under this activity, with some caseloads absorbed by emergency modalities under SO1. These constraints required WFP to focus available resources where they could deliver the greatest preventive and system-level impact.

As a result, WFP reached 130,000 people across Sudan, including 102,000 children under five and 28,000 PBWG, with nutrition support in 2025, representing only 41 percent of the total annual target but a 120 percent increment compared to 2024. This reflects a deliberate prioritization of early intervention in high-risk areas where the prevention of deterioration into acute malnutrition was critical.

In 2025, WFP also piloted a cash for malnutrition prevention programme in Khartoum, as an alternative to regular in-kind support, to reinforce early action and reduce progression to acute malnutrition. WFP also conducted 30 nutrition surveys during the year, strengthening the evidence base for targeting, programme adaptation and advocacy at both national and sub-national levels. These surveys were particularly important in a rapidly evolving context, where population movements and access constraints limited the availability of up-to-date nutrition data.

At the systems level, Activity 4 achieved several milestones with longer-term significance. WFP supported the finalization of Sudan's 10-year National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy, providing a critical framework for coordinated action across health, food systems, water and sanitation, education and social protection sectors. This represented a major step forward in aligning emergency response with longer-term nutrition objectives. In addition, WFP launched a nutrition supplies management system in Kassala State, improving visibility and management of nutrition commodities and laying the groundwork for reducing stockouts and improving service continuity. These investments addressed structural bottlenecks that had repeatedly undermined nutrition delivery in previous years and contributed to strengthening institutional capacity beyond immediate emergency outputs.

WFP's 2025 monitoring results show that preventive nutrition interventions and SBCC were associated with measurable improvements in infant and young child feeding practices in areas reached. Proportion of children aged 6-23 months achieving minimum dietary diversity reached 61 percent; children meeting the minimum acceptable diet reached 26 percent; and minimum meal frequency reached 36 percent - all exceeding their respective annual targets and reflecting improvements compared to baseline values, while achieving a 96 percent coverage. These results underscore the

contribution of preventive services to improved diet quality even in highly constrained environments and provide important context for the expansion of such interventions into areas facing or at risk of facing catastrophic hunger impacts in 2026.

Under Activity 5, WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes aimed at supporting children’s nutrition, education and protection while strengthening local food systems through a home-grown school feeding approach. Activity-level funding, with USD 48.7 million available, was relatively strong indicating sufficient funding against the annual needs. However, with 63 percent of the resources received late in the year, use of funds is planned for 2026 as part of the multi-year funding. Nevertheless, the available resourcing enabled WFP to sustain school-based interventions across multiple states and reestablish onsite meals and geographic expansion, even as implementation was affected by insecurity, access constraints due to heavy rains and insecurity, liquidity challenges and high displacements.

WFP reached 769,000 schoolchildren through a combination of on-site meals and take-home rations in 2025, achieving 122 percent of the annual target. This marks a continuation and modest expansion of the programme compared to 2024, particularly in contexts where flexible modalities allowed WFP to sustain support despite school closures and system disruptions. The use of take-home rations was particularly important, with reach exceeding planned levels, demonstrating how adaptive delivery approaches enabled continuity of assistance when on-site feeding was not feasible.

In addition, in 2025, WFP also launched the first school meals programme in Northern State, expanding geographic coverage, reaching 37,000 pupils in three localities, and establishing a foundation for future scale-up in an area previously not covered. School feeding programmes also continued in parts of South and Central Darfur, demonstrating the feasibility of school-based nutrition support even in highly insecure contexts. WFP also completed an assessment of school readiness for on-site entitlements, providing a critical evidence base for sequencing and design decisions in locations where infrastructure, water access and security conditions varied widely.

WFP’s school feeding programme is distinguished by its deliberate grounding in local food systems, built around strong, intentional linkages with smallholder farmers. To strengthen the home-grown school feeding approach, WFP supported a vegetable value chain analysis aimed at improving the quality, availability and affordability of fresh vegetables for school meals, while also supporting local producers and markets. This work helped link school feeding to broader food systems objectives and laid the groundwork for more sustainable sourcing models. Partnerships with UNICEF and WFP’s partners in the field played a central role in enhancing implementation, strengthening school feeding operations through the provision of clean water, school guards and hygiene kits - further improving the safety and enabling environment for children. WFP also maintained active engagement in education coordination mechanisms, including Education Cluster meetings, the Strategic Advisory Group and the Local Education Group, contributing to the Transitional Education Plan (2025-2027) and reinforcing alignment between emergency school feeding and longer-term education recovery efforts.

Several lessons emerged under SO2 in 2025. Preventive nutrition interventions and SBCC proved effective in improving diet quality even under crisis constraints, reinforcing the importance of early action and sustained coverage. For school feeding, flexible modalities and strong linkages with smallholder farmers enabled local sourcing, which was central to sustaining implementation and building resilience and smallholder farmer capacity. 5,940 mt at a value USD 3.8 million was sourced for school meals, which included 5,089 mt of sorghum purchased from local smallholder farmers at a value of USD 3.3 million. This experience further underscored the importance of aligning funding and planning cycles with academic calendars and access realities.

Gender and age considerations were integrated across SO2 activities in line with corporate standards. Activity 4 interventions explicitly targeted children under five and PBWG, with gender and age-disaggregated monitoring and SBCC tailored to caregivers, particularly women. Activity 5 promoted equitable access for girls and boys and used targeted take-home rations and complementary services to support girls’ attendance and safety.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



306,000 people participated in **asset creation activities**.



USD 5.6 million transferred under **asset creation activities**.



225,000 **smallholder farmers** benefited from receiving **trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure**.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 3 focuses on strengthening the resilience of food-insecure households and food systems in targeted areas of Sudan, enabling communities and institutions to better anticipate, absorb and adapt to shocks. In 2025, activities under SO3 were implemented amid protracted conflict, widespread displacement, macroeconomic instability and recurrent climate shocks that continued to undermine agricultural production, markets and livelihoods. Despite these constraints, WFP sustained and expanded resilience programming through integrated interventions linking safety nets, asset creation, agricultural productivity, market access and institutional capacity strengthening. SO3 interventions were delivered through two activities, asset creation and technical assistance through safety nets (Activity 6) and strengthening capacity of farmers and other agricultural stakeholders (Activity 7).

Resources available for SO3 through 2025 totalled USD 185.2 million, almost all of which came from multi-year funding and adequately covered the annual funding requirements. Expenditure reached USD 63.8 million during the year, highlighting the influence of implementation timelines, seasonal constraints and operational feasibility on translating resources into results. Within this envelope, funding was distributed unevenly across activities, shaping the scale, sequencing and depth of interventions under SO3.

Under Activity 6, WFP supported food-insecure households to reduce risk and strengthen adaptive capacity through asset creation and technical assistance delivered via productive safety nets. Activity-level resources reached USD 33.6 million, sufficiently funding the activity against requirements and enabling WFP to maintain and expand food assistance for assets (FFA) programme in selected locations despite competing priorities of sustaining life-saving assistance. Available resources supported the combination of short-term food or cash assistance with the creation and rehabilitation of productive community assets and the delivery of skills training, allowing households to meet immediate needs while investing in longer-term resilience.

A total of 306,000 people participated in asset creation activities, significantly exceeding the annual target of 179,000. This overachievement reflects WFP's ability to adapt targeting in response to population movements, including the internally displaced people who returned to relatively stable areas. Women accounted for approximately 54 percent of participants, reflecting deliberate gender-focused targeting. Total cash-based transfers, including direct cash transfers and vouchers, under FFA amounted to USD 5.6 million. This represented 59 percent against the annual target of USD 9.4 million, attributable to lower transfer values as a result of funding timing, inflationary pressures and exchange rate volatility, requiring WFP to prioritize coverage and participation over transfer size while sustaining engagement in asset creation.

In 2025 WFP also contributed toward resilience gains through the creation and rehabilitation of community assets designed to support agricultural production, natural resource management and access to basic services. Assets included 32 irrigation and livestock wells, water harvesting structures (13 boreholes, 9 small dams and 21 water ponds), feeder roads, windbreaks, community nurseries, 5 hectares of communal and school gardens, and schools and health facilities. In Northern State, WFP adapted FFA programming in response to large-scale return movements from Khartoum and Jazira, expanding the caseload from an initially planned 4,000 to 6,300 participants to ensure full utilization of available cash resources and respond to increased needs. While market price volatility and procurement challenges led to the suspension or redesign of some asset activities, WFP's flexible approach ensured continued relevance and delivery in a rapidly changing context.

WFP also placed strong emphasis on skills development and climate adaptation. Households received training in climate-smart agriculture, natural resource management and income-generating activities aimed at diversifying livelihoods and reducing sensitivity to shocks. 30,000 people, including Sudanese women and youth, benefited from vocational training in areas such as food processing, tailoring and mechanical trades, supporting income diversification and local economic activity. To strengthen sustainability, WFP supported the establishment of community asset management committees responsible for maintaining infrastructure and worked with local authorities to integrate completed assets into local development and service delivery plans.

While WFP interventions achieved notable micro-level gains, benefiting households through resilience-building and livelihoods support, macro-level impacts remain limited. This is largely due to persistent external shocks, including protracted armed conflict, socio-economic instability, and mass displacement, which continue to erode community and household resilience. The 2025 monitoring findings show improvements in the proportion of households reporting medium to high perceived resilience to climate and weather variability (52.7 percent compared to 38.3 percent in 2024), suggesting that even amid insecurity and compressed timelines, safety nets linked to asset creation strengthened households' capacity to absorb shocks and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies. However, food consumption among farmers supported under Activity 6 slightly deteriorated, with households reporting acceptable food consumption declining from 65 percent last year to 52 percent in 2025. This underscores the urgent need for the restoration of peace in Sudan to enable sustained resilience and asset-building outcomes.

Under Activity 7, WFP focused on strengthening agricultural productivity, market access and institutional capacity through integrated support to smallholder farmers, agribusinesses, service providers and public institutions. Such integrated design was further complemented by close alignment with WFP's home-grown school feeding programme, creating predictable and reliable markets for locally produced food[1] Resources secured at the activity-level reached USD 148.7 million, notably exceeding the annual requirements and enabling large-scale implementation across multiple states, including Northern, River Nile, Kassala and Darfur states. This level of resourcing supported a shift from stand-alone interventions toward integrated food systems programming that combined inputs, infrastructure, market linkages and institutional strengthening.

As a result, WFP supported 225,000 smallholder farmers with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure in 2025, representing approximately 25 percent of the annual target of 911,000. While overall reach was lower than planned, this reflected a strategic shift toward deeper and more comprehensive support packages under multi-year projects, rather than broader focus on coverage expansion. In parallel, Activity 7 contributed to strengthening farmer aggregation and collective sales through WFP-supported procurement arrangements. Despite post-harvest loss challenges, aggregated sales by smallholder farmers increased over time, rising from 1,796 mt in 2022 to 4,375 mt in 2024 and 5,000 mt in 2025[2].

Several flagship projects under Activity 7 delivered notable achievements. Through the KfW-funded WFP-UNICEF Joint Programme on Strengthening Resilience and Social Cohesion in Darfur, WFP supported 8,000 farmers, a majority of whom were women, with seeds and tools and trained over 11,000 farmers in post-harvest loss management. Distribution of hermetic storage bags and training materials notably contributed towards reducing storage losses and strengthened food availability in highly insecure contexts. In 2025, the programme also expanded beyond post-harvest loss reduction to include broader smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS) interventions, increasing overall impact compared to the previous year and demonstrating the feasibility of integrated agricultural support in conflict-affected areas.

Under the Sudan Emergency Wheat Production Project (SEWPP), WFP played a central role in strengthening national wheat production and value chains. SEWPP Phase 1 supported 50,000 farmers with seeds, fertilizers and training, resulting in substantial productivity gains and increased wheat output. Average yields increased notably, from 2.5 mt to 3.8 mt per hectare, while national wheat production rose sharply between seasons, reducing dependence on imports and strengthening food availability. SEWPP also stabilized input markets, encouraged certified seed production and strengthened private sector engagement. SEWPP Phase 2 commenced in September 2025, laying the foundation for further scale-up in subsequent seasons.

Complementing SEWPP, the Strengthening Wheat Value Chain project (SWVC) initiated procurement of key infrastructure, including combine harvesters, hermetic storage and community warehouses. This further positioned farmers to reduce post-harvest losses and improve storage and marketing in future seasons. Although implementation started late, these investments established critical building blocks for sustained value chain development in Sudan.

The THABAT project represented a flagship resilience investment under SO3, linking resilient and improved agriculture with value addition, market access and social cohesion. In 2025, THABAT supported over 32,000 farmer households, benefiting nearly 200,000 people, with deliveries of improved seeds and fertilizers[3] for the 2025/2026 winter season. The project also strengthened food systems through support to farmer/producer organizations, small and medium enterprises and consumer cooperatives, including onboarding dozens of entities onto digital platforms to improve market connectivity, value addition and access to affordable food.

The 2025 monitoring results indicate that, although substantial progress toward annual targets has yet to be achieved, WFP interventions helped prevent more severe deterioration in a context marked by devastating conflict, market failures and large-scale displacement. For example, post-harvest losses at the storage stage in WFP supported areas stood at 18 percent in 2025, falling short of the annual target of below 12 percent. Nevertheless, this result remains notable given widespread market disruptions and reflects the benefits of continued investments in improved storage technologies, training and handling practices. These outcomes further demonstrate the value of integrated support under Activity 7, which strengthens farmers' capacity to retain value, access markets and generate income.

Several lessons emerged from SO3 implementation in 2025. For Activity 6, timing proved critical - implementing asset creation during peak agricultural seasons reduced participation, underscoring the need to align safety-net activities with lean periods. Short project durations limited sustainability, reinforcing the value of multi-year programming. For Activity 7, advance financing and early procurement were decisive in aligning support with agricultural seasons, while early integration of environmental and social safeguards helped mitigate operational risks. Across both activities, integrating resilience programming with nutrition, school feeding and emergency assistance enhanced coherence and impact.

Gender and age considerations were integrated across SO3. Both Activity 6 and Activity 7 achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, reflecting full integration of gender and age considerations across design, implementation and monitoring. Women accounted for a substantial share of participants in FFA activities, agricultural training and post-harvest loss management, while youth benefited from skills development and agribusiness opportunities. Community-based participatory planning supported improved decision-making and strengthened local ownership of assets and services.

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



920,000 litres of fuel distributed, **470 metric tons** of food and non-food items delivered under **on-demand services**.



9,326 humanitarian personnel and **38.2 metric tons** of essential cargo transported by **UNHAS**.



235 trucks of humanitarian supplies delivered, **24,000 m³** of humanitarian cargo stored, **71 trucks** provided to **15** partners by the **Logistics Cluster**.



Connectivity services sustained at **67 sites** supporting **45 humanitarian organizations** by the **Emergency Telecommunication Cluster**.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 4 focuses on ensuring that humanitarian and development actors and national systems in Sudan have access to reliable common services, infrastructure and technical expertise to enable effective delivery of assistance in highly constrained environments. In 2025, activities under SO4 were implemented amid continued conflict, infrastructure damage, insecurity, bureaucratic constraints and severe access challenges that disrupted road, air and communications networks across large parts of the country. Against this backdrop, WFP played a central enabling role, sustaining logistics, aviation and telecommunications services that underpinned humanitarian operations nationwide and allowed partners to maintain access to shock-affected populations.

SO4 in 2025 combined adequate funding against total need and non-donor grant budget setup, enabling implementation of four activities: provision of technical and support services to humanitarian and development partners through on-demand services (Activity 8), air transport services for humanitarian personnel and light cargo (Activity 9), coordination and logistics services through the Logistics Cluster (Activity 13), and ICT coordination and services through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (Activity 14)[1]. Together, these activities formed a critical operational backbone for humanitarian action, supporting both emergency response and early recovery efforts.

Under Activity 8, WFP provided technical and support services to humanitarian and development partners through on-demand services (ODS), including fuel provision and road transport. WFP's service provision was based on full cost-recovery basis, enabling flexible response to partners' needs at scale. In a context of acute fuel shortages, disrupted supply routes and high transport costs, ODS services filled critical gaps and helped sustain operational continuity for partners across multiple locations.

In 2025, WFP provided ODS to 36 organizations through Service Level Agreements totalling USD 1.2 million. WFP distributed more than 920,000 litres of fuel across five locations (Port Sudan, Kassala, Gedaref, Damazine and Kosti) broadly on par with 2024 levels. Road transport services enabled the delivery of 470 mt of food and non-food items to seven destinations on behalf of three organizations.

WFP also played a critical stabilizing role during periods of acute operational disruption. In July 2025, when widespread electricity outages in Port Sudan coincided with extreme heatwaves, demand for fuel services surged. Fuel provision increased by 189 percent compared to June and by 102 percent compared to the monthly average for the first half of the year. This enabled partners to maintain cold chains, operate warehouses and sustain essential operations. Similarly, during drone attacks in Port Sudan in May 2025 that affected critical infrastructure, WFP coordinated closely with partners to manage fuel availability and communications, providing over 87,000 litres of fuel to mitigate immediate operational risks. WFP provided also vehicle and generator maintenance services to two partners in Sudan for a total value of USD 7,200. The maintenance services covered 48 light vehicles and generators. These interventions underscored the role of ODS as a flexible, demand-driven mechanism capable of absorbing shocks and sustaining humanitarian presence during periods of heightened instability. In addition to supply chain services, WFP also continued providing guesthouse accommodation services in country.

Under Activity 9, WFP, through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), provided safe and reliable air transport for humanitarian personnel and light cargo in a context where road access remained highly constrained and commercial aviation was frequently disrupted. Activity-level resources reached USD 35.4 million against requirements of USD 33.8 million, supported by new contributions, carry-over funds from 2024 and cost-recovery mechanisms. This resourcing ensured uninterrupted operations throughout the year and allowed UNHAS to respond dynamically to fluctuations in demand and security conditions.

In 2025, UNHAS operated 647 flights to three domestic, three international and four ad-hoc destinations, transporting 9,326 humanitarian personnel and 38.2 mt of essential cargo in support of 93 partner agencies. This represented an increase in both passenger numbers and cargo volumes compared to 2024, reflecting growing reliance on UNHAS amid deteriorating access conditions. UNHAS maintained Port Sudan as its primary operational hub, with international airbridges and expanded domestic services as security conditions allowed.

UNHAS's enabling role became even more significant following drone attacks on Port Sudan and Kassala in May 2025, which prompted the suspension of commercial flights by major carriers for four months. During this period, UNHAS remained the only dependable international air operator serving Sudan. In response to the surge in demand, UNHAS increased flight frequencies to Nairobi, Kenya, from two to three per week, maintained Kassala services at twice weekly and sustained Dongola flights. These adjustments resulted in a 45 percent increase in average monthly passenger numbers, ensuring continuity of humanitarian operations, emergency deployments and timely medical evacuations.

Throughout 2025, UNHAS continued to adapt its operational model in response to changing needs and constraints. Aircraft capacity was upgraded in June through the substitution with a longer-range aircraft, eliminating refuelling stops and improving operational efficiency without additional cost. Following a mid-year needs assessment indicating strong demand for alternative international routes, UNHAS resumed flights to Cairo and launched a new route to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in August, expanding connectivity options for humanitarian personnel. In October, a second aircraft was deployed in Jeddah to enhance operational flexibility, support contingency planning and prepare for potential escalations in humanitarian needs.

Despite sustained challenges, including GPS jamming, airspace restrictions, damage to aeronautical infrastructure and high conflict-risk insurance costs, UNHAS maintained operational continuity through robust risk management, close coordination with UNDSS, UNMAS and OCHA, and sustained engagement with national authorities. Outcome monitoring indicates a notably high level of user satisfaction with 99 percent of users reporting satisfaction with UNHAS services in 2025, exceeding both the annual target of over 90 percent and the 2024 satisfaction level of 97 percent. This stands as evidence for the continued value of UNHAS as a critical enabler of humanitarian access in Sudan.

Under Activity 13, WFP led the Logistics Cluster, providing coordination, information management and common logistics services to the humanitarian community. Available resources at the activity level reached USD 7.6 million against requirements of USD 5.2 million[2], enabling the Cluster to sustain and expand support despite severe access constraints, rising operational costs and infrastructure damage. In 2025, the Logistics Cluster supported 82 partner organizations across Sudan, strengthening coordination and optimization of logistics resources at scale.

The Logistics Cluster played a central role in facilitating access to hard-to-reach areas through cross-border and crossline operations. The Cluster supported 15 inter-agency convoys, delivering 235 trucks of humanitarian supplies to locations in Aj Jazirah, Khartoum and across the Darfur region. These convoys were planned and executed in close coordination with OCHA-led access and civil-military coordination mechanisms and proved essential in maintaining supply flows to priority locations amid fluctuating security conditions.

Common storage and transport services expanded significantly during the year. A storage facility was established in Tawila and rapidly expanded to 880 m² - nearly tripling the original 320 m² - to support partners responding to the displacement from El Fasher. Dry storage capacity in Port Sudan increased from 8,000 to 12,000 m², while temperature-controlled storage expanded from 190 to 354 m². Across five strategic hubs, more than 24,000 m³ of humanitarian cargo were received, a 17 percent increase compared to 2024, and over 32,800 m³ were dispatched, representing a 20 percent increase. The Cluster deployed 14 additional mobile storage units, including nine in Darfur, complementing 18 MSUs already on loan, enabling prepositioning of supplies.

Common transport services were also scaled up, with 71 trucks provided to 15 partners transporting 753 mt of relief items at no cost to users, nearly tripling the number of trucks supported compared to 2024. Cross-border transport services from Chad into Darfur further enhanced access to conflict-affected areas. These combined efforts ensured that lifesaving supplies reached 28 locations across Sudan.

Information management remained a cornerstone of Cluster support, with expanded use of the Logistics Information Exchange (LogIE) platform, introduction of a rainy season preparedness module, and enhanced mapping of road and wadi networks using remote sensing. Partner satisfaction remained exceptionally high, with 97 percent satisfaction reported in 2025, up from 94 percent in 2024.

Under Activity 14, WFP led the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC), providing ICT coordination and connectivity services to humanitarian partners operating in areas where communications infrastructure remained severely damaged or unreliable. Activity-level resources reached USD 4.1 million against requirements of USD 13 million. The absence of new funding in 2025 meant the ETC relied entirely on resources carried over from 2024, constraining expansion and requiring prioritization of core services.

Despite severe financial limitations, the ETC sustained connectivity services at 67 sites across seven operational areas (Port Sudan, Kassala, Kosti, Damazine, Gedaref, Dongola and Atbara) supporting 45 humanitarian organizations. To manage costs and preserve coverage, the ETC adapted its service delivery model, focusing resources on maintaining network stability and security and requiring partners to procure their own equipment prior to connection. This ensured continuity of essential connectivity in core operational hubs.

The ETC also continued to support humanitarian security and coordination through technical assistance and training. While funding constraints required the cessation of direct support to UNDSS radio operators, the ETC delivered technical training on VHF and HF radio use and emergency telecommunications, reaching 32 humanitarian staff[3]. A limited Services for Communities pilot was implemented in Red Sea State, providing connectivity support to 250 refugees in alignment with WFP cash-based transfers programmes. Although modest in scale, the pilot generated valuable lessons for future community-level connectivity initiatives.

Outcome monitoring indicates strong user appreciation of ETC services. In 2025, 89 percent of users reported satisfaction with ETC services, an improvement compared to 84.5 percent in 2024 and above the corporate benchmark of 80 percent. These results highlight the continued relevance of ETC services in enabling humanitarian coordination and operations - even under severe funding and access constraints.

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 initiated the implementation of the Emergency Crisis Response Safety Net Project (Sudan SANAD) - initiative financed by the World Bank.



Analytical work continued with development and humanitarian partners to generate and consolidate data on risk, vulnerability and poverty dynamics.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 5 is aligned with SDG 17 and was designed to support national systems in Sudan by strengthening government capacity in social protection and national food supply chain development. Throughout 2025, however, WFP did not implement activities under this outcome due to the continued political instability and protracted conflict, which have fundamentally constrained the feasibility of government-led capacity strengthening and longer-term systems development. As in previous years, the operating environment remained incompatible with sustained engagement on national policy reform, institutional development and state-led service delivery.

Continuation of conflict in 2025 further narrowed the space for engagement on social protection reform and public-sector capacity building. Prior to the outbreak of conflict, Sudan had begun taking steps toward establishing a more comprehensive and shock-responsive social protection system to address rising poverty and vulnerability. Ongoing disruptions to governance structures, public finance systems and service delivery mechanisms have since limited the Government's ability to sustain or expand social protection programmes. As a result, planned interventions under SO5 have remained suspended, with WFP and its partners continuing to prioritize life-saving humanitarian assistance and emergency service delivery under other strategic outcomes.

In this context, WFP's engagement under SO5 in 2025 focused on maintaining a systems-informed approach. WFP continued to collaborate with development and humanitarian partners to generate and consolidate data on risk, vulnerability and poverty dynamics. This analytical work informed emergency safety nets and resilience-oriented programming implemented under other strategic outcomes, while preserving an evidence base to support future recovery and system rebuilding efforts when conditions allow.

A central pillar of this engagement is the Emergency Crisis Response Safety Net Project (Sudan SANAD), a USD 85 million initiative financed by the World Bank and co-designed with WFP. SANAD, implemented under WFP's SO1 in Sudan, provides emergency safety net support to vulnerable and food-insecure households affected by displacement, food shortages and high inflation, while laying the groundwork for longer-term system development. The project is designed to support human capital development supporting frameworks for future social protection projects in Sudan by delivering predictable cash support that helps protect consumption, mitigate negative coping strategies and preserve human capital.

SANAD project was designed to support reach 552,500 individuals, with women accounting for over 50 percent of primary recipients. People receive cash transfers equivalent to USD 10 per person per month over a one-year period. Delivery follows a hybrid model combining digital bank transfers, cash-in-hand and value vouchers to reflect access conditions and operational realities. By December 2025, USD 18.3 million in cash-based transfers had been delivered to 478,000 people, underscoring SANAD's role as a critical bedrock for future safety net systems.

In parallel, WFP finalized documentation of lessons learned from previous large-scale national safety net programmes in Sudan. These insights will inform humanitarian cash programming, early recovery initiatives and the future design of nationally led safety nets. While SO5 activities remained suspended in 2025, WFP continues to develop scenario-based approaches to safety net programming, positioning the organization to re-engage with national systems when political and security conditions permit.

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

Women's empowerment and leadership remain severely constrained in Sudan. With a Gender Inequality Index score of 0.588, the country ranks in the lowest quartile globally, reflecting wide disparities in health, education, political participation and labour-market outcomes. Women face profound economic exclusion, with labour force participation at only 14.4 percent compared to 61.9 percent for men, alongside poor reproductive health indicators, including a maternal mortality ratio of 270 per 100,000 live births and an adolescent birth rate of 66.1 per 1,000 girls.

Against this backdrop and recognising the strong link between gender equality and food security, WFP prioritised gender-responsive approaches to ensure equitable access to assistance and strengthen women's empowerment. Evidence gathered throughout 2025, through assessments in White Nile, West Darfur, North Kordofan, River Nile and Kassala, complemented by in-person and remote feedback and routine monitoring, shaped programme design and targeting. This analysis highlighted barriers to women's safe access, persistent digital exclusion and heightened protection and GBV risks, prompting adaptation across transfer modalities and distribution arrangements.

In response, WFP introduced context-specific measures to improve safety, inclusion and access. In Um Rimtan, Hamshkoraib and Agig, paper-based vouchers replaced digital transfers to overcome women's limited access to mobile technology and ensure equitable receipt of assistance. Distribution sites adopted gender-segregated queues, women-only committees and separate distribution days, enhancing privacy and reducing exposure to risks. In Hamshkoraib, caseload allocation followed a community-endorsed rural-urban segmentation, and a dedicated women's targeting committee enabled more accurate identification of vulnerable women in a context where women's participation is often restricted. Safe-delivery practices were strengthened through a safe distribution checklist and training for 590 frontline staff and partners (233 women), improving their ability to identify risks, respond appropriately and engage communities safely.

To address elevated protection and GBV risks, WFP trained community-facing staff on GBV prevention, safe referral pathways and basic first aid, while maintaining accessible reporting channels. Coordination with GBV focal points and partner networks ensured survivors could access specialised services safely and confidentially. Although the 50 percent target for women's representation on community committees was achieved, meaningful leadership remains constrained by restrictive norms.

In parallel, WFP advanced longer-term resilience efforts to expand women's voice, agency and economic opportunities. A comprehensive gender analysis across Northern, River Nile and Kassala informed a targeted gender action plan addressing structural barriers, including restrictive norms, land tenure constraints and limited access to finance. Programme design adjustments included more flexible partnership models within agricultural value chains, enabling smaller or unregistered women-led enterprises to collaborate with registered partners and access productive investments under the THABAT project, supporting women's participation in markets and strengthening their role in household and community decision-making.

Partnerships and coordination were central to these efforts. A deep-dive workshop with the World Bank on GBV and PSEA/SH aligned partners with the UNCT/HCT PSEA framework, resulting in updated mitigation measures. The Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group used findings from WFP's Q1 2025 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment to highlight gendered trends and advocate for a more equitable response. WFP also worked with UN Women to review targeting, registration and monitoring systems in Gedaref and Kassala, generating recommendations to reduce gender disparities.

WFP's 2025 monitoring shows progress in comprehensive participation, reflected in increased involvement of diverse community members, particularly women, in planning, committees and feedback processes. While economic empowerment levels under relief assistance were similar across groups (32 percent for men and 34 percent for women), women participating in resilience programming reported substantially higher levels (47 percent). This indicates that resilience interventions offer stronger pathways for women to contribute economically and participate in

financial decision-making.

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

Sudan remains one of the world's most fragile and conflict-impacted countries, marked by acute protection risks and deep inequalities in access to safety, dignified livelihoods and essential services. The country is facing the largest internal displacement crisis globally, with an estimated 9.3 million internally displaced persons, including approximately 5 million children, many of whom have been displaced multiple times[1]. Widespread insecurity, destruction of housing and services, and restricted humanitarian access in conflict-affected and newly accessible areas have intensified protection risks, leaving 13 million children out of school and increasing exposure to exploitation, family separation and psychosocial harm[2]. Protection concerns are most severe for women, girls and persons with disabilities. An estimated 12 million people, primarily women and girls, are at risk of gender-based violence (GBV), with sexual violence widely reported, including as a tactic of war[3].

In 2025, WFP reinforced its commitment to do-no-harm, equal participation, accountability and conflict sensitivity. Regular engagement with WFP's offices in the field enabled the continuous identification of evolving conflict-sensitivity and protection risks and the updating of practical mitigations, strengthening ownership and accountability across teams. To further safeguard people's data and bolster accountability to affected people, WFP, supported by headquarters, completed Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) for its cash-based and in-kind emergency food assistance activities. The PIA identified, assessed and helped inform mitigation measures for risks associated with personal data processing.

Amid a volatile operating environment, assistance was delivered with safety, dignity and integrity as core principles. Conflict-sensitive targeting, procurement and partnership management were underpinned by risk assessments, a safe-distribution checklist and clear escalation protocols. Outcome monitoring over 98 percent of respondents reported feeling safe when accessing WFP assistance across activities and that 339,000 people with disabilities were assisted in 2025.

WFP strengthened targeting through community engagement that aimed to address structural barriers such as restrictive social norms and financial constraints. Women-only committees were established in conservative areas, and voucher-based assistance was prioritized for women to further enhance autonomy and reduce reliance on male household members. In Kassala, representation gaps in committees prompted the formation of new targeting committees including women, youth, minorities and persons with disabilities, improving transparency and reducing tensions. In North Delta, caseload allocation used health-sector population-density data validated by community leaders, followed by door-to-door assessments to apply vulnerability criteria accurately; the approach received strong community endorsement. To reinforce transparency, choice and accessibility, WFP introduced a privacy notice and easy-to-read version at data-collection points nationwide, explaining what data are collected, why and how they are used, and how people can withhold, withdraw, amend or delete their information.

To ensure access across diverse segments of the community, WFP introduced several inclusion measures as part of the digital cash transfer (DCT) scale up from 108,000 to 845,000 people. Targeted community engagement supported account opening, access to financial service providers and safer use of digital platforms. Where people lacked national IDs required to open bank accounts, WFP negotiated adapted KYC arrangements with partner banks to accept WFP SCOPE cards as identity verification for sub-accounts; 11,100 people (6,800 women) accessed financial services through this pathway. In locations like Hamshkoraib, where digital access was limited due to security concerns and gender barriers, such as women's restricted access to phones and SIM cards, value vouchers ensured continuity of assistance. Of the more than 73,000 cases recorded in the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in 2025, 11,800 were DCT-related cases, of which 84 percent were resolved and closed. Most DCT cases were received via in-person helpdesks (58 percent), followed by email (24 percent) and the toll-free helpline (18 percent). All cases were logged in SugarCRM, WFP's corporate customer relationship management tool, standardising case management and real time monitoring of trends. By third quarter of the year, the CFM was producing weekly reports to support programme adaptation. Feedback revealed barriers such as low digital literacy and limited phone and SIM ownership. In response, WFP developed and rolled out a digital financial literacy plan and introduced an alternative access pathway enabling registered merchants and retailers to initiate transactions for people without smartphones using one-time password (OTP) approval, improving access for digitally marginalised households. When feedback and a field verification mission

in Red Sea State (Agig) confirmed poor connectivity and very low phone ownership, WFP shifted to cash-in-hand distributions, coupled with targeted sensitisation to explain the change, reduce misinformation and maintain trust.

To standardise safe practices, considerate of needs of all entities involved, across the operation, WFP delivered a consolidated training package in 2025 to staff, partners and community volunteers. This included structured sessions for over 100 partner staff on protection mainstreaming, people-centred targeting and accountability to affected people (AAP), with a focus on rights, entitlements and safe community engagement. Additional refresher sessions were rolled out across the country to standardise feedback channels, safe biometric registration, and distribution protocols and community engagement practices for enumerators, nutrition, asset creation and livelihoods (ACL) and school-feeding focal points. In Port Sudan, 150 national and international staff participated in scenario-based trainings covering humanitarian principles. Arabic-language sessions on PSEA and anti-fraud/anti-corruption (AFAC) reached monitoring and evaluation teams, CFM staff and third-party monitors. This unified approach helped align field practice with risk mitigations identified through routine protection and conflict-sensitivity analyses.

Sudan ranks fourth globally among humanitarian response operations in terms of SEA risk in the latest SEARO update by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), underscoring the need for robust, survivor-centred safeguards and system-wide coordination[4]. The Inter-Agency Risk Assessment (IARA) on SEA for Sudan[5] (conducted in March 2025) highlighted systemic gaps, such as inconsistent risk assessments, uneven staff awareness and weaknesses in reporting and referrals, that demand collective action across agencies and partners.

Noting these elevated risks, WFP prioritised engagement with its partners in the field to both assess and strengthen capacity for Protection from SEA. In 2025, 39 of WFP's 40 active partners were assessed using the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment (by WFP or other UN agencies). Where relevant, WFP followed up by providing support to the partners for developing and implementing capacity-strengthening plans. WFP's support was also inclusive of integrating PSEA requirements across the partnership cycle, including safer and fair recruitment practices and clearer referral roles within programme implementation agreements.

WFP strengthened its internal safeguards by expanding the network of trained PSEA focal points across all its offices in Sudan to ensure consistent awareness-raising, safe reporting pathways and referral guidance. The onboarding of a dedicated PSEA Advisor in mid-2025 accelerated progress by harmonising PSEA messaging across hubs, strengthening inter-office referral mechanisms, delivering field coaching, and standardising PSEA content in staff inductions and surge preparations. The Advisor convened technical counterparts (monitoring & evaluation, protection, CFM, partnerships and human resources) to streamline case handling and improve the interface between community feedback and SEA allegation pathways. These advances underscore the need for sustained, dedicated PSEA resources proportional to Sudan's risk profile in 2026.

Beyond training, WFP contributed to the broader ecosystem of PSEA risk reduction. WFP participated in a regional pilot surge module designed to equip deployed personnel to identify SEA risks in high-risk/emergency contexts and apply practical mitigation measures. WFP remained an active member of Protection and GBV clusters and the national PSEA Network, contributing to the Inter-Agency PSEA Action Plan (2026-2027), and to the development of prevention checklists, safer recruitment tools and harmonised community messaging adopted by multiple actors. At community level, key GBV/PSEA messages were integrated into operational communications and disseminated through dialogues, helpdesks and partner channels. In supply chains, WFP introduced a code of conduct for retailers, embedded in contracts and trainings, to clarify expectations and reporting obligations. Through its participation in the Protection of Civilians Advisory Group, WFP included a discretionary fund to support timely self-protection measures by local frontline responders in El Fasher.

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 overlapping environmental, climatic and humanitarian challenges that continue to undermine resilience and livelihoods. Around 40 percent of land is affected by degradation and desertification, while ongoing deforestation and declining water and air quality further weaken ecosystems[1]. Against the backdrop of conflict, climate shocks act as powerful risk multipliers, further escalating humanitarian needs.

In response, WFP prioritizes resilience-building and environmentally sustainable programming, focusing on climate-smart agriculture, water harvesting and management and food assistance for assets activities that restore degraded land and strengthen community infrastructure. Through resilience programming, even in the Darfur regions albeit on a smaller scale, WFP supported the use of climate resilient wheat varieties, water efficient irrigation systems and soil conservation methods, as well as relevant training on integrated approaches to pest management to help farmers shift away from dependence on pesticides. WFP worked with communities to rehabilitate and construct small terraces and 9 small dams retaining water that would otherwise be lost as run-off, extending the length of time water is available in *hafirs*[2] and enhancing pastureland for cattle. 32 irrigation and livestock wells were also constructed, providing irrigation to fields allocated to women, enhancing food security and women's economic empowerment. - all within a context where climate change has affected both farming and herding and contributed to competition and resource-based conflicts.

All of WFP's activities in Sudan were screened for environmental and social risks in 2025[3]. WFP also applies World Bank, African Development Bank, and KfW Environmental and Social Standards across its relevant programmes, supported by a range of Environmental and Social instruments. Extensive community consultations were conducted to inform these interventions, and the utilisation of findings in programme design and implementation. For example, with the SANAD project the emphasis on the use of DCT was guided by extensive social safeguards assessments through community consultation, which informed key design choices, including the decision not to use proxy transfers and to prioritise women's direct access to assistance rather than reliance on male relatives with smartphones. In the THABAT project Environmental and Social Safeguards were applied to farmers and small and medium sized agribusiness food-processing enterprises supported through the project. For instance, over 70 small and medium sized enterprises were assessed for environmental and social safeguards risks, with risk management plans established and capacity building provided, leading to the adoption of key occupational safety measures, enhanced waste management practices, affirmative action for the recruitment of women into the workforce among others. These early results demonstrated improved compliance with environmental and social standards, helping to reduce workplace risks and promote environmental and social safeguards among the private sectors.

Within Sudan's resilience portfolio, sustained advocacy and coordination by WFP and partners enabled landless communities to access agricultural support initiatives. Through consistent negotiations on policies, that initially only favoured established landowners, flexibility was secured to allow agricultural labourers renting farmland to benefit from assistance. This shift enabled vulnerable households to strengthen their livelihoods and improve food security outcomes.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In accordance with its global Environmental Policy and Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, WFP implements an Environmental Management System to systematically identify, manage and mitigate environmental risks within its operations. To improve waste management, WFP previously had recycling operations in place, however, due to the ongoing conflict, the vendors suspended their services. This year, WFP initiated an exercise to identify new local partners and evaluate local partners capable of recycling and responsibly disposing of operational waste, including packaging (such as polypropylene bags) and fleet waste (such as used oil and batteries).

To facilitate the transition to renewable energy, decrease greenhouse gas emissions, and enhance business continuity by reducing the dependence on diesel, WFP also conducted high level energy and electrical assessments in the Eldabba Logistics Hub and Madani Area Office, and is installing energy meters across its facilities. WFP is further utilizing assessment findings and the energy consumption data to inform an evidence-based strategy for the deployment of solar energy systems, aimed at reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

Demonstrating its commitment to sustainable development and environmental stewardship, WFP will continue to scale up sustainability efforts, as the context and situation allows.

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

In 2025, nutrition integration remained central to WFP Sudan's response, enabling lifesaving assistance to contribute more effectively to the prevention of malnutrition and the protection of diets in an increasingly complex and limiting operating environment. Despite conflict, access limitations and economic shocks, WFP strengthened the integration of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions across its portfolio, ensuring that assistance reached those most nutritionally at risk and addressed both immediate needs and underlying drivers of malnutrition.

Concrete changes were made in 2025 to enhance the nutrition impact of WFP's programmes. Geographic and population targeting was refined by jointly analysing integrated phase classification food security results and global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels, allowing WFP to prioritize areas where food insecurity and acute malnutrition overlapped. This strengthened alignment across Strategic Outcomes and improved convergence of nutrition, food assistance and social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) activities at community level.

Nutrition considerations were systematically embedded in programme design and implementation across activities under crisis response, resilience and those tackling root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. As a result, households received integrated packages combining food or cash assistance with specialized nutritious foods and nutrition-focused SBCC, improving the overall contribution of WFP assistance to meeting nutritional needs.

In 2025, WFP supported the nutrition supplementation and prevention of malnutrition for 2.7 million children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) through targeted supplementary feeding and preventative nutrition programmes. Children and women with moderate acute malnutrition received specialized nutritious foods, regular follow-up and referral services, contributing to the continuity of essential nutrition care despite widespread disruptions.

Of the total supported, preventative nutrition assistance reached 1.6 million children under five and PBWG with specialized nutritious foods aimed at reducing the risk of acute malnutrition. These interventions were delivered alongside fortified food assistance and nutrition-sensitive programmes, strengthening WFP's contribution to enabling people to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified foods, specialized nutritious products and diet-supporting actions.

Nutrition-sensitive programming was scaled up to help households protect diets and nutrition status amid shocks and prolonged stressors. Through emergency food assistance, delivered in the form of in-kind and cash-based transfers, WFP stabilized food consumption for vulnerable families, prioritizing households with young children and PBWG to mitigate risks of malnutrition and negative coping strategies.

Cash and food assistance were systematically combined with nutrition-sensitive SBCC, reaching caregivers with practical guidance on infant and young child feeding, dietary diversity, food preparation, hygiene, growth monitoring and health-seeking behaviours. Community-based screening and referral mechanisms strengthened early detection of malnutrition, contributing to more timely access to treatment and prevention services.

WFP's home-grown school feeding programme played a critical role in protecting children's nutrition while simultaneously addressing underlying determinants of malnutrition. Despite school closures, take-home rations ensured continuity of nutritious food access for schoolchildren. Local procurement under HGSP supported smallholder farmers, increased availability of nutritious foods in local markets, and generated income opportunities, particularly for women farmers. Nutrition-sensitive procurement, value chain analysis and farmer training further contributed to improved household diets while strengthening local food systems.

WFP's overall programme portfolio demonstrated a high level of adherence to nutrition-sensitive programming standards in 2025. The Nutrition-Sensitive Score of 11 out of 12 reflected that nutrition was largely integrated into situation analysis, programme design, targeting criteria and monitoring frameworks across sectors. Nutrition vulnerabilities informed prioritization, SBCC was embedded across delivery modalities and gender considerations were integrated through targeted support to women and female farmers.

At systems level, WFP strengthened national and sub-national capacity through training and coordination on community-based management of acute malnutrition, home fortification and nutrition information management.

Support to salt iodization at state level contributed to national efforts to prevent micronutrient deficiencies through sustainable fortification systems.

However, in 2025, while progress was strong, key challenges remained. Scale-up was constrained by insecurity and access issues, service delivery at community level was uneven, and links between programme outputs and measurable nutrition outcomes require further strengthening. Moving forward WFP plans on addressing such gaps through continued investment in monitoring, enhanced coordination, and expanded nutrition-sensitive programming in 2026.

Results in nutrition integration were underpinned by close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, local authorities, UN agencies and partners. WFP leveraged its supply chains, delivery platforms and monitoring systems to integrate nutrition efficiently across programmes, even in hard-to-reach areas. These partnerships strengthened the availability of nutrition data, improved service continuity and reinforced national ownership of nutrition interventions.

In 2025, WFP Sudan translated nutrition integration from policy into practice. By strengthening targeting, embedding nutrition across food and cash assistance, expanding SBCC, supporting local food systems and reinforcing national capacity, WFP enhanced the nutritional impact of its response in a highly volatile context. While significant progress was achieved, further efforts are required to reach scale, ensure consistent service convergence and strengthen outcome-level nutrition measurement to sustain and deepen results.

Partnerships

Strong partnerships with donor community and national and international stakeholders remained central to WFP's ability to deliver timely and effective assistance in one of the world's most complex humanitarian contexts. Throughout the year, WFP sustained proactive advocacy and engagement efforts to protect and grow its donor base, including through regular donor meetings, monthly situational updates, field visits and visibility initiatives. Predictable and flexible funding continued to be essential for enabling WFP to respond strategically and efficiently amid rapidly evolving needs, market volatility and insecurity. In 2025, WFP mobilized USD 678.5 million, an increase from USD 640.3 million in 2024, of which USD 93.5 million was contributed flexibly to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP)[1] and USD 24.5 million[2] was received through multilateral allocations. This flexibility significantly strengthened WFP's ability to maintain an adaptive response and ensure assistance reached those most in need. Multi-year funding further enhanced predictability reduced operational disruptions and enabled consistent investments in resilience-building and food systems interventions alongside life-saving support.

Flexible contributions to the CSP enabled WFP to sustain lifesaving nutrition assistance for mothers and children, provide emergency food rations to vulnerable families, and support school feeding programmes. Critically, flexible funding allowed WFP to respond rapidly to funding shortfalls and redirect resources to newly emerging hotspots, ensuring continuity of assistance in areas facing the highest levels of food insecurity. This adaptability was made possible through the support of government donors and private sector partners who collectively provided flexible funding in 2025.

Alongside humanitarian funding, WFP strengthened strategic engagement with international financial institutions (IFIs) and relevant counterparts. Coordination was maintained with national sectoral stakeholders to enhance coherence across agriculture, climate, nutrition and food systems interventions.

A major milestone in 2025 was the launch of the USD 85 million Sudan Emergency Crisis Response Safety Nets Project (SANAD), funded by the World Bank. Implemented through a joint UN framework, SANAD provides predictable cash transfers to food-insecure households, helping mitigate poverty and malnutrition while reinforcing resilience and strengthening national social protection systems. WFP's role as an implementing and technical partner supported government leadership, ensured alignment with national priorities, and enabled transparent, community-informed targeting processes.

WFP also secured USD 97.6 million for the second phase of the Sudan Emergency Wheat Production Project (SEWPP 2), funded by the African Development Bank. This programme aims to increase wheat production and improve productivity and profitability in key states through subsidized agricultural inputs, extension services, improved market and storage infrastructure, and policy advocacy. Strong collaboration with government counterparts was critical to grounding interventions in local expertise and ensuring alignment with national food security objectives.

In parallel, WFP implemented the Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience Project (THABAT) under the World Bank-managed STARS Multi-Donor Trust Fund. THABAT strengthened climate-smart food systems and recovery in Kassala, River Nile and Northern States, enabling smallholder farmers to restore production disrupted by conflict. The project promoted women's economic empowerment through livestock and fruit seedling initiatives, SME-led value addition and digital market access, contributing to more resilient value chains and improved food security outcomes.

Private sector partnerships and individual giving played an increasingly important role in diversifying WFP Sudan's resource base. In collaboration with its Global Headquarters, WFP strengthened fundraising efforts and direct engagement with private sector actors in 2025, expanding outreach and reinforcing strategies to secure sustainable investments through diversified partnerships. Private sector partners and individual contributors provided USD 11.8 million in contributions, with individual donations offering flexible funding that could be directed to the most urgent needs. These contributions supported emergency food assistance, cash-based transfers for shock-affected populations, school meals and targeted nutrition interventions across the country.

Across all partnership modalities, WFP focused on complementarity, mutual accountability and results. Partnerships were strategically selected to maximize comparative advantages, strengthen national systems, improve cost effectiveness and enhance impact for crisis-affected populations. Through diversified funding sources, flexible financing, and strong collaboration with government, IFIs, International and Non-Governmental Organizations (I/NGOs) and the private sector, WFP Sudan reinforced its ability to protect lives, support resilience and adapt to Sudan's evolving humanitarian and recovery needs.

Focus on localization

WFP advanced its localization agenda in Sudan leveraging the foundations of its Global Localization Policy[1]. In 2025, WFP worked with 40 partners in Sudan, 13 of which were national organizations (representing 32 percent). Field-level programme implementation agreements signed with national partners amounted to USD 14.8 million, accounting for almost 20 percent of total project value. These partnerships at the field enable WFP to sustain operations in hard-to-reach and highly volatile areas while strengthening local ownership and proximity to affected communities.

To support a transition from transactional to more collaborative partnerships, WFP invested in partner capacity strengthening and improved engagement modalities. In 2025, WFP provided tailored information sessions for each call for proposals launched through the UN Partner Portal, focusing on scope of work, budgeting and compliance requirements. Two dedicated trainings were delivered on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) capacity assessments, complemented by regular partner engagement meetings addressing effective Communications and PSEA implementation.

WFP also promoted engagement with local authorities, civil society and community representatives to support transparency, accountability and community-informed programming. These efforts contributed toward responsive, principled and locally grounded assistance in an increasingly constrained operating environment, while laying the foundation for improved localization in 2026.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP strengthened its role as an active and collaborative member of the UN system in Sudan, advancing joint programming and interagency coordination. WFP focused on its comparative advantages while ensuring complementarity with UN partners and avoiding duplication with government and humanitarian actors.

Through the Joint Resilience Programme (JRP), WFP, UNICEF and partners continued to deliver integrated livelihood and resilience interventions across Central, North and South Darfur. Despite severe insecurity, market instability and banking disruptions, joint activities persisted in accessible areas such as Tawila and Korma, reaching both resident communities and newly displaced populations. Interventions combined agricultural support, home-grown school feeding, asset creation and infrastructure rehabilitation with complementary services including WASH improvements, safe learning spaces, school supplies and teacher training. Community-based facilities such as seed banks and multipurpose centres further strengthened local capacity and supported longer-term resilience outcomes.

Beyond joint programming, WFP plays a leadership role in interagency coordination. In 2025, WFP continued co-leading the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster with FAO, supporting coordinated analysis, response planning and implementation across partners. WFP also assumed co-chairmanship of the Inter-Agency Cash Working Group, driving harmonized approaches to cash-based programming and strengthening alignment on transfer values, delivery mechanisms and accountability standards. These coordination platforms were critical for ensuring a coherent humanitarian response, optimizing resource use and improving coverage in a highly constrained operating environment.

Through sustained collaboration with UN agencies, WFP contributed to integrated, people-centred responses that linked immediate humanitarian assistance with resilience-building and system strengthening. These partnerships enhanced operational efficiency, reinforced collective outcomes and ensured that WFP's interventions were embedded within a broader, coordinated UN response to Sudan's protracted crisis.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Sudan operated in an exceptionally complex and demanding environment characterized by high financial requirements to sustain life-saving operations and enabling services in response to the escalating humanitarian needs, against backdrops of insecurity and access constraints. Humanitarian funding landscape continued to decline globally, impacting WFP's resource mobilization for life-saving operations and enabling services in Sudan as well. By the end of 2025, WFP was funded at 72 percent of its overall Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2019-2026) budget.

Against the 2025 annual needs, WFP was funded at 86 percent, a sharp decrease from 158 percent in 2024. While total available resources remained substantial, the timing, earmarking and volatility of contributions affected implementation. To mitigate operational and financial risks linked to delayed donor confirmations and to rapidly scale up the emergency response to the conflict, WFP relied on internal strategic advance financing, which accounted for approximately 13 percent of available resources in 2025. This mechanism enabled WFP to maintain continuity of operations and secure commodities ahead of confirmed funding.

Overall, by the end of 2025, 56 percent of available resources were expended, with under-spending largely attributable to access constraints, insecurity, implementation bottlenecks and the timing of contributions. When measured against WFP's actual resource-based operational implementation plans, however, expenditure reached 100 percent, demonstrating that all intended implementation targets were met despite operational constraints.

Flexible funding played a critical role in supporting WFP's ability to respond to rapidly evolving needs whilst also managing resource shortfall risks. In 2025, out of the USD 678.5 million newly made available to WFP, USD 93.5 million was provided as flexible funding to the CSP and USD 24.5 million was received through multilateral allocations.

Strategic Outcome (SO) 1, which focused on crisis response, accounted for the majority of WFP's operations in Sudan and was funded at 73 percent against the annual needs, including USD 205 million in carry-over funds from 2024. Resources received for SO1 amounted to 67 percent of total resources received in 2025. WFP was only able to spend 62 percent of the available budget under SO1 due to severe operational challenges, including insecurity, fuel shortages and access constraints. These limitations directly affected the pace and geographic scope of implementation and necessitated ration reductions and prioritization decisions.

SO2, which focused on addressing root causes of malnutrition and hunger, was funded at approximately 126 percent against the annual needs, but funding was unevenly distributed across activities. Nearly all resources (78 percent) were directed toward school feeding under Activity 5, while nutrition treatment under Activity 4 received only 22 percent of the available funding. Resources under SO2 represented just 5 percent of total resources received in 2025, constraining the scale of nutrition prevention and treatment activities despite high needs.

SO3, which focused on building resilience, was notably well-funded against the annual needs, representing 14 percent of total resources received. However, expenditure remained relatively low (34 percent) due to implementation constraints linked to insecurity, seasonal factors and disruptions to education systems that particularly affected school meals deliveries. While the high funding level reflects strong donor interest in resilience and food systems programming, lower expenditures underscore challenges of translating resources into results in conflict-affected contexts.

Available resources for SO4, which supports common services and humanitarian enablers, amounted to 105 percent annual needs, reflecting increased demand for logistics, aviation and telecommunications services following the conflict. Resources under SO4 represented 4 percent of total funding received in 2025 and enabled WFP to fulfil its commitments to supporting humanitarian partners through United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, the Logistics Cluster, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster and on-demand services.

SO5, which focused on strengthening national systems, was not implemented following the armed conflict outbreak and resultant political complexities in the country.

Additionally, procurement strategies were central to financial and operational efficiency in 2025. WFP procured 244,000 mt of commodities, of which 54 percent were sourced internationally and 46 percent through regional and local regular procurement (not including IK). Utilization of regional and local markets helped mitigate long lead times and supply constraints. 44,400 mt of the total food procurement was through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) through local purchase of Sorghum from Sudan and from neighboring countries like Chad, Cameroun and Nigeria, enabling timely access to commodities at competitive prices and supporting pipeline continuity.

In conclusion, while WFP Sudan mobilized substantial resources in 2025, declining funding levels, high earmarking, delayed contributions and severe operational constraints limited full utilization of available funds. Flexible financing mechanisms and advance financing proved essential in sustaining operations and responding to escalating needs.

Continued advocacy for timely, predictable and flexible funding remains critical to enable WFP to operate at scale, maximize impact and respond effectively to one of the world's most complex humanitarian crises.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	1,225,220,481	570,750,744	899,146,900	559,011,573
SO01: People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises	1,225,220,481	570,750,744	899,146,900	559,011,573
Activity 01: Provide food and CBT to people affected by shocks	1,091,201,900	515,478,530	830,197,249	512,840,918
Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive programming in schools	7,469,073	6,004,894	2,516,338	498,982
Activity 03: Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.	126,549,507	49,267,320	61,638,571	45,671,673
Non-activity specific	0	0	4,794,743	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	49,911,446	32,131,460	62,727,361	19,726,051
SO02: Food insecure residents in targeted areas have sustainably improved nutrition by 2024	49,911,446	32,131,460	62,727,361	19,726,051
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.	15,758,978	10,211,838	13,413,519	7,053,431

Activity 05: Provide nutrition-sensitive programming in schools and capacity strengthening support to national and state education institutions	34,152,468	21,919,622	48,724,558	12,672,620
Non-activity specific	0	0	589,283	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	36,720,275	33,228,445	185,192,947	63,784,801
SO03: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	36,720,275	33,228,445	185,192,947	63,784,801
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	14,026,001	12,958,498	33,617,718	21,836,288
Activity 07: Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers and local, state and national agricultural institutions	22,694,274	20,269,947	148,702,555	41,948,514
Non-activity specific	0	0	2,872,675	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	0	0	375,378	0
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	375,378	0

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	375,378	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	54,459,515	35,209,236	57,126,417	30,842,117
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	54,459,515	35,209,236	57,126,417	30,842,117
Activity 08: Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/systems	1,431,100	926,615	12,917,261	10,095,442
Activity 09: Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	33,756,634	25,901,509	35,434,319	18,139,284
Activity 10: Provide food procurement services to the government and other stakeholders	1,065,000	1,265,000	-2,996,906	-3,658,467
Activity 13: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster	5,176,971	2,838,739	7,638,936	3,160,864
Activity 14: Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	13,029,810	4,277,372	4,132,807	3,104,995

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 19,131,083	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,366,311,717	 671,319,883	 1,223,700,086	 673,364,543
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 88,849,411	 26,840,734	 70,778,958	 33,397,067
Total Direct Costs	 1,455,161,128	 698,160,618	 1,294,479,044	 706,761,611
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 94,511,747	 45,294,928	 38,243,148	 38,243,148
Grand Total	 1,549,672,875	 743,455,545	 1,332,722,192	 745,004,758

Data Notes

Overview

[1] By the end of 2025, 1.3 million of the food insecure people were living in areas categorized as facing or at risk of catastrophic impacts of hunger in Sudan.

Operational context

Operational Context

- [1] UN OCHA. Sudan Humanitarian Update, December 2025.
- [2] World Bank. Sudan Country Overview.
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- [4] UN OCHA. Sudan Flash Update: Conflict Developments 2025.
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- [10] UN OCHA. Sudan Displacement Snapshot 2025.
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- [13] UN OCHA. Sudan: Gender-Based Violence Analysis 2025.
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- [16] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART).
- [17] UNICEF. Sudan Nutrition SMART Survey Summary 2025.
- [18] UN OCHA. Sudan: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2025.
- [19] WHO. Sudan Health Emergency Situation Report 2025.
- [20] WHO. Cholera and Disease Outbreak Update – Sudan.
- [21] WHO. Sudan Health Facility Functionality Assessment.
- [22] UNICEF. Sudan Education Cluster Situation Report.
- [23] UN OCHA. Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026 (Preliminary).
- [24] Summary of HNRP 2026 Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster Findings – Sudan.
- [25] Sudan Nutrition Cluster 2026 HNRP.

Risk Management

- [1] Primary drivers of commodity loss in Sudan were theft and looting.
- [2] The five priority workstream areas identified for WFP's operations in Sudan included monitoring and community feedback mechanisms, targeting, identity management, cooperating partner management, and supply chain.
- [3] The Office of Internal Audit conducted an audit covering June 2023 to December 2024, with results published in 2025.

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] WFP's resource-driven prioritization focused on maintaining life-saving food assistance for people facing highest levels of food insecurity, particularly for those in IPC 4 and 5 categories.
- [2] The 2025 response applied strengthened severity-based prioritization, expanded use of community-based and digital modalities, and newly negotiated access arrangements, enabling a significantly higher proportion of resources and monthly caseload increases to be directed toward IPC Phase 4 and 5 populations.
- [3] WFP's Sudan Emergency Crisis Response Safety Net Project implemented in 2025 is a USD 85 million World Bank-funded, shock-responsive safety net programme providing predictable cash transfers equivalent to USD 10 per person per month for one year to vulnerable and food-insecure households. Targeted communities are across 16 localities in nine states, Blue Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, North Kordofan, Northern, River Nile, White Nile, West Darfur and Red Sea. This initiative is a critical component of WFP's efforts to bridge relief to recovery and ultimately create better pathways for vulnerable communities to achieve better resilience.

Strategic outcome 02

Data note:

Corporate outcome indicators for Activity 5 have been waived, hence not captured in the report.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Relating to Activity 7, integrated interventions were intentionally aligned with WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, helping link smallholder farmers with local demand for nutrition-sensitive school meals. By supporting farmers to improve the quality and quantity of their production and connecting this supply to school feeding needs, WFP helped create more predictable and reliable markets for locally produced food. This approach supported farmers' livelihoods, increased the availability of nutritious foods at local level, strengthened local food systems and contributed to greater resilience in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

[2] 5,000 mt in 2025 were sourced from smallholder farmers in Gedaref and White Nile States.

[3] Seeds and fertilizers are procured through competitive verified private-sector suppliers according to WFP's procurement rules with no mandate to produce and certify seeds and fertilizers. The project used ESS screenings for farmers, small and medium enterprises, and CCs. Needs assessments and agricultural production plans (APPs); mitigation measures included ESMPs and GRM reporting systems to raise any concerns relating to input quality or safety.

Data notes:

For the indicator "Resilience Capacity Score (RCS)", baseline values are expected to be established within three months before or after the start of activity implementation. However, due to the volatile context in Sudan and the ongoing crisis, it was not possible to establish the baseline within the required timeframe when the indicator was introduced in 2023. Nevertheless, follow-up values have been collected from 2024 onwards.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Activity 10 (local procurement on behalf of the government) and Activity 11 (cash-based transfers support for the for the Sudan Family Support Programme), under Strategic Outcome 4, although a part of WFP Sudan's Country Strategic Plan (2019-2026), were not implemented due to challenges arising from ongoing conflict and resultant complex political landscape.

[2] Available resources at the activity level were inclusive of donor contributions secured during the year, resources carried over from the previous year, and internal WFP resources made available for the activity as a loan (which later remained unprogrammed).

[3] VHF: Very High Frequency; HF: High Frequency

Strategic outcome 05

Data Notes:

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 2025.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] UN OCHA. Sudan Displacement Snapshot 2025.

[2] UNICEF. Sudan Education Cluster Situation Report.

[3] UNFPA Sudan, GBV Sub-sector Dashboard and Needs Analysis; UN OCHA HNO 2025 Protection Chapter.

[4] The Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Risk Overview (SEARO) Index | IASC

[5] Inter-Agency Risk Assessment (IARA) on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (IARA SEA) in Sudan - Sudan | ReliefWeb

Environmental sustainability

Environmental and social safeguards

[1] World Bank (2025). Sudan Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR).

[2] Traditional underground water storage reservoirs used to harvest rainwater runoff for domestic, agricultural, and livestock needs.

[3] WFP's general food assistance activities in Sudan were only GFA screened for social risks.

Partnerships

Partnerships Main Narrative:

[1] With thanks to our flexible donors who contributed at the CSP Level: Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Liechtenstein, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and our private sector partners.

[2] WFP extends its sincere appreciation to all 2025 multilateral flexible funding partners including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Spain, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Private sector partners.

Focus on localization:

[1] WFP's Localization Policy was approved on 23 June 2025. The Localization policy marks a significant shift for WFP, placing local and national actors at the core of its efforts to end hunger.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	5,535,907	5,525,685	100%
	female	6,001,988	6,538,648	109%
	total	11,537,895	12,064,333	105%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	428,253	500,175	117%
	female	437,584	593,772	136%
	total	865,837	1,093,947	126%
24-59 months	male	883,232	739,220	84%
	female	1,048,055	874,585	83%
	total	1,931,287	1,613,805	84%
5-11 years	male	1,011,309	1,123,167	111%
	female	928,759	1,241,232	134%
	total	1,940,068	2,364,399	122%
12-17 years	male	776,462	1,457,033	188%
	female	854,404	1,679,711	197%
	total	1,630,866	3,136,744	192%
18-59 years	male	2,263,473	1,071,305	47%
	female	2,437,388	1,305,040	54%
	total	4,700,861	2,376,345	51%
60+ years	male	173,178	634,785	367%
	female	295,798	844,308	285%
	total	468,976	1,479,093	315%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	7,096,270	6,537,797	92%
IDP	3,551,791	4,499,310	127%
Refugee	889,834	878,524	99%
Returnee	0	148,702	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	179,370	305,512	170%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,569,648	1,608,068	102%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,631,738	1,057,537	64%
School based programmes	1,346,407	769,063	57%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	910,800	224,536	24%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	8,481,721	9,990,129	117%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	209	-
Corn Soya Blend	6,374	820	13%
High Energy Biscuits	0	30	-
Iodised Salt	11,771	4,476	38%
LNS	25,725	7,839	30%
Lentils	129,530	4,307	3%
Maize	0	733	-
Micronutrient Powder	31	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	23	-
Rice	0	26,234	-
Sorghum/Millet	589,147	188,238	32%
Split Lentils	0	861	-
Split Peas	0	19,444	-
Vegetable Oil	57,819	12,158	21%
Wheat Flour	322,859	43,866	14%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,085	0	0%
Iodised Salt	807	323	40%
LNS	1,216	524	43%
Lentils	5,649	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	11	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	20,174	11,814	59%
Split Lentils	0	428	-
Split Peas	0	983	-
Vegetable Oil	2,421	1,336	55%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Lentils	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	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	201,458,123	102,083,837	51%
Commodity Voucher	96,473,073	10,649,493	11%
Value Voucher	0	35,298,952	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	0	132,386	-
Cash	4,345,441	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	9,433,004	3,144,407	33%
Value Voucher	0	2,412,383	-

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	4,450,827	5,413,672	
			Male	4,030,894	4,576,457	
			Total	8,481,721	9,990,129	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,104,838	300,556.65	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	190,911,801	101,898,043	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	96,473,073	45,948,444	
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	68,891	31,645.47	
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)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	209,023		
			Male	227,568		
			Total	436,591		
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	6,287		
B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming			MT	699		
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 Male Total	368,252 342,415 710,667	686,468 484,507 1,170,975
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 Male Total	174,867 168,014 342,881	
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 Male Total	582,347 541,487 1,123,834	484,776 404,139 888,915
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 Male Total	332,436 332,436 332,436	307,564 307,564 307,564
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 Male Total	374,603 374,603 374,603	168,622 168,622 168,622
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	32,130	8,681.89
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	10,546,322	185,797
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	32,130	8,681.89

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	230,274	230,274
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\$	619,541	619,541
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\$	9,246,506	9,246,506

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	19	0

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	1,650	1,478
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	3,000,000	2,188,461

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	24.2	>45	>40	41	34	WFP survey
	Male	41.1	>55	>45	51	46	WFP survey
	Overall	33.6	>57	>45	46	42	WFP survey

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.1	<40	<40	35	41	WFP survey
	Male	39.3	<29.5	<35	30	37	WFP survey
	Overall	42.8	<37.5	<35	33	38	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.7	<20	<20	24	26	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	<16	<20	19	17	WFP survey
	Overall	23.6	<18	<20	21	20	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	>12	>10	7	1.5	WFP survey
	Male	8	>15	>8	3.4	1.6	WFP survey
	Overall	7	>15	>10	5.2	1.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	82	<78	<80	36.5	61.7	WFP survey
	Male	84	<80	<78	43.5	79	WFP survey
	Overall	83	<78	<78	40	72.5	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<10	<10	56.5	36.8	WFP survey
	Male	8	<5	<15	53.1	19.4	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<7	<10	54.8	25.9	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	>55	>51	44	48	WFP survey
	Male	44	>51	>55	53.8	59	WFP survey
	Overall	44	>52	>52	48.9	55	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<45	<49	50.1	49.6	WFP survey
	Male	54	<49	<45	41.6	37.9	WFP survey
	Overall	55	<48	<48	45.8	42.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	≤1	5.9	2.5	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	≤1	4.6	2.8	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	≤1	5.2	2.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>55	>30	15.6	43.2	WFP survey
	Male	22	>30	>50	25.7	43.9	WFP survey
	Overall	26	>32	>35	20.6	43.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<26	<37	25.5	43.2	WFP survey
	Male	36	<37	<26	26.5	42.4	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<36	<36	26	42.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	<19	<15	58.9	13.6	WFP survey
	Male	42	<33	<15	47.9	13.7	WFP survey
	Overall	40	<32	<15	53.4	13.7	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.84	<3	<8	12.93	12.88	WFP survey
	Male	3.31	<3	<8	12.78	11.97	WFP survey
	Overall	3.54	<3	<8	12.85	12.29	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	30	<20	<20	12.4	13	WFP survey
	Male	31	<20	<20	15.1	11	WFP survey
	Overall	30	<20	<20	13.7	11	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	29	<20	<25	26	30	WFP survey
	Male	26	<20	<25	26.1	31	WFP survey
	Overall	28	<20	<25	26	31	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	<20	<20	20	23	WFP survey
	Male	17	<20	<20	16.7	17	WFP survey
	Overall	20	<20	<20	18.5	19	WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	>35	>30	41.4	34	WFP survey
	Male	26	>35	>30	42	41	WFP survey
	Overall	22	>35	>30	41.7	39	WFP survey
1.1.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.26	>5	>5	5.67	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.38	>5	>5	5.81	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.33	>5	>5	5.74	4.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	1.7	>50	>45	76.6	35	WFP survey
	Male	4.4	>50	>45	67.1	52	WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	>50	>45	71.8	46	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	47	≥66	≥66	82.2	60	WFP survey
	Male	47	≥66	≥66	82.2	53	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥66	≥66	82.2	55	WFP survey

Target Group: U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75	>75	82	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>75	>75	82	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.6	>75	>75	82	92	WFP survey
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15	16.2	6.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	16.2	6.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.5	<15	<15	16.2	6.4	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.8	<15	<15	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	99.7	=100	>90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	>90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	>90	100	100	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
			USD	3,004,031	
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 Male Total	37,521 35,982 73,503	52,465 46,069 98,534
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 Male Total	31,193 29,970 61,163	1,735 1,539 3,274
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 Male Total	51,805 48,173 99,978	
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 Total	48,998 48,998	27,721 27,721
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 Total	33,323 33,323	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,313	523.53
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,313	523.53
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		743
			Male		777
			Total		1,520
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	5,531	
			Male	4,904	
			Total	10,435	
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		279,204
			Male		290,285
			Total		569,489
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	424,269	271,437
			Male	461,912	236,578
			Total	886,181	508,015
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	7,524	12,949
			Male	5,676	9,336
			Total	13,200	22,285
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	29,050	14,883.9
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	1,341,410	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		132,386
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	3,228	1,658.84

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	400	0

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	450,000	126,255
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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.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	100	0
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,500	2,038

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Residents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female				61.5		WFP survey
	Male				66.1		WFP survey
	Overall	23.7	>30	>30	61	33	WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female				34.6		WFP survey
	Male				33.5		WFP survey
	Overall	14.4	>20	>25	36.4	38	WFP survey
2.2.10: 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	Female				24.7		WFP survey
	Male				24.9		WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	>30	>10	26.4	12	WFP survey
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	41	≥66	≥66	86.5	54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	≥66	≥66	86.5	54	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≥66	≥66	86.5	54	WFP programme monitoring

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

2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		>75	>75		76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>75	>75		76	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.6	>75	>75		76	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<3	<3		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.1	<3	<3		0	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15		24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15		24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.6	<15	<15		24	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<15	<15		1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15		1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.2	<15	<15		1	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	99.7	=100	>90	93	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	>90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	>90	96	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: women and girls of reproductive age (15-49 years) - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall		>50	≥45	66	39	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: Food insecure people in targeted areas and food systems have increased resilience to shocks by 2024	Resilience Building
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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	94,126	163,644
			Male	85,244	141,868
			Total	179,370	305,512
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	9,433,004	3,144,408
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		2,412,384

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	442,581	97,604
			Male	468,219	126,932
			Total	910,800	224,536

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.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	2,270	2,270
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	70	95
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	2	0

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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	5	5
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	50	52
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	2,000	2,000
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.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	1	1
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.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	36	64
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	78	66
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	0	300

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.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	44,920	44,920
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	495,000	37,700
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	30,682,050	30,682,050

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Chronically Food Insecure Households - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.7	>54	>60	59.3	81	WFP survey
	Male	75.3	>79	>70	45.7	58	WFP survey
	Overall	72.2	>76	>70	51.6	65	WFP survey

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.5	<30	<25	16.6	9	WFP survey
	Male	15.9	<14	<20	14	24	WFP survey
	Overall	17.8	<16	<20	15.1	20	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	17.8	<16	<15	24.1	11	WFP survey
	Male	8.8	<7	<10	40.3	18	WFP survey
	Overall	9.9	<8	<10	33.3	16	WFP survey
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>90	>80	83.1	79	Secondary data
	Male	0	>90	>80	82.1	79	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>90	>80	82.6	79	Secondary data
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	>8	>15	1	0	WFP survey
	Male	8	>12	>14	0.4	1	WFP survey
	Overall	7	>12	>15	0.7	1	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	82	<82	<75	63.3	65	WFP survey
	Male	84	<83	<70	51.6	75	WFP survey
	Overall	83	<82	<75	56.7	72	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	<10	<5	35.7	35	WFP survey
	Male	8	<5	<6	48.1	24	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<6	<7	42.7	27	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43	>48	>50	30.2	79	WFP survey
	Male	43	>50	>51	39.9	55	WFP survey
	Overall	44	>49	>51	35.7	62	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56	<52	<49	67.3	20	WFP survey
	Male	54	<50	<49	54.3	38	WFP survey
	Overall	55	<51	<49	60	33	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	=0	≤1	2.5	1	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	≤1	5.8	7	WFP survey
	Overall	1	=0	≤1	4.4	5	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	>54	>50	20.1	77	WFP survey
	Male	22	>26	>55	35.3	49	WFP survey
	Overall	26	>30	>50	28.7	57	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<22	<25	29.6	16	WFP survey
	Male	36	<35	<25	24.4	26	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<33	<25	26.7	23	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27	<29	<25	50.3	7	WFP survey
	Male	42	<39	<20	40.3	24	WFP survey
	Overall	40	<37	<25	44.6	19	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.6	<9.5	<3	3.72	4	WFP survey
	Male	7.7	<6.5	<4	3.41	5	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<7	<4	3.55	5	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	<25	<25	62.3	43.2	WFP survey
	Male	11	<15	<20	52.3	17.1	WFP survey
	Overall	11	<20	<20	56.7	24.6	WFP survey

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25	=0	<5	20.1	0	WFP survey
	Male	20	=0	<5	27.9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	20	=0	<5	24.5	0	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12	<20	<20	7.5	28.8	WFP survey
	Male	12	<20	<20	7.4	28.8	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<20	<20	7.4	28.8	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	50	>65	>50	10.1	28.1	WFP survey
	Male	58	>65	>55	12.4	54.1	WFP survey
	Overall	57	>60	>55	11.4	46.7	WFP survey
4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female			>75	74.4		WFP survey
	Male			>75	69.6		WFP survey
	Overall	0	>80	>75	72.9	91	WFP survey

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

4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female			<60	53.8		WFP survey
	Male			<60	42.2		WFP survey
	Overall		<59	<60	47.3	61.7	WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female			>36	36.2		WFP survey
	Male			>36	50		WFP survey
	Overall		>37	>36	44	35.6	WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female			≥4	10.1		WFP survey
	Male			≥4	7.8		WFP survey
	Overall		≥3	≥4	8.7	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Chronically Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)

4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	16	<10	≤12	18		WFP survey
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Target Group: Chronically Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)

4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	0	≥41	≥38	28	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥39	≥38	37	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥40	≥38	35	31	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	2,553,951	≥3,430,550	≥3,172,640	4,014,167	2,538,112.5	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	4,150	≥5,500	≥5,000	6,290	4,375	WFP programme monitoring

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	Crisis Response
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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.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	Coordination	Yes/No		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	36	38.2
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	12,000	9,326

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian workers - Location: Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	=100	>90	99	97	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	36	>50	>45	91		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	>50	>45	97		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	>50	>45	95	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	27	≥50	=40	34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33	≥50	=50	32		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≥50	=45	33	Not applicable	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	48	>50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	>50				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>50			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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Residents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	48	>50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	>50				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Chronically Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	66	≥50	≥66	47.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	≥50	≥55	36.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥50	≥61	42.1	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Residents and Internally Displaced persons - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	60	>50				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54	>50				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56	>50		Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	109,943	≥174,832	≥157,349	183,079	125,741	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82,940	≥155,039	≥139,535	155,956	111,506	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	192,883	≥329,871	≥296,884	339,035	237,247	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Exceeds standard	Meets standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98.29	94.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.2	95.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.25	95.31	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97	=100	>90	93.41	90.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97	=100	>90	90.27	89.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	>90	91.88	89.56	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	16	>90	>90	96.07	93.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	>90	>90	93.87	93.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	>90	>90	95	93.57	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	92.34	=100	=100	99.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.89	=100	=100	97.54		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.78	=100	=100	98.59	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	89.86	=100	>90	94.75		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88.58	=100	>90	88.52		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.06	=100	>90	92.08	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	92.79	>90	>90	96.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.3	>90	>90	93.03		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.2	>90	>90	95.25	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	92.3	=100	=100	98.62		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.8	=100	=100	96.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.69	=100	=100	98.44	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90.45	=100	>90	94.14		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.17	=100	>90	91.14		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.65	=100	>90	93.9	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	94.64	>90	>90	95.17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.22	>90	>90	91.51		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.78	>90	>90	94.87	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Residents and Internally Displaced persons - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95.03	=100	=100	98.41		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.86	=100	=100	98.71		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.53	=100	=100	98.55	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90.57	=100	>90	93.85		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.28	=100	>90	92.24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.76	=100	>90	93.08	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95.34	>90	>90	97.42		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.27	>90	>90	96.12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.9	>90	>90	96.8	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: 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	≥2,500,000	≥1,300,000	2,436,988	Not applicable	Secondary data
	Male	1,105,274	≥2,100,000	≥1,160,000	2,075,953	Not applicable	Secondary data
	Overall	2,351,646	≥4,600,000	≥2,460,000	4,512,941	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	14	>80	>60	30.65	18.48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14	>80	>60	19.87	15.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	>80	>60	25.4	16.83	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	13.06	>80	>60	24.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.86	>80	>60	19.26		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.86	>80	>60	22.36	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: U5 children and PLW Food Insecure Residents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	13.12	>80	>60	36.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.93	>80	>60	39.85		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.91	>80	>60	36.58	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Residents and Internally Displaced persons - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	11.8	>80	>60	10.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.52	>80	>60	14.44		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.43	>80	>60	12.6	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	32.08	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive school meals to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren affected by shocks.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Targeted students, teachers, and parents affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	Not applicable		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Residents and Internally Displaced Persons - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	23.68	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: U5 children and PLW Food Insecure Residents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	23.68	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Targeted residents' students, teachers, and parents - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Residents and Internally Displaced Persons - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	≥70	80.51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.88	≥80	≥70	73.58		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.88	≥80	≥70	77.34	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	10.5	>10.5	>10.5	11	Not applicable	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: IDPS - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		>90	>50	75.02	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>90	>50	75.02	17.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28.28	>90	>50	75.02	18.05	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide nutrition sensitive school meals to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren affected by shocks.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Targeted students, teachers, and parents affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		>50	>50			
	Male		>50	>50			
	Overall		>50	>50	Not applicable		
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: U5 children and PLW affected by shocks - Location: Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: U5 children and PLW Food Insecure Residents - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	99.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.37		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.56	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Targeted residents' students, teachers, and parents - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	>70	96.65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	>70	97.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	>70	97.1	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Residents and Internally Displaced persons - **Location:** Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	17	>50	>40	67.88		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	>50	>40	69.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17	>50	>40	68.43	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Abubakar GARELNABEI

A woman receives food assistance from WFP in Omdurman, Sudan.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

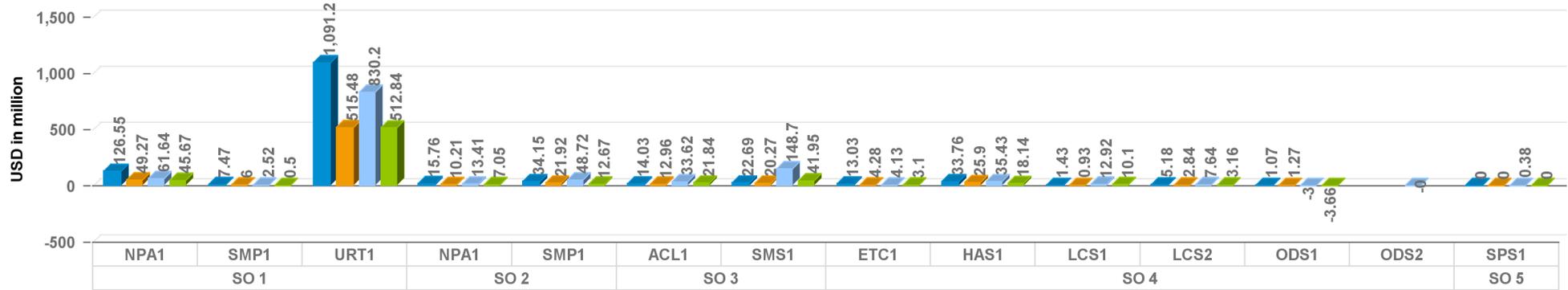
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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

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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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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,872,675	0
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.	14,026,001	12,958,498	33,617,718	21,836,288
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers, agribusiness and agricultural service providers, and local, state and national agricultural institutions.	22,694,274	20,269,947	148,702,555	41,948,514
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		36,720,275	33,228,445	185,192,947	63,784,801

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	589,283	0
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.	15,758,978	10,211,838	13,413,519	7,053,431
		: 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.	34,152,468	21,919,622	48,724,558	12,672,620
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			49,911,446	32,131,460	62,727,361	19,726,051

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	4,794,743	0
		Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.	126,549,507	49,267,320	61,638,571	45,671,673
		Provide nutrition sensitive school meals to pre-primary and primary schoolchildren affected by shocks.	7,469,073	6,004,894	2,516,338	498,982
		Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.	1,091,201,900	515,478,530	830,197,249	512,840,918
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,225,220,481	570,750,744	899,146,900	559,011,573
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	1,431,100	926,615	12,917,261	10,095,442
		Provide air transport services for personnel and light cargo alongside aviation sector technical assistance	33,756,634	25,901,509	35,434,319	18,139,284

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Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	1,065,000	1,265,000	-2,996,906	-3,658,467
		CBT service provision for the Sudan Family Support Programme			0	
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster	5,176,971	2,838,739	7,638,936	3,160,864
		Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	13,029,810	4,277,372	4,132,807	3,104,995
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			54,459,515	35,209,236	57,126,417	30,842,117

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	375,378	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			0	0	375,378	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	19,131,083	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	19,131,083	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,366,311,717	671,319,883	1,223,700,086	673,364,543
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			88,849,411	26,840,734	70,778,958	33,397,067
Total Direct Costs			1,455,161,128	698,160,618	1,294,479,044	706,761,611
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			94,511,747	45,294,928	38,243,148	38,243,148
Grand Total			1,549,672,875	743,455,545	1,332,722,192	745,004,758



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Chief
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Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

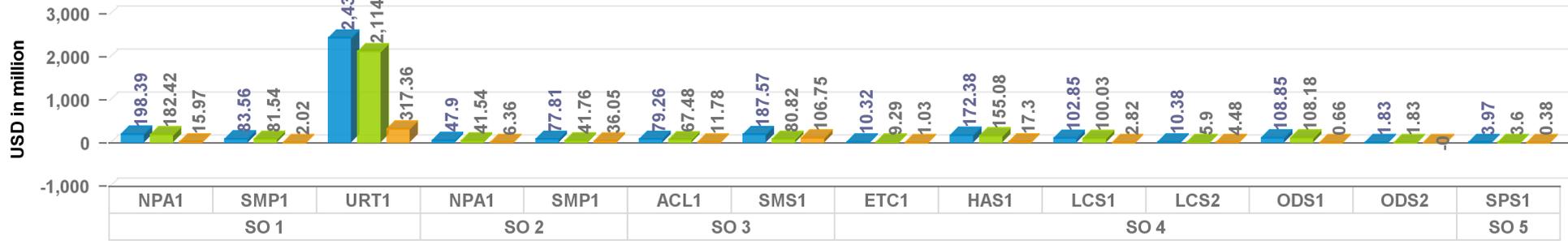
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

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Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	179,747,174	83,556,647	0	83,556,647	81,539,292	2,017,355
		Provide preventative and curative nutrition activities to children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G in emergency context.	505,268,618	177,629,539	20,762,007	198,391,546	182,424,648	15,966,898
		Provide Safe & Nutritious food and CBT to people affected by shocks.	3,175,255,577	2,350,245,657	81,865,727	2,432,111,384	2,114,755,054	317,356,331
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,794,743	0	4,794,743	0	4,794,743
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,860,271,369	2,616,226,587	102,627,734	2,718,854,321	2,378,718,994	340,135,327

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	114,226,521	47,903,103	0	47,903,103	41,543,014	6,360,088
		: 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.	76,558,403	77,809,973	0	77,809,973	41,758,035	36,051,938
		Non Activity Specific	0	589,283	0	589,283	0	589,283
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			190,784,925	126,302,359	0	126,302,359	83,301,049	43,001,309

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	134,526,574	79,257,928	0	79,257,928	67,476,498	11,781,430
		Provide capacity strengthening support to farmers, agribusiness and agricultural service providers, and local, state and national agricultural institutions.	137,379,535	187,571,282	0	187,571,282	80,817,241	106,754,041
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,872,675	0	2,872,675	0	2,872,675
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			271,906,109	269,701,885	0	269,701,885	148,293,739	121,408,146
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	3,974,763	0	3,974,763	3,599,385	375,378
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			40,406,257	3,974,763	0	3,974,763	3,599,385	375,378

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Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	271,942,572	172,377,144	0	172,377,144	155,082,109	17,295,035
		Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster	20,034,986	7,635,681	2,742,606	10,378,287	5,900,216	4,478,071

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Annual Country Report

Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	124,998,071	108,845,847	0	108,845,847	108,184,286	661,562
		Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	31,607,962	4,992,923	5,325,704	10,318,628	9,290,815	1,027,813
		Provide technical and support services (Logistics, ICT, administrative and project) to the humanitarian and development community and national entities/ systems	30,929,325	102,850,353	0	102,850,353	100,028,535	2,821,819
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			791,512,917	398,535,368	8,068,311	406,603,678	380,319,379	26,284,300

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Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	19,131,083	0	19,131,083	0	19,131,083
Subtotal SDG Target			0	19,131,083	0	19,131,083	0	19,131,083
Total Direct Operational Cost			5,154,881,576	3,433,872,044	110,696,044	3,544,568,089	2,994,232,546	550,335,543
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			259,335,795	203,032,103	781,914	203,814,017	166,432,126	37,381,890
Total Direct Costs			5,414,217,371	3,636,904,147	111,477,958	3,748,382,105	3,160,664,672	587,717,434
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			320,834,748	209,929,268		209,929,268	209,929,268	0
Grand Total			5,735,052,119	3,846,833,415	111,477,958	3,958,311,373	3,370,593,940	587,717,434

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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