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Operational matters

For information

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Crisis response revision of the Sudan country strategic plan (2019–2024) and corresponding budget increase

Document submitted for comments to the Member States – approved by the WFP Executive Director and the FAO Director-General on 27 December 2024

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	January 2019– December 2024	14-month extension	January 2019– February 2026
Beneficiaries	15 631 027	12 051 294	27 682 321
<i>(USD)</i>			
Total cost	4 175 615 081	1 782 058 682	5 957 673 763
Transfer	3 384 762 393	1 543 553 028	4 928 315 421
Implementation	394 639 237	88 637 454	483 276 691
Adjusted direct support costs	170 486 384	41 181 815	211 668 199
Subtotal	3 949 888 015	1 673 372 296	5 623 260 311
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	225 727 066	108 686 385	334 413 452

Gender and age marker code: 3

* <http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

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Rationale

1. This revision extends the Sudan country strategic plan from 31 December 2024 to 28 February 2026 to align with a two-month grace period with the United Nations development assistance framework (UNDAF) which has been extended by one year (until 31 December 2025). The extension is being effected due to the current context preventing the development of a new cooperation framework. The revision reflects WFP's key operational adjustments to strengthen the scale of assistance, choice of modalities, supply chain, and access approaches to meet the escalating food and nutrition insecurity following the conflict that erupted in April 2023.
2. The Sudan is facing a complex humanitarian crisis more than 18 months into the conflict, with more than 25 million people (over half the country's population) facing acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phase 3 or above), including 755,000 people in IPC phase 5.¹ In July 2024, the IPC Famine Review Committee confirmed that IPC phase 5 (famine) is ongoing in Zamzam Camp, North Darfur, with similar conditions likely present in nearby internally displaced person (IDP) sites in El Fasher. This marks the third time a famine determination has been made this century. In addition, other 13 areas in Sudan, primarily in Darfur, Kordofan, Khartoum, and Gezira are at risk of famine².
3. The conflict has destroyed critical services and infrastructure, including the health and education sectors. An estimated 4.7 million children under 5 years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls are suffering from acute malnutrition.³ The complex combination of active conflict, access challenges, macroeconomic instability, and large-scale displacement has led to one of the largest hunger crises globally. As of September 2024, the Sudan hosts 10.8 million IDPs, of which 8 million people have fled their homes since the beginning of the armed conflict, making the Sudan the largest internal displacement crisis worldwide.⁴
4. Sudan's gross domestic product is estimated to have contracted to 12 percent in 2023, with a further 18 percent decline forecasted for 2024 according to the World Bank. This is attributed to inflation (137 percent during the first quarter of 2024 according to the Central Bank of Sudan), currency depreciation (devalued by over 300 percent from July 2023 to July 2024), and low levels of foreign currency reserves compounded by a decline in national cereal production, with 2023–2024 production 46 percent lower than the previous year according to the crop and food supply assessment mission conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.⁵
5. In 2024, as of September, despite the pervasive nature of access constraints, WFP has reached over 5.3 million people across 17 states with a combination of in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBTs), nutritional support, school feeding, and resilience-building support. Collectively, humanitarian partners have reached more than 8 million people of the 14.7 million people targeted for assistance with some form of humanitarian aid between January and July 2024, but major challenges remain.

¹ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. 2024. [Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Snapshot: April 2024–February 2025](#).

² *Ibid.*

³ United Nations Children's Fund. 2024. [Humanitarian Situation Report No. 15 – Reporting Period: 1–31 January 2024](#).

⁴ International Organization for Migration. 2024. [Displacement Tracking Matrix: Sudan Mobility Update \(7\)](#).

⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 2024. [Special Report: 2023 FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission \(CFSAM\) to the Republic of the Sudan](#).

Changes

Strategic orientation

6. No change in strategic orientation.

Country strategic plan outcomes

7. The total number of people in need of urgent food assistance and nutrition support across the Sudan is approximately 25 million people (IPC phase 3+). WFP will give the highest priority to the most vulnerable populations. Across all activities, WFP is targeting approximately 12 million people, with various forms of assistance. Out of these, 8.5 million people most severely affected will be assisted through large-scale general food assistance. WFP will also continue to address the underlying nutrition, food system, and food availability challenges in the Sudan through home-grown school meals, and support to smallholder farmers and other actors in the agricultural value chain.

Country strategic plan outcome 1

8. The budget revision will significantly bolster the scale and reach of the emergency operation. Concerning scale, to meet the historic food insecurity, WFP is substantially increasing the provision of life-saving general food assistance to reach almost 8.5 million of the most acutely food-insecure people. This entails increasing the planned number of beneficiaries both for in-kind assistance (by 6.4 million people) and CBTs (by 2.1 million people).
9. WFP is also increasing rations for the most acutely food-insecure populations and introducing new prioritization criteria to ensure that available resources reach those who need them most with adequate nutrition. Ration size will increase from 70 percent to 100 percent for targeted populations in famine, risk of famine, and other IPC phase 4 locations that host IPC phase 5 populations.
10. Moreover, WFP is introducing a host of new cash approaches (including cash for the prevention of acute malnutrition) and implementation arrangements under activity 3. These new implementation arrangements for cash (including community kitchens and business-to-business models) seek to ensure responses are tailored to local contexts, which often have vastly different circumstances of access, connectivity, and availability of financial service providers. Due to recurrent exposure to natural shocks, WFP will also implement climate-risk financing-related activities.

Country strategic plan outcome 2

11. WFP is introducing CBTs for the prevention of acute malnutrition under activity 4.
12. WFP will expand its home-grown school feeding approach in the Northern State and other stable areas to strengthen linkages with smallholder farmers as a continuum platform for enhancing community resilience, in response to authorities' requests.

Country strategic plan outcome 3

13. WFP will support smallholder farmers, agribusiness and agricultural service providers in the agricultural value chain to improve their post-harvest management practices and access to markets. WFP will leverage partnerships with the private sector actors to support smallholder farmers' access to extension services and post-harvest loss management services.

Country strategic plan outcome 4

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

Country strategic plan outcome 5

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

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

16. With the determination of famine/risk of famine populations in the Sudan, WFP has re-prioritized general food assistance to identify and target the most acutely food-insecure people through the introduction of a three-tiered approach. Priority 1 are populations in famine and risk of famine areas as well as registered refugees countrywide. Priority 2 are the remaining IPC phase 5 populations as well as IPC phase 4 populations in areas hosting IPC phase 5 populations. Finally, priority 3 includes IPC phase 4 populations in IPC phase 4 localities as well as IPC phase 4 IDPs in IPC phase 3 localities (those hosted in collective settlements with limited recourse to food or livelihood opportunities). Recognizing that the IPC phase 3 population may slide into further food insecurity amid a worsening situation, WFP will strive to assist them through emergency safety net initiatives,⁶ should additional resources become available.
17. Nutrition support will be provided all year round with geographic targeting and prioritization coordinated through the nutrition cluster to ensure the continuum of care and complementarity with other nutrition stakeholders in addition to WFP internal programmatic convergence. The prioritization for nutrition is based on the prevalence of wasting, food insecurity level using IPC phases, with areas above 15 percent prevalence of wasting in children 6–59 months prioritized, with first priority given to localities where there is very high wasting prevalence and high food insecurity. For the food assistance for assets and smallholder agricultural market support programmes, WFP will continue to support existing beneficiaries in relatively stable areas where they have not relocated, ensuring multi-year assistance. In newly identified food-insecure locations, informed by recent IPC findings and community needs assessments, new beneficiaries are being considered within these target communities.
18. *Rations:* In 2024, considering all adverse factors and challenges, priority 1 populations were targeted with 70 percent rations, while the plan considered 50 percent rations for all other targeted populations. Moving into 2025, the plan considers a full ration (100 percent) for 12 months for populations in famine conditions, at risk of famine and IPC phase 4 locations hosting IPC phase 5 population. Refugees under priority 1 will continue to be targeted with 70 percent rations for the same duration (refugees in famine or risk of famine areas will receive 100 percent rations). Under priority 2, populations in areas hosting IPC phase 5 populations will also be targeted to receive 100 percent rations for 12 months. Meanwhile, plans for priority 3 populations in IPC phase 4 and IPC phase 3 areas consider 50 percent rations for 8 to 12 months, depending on the severity of food insecurity.
19. WFP will seek to ensure greater convergence between general food assistance and nutrition programming, ensuring in-kind food transfers meet minimum nutritional adequacy standards by the end of 2025. Twenty percent of general food assistance beneficiaries (accounting for those households with pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children under 5 years) will receive blanket supplementary feeding for the prevention of acute malnutrition, where resources and conditions allow. Moreover, treatment of acute malnutrition will be linked wherever feasible to both general food assistance and blanket supplementary feeding to reduce the vulnerability of these households, reduce malnourished children's mortality, and improve the effectiveness of nutrition treatment. For

⁶ A new project that is being developed with the World Bank targeting IPC phase 3 locations whose objective is to prevent further deterioration of food security.

the ongoing identification of needs and prioritization, food security and nutrition assessments will be undertaken.

Transfer modalities

20. Provision of in-kind assistance is anticipated to remain the predominant modality, targeting 6.4 million beneficiaries. Nevertheless, recognizing the increasing feasibility of cash assistance and the multi-faceted advantages of cash support to local economies, WFP is significantly scaling up its plan for the provision of CBTs to 2.1 million beneficiaries through diverse transfer mechanisms.⁷
21. *Additional financial service providers:* WFP is onboarding additional financial service providers as well as retailers to expand both cash-in-hand and e-vouchers. WFP has also piloted digital bank transfers to beneficiaries and will scale this approach in 2025. WFP is also piloting the use of the business-to-business model, partnering with upstream suppliers such as importers, wholesalers, and distributors who will manage distributions through retail outlets in WFP's operational areas, especially those with compromised access.
22. *Introduction of hot meals:* WFP is rolling out community kitchens via emergency response rooms and other national partners to concurrently support food security in access-constrained areas, and bolster community-based institutions in the Sudan. In addition to new general food assistance approaches, WFP is also introducing cash for the prevention of acute malnutrition. By linking cash top-ups specifically designed for the prevention of acute malnutrition to existing general food assistance programmes, WFP can expand the reach of malnutrition prevention, increase cost efficiency, and ensure flexibility of approaches to meet localized needs. WFP expects to initiate this cash modality from January 2025.
23. *Modality for asset creation:* Under activity 6, the focus continues to be on asset creation and technical assistance through safety nets, with the primary modality being CBTs. However, in areas where markets are not functional or financial services are unavailable, alternative modalities will be employed such as in-kind food assistance.

Partnerships

24. WFP will continue engaging federal, state, and local authorities and working with other local actors to ease the delivery of assistance to those most in need. WFP will further strengthen an extensive network of cooperating partners built in 2024, across national non-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society as well as local and community-based organizations, to deliver assistance, both cross-border and crossline. In collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, WFP will target registered refugees countrywide classified under priority 1 for food assistance.
25. Simultaneously, WFP will reinforce partnerships with United Nations agencies through joint programming and particular focus will be paid to strengthening the core sectors WFP leads and supports, including the food security cluster, nutrition sector, cash working group, logistics cluster, and emergency telecommunications cluster. These will be used to collaboratively identify priorities and gaps in the respective sectors.
26. WFP is increasing partnerships with a broader base of partners to ensure an end-to-end value chain approach to support agricultural productivity and strengthen food systems and long-term resilience in areas without active conflict and relative stability, predominately in

⁷ WFP has conducted a number of cash feasibility assessments, and more are planned wherever possible.

eastern Sudan. WFP will empower private sector partners, consumer cooperatives and farmers' organizations.

27. *Resource mobilization:* To increase fundraising efforts to meet escalating humanitarian needs, WFP is intensifying its engagement with existing humanitarian funding partners, while also engaging new partners, including the private sector, to bridge the gap between the projected income and the proposed budget. A larger mobilization effort is underway with promising projections including a consistent and tailored approach with newer donors such as those in the Gulf Cooperation Council, as well as development and international financial institutions. These and other efforts are captured in the forthcoming resource mobilization strategy.
28. WFP will continue to conduct periodic reviews of its resource mobilization plans to assess needs against actual funding levels. The elevated needs on the ground necessitate maintaining a robust budget and sufficient resources to avoid compromising life-saving operations. The 2025 budget reflects the unprecedented humanitarian situation, and scaling back would limit WFP's ability to respond effectively to the growing crisis.

Country office capacity

29. An access/humanitarian-military interaction function has been established to reinforce WFP's ability to negotiate safe and secure passage of assistance. As part of the inter-agency hubs and spokes model, WFP is leading the geographic expansion into Zalingei in Central Darfur, Karrari in Khartoum and other forthcoming locations via the establishment and maintenance of new premises. Re-establishing physical presence is critical to engage local actors and to create anchor points for the scale-up of assistance. This includes bolstering staffing capacity, for example for CBT scale-up, among others.

Supply chain

30. Persistent and volatile insecurity, notably in the Darfurs and Kordofans, has been compounded by bureaucratic access impediments, including inconsistent impositions on movement, recurrent requests for information, time-bound authorizations, and limitations in volume of movement. These also extend to delays in customs and security clearances, reluctance among transporters to move humanitarian cargo and increasing transport costs. Mitigation measures have been established on continued principled engagement with all actors in the conflict on access and deconfliction. To maximize possibilities of movement to different locations in-country, WFP and the larger humanitarian community are engaged with authorities for opening alternate corridors (both cross-border and crossline).
31. WFP is also augmenting fleet capacities, exploring cross-border deliveries, and considering selective local procurement options with transporters, authorities on ground and partners, ensuring food safety and quality compliance during the whole food supply chain to preserve quality and safety, meeting local food regulatory requirements of food commodities intended for distribution to beneficiaries.

Service provision

32. Plans remain in place to scale up the provision of on-demand services via the logistics cluster, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and the emergency telecommunications cluster. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service looks to avail direct flights between Port Sudan and Dongola (Northern State), as well as Damazine (Blue Nile), Kadugli (South Kordofan), Kosti (White Nile), El Obeid (North Kordofan), and the Darfurs, circumstances permitting. In addition, to boost communication, data exchange, and internet access to better reach affected people, an undersea cable initiative is being developed to provide partners with reliable, dedicated, and high-speed internet access and telecommunications

services. In regions where fibre optic cables are unavailable, alternate last-mile connectivity options such as virtual satellite and wireless connectivity will be implemented.

Monitoring and evaluation

33. Monitoring and evaluation systems are being enhanced, and third-party monitoring capacity deployed in hard-to-reach areas. Thematic reviews will be conducted, as feasible, to generate evidence for learning, adaptive programming and accountability to beneficiaries. While face-to-face surveys are being prioritized where viable, remote data collection tools will be deployed in more access-constrained areas. The monitoring escalation system is being strengthened to capture, escalate, and track the timeliness of issue resolutions through cross-functional coordination.

Accountability to affected people, protection and conflict sensitivity risks, restrictions related to gender and disabilities

34. WFP regularly assesses protection and conflict risks associated with conflict sensitivity through direct observations, review of secondary data, community consultations, and consultations with key stakeholders. Identified risks are used to inform programmatic decisions, including modalities, and design mitigation measures. Conflict sensitivity is embedded throughout the programme cycle. Multiple channels are in place to engage with, and receive feedback from, affected people. A gender strategy is currently being drafted and will be complemented with a detailed action plan to guide operations. WFP will strengthen the capacity building of WFP staff and partners to integrate people-centred approaches.
35. WFP will continue to take proactive steps to enhance accountability to affected people initiatives amid the current crisis through a consultative and participatory process and community feedback mechanisms to support programme planning, implementation and review. To effectively operationalize accountability to affected people, WFP employs tailored context or state-specific approaches, recognizing the diversity of needs across different regions. Multiple diversified channels will be employed to engage beneficiaries and stakeholders using existing community structures, community outreach volunteers and internet-based channels to reach broader audiences and ensure inclusivity. Community feedback mechanisms will use multiple communication channels including both toll-free and additional phone lines, email, Chatbot, click-to-call, self-reporting link and digital helpdesks integrated into a centralized case management system. Accountability to affected people services will be expanded to cover all programme areas and hard-to-reach locations by using cooperating partners, third-party monitors and WFP field staff.
36. *Identity management:* WFP will continue deploying WFP's digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE). Various options, including self-registration tools, and paper-based system will also be used and integrated into SCOPE, paving the way for additional controls when in-kind food and CBT transfers are provided. Financial resources are incorporated in this revision to deliver on this pillar of assurance.

Transition/handover strategy

37. Given the current conflict context, WFP integrates elements of sustainability at a granular and more localized level. This includes equipping communities to design and maintain their own interventions and developing social protection delivery systems to strengthen the capacities of various stakeholders in the wheat-producing and other sectors, and continue making enhancements to the existing humanitarian delivery systems to lay the foundation for longer-term safety net programming, including through a government-led social protection system.

Risk management

38. WFP acknowledges a higher degree of risk for the majority of priority areas. Risks stem from constrained access, lawlessness and the possibility of looting and diversions within conflict zones, as well as limitations on monitoring and reporting. The risks to the safety and security of humanitarian workers, given the intensity and unpredictability of the conflict, are also significant. An inter-agency access strategy defines redlines and broader rules of engagement with parties to the conflict in both crossline and cross-border activities. WFP's operational plans are regularly adjusted, as the balance of risks shifts in line with the conflict and prevailing access conditions.
39. Achievement of scale-up plans, including sustaining full ration sizes, is contingent upon securing adequate funding levels. Funding shortfalls may limit the operation's ability to achieve its targets. The country office is strategizing to diversify funding sources and optimize existing resources where feasible. The programme team will continue to assess funding streams, prioritizing target famine locations to save lives with regular review and adjustment of ration sizes as appropriate.
40. Escalation protocols and spot checks have been developed in line with the Global Assurance Project given the volatility of the context. In all risk areas, WFP has activated mitigation measures and safeguards that are continuously reviewed and updated against the evolving dynamics. However, WFP and its funding partners recognize that there is a degree of residual risk which cannot be fully controlled in this volatile context. WFP is considering adopting different CBT modalities rather than direct cash distribution of the Sudanese pound to mitigate the liquidity crisis and also pay most of the major suppliers in USD when necessary. The operations management team under the United Nations country team has agreed with the United Nations headquarters treasury to implement the delivery mechanism that the United Nations headquarters has for Sudan across all the United Nations agencies to ensure there is enough USD liquidity for United Nations agencies to implement the operations in Sudan.

Social and environmental safeguards

41. WFP has augmented its capacity to embed environmental and social safeguards in its programming, notably with various development and international financial institutions. Risks are identified through desk and field-based assessments, feeding into detailed mitigation and corrective measures. Capacity building continues to be rolled out for field-based staff as well as for partners.

Beneficiary analysis

CSP outcome	Activity	Modality	Change	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
1	1	In-kind	Current	2 548 031	2 136 690	1 211 085	1 664 652	7 560 458
			Increase/ (decrease)	1 702 543	1 531 327	1 631 750	1 488 382	6 354 002
			Revised	4 250 574	3 668 017	2 842 835	3 153 034	13 914 460
		CBTs	Current	625 330	388 404	481 619	446 666	1 942 019
			Increase/ (decrease)	570 121	512 782	546 411	498 403	2 127 719
			Revised	1 195 451	901 186	1 028 030	945 069	4 069 738

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

CSP outcome	Activity	Modality	Change	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total	
	2	In-kind	Current	1 475 255	919 211	1 267 096	1 160 990	4 822 552	
			Increase/ (decrease)	0	0	209 023	227 568	436 591	
			Revised	1 475 255	919 211	1 476 119	1 388 558	5 259 143	
		CBTs	Current	0	0	0	0	0	
			Increase/ (decrease)	0	0	0	0	0	
			Revised	0	0	0	0	0	
		3	In-kind	Current	975 508	0	1 430 736	1 355 158	3 761 402
				Increase/ (decrease)	798 412	0	1 077 950	1 008 654	2 885 016
				Revised	1 773 920	0	2 508 686	2 363 812	6 646 418
	CBTs		Current	0	0	0	0	0	
			Increase/ (decrease)	16 516	0	17 149	16 259	49 924	
			Revised	16 516	0	17 149	16 259	49 924	
	2	4	In-kind	Current	247 310	0	337 477	321 852	906 639
				Increase/ (decrease)	77 332	0	185 656	176 328	439 316
				Revised	324 642	0	523 133	498 180	1 345 955
CBTs			Current	0	0	0	0	0	
			Increase/ (decrease)	37 820	0	28 965	27 774	94 559	
			Revised	37 820	0	28 965	27 774	94 559	
5		In-kind	Current	2 703	2 859	291 489	315 794	612 845	
			Increase/ (decrease)	5 531	4 904	424 269	461 912	896 616	
			Revised	8 234	7 763	715 758	777 706	1 509 461	
	CBTs	Current	62 418	55 050	103 970	75 652	297 090		
		Increase/ (decrease)	3 168	3 168	4 356	2 508	13 200		
		Revised	65 586	58 218	108 326	78 160	310 290		

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY								
CSP outcome	Activity	Modality	Change	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
3	6	In-kind	Current	62 418	55 050	103 970	75 652	297 090
			Increase/ (decrease)	0	0	0	0	0
			Revised	62 418	55 050	103 970	75 652	297 090
		CBTs	Current	207 631	135 649	99 106	99 301	541 687
			Increase/ (decrease)	48 062	43 228	46 064	42 016	179 370
			Revised	255 693	178 877	145 170	141 317	721 057
	7	Capacity strengthening	Current	487 087	363 412	0	0	850 499
			Increase/ (decrease)	73 764	78 036	0	0	151 800
			Revised	560 851	441 448	0	0	1 002 299
Total (without overlap)			Current	5 439 598	5 361 441	2 829 409	2 000 579	15 631 027
			Increase/ (decrease)	2 580 716	2 678 345	3 456 722	3 335 511	12 051 294
			Revised	8 020 314	8 039 786	6 286 131	5 336 090	27 682 321

Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CBT VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY																						
		Country strategic plan outcome 1											Country strategic plan outcome 2							Country strategic plan outcome 3		
		Activity 1			Activity 2			Activity 3					Activity 4				Activity 5			Activity 6		
Beneficiary type		IDPs, residents	Risk of famine, IPC phase 5 and host	Resident and refugees	IDPs and residents	IDPs and residents	IDPs and residents (activity support)	IDPs and residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents IDPs	
Modality		Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs	Food and CBTs	
Cereals		238	475	333	450	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	125	-	450
Pulses		34	67	47	30	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	-	30
Oil		15	30	21	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-
Salt		5	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Sugar		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Super Cereal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Super Cereal Plus		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200*	-	-	-	200*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronutrient powder		-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0	-	-	-
High-energy biscuits		-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PlumpyDoz		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ready-to-use supplementary food		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CBT VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY																					
		Country strategic plan outcome 1											Country strategic plan outcome 2							Country strategic plan outcome 3	
		Activity 1				Activity 2			Activity 3				Activity 4				Activity 5			Activity 6	
Beneficiary type		IDPs, residents	Risk of famine, IPC phase 5 and host	Resident and refugees	IDPs and residents	IDPs and residents	IDPs and residents (activity support)	IDPs and residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents IDPs
Modality		Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food and CBTs	Food and CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs	Food and CBTs
Total kcal/day		1 063	2119	1 486	1 635	684	684	338	281	394	-	281	561	394	281	-	561	684	684	2119	1,635
% kcal from protein		13	13	13	14	12	12	11	9	17	0	9	9	17	9	0	9	12	12	13	14
CBTs (USD/person/day)		0.33	0.46	0.33	0.33		-	-	0.261111	0.261111	-	0.261111	-	0.261111	0.261111	-	-	-	-	0.564567	0.398406
Number of feeding days per year		365	365	365	132	178	178	178	180	180	180	90	90	180	180	180	90	178	178	178	132
2026 feeding days		59	59	59	0	40	40	40	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	40	40	40	20

* Current available resources can provide 100 g only, which will be adjusted accordingly as resources become available.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE

	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	1 939 508	490 540 312	1 059 868	429 443 843	2 999 376	919 984 155
Pulses	234 150	133 066 456	154 115	92 469 191	388 265	225 535 647
Oil and fats	116 329	155 424 037	68 682	76 573 673	185 011	231 997 710
Mixed and blended foods	140 721	297 048 485	38 558	71 622 364	179 279	368 670 849
Other	39 575	18 618 244	14 228	3 071 917	53 804	21 690 162
Total (food)	2 470 283	1 094 697 534	1 335 452	673 180 988	3 805 735	1 767 878 523
Cash-based transfers		519 979 834		336 473 676		856 453 511
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	2 470 283	1 614 677 369	1 335 452	1 009 654 665	3 805 735	2 624 332 033

Cost breakdown

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)

	SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 1	SDG target 2.2/WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG target 2.4/WFP strategic outcome 3	SDG target 17.16/WFP strategic outcome 5	SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 4	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	CSP outcome 5	
	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Crisis response	Crisis response	
Transfers	1 340 148 772	53 625 257	35 371 765	114 407 234	0	1 543 553 028
Implementation	67 262 030	6 563 328	6 258 382	8 553 714	0	88 637 454
Adjusted direct support costs						41 181 815
Subtotal						1 673 372 296
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)						108 686 385
Total						1 782 058 682

Abbreviation: SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.

TABLE 5: OVERALL COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)						
	SDG target 2.1/WFP strategic outcome 1	SDG target 2.2/WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG target 2.4/WFP strategic outcome 3	SDG target 17.16/WFP strategic outcome 5	SDG target 17.9/WFP strategic outcome 4	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	CSP outcome 5	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Crisis response	Crisis response	
Transfers	3 655 584 789	175 406 124	237 036 880	819 881 371	40 406 257	4 928 315 421
Implementation	377 748 497	25 616 116	39 779 100	40 132 978	0	483 276 691
Adjusted direct support costs	155 292 364	8 117 645	12 262 181	34 325 025	1 670 984	211 668 199
Subtotal	4 188 625 650	209 139 885	289 078 162	894 339 374	42 077 240	5 623 260 311
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	272 260 667	13 594 093	18 790 081	27 033 591	2 735 021	334 413 452
Total	4 460 886 317	222 733 977	307 868 243	921 372 965	44 812 261	5 957 673 763

Abbreviation: SDG = Sustainable Development Goal.