



World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

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Operational matters

For information

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<https://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

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/>.

Focal points:

Mr L. Bukera
Regional Director
Eastern Africa
email: laurent.bukera@wfp.org

Mr A. Marianelli
Country Director a.i.
Email: alex.marianelli@wfp.org

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 (<i>g/person/day</i>) or CBT VALUE (<i>USD/person/day</i>) 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 (<i>USD/person/day</i>) | 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.