



World Food Programme

# WFP Sudan

## Situation Report

August 2025



Photo: Al Shahanat refugee camp, WFP/Abubaker Garelnabei

### Situation Update

- **The latest IPC alert projects food security and nutrition deterioration during [the July–September lean season](#)** – with acute malnutrition projected to peak by October. Cholera, dengue fever, and measles outbreaks—combined with ongoing conflict, displacement (including returns), and limited services—pose heightened risks to the most vulnerable.
- **[Save the Children reports that 13 million of Sudan's 17 million school-age children are out of school](#)**. This includes 7 million enrolled students unable to attend due to conflict or displacement, and 6 million not enrolled at all. Over half of schools remain closed, and 1 in 10 are sheltering displaced families.
- Displacement remains massive. As of August, **[9.8 million people](#) were internally displaced**, more than half of them are children. This represents a reduction as 2.3 million people have returned since January 2025. Most returns are observed in Sennar, Aj Jazirah and Khartoum. Overall, **[4.3 million](#) have fled the country**, primarily to Egypt (35 percent), South Sudan (29 percent) and Chad (28 percent).
- **Sudan is also absorbing new arrivals**. Since late February, fighting in South Sudan has pushed **[200,000 people into Sudan](#)**, including 70,000 South Sudanese refugees and 130,000 Sudanese returnees. Most have settled in White Nile (46 percent), Blue Nile, West Kordofan, South Kordofan and East Darfur.
- **[El Fasher](#), North Darfur, remains under siege**, with no humanitarian pause to allow humanitarian convoys to enter. **[Humanitarian movement to Dilling and Kadugli, South Kordofan, are also affected](#)** by the conflict. WFP's trucks and supplies are ready to move to these areas as soon as access is secured.
- Seasonal conditions further compound access challenges. Floods **have killed at least [32 people](#), displaced 4,000 and destroyed over 2,000 homes**, and road access is challenged in

### In Numbers

4.1 million people<sup>1</sup> assisted in August



**3.1 million** people assisted with general food assistance through in-kind food distribution



**642,000** people assisted with general food assistance through cash-based transfers



**284,000** people received nutrition support



**81,000** people received cash-based assistance via resilience interventions



**33,000** schoolchildren benefited from home-grown school feeding



**USD 659 million** required by WFP Sudan from September 2025 – February 2026

some areas, including East Darfur. Seasonal forecasts warn of further flooding along the Nile, threatening major farmlands and key transport routes across Gedaref, Sennar, Gezira, Kassala, White Nile, Blue Nile and River Nile States.

### Highlights

- In August, WFP assisted 4.1 million people across Sudan. Compared to assistance delivered to 1.7 million people same time last year, the August 2025 delivery represents an increase of 145 percent.
- Of the total assisted, 3.7 million people received WFP's life-saving food assistance, through 28,000 mt of in-kind food and USD 9 million. WFP also provided integrated nutrition support to 284,000 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).
- The total assisted included 1.8 million people living in famine or risk of famine classified areas. This figure represents 86 percent of the total food insecure population residing in these areas.
- WFP completed the first cash transfer cycle under its World Bank funded shock-responsive emergency safety net programme (Sanad) project in Sudan providing support to vulnerable and food-insecure communities across 16 localities in nine states.
- While acknowledging generous support received, for the next six months (September 2025 – February 2026), WFP faces a USD 659 million funding gap for its planned activities in Sudan. Life-saving humanitarian food assistance and nutrition support face the largest funding gap, posing a serious threat to millions who depend on this aid. Without urgent resources, we risk reducing rations and transfers, discontinuing assistance for some, and undermining our efforts to scale up the response.

<sup>1</sup>Data reported in this situation report are based on closest estimates and are subject to change following reconciliation.

## Security Update

- Conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) has intensified in El Fasher and parts of Kordofans. On 18 August, RSF launched its largest offensive yet in El Fasher – triggering heavy shelling in residential areas.
- The UN reports that hundreds of thousands civilians, [nearly half of them children](#), remain trapped in conflict-impacted El Fasher, North Darfur's capital, which remains besieged. Malnutrition, disease and violence are worsening, with civilian lives lost daily. The [UN Secretary-General spoke with Sudan's transitional prime minister](#) on the crisis, stressing humanitarian access.
- While humanitarian efforts continue at scale, humanitarian personnel and asset continue to suffer attacks. On 20 August, a convoy of 16 WFP trucks was hit by a reported drone strike in Al Melit, destroying three vehicles while the rest could proceed and distribution took place in Mellit, North Darfur.

## Operational Update

### August Achievements

- Leveraging its extensive operational footprint and technical expertise, WFP, in August, assisted **4.1 million people** across Sudan. Compared to assistance delivered to 1.7 million people same time last year, the August delivery represents an increase of 145 percent.
- Of the total assisted, 2 million people were in the Darfur States, 959,000 in Northern, River Nile, Kassala, Gedaref, Red Sea and White Nile States, 506,000 in Sennar, Aj Jazeerah and Blue Nile States, 457,000 in Khartoum State and 234,000 in Kordofan States.
- The total people assisted in August **included 1.8 million people affected by famine and at risk of famine (RoF)** in Sudan. This figure represents 86 percent of the total food insecure population residing in these areas. Of this total:
  - 964,000 people affected by famine, living in El Fasher, Al Lait, At Tawisha, Melit and Um Kadadah, in North Darfur State; Dilling and Habila, in South Kordofan State; and Al Lagowa and As Sunut, in West Kordofan State, received 6,600 mt of in-kind assistance and USD 7.7 million worth of CBT.
  - 840,000 people at risk of famine, living in Medani Al Kubra and Sharg Al Jazirah, in Aj Jazirah State; Jebel Awila, in Khartoum; Tawila in North Darfur State; and Beliel, Buram, Kas, Nyala Janoub and Nyala Shimal, in South Darfur State, received 7,400 mt of in-kind assistance and USD 87,000 worth of CBT.



Photo: New Halfa City, WFP/Abubaker Garelnabei

### In-Kind and Cash-Based Humanitarian Food Assistance

- WFP delivers life-saving food assistance as an immediate lifeline in Sudan, supporting communities hit by conflict or other shocks to meet their basic needs. Assistance reaches the most vulnerable, including refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected residents, through use of food distributions or cash-based transfers modalities,
- Out of the total 4.1 million people assisted in August, WFP provided life-saving humanitarian food assistance to 3.7 million crisis-affected Sudanese, distributing 28,000 mt of food and providing USD 9 million in cash-based transfers, a significant scale-up (179 percent increase) from 1.3 million people reached at the same time last year.
- While conflict and the siege of EL Fasher continues without humanitarian pause and access to support delivery of humanitarian food at scale to El Fasher, WFP continues providing assistance through all possible means, including cash-based assistance targeting 250,000 people. Additional plans, including support to community kitchen, are being considered.

### Shock-Responsive Emergency Safety Net

- WFP's Sanad project in Sudan, a World Bank funded shock-responsive emergency safety net programme launched in July, supports vulnerable and food-insecure communities across 16 localities in nine states, Blue Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, North Kordofan, Northern, River Nile, White Nile, West Darfur and Red Sea.
- The initiative will benefit approximately half a million people and 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. This programme comprises three pillars: WFP-led unconditional cash-based transfers, UNICEF-led human capital-sensitive cash transfers and project management.

- The project will deliver predictable cash-based transfers to protect vulnerable people from impacts of conflict, displacement and economic shocks while enhancing health access and strengthening community resilience.
- Following extensive targeting and digital registration, WFP transfers started in August, delivering cash worth USD 1.3 million to 140,000 people in Geneina, Kulbus (West Darfur) and Agig (Red Sea).

## Nutrition and School-Based Programmes

- WFP's nutrition support focuses on providing tailored nutrition packages, comprising specialized nutritious food commodities for life-saving treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).
- In August, WFP provided integrated nutrition support to an estimated 284,000 people, including children under five and PBWG.
- Of this total, 97,000 people received treatment-based nutrition support which protected them from severe wasting and permitted continuous monitoring and care.
- WFP's home-grown school feeding programme encourages families to send children to school, promotes continuity of education, improves learning outcomes and helps meet nutrition requirements of vulnerable schoolchildren even at times of crisis.
- In August, WFP completed deliveries of 114 mt of food for school meals, benefiting 33,000 schoolchildren in Delgo, Dongola and Halfa, Northern State. Most schools remain closed for the academic break, with the home-grown school feeding programme set to resume as classes restart in September.

## Resilience

- In efforts to improve household and community-level resilience and reduce humanitarian dependency, WFP helps strengthen food systems and safety nets, trains people in vocational skills to boost incomes, and supports farmers with market access and better irrigation to raise productivity.
- **Food Assistance for Assets (FFA):** By August, WFP provided cash-based transfers amounting to USD 739,000 to 81,000 people in Kassala. Communities engaged in creating and rehabilitating schools, health facilities, domestic water points, irrigation canals and vegetable gardens. Activities also included capacity building and vocational trainings to strengthen livelihoods.
- **KfW-funded Joint Resilience Project (JRP):** In Darfur, 4,700 people (3,500 in North Darfur, 120 in South Darfur and 1,100 in Central Darfur) participated in asset creation, livelihood support and social cohesion initiatives. Achievements include the construction of a multi-purpose community center and training in vegetable production in Mukjar.

Furthermore, 2,700 smallholder farmers (1,200 women) in North and Central Darfur were trained in improved farming practices, from land preparation to post-harvest management, and received agricultural inputs and storage facilities.

- **Agricultural Inputs:** Under the World Bank funded Thabat project, WFP supported household food production by distributing 6,300 vegetable seedlings to 900 women smallholder farmers in Kassala's Wad Elhelaui locality.

## Clusters and Common Services

### Logistics Cluster

- In August, the Logistics Cluster provided 16 trucks to five partners for cross-line and planned cross-border transport of health, nutrition and non-food items. Coordination with OCHA is ongoing for a cross-border convoy from Tine to Kutum and Allait, with UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA participating.
- The total of 16 trucks provided includes 6 trucks that WFP is making available to the Cluster to support partners under the planned convoy ready to deliver to El Fasher should there be a humanitarian pause.
- The Cluster managed 7,800 m<sup>3</sup> of cargo across common facilities, of which 4,100 m<sup>3</sup> has been dispatched. The Cluster has secured 15 mobile storage units, remains available in Port Sudan, and five new storage requests were facilitated in Port Sudan, Gedaref, Kosti, Nyala, and Tawila.
- The Cluster completed a [gaps and needs analysis](#), identifying issues in access, bureaucratic procedures, information management and logistics infrastructures. Recommendations included: coordinating inter-agency convoys, improving advocacy and information sharing (cargo, permits, markets), enhancing road access visibility, and scaling up common storage and transport services.
- A partner survey was launched to identify challenges in importation and customs clearance in Sudan and Chad, following reported issues with medical imports and the lifting of exemptions for NGOs.



Photo: New Halfa City, WFP/Abubaker Garelnabei



## Clusters and Common Services

### UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS)

- In August, UNHAS transported 965 personnel and 3.4 mt of cargo on behalf of 66 organizations, serving six key destinations (three international, three domestic) to maintain access for humanitarian operations.
- After commercial airlines suspended Sudan flights following the May 2025 drone attacks on Port Sudan and the destruction of the airport, UNHAS restored connectivity by resuming the Port Sudan–Cairo route (19 August) and upgrading Port Sudan–Addis Ababa from a technical stop to a full destination (31 August).
- UNHAS is currently engaging with Sudanese authorities, exploring potential of opening additional domestic routes to Khartoum and Kadugli for cargo, and other locations.

### Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

- The ETC has revised its 2025 strategy in line with OCHA's reprioritization under the Humanitarian Needs Response Plan, focusing on sustaining existing services and expanding only to high-priority sites with confirmed funding.
- Connectivity remains concentrated in Port Sudan and Kassala, with ongoing work in Kosti, El-Obeid and other hubs to restore and strengthen infrastructure. Progress includes network upgrades, deployment of new technologies and expanded internet services, though operations are constrained by customs delays, limited access in Darfur and Kordofan and restrictions on satellite use.
- Security communications remain stable through five operational centres, while community connectivity activities are expanding cautiously, including services in refugee camps and new mobile kits in Port Sudan.

- Despite growing operational demand, ETC activities are severely hampered by funding shortfalls and equipment bottlenecks. Only 4 percent of the USD 14 million required for 2025 has been secured, enough to sustain operations until September 2025. Without urgent donor support, the ETC will be forced to limit activities to maintaining current services, leaving no capacity for scale-up at a time when connectivity and security communications are critical to humanitarian access and community support.

### Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster

- Cumulatively, from January to August, the Cluster has reached over 9.9 million people with food assistance and 7.2 million with livelihoods support, with an estimated 14.9 million individuals assisted across both pillars. The cumulative response spans 158 localities, including 3.6 million people affected by famine or at risk of famine.

### Resourcing Outlook

- WFP thanks all donors who have generously supported and stood with the people of Sudan, ensuring critical food and livelihood support reaches those who need it most. For the next six months (September 2025 – February 2026), WFP faces a USD 659 million funding gap across all its activities, representing 78 percent of the total requirements.
- Crisis response interventions, consisting life-saving humanitarian food assistance and nutrition support, are currently only 20 percent funded against the requirements. USD 548 million is urgently required to close the financial gaps. WFP's interventions tackling root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition are 62 percent funded with USD 14.1 million required to cover financial needs. WFP's resilience efforts are fully funded.
- For optimal utilization of limited resources, WFP is prioritizing humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable communities and adapting programmes based on needs by area.

## WFP THANKS ALL DONORS FOR THEIR CONTINUED SUPPORT



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