



Sudan Transition
and Recovery Support



Sudan Transition and Recovery Support Multi-Donor Trust Fund

Annual Report 2025

Inspecting a field of Wheat
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Acknowledgments

The Annual Report of the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support Multi-Donor Trust Fund (STARS TF) Umbrella Program was prepared by a team led by Mohamed Osman Hamid (STARS TF Manager and Team Leader) under the leadership of Yoichiro Ishihara (Country Manager for Sudan) and Maryam Salim (Division Director for Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Sudan). The core team includes Sara Azhari (Extended Term Consultant), Aimnn Mohamed Hassan (Senior Program Assistant) and Eden Endale Zenebe (Team Assistant).

The team extends its gratitude to the STARS TF partners for their unwavering partnership and steadfast commitment to supporting the people of Sudan amid the ongoing conflict for resilience and preserving human capital and improving access to basic services and food security through the STARS TF Umbrella Program. The team also deeply appreciates the support from the World Bank task teams, who have diligently implemented and reported on STARS TF-financed activities under challenging operating circumstances.

Foreword



Maryam Salim

*Division Director for
Eritrea, Ethiopia, South
Sudan, and Sudan*

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has inflicted profound loss of life and property, severely damaging infrastructure, disrupting essential services and economic activities, and causing massive displacement of the population. In response, the World Bank and development partners have strengthened our collaborative efforts to address the economic and social repercussions of the conflict, aiming to support Sudanese communities in preserving basic services, enhancing food security, and fostering community resilience.

With the generous contributions of the STARS TF partners, the implementation of the Sudan Thabat Enhancing Community Resilience Project (Sudan Thabat Project, US\$130 million) started in April 2024. In the first year of implementation, the Sudan Thabat Project has achieved notable progress in restoring basic services, including rehabilitating water facilities, providing essential health and nutrition services, and facilitating access to basic education. The mobilization of frontline workers across sectors has further contributed to preserving public institutions' functions. On food production and job creation, the Sudan Thabat Project supported wheat production equivalent to 18 percent of the national production in the 2024/25 winter season. Building on this, STARS TF partners (US\$60 million) and the World Bank (US\$50 million) provided additional financial resources to the Sudan Thabat Project.

To enhance evidence-based programs, the World Bank conducted analytical work. The Sudan Economic Update assessed recent economic trends and medium-term prospects and included a feature on the agriculture sector. Four rounds of the Sudan Welfare System Monitoring Survey evaluated the socioeconomic and distributive impacts of the conflict on the Sudanese households' welfare. We are also grateful to STARS TF partners for supporting additional analytical work to prepare for future reconstruction.

We remain committed to broadening collaboration and partnerships. STARS TF serves as a platform for development coordination. In FY25, it expanded its outreach to other development actors. It organized meetings with key partners, including Humanitarian Action for Sudan (HAS), to explore potential collaboration. A high-level meeting was held with the United Nations (UN) Head of Agencies working in Sudan to strengthen coordination. Additionally, S4 Global Solutions (S4GS) was invited to share insights on the political economy and security dynamics of the Sudan conflict to inform partners' planning and engagement.

We appreciate our partners' commitment and continued support, which has been integral to our progress thus far. We look forward to deepening our collaboration and partnership during these challenging times.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AF	Additional Financing	FLW	Frontline Worker
AF1	First Additional Financing	FPO	Farming Production Organization
AF2	Second Additional Financing	GBV	Gender-Based Violence
ALP	Accelerated Learning Program	GCRF	Global Crisis Response Framework
ASAs	Advisory Services and Analytics	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
BETF	Bank-Executed Trust Fund	GEMS	Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision
BSMA	Bank Support and Monitoring Agency	GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
CDC	Community Development Committee	HAS	Humanitarian Action for Sudan
CERP	COVID-19 Emergency Response Project	HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	IDA	International Development Association
DP	Development Partner	IDP	Internally Displaced Person
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	INGO	International Nongovernmental Organization
E&S	Environmental and Social	IOM	International Organization for Migration
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework	KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System	NCR	National Civil Registry
ESRM	Environmental and Social Risk Management	NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)	PDO	Project Development Objective
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence	PIM	Project Implementation Manual
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network	PPG	Project Preparation Grant

PSN	Productive Safety Net	TF	Trust Fund
RETF	Recipient-Executed Trust Fund	TOR	Terms of Reference
RSF	Rapid Support Forces	TPI	Third-Party Implementation
S4GS	S4 Global Solutions	TPM	Third-Party Monitoring
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces	UN	United Nations
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SESNP	Sudan Emergency Safety Nets Project	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
SFSP	Sudan Family Support Project	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises	WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
SPF	State and Peace-Building Fund	WFP	World Food Programme
STARS	Sudan Transition and Recovery Support	WHO	World Health Organization
TA	Technical Assistance		



Executive Summary

Wheat harvest
@ WFP

1. This Annual Report highlights the significant impact of the ongoing conflict on the economic, social, and humanitarian landscape, and how the STARS TF adapted to these challenges in FY25 (July 2024–June 2025). The report also showcases the accomplishments and innovations achieved through the supported activities and outlines the plans to continue supporting the people of Sudan. More specifically, this report attempts to address the following questions.
 - What changes occurred in the operational environment compared to the previous year?
 - How were the STARS TF-funded activities implemented under these conditions?
 - What were the key achievements and innovations?
 - What lessons were learned in FY25?
 - What are the plans for FY26?
2. **Challenging operational environment continued.** The ongoing conflict has had severe economic, social, and humanitarian impacts, leading to a shrinking economy and soaring inflation. The conflict has caused significant loss of life and property, extensive infrastructure damage, major disruptions to essential services and economic activities, displacement, and escalating humanitarian needs. As a result, the estimated poverty rate stands at 71 percent, and the unemployment rate is estimated at 47 percent. The ongoing conflict between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) has made development assistance challenging. Additionally, the lack of field presence by STARS TF partners and the World Bank has been a constraint for implementing the activities supported by STARS TF. Globally, changes in the aid landscape have had adverse impacts on aid flows to Sudan.
3. **Despite the challenging environment, activities supported by STARS TF were significantly increased, considering the lessons learned from the FY24 Annual Report.**
 - a) **Ensure Effective Implementation through Third-Party Implementation (TPI) Arrangements.** TPI agencies play important roles in implementing the Sudan Thabat Project. The World Bank convened a management meeting in March 2025 with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) to strengthen the relationship. To broaden implementation options, Mercy Corps and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) were selected as TPI agencies for the first and second additional financings (AFs). To ensure transparency, the World Bank shared a note on the selection procedures for non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
 - b) **Coordination and Transparency with the STARS TF Partners.** In FY25, the STARS TF partners met four times for technical meetings and once for a council meeting to discuss the second AF for the Sudan Thabat Project. The main areas of discussion of the technical meetings were (i) the Sudan Economic Update, (ii) Sudan Welfare System Monitoring Survey, and (iii) updates on the Sudan Thabat Project. In addition, there were two extraordinary meetings on political economy and security dynamics in northern and eastern Sudan and a presentation by Humanitarian Action for Sudan (HAS).
 - c) **Multi-Layered Monitoring Model at All Levels of Implementation.** To strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E), a bank support and monitoring agency (BSMA) was institutionalized for the Sudan Thabat Project. In addition, the dashboard for the project was launched, which will be integrated with the Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS).
 - d) **Implement the Project with Environmental and Social (E&S) Sensitive Design.** Given the challenging operational environment in Sudan, the Sudan Thabat Project was implemented based on its E&S-sensitive design. Furthermore, the World Bank organized a capacity-building workshop on social safeguards for TPI agencies in December 2024.

4. **In FY25, STARS TF disbursed US\$80.7 million.** About US\$77.6 million was disbursed for the Sudan Thabat Project, including the first AF (AF1).
5. **The activities supported by the STARS TF generated the following tangible accomplishments for the people of Sudan:**
 - **The implementation of the Sudan Thabat Project was accelerated.** The project restored essential services to communities, including establishing 24 community development committees (CDCs); rehabilitating water facilities that serve 187,000 beneficiaries; providing essential health, nutrition, and population services to 138,720 beneficiaries; and setting up 60 accelerated learning programs (ALPs) with over 9,000 children enrolled (53 percent female) and more than 1,700 frontline workers (FLWs) mobilized across sectors. On food security and the agricultural value chain, the Sudan Thabat Project supported 25,000 farmer households to harvest 73,000 MT of wheat, equivalent to 18 percent of the national wheat production in the 2024/25 winter season. Building on the successful implementation, two AF projects were formulated in FY25 (US\$60 million from the STARS TF and US\$50 million from the International Development Association [IDA]).
 - **Advisory Services and Analytics (ASAs) supported by STARS TF set the basis for evidence-based programs and reconstruction in the future.** The key products are the Sudan Economic Update and four rounds of the Sudan Welfare System Monitoring Survey. In addition, to prepare for reconstruction in the future, the STARS TF partners agreed to finance eight new ASAs, including the Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Conflict.
6. **Innovation and recognition.** It is worth noting that the activities supported by STARS TF are innovative and well recognized within the World Bank. Selecting an NGO as a TPI agency for AF1 of the Sudan Thabat Project is the first in the World Bank's history. Likewise, direct IDA financing (co-financed by the STARS TF) to an NGO for the second AF (AF2) of the Sudan

Thabat Project is the first in the World Bank's history. Furthermore, delivering the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) training for TPI agencies is used as a good example within the World Bank.

7. **Lessons learned.** The following lessons were drawn from the implementation of STARS TF in FY25:
 - **Lesson 1: Selecting the right implementation partner.** Under the challenging operational environment, most STARS TF partners and the World Bank had limited field presence. Thus, selecting the right implementation partner based on areas of expertise and geographical targeting is critical. The selection criteria should include the partner's engagement with local NGOs, institutions, and contractors for partnership and sustainability.
 - **Lesson 2: Keeping focus on development work with the nexus of humanitarian assistance.** For example, building local institutional capacity contributes to emergency response with long-term sustainability. Likewise, engaging with the private sector is expected to have lasting impacts. During the implementation of the Sudan Thabat Project, its development impacts will have to be closely monitored. Feedback from BSMA and analytical works (for example, Sudan Welfare System Monitoring Survey) are expected to supplement the project-level M&E.
 - **Lesson 3: Broadening collaboration and partnership.** STARS TF has been instrumental as a coordination platform among the STARS TF partners and the World Bank. In FY25, STARS TF convened meetings with other development actors and demonstrated its potential to broaden engagement with various development actors. Given the rapid change in the aid landscape and proliferation of development actors, it is important to continue the efforts, including in the areas of data and information collection.

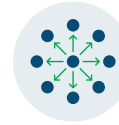
8. Going forward, activities supported by the STARS TF will play a greater role in supporting the people of Sudan.



Financing for a new agriculture/irrigation project. Building on the success of the Sudan Thabat Project and an opportunity to collaborate across donors, the World Bank and the STARS TF partners will jointly develop a new agriculture/irrigation project in collaboration with the private sector, focusing on job creation. On this new project, a methodology to select the best TPI agency will be explored.



Strengthen evidence-based programs. In addition to ongoing ASAs, the World Bank has initiated eight new activities in FY25. The outputs of these activities will inform the programs of the STARS TF partners, the World Bank, and other stakeholders.



Focusing on results and dissemination. Building on the establishment of the Sudan Thabat Project dashboard in FY25, the sharing of results and dissemination will be strengthened, including integration of the dashboard into GEMS.



Active risk management. The operational environment, including conflict and political uncertainty, is likely to remain the same in FY26. To stay informed, analyses on the political economy will be conducted and shared with STARS TF partners. Also, to enhance the capacity of TPI agencies, capacity building of fiduciary and safeguards will be organized.

Country Context and Relevance of the STARS TF



Supported sorghum field
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Country Context

- 1. The operational environment for the STARS TF remained challenging in FY25.** STARS TF was established in 2020 to support economic development and peace-building efforts and strengthen the country's delivery systems and crisis response. Since then, activities supported by the STARS TF have been facing challenges, including the military takeover in October 2021 and the conflict that erupted in April 2023. The economic, social, and humanitarian fallout from the ongoing conflict has been severe.
- 2. Economic collapse and rising poverty.**¹ The economy was contracting sharply. Inflation soared due to severe disruptions in key sectors, and poverty levels reached alarming heights. Real gross domestic product (GDP) decreased by about 29 percent in 2023 and 13.5 percent in 2024. Between July 2024 and June 2025, the official exchange rate depreciated by 15.5 percent. The inflation rate increased by 170 percent in 2024. The proportion of the population living on less than US\$2.15 per day is estimated to have risen from 33 percent in 2022 to 71 percent in 2024. The unemployment rate increased from 32 percent in 2022 to 47 percent in 2024.
- 3. Massive displacement and loss of life.** The conflict has led to significant displacement, with about 14 million people affected, in comparison to 8.3 million in 2024, including 10 million internally displaced and 4 million seeking refuge in neighboring countries.² It has led to considerable loss of life and property, extensive infrastructure damage, severe disruption to essential services and economic activity, and increasing humanitarian needs.
- 4. Severe food insecurity and malnutrition.** The conflict has severely affected food production. Cereal output declined by 40 percent in 2023 compared to the previous five years' average, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN).³ However, in 2024, it exceeded the average of the preceding five years by approximately 7 percent.⁴ High prices for fuel, seeds, and other agricultural inputs; insecurity; and the impacts of rainfall severely affected the agricultural sector. Farmers have also experienced livestock deaths, losses of livestock products, and future production declines due to increased livestock pests and diseases. Acute malnutrition is surging across the country. As of May 2025, an estimated 24 million people are now acutely food insecure⁵ in comparison to over 25 million in 2024. The combination of hunger, disease, and malnutrition threatens to drive rising hunger-related mortality.
- 5. Change in aid landscape.** The foreign aid landscape has significantly changed. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) began reprogramming, and several other countries are planning to reduce their foreign assistance. Reductions in the USAID funding have decreased the available resources for food security; health and nutrition services; water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and livelihood programs in Sudan. This funding gap will affect STARS TF by (a) increasing the demand for support by STARS TF, (b) prompting STARS TF to adopt a more selective approach, and (c) reducing funding availability of selected STARS TF partners.

1 Sudan Economic Update, April 2025.

2 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Sudan Cholera Operational Update, and Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

3 Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Projection Update for October 2023–February 2024.

4 FAO–World Food Programme (WFP) early warnings on acute food insecurity, June to October 2025 outlook.

5 WFP.

Relevance of STARS TF

6. **STARS TF provided a platform for its partners and the World Bank to remain engaged.** The financial envelope of the STARS TF amounted to US\$605 million from 13 partners (including investment income) for 2020–28. Since April 15, 2024, through the Sudan Thabat Project, the STARS TF has been supporting community resilience and aims to (a) preserve human capital, (b) improve access to basic services and food security, (c) protect institutional capacity, and (d) support early preparation for a post-conflict recovery.
7. **The STARS TF has been attempting to address Sudan’s development challenges in four thematic focus areas:** (a) Social Protection; (b) Economic Revival and Better Governance; (c) Peace Building, Resilience, and Basic Services; and (d) Crisis Response. These thematic areas are closely aligned with the World Bank Group’s remaining engaged approach described in the World Bank Group Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence 2020–2025 (fragility, conflict, and violence [FCV] strategy)⁶ and the Board presentations in November 2024 and March 2025, with the principle of remaining engaged. The key principles are (a) strengthening result focus, (b) an evidence-based program, and (c) active risk management. The four focus areas are also aligned to the World Bank Global Crisis Response Framework (GCRF) on strengthening resilience, building long-term resilience, and enhancing crisis preparedness.
8. **STARS TF entered a new phase in 2024 to focus on resilience.** In 2024, the STARS TF transitioned from emergency response to resilience support with the formulation of the Sudan Thabat Project, aiming to improve access to basic services and food security for conflict-affected populations, especially internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities.



Girls School Club
@ UNICEF

⁶ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/publication/world-bank-group-strategy-for-fragility-conflict-and-violence-2020-2025>.

Outcomes and Progress

Mature Wheat heads
@ WFP

9. **The activities supported by STARS TF made remarkable progress in FY25.** They were especially focused on two areas: resilience and basic services and governance and economic revival. Annex 1 provides cumulative results starting from 2020.

Resilience and Basic Services Focus Area

10. **The Sudan Thabat Project aims to improve access to basic services and food security of select communities.** It attempts to address urgent needs and complement current humanitarian aid, while laying the foundations for medium- to long-term development. The project allows the World Bank and the STARS TF partners to remain engaged during conflict, protect assets and institutions, and ensure readiness for more extensive interventions when the situation improves. The project's beneficiaries are IDPs and host community individuals. The following are the components of the project:

- a) **Component 1: Community-led Basic Service Delivery.** This component supports (i) the delivery of improved community-led basic services, including health and nutrition, alternative education programs, WASH services, and services against gender-based violence (GBV); (ii) temporary engagement of frontline workers (FLWs) and volunteers in selected sectors; (iii) project management and technical assistance (TA); and (iv) TA and training for selected local authorities.
- b) **Component 2: Improving Food Security.** This component supports (i) increased resilience and production of select crops and protection of livestock assets in rural areas that supply food to the target communities, (ii) agricultural value chains, (iii) the scaling-up and strengthening of community consumer cooperatives and organizations and community food centers that distribute agricultural outputs and provide affordable food to vulnerable groups, and (iv) project management and implementation costs.

11. **In FY25, two Additional Financings (AFs) enabled the Sudan Thabat Project to expand its geographical coverage.**

- a) The original financing (US\$130 million) was provided to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, US\$74 million) for Component 1 and WFP (US\$56 million) for Component 2 in three states (Northern, River Nile, and Kassala).
- b) In January 2025, the STARS TF provided US\$30 million to Mercy Corps as the first AF (AF1) to expand both Component 1 and Component 2 activities to the fourth state (Gedaref).
- c) In May 2025, the World Bank's Board approved the second AF (AF2) amounting to US\$80 million, including an IDA grant of US\$50 million and US\$30 million from the STARS TF, to scale up nutrition and food security interventions. The direct financing of IDA resources to a nongovernmental organization (NGO) (Catholic Relief Services [CRS]) is the first in World Bank history.

12. **The Sudan Thabat Project achieved remarkable results.** After experiencing initial delays, the project made substantial progress and impact in the states targeted by the original financing (Kassala, River Nile, and Northern).

- a) **Restoring basic services for the conflict-affected population.** On Component 1, UNICEF initiated implementation in January 2025. While Mercy Corps initiated start-up activities, including staff recruitment and needs assessments, the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) documents were approved and disclosed in February 2025, and the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) was approved in March 2025. Disbursement conditions were lifted in March 2025. The key results of Component 1 in FY25 are as follows:



Health and nutrition: Essential health, nutrition, and population services were provided to 138,702 beneficiaries (55 percent female).



Water: Rehabilitation of water facilities serving 187,000 beneficiaries out of 175,000 targets this year. Water purification chemicals (for centralized treatment plants) and purification tablets were distributed to water facilities and households, reaching around 861,000 beneficiaries and contributing to the cholera response.



Education: More than 60 accelerated learning programs (ALPs) were established, with over 9,000 children enrolled (53 percent girls).

- b) Enhancing food security and creating job opportunities.** Through Component 2, WFP supported 148 farming production organizations (FPOs) with agricultural inputs and services, reaching 25,000 farming households (surpassing the target of 20,000), including 4,000 female farmers. Assistance covered 60,000 feddans for wheat, beans, onions, and okra. Over 73,000 MT of winter wheat was harvested from an investment of US\$9 million, with a market value of approximately US\$26 million. Wheat production supported by the Sudan Thabat Project accounted for 18 percent of the national production in 2024–25, and FPO productivity increased by 33 percent. Additionally, 24 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) were selected to support the value chain.
- c) Strengthening community and public institutions:** Over 1,700 FLWs were mobilized and registered across sectors, and 24 community development committees (CDCs) were established.



Mobile Health Team – Vaccination

@ UNICEF

13. **The Sudan Thabat Project is on track to achieve the Project Development Objective (PDO) targets.** In FY25, the Results Framework was revised to accommodate the two AFs (Annex 2). The target for improved access to basic services has increased from 700,000 to 1,700,000 beneficiaries, while the target of increasing select crop production remains 15 percent (not changed). In FY25, PDO 1: Selected community members with improved access to basic services achieved 27 percent of the original target (700,000) while PDO 3: Select crop production increase in select areas achieved 33 percent in comparison to 15 percent of the end target, achieving over 200 percent of the target. PDOs 2 and 4 results are not reported, as they depend on the satisfaction survey yet to be conducted (November/December 2025). The PDO indicators' results achieved as of June 30, 2025, are shown in Table 1:

Table 1. Results Achieved by June 30, 2025

PDO Indicator	Baseline	2025 Target	Revised End Target	Current Status	Comments
PDO 1. Selected community members with improved access to basic services (Number)	0	175,000	1,700,000	187,000	187,000 people were provided with water supply in River Nile state (Al Damer and Shendi).
PDO 2. Satisfaction with improved and new basic services (Percentage)	0	n.a.	80	n.a.	This is a survey-based indicator to be measured by the upcoming survey in November/December 2025.
PDO 3. Select crop production increase in select areas (Percentage)	0	n.a.	15	33	Based on recent WFP data for winter wheat
PDO 4. Share of select community members self-reporting improved food security (Percentage)	0	n.a.	60	n.a.	This is a survey-based indicator to be measured by the upcoming survey, November/December 2025.

- 14. Strengthening the capacity of the implementation agencies on environmental and social safeguards is critical for successful project implementation.** The World Bank organized a training workshop in Nairobi in December 2024. The World Health Organization (WHO), WFP, UNICEF, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), FAO, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), working for World Bank-financed projects in the Federal Republic of Somalia, Sudan, and Ethiopia, joined the workshop. Such a workshop was held for the first time in the World Bank's history.
- 15. Addressing GBV.** The Sudan Thabat Project supported GBV prevention, response, and awareness-raising activities in 24 communities. About 210 social workers were recruited to support services against GBV, and 6 out of 12 women and girls safe spaces were rehabilitated.
- 16. Improving monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and project coordination.** While the lack of field presence of STARS TF partners and the World Bank remained a constraint for M&E, a joint dashboard was operationalized for the Sudan Thabat Project with inputs from TPI agencies (UNICEF, WFP, Mercy Corps, and CRS). To augment the project-level M&E, the World Bank recruited an international Bank Support and Monitoring Agency (BSMA) to provide an extra layer of oversight, monitoring, tracking, and reporting on fiduciary compliance. As the number of TPI agencies increased, coordination among them is critical to ensure synergies and project-wide M&E. The World Bank instituted a project coordination platform in July 2025 to share knowledge and experience and discuss common challenges and actions.



Combine harvester actively working in a field of mature grain
@ WFP

Economic Revival and Better Governance Focus Area

17. The overall direction of STARS TF Advisory Services and Analytics (ASAs) is to monitor the economic and social situation, support evidence-based programs, and prepare for post-conflict recovery. In FY25, the two main analytics were Sudan Macroeconomic and Growth Analytics and Sudan Welfare and Socio-Economic Monitoring. In addition, the STARS TF partners agreed to fund eight new ASAs to support portfolio implementation and prepare for post-conflict recovery (Table 2).

Table 2. New ASAs to Be Funded by STARS TF

	Name	Progress June 30, 2025	Budget (US\$, thousands)
1	SUDAN: Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Conflict	The team has developed an analysis framework and is preparing a note on satellite and remote sensing data requirements.	1,000
2	A Strategic Guideline for Building a Resilient Education System in Sudan	The team has begun the desk review and prepared terms of reference (TOR) to hire a Sudan-based firm for evidence collection and local knowledge documentation.	150
3	Assessing health facility damages and disruptions in access to healthcare using satellite data and geospatial modeling	The team has completed consultation with other World Bank teams working on satellite imagery for synergies.	100
4	Social Protection	The TORs of the third-party monitoring (TPM) agent have been posted, and proposal submission is expected by the end of August.	650
5	Business Pulse Surveys in Sudan	Survey instrument design is in progress.	120
6	Sudan – National Payments System Assessment	The team has completed initial discussions with a wide range of stakeholders active in the payments space, including the regulator.	150

Name		Progress June 30, 2025	Budget (US\$, thousands)
7	Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	A virtual orientation workshop on sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risk management was conducted on May 21, 2025, for TPI (the UN and international nongovernmental organization [INGO]).	165
8	Geo-Enabling Initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) Technical Assistance	A consultant has been recruited to support the implementation of GEMS across all projects in the Sudan Portfolio.	150
Total			2,485

18. The Sudan macroeconomic and growth analytics program evolved in FY24 in response to the ongoing conflict and data challenges. The program scope was adjusted from a comprehensive Country Economic Memorandum to targeted analytical outputs that are relevant for the STARS TF partners. The updated program focuses on macroeconomic and sector-specific insights. In FY25, the following outputs were produced:

a) **Sudan Economic Update:** The update was presented to the STARS TF partners in February 2025, and the final report was published in May 2025. The update presents a comprehensive assessment of the country's recent economic developments and medium-term outlook, with a special focus on the role of the agriculture sector. It also includes a set of policy recommendations to support post-conflict recovery.⁷

b) **Trade Policy Note:** This note highlights Sudan's export potential in agriculture and metals; analyzes constraints from political and economic factors; benchmarks Sudan's trade performance internationally; and recommends reforms in tariffs, exchange rates, infrastructure, and global reintegration strategies.

c) **Gold Sector Policy Note:** Focusing on gold's growing importance since 2010, this note examines the sector's economic contribution, structure, regulatory framework, and challenges, including environmental and social (E&S) risks from artisanal mining, offering policy priorities for sustainable and equitable growth.

⁷ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/34749b76-5d3d-4f71-bd06-e0a68df1121f>.

19. Sudan Welfare and Socio-Economic Monitoring. Evidence about how conflict affects vulnerable groups and small informal businesses remains scarce. Thus, this program focuses on frequent data collection and their analysis/dissemination.

- a) **Methodology:** Phone-based data are used to assess the socioeconomic impacts of ongoing conflict across Sudan. The survey addresses urgent information gaps about displacement, food insecurity, mental health, service access, and economic conditions to support humanitarian and development efforts amid challenging security and logistical conditions. The team conducted three household phone surveys and one community survey.
- b) **Data collection:** The surveys covered 18 states and over 3,000 households and collected data on displacement, food security, mental health, education, employment, and more to monitor welfare during conflict.
- c) **Results:** (i) significant displacement and asset loss, with 46 percent of households displaced, primarily from Khartoum and Al Gazira; (ii) severe food insecurity and inadequate aid, with 41 percent of households experiencing food insecurity, and more than 60 percent of those not receiving assistance; (iii) declines in education and health care access, with school attendance among children ages 6–15 decreasing by 49 percent, and over 50 percent of the households losing access to health care; (iv) economic disruption and job losses, with about 90 percent

indicating they lost their jobs because of the conflict; (v) damage to infrastructure and services, with basic service infrastructure being severely damaged, including 77 percent of the electricity network and over 50 percent of the education and health facilities; and (vi) change in social dynamics, with the conflict shifting gender roles, with more women taking on financial, household, and leadership duties. Female-headed households range from 6 percent in non-conflict areas such as the River Nile to 53 percent in conflict-affected states such as South Kordofan.

- d) **Challenges:** (i) poor network coverage and quality, (ii) limited interview time, (iii) high population movement, and (iv) the reluctance of individuals to participate in the phone survey.
- e) **Next steps:** An additional three survey rounds will be conducted in November 2025, March 2026, and July/August 2026, including refugees and IDPs; concise reports will be produced; and outreach will be expanded through diverse media to support coordinated humanitarian and development response.

20. STARS TF will support strengthening the evidence-based program. To continue assessing the impact of the conflict and preparing for future recovery, the STARS TF partners approved eight new activities. Building on the concept notes endorsed by the STARS TF partners, the World Bank task teams started preparing for the TOR for consultants and firms, desk reviews, consultations, and other implementation requirements (Table 2).



Governance and Coordination

Education Committees meetings
© Mercy Corp

21. **STARS TF met once for a Partnership Council meeting and four times for quarterly technical meetings.** In addition, two extraordinary meetings were held for political economy analysis and with Humanitarian Action for Sudan (HAS).

a) Partnership Council meeting (May 2025). The STARS TF partners approved AF2 of the Sudan Thabat Project with the following suggestions: (i) enhance transparency, (ii) increase women's participation, (iii) consider plans to support returnees, (iv) ensure coordination among the TPI agencies for effectiveness, (v) provide donor access to project monitoring, and (vi) prepare for the transition to the anticipated recovery phase.

b) Technical meetings (October 2024 and February, March, and May 2025). The regular technical meetings strengthened the coordination between the STARS TF partners and the World Bank. They also provided guidance to the Sudan Thabat Project and the TA funded by the STARS TF. The key discussion topics are (i) the Sudan Thabat Project including implementation progress and additional financing, selection procedures of international NGOs and their implementation capacity, project geographic coverage and locality selection criteria, information sharing, interagency coordination, collaboration with local authorities and community involvement, and project due diligence; (ii) updating the STARS TF road map; (iii) discussion on new ASAs; and (iv) the World Bank's briefings on the board briefings on the Sudan Program:



October 2024: (a) introduction of the new members representing the STARS partners and the World Bank's new Country Management for Sudan, (b) update on the Sudan Thabat Project implementation progress and preparation of AF1 and AF2, and (c) feedback on the FY24 STARS Draft Annual Report.



February 2025: presentations of the Sudan Welfare Monitoring Survey results and Sudan Economic Update and discussion on the concepts of the new ASA to be supported by the STARS TF.



March 2025: review of the Sudan Thabat Project AF2: new scope of intervention, geographic coverage, and the selection of CRS as the implementing agency and the coordination among the four TPIs.



May 2025: This meeting was organized following the guidance of the Partnership Council and at the request of the STARS TF partner for the TPI (UNICEF, WFP, and Mercy Corps) to provide updates on their work on the Thabat Project. It addressed partner concerns about coordination, community involvement, collaboration with local institutions, and overlapping and duplication of benefits among project beneficiaries and agreed to revise the STARS TF road map.

- c) **Political Economy and Security Dynamics meeting.** The World Bank, in collaboration with S4GS, held a meeting for the STARS TF partners focused on political economy and security dynamics. The objective was to gain further insight into the conflict's political economy and security dynamics. S4GS presented a summary of its recent report: Political Economy and Security Dynamics in Northern and Eastern Sudan. The report analyzes seven states—Northern, River Nile, Red Sea, Kassala, Gedaref, Sennar, and Gezira. The key thematic areas examined include displacement effects on local power structures and social cohesion, changes in civil society's role, engagement of displaced and host communities with armed groups, functionality of local government and service delivery, security developments, and prospects for stability. The STARS TF partners expressed interest in receiving regular updates on conflict and political economy analyses to inform strategic planning and programming.
- d) **Meeting with HAS.** The World Bank organized a meeting with HAS on July 3, 2025, to update Sudan's humanitarian situation and HAS's ongoing aid delivery efforts and explore collaboration opportunities. HAS outlined its activities in Sudan, providing food, medical supplies, and essential aid and highlighted operational challenges resulting from reduced funding, particularly from USAID. The discussion emphasized the need for involvement of local actors, flexible support, improved coordination to avoid duplication, and potential collaboration with organizations such as the World Bank. Additionally, the World Bank agreed to continue efforts to map local NGOs for effective aid delivery and explore funding opportunities with development partners (DPs) to scale up HAS's initiatives.



Financial Status and Performance

Wheat production
@ WFP

- 22. As of June 2025, STARS TF's total envelope was US\$605 million.** This envelope includes the amount received from STARS TF partners and the investment income. The STARS TF partners pledged US\$557.8 million, of which US\$555.8 million was received, including an additional €30 million from Germany in October 2024, and US\$49.6 million investment income (Table 3).
- 23. By the end of FY25, STARS TF supported 23 projects, TA, and analytical activities with a total of US\$399 million.** Of this amount, the total disbursement reached US\$288 million (72 percent) of the total commitments. Disbursement rates vary across the four focus areas: (a) commitments for Social Protection (US\$185 million) and Crisis Response (US\$14 million) were fully disbursed by FY24, (b) US\$195 million was committed to support the Peace-Building, Resilience, and Basic Services thematic area, with US\$88 million disbursed, and (c) US\$3.7 million was committed for Economic Revival and Better Governance, with US\$1.5 million disbursed. The Peace-Building, Resilience, and Basic Services thematic area was especially focused on in FY25, including the Sudan Thabat Project (US\$30 million for AF1 and US\$30 million for AF2) (Annex 4).

Table 3. STARS Financial Status June 30, 2025

Fund Details	Amount in US\$
STARS total commitments with signed agreements + unpaid contributions	557,817,499
Contribution received under TF073498	555,817,499
Unpaid contribution	2,000,000
Investment income	49,627,665
State and Peace-Building Fund (SPF) refund based on a pro rata basis	-524,838
Total STARS Fund (A) (Contribution received + investment income – SPF refund)	604,920,326
Bank-executed grants (B)	-14,224,618
TF0C8495 Sudan Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Conflict	-1,000,000
TF0C8397 Sudan - National Payments System Assessment	-150,000

Fund Details		Amount in US\$
TF0C8284	Monitoring and Knowledge Support for Social Protection in Sudan	-650,000
TF0C8166	Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Portfolio Support	-165,000
TF0C8396	Business Pulse Surveys in Sudan	-120,000
TF0C8173	Assessing health facility damages and disruptions in access to healthcare using satellite data and geospatial modeling	-100,000
TF0C8119	Strategic Guideline for Building a Resilient Education System in Sudan	-150,000
TF0C4879	Sudan Thabat- Enhanced Supervision and Strategy BETF	-4,000,000
TF0C3503 - P181490	Sudan Thabat- BE Preparation and Early Activities	-1,000,000
TF0C3416	Sudan Economic and Household Welfare Monitoring Sudan Transition	-1,730,000
TF0C0978	Analytical Program on Productivity, Resilience, and Growth in Sudan	-593,976
TF0B9003	PMGT	-300,000
TF0B6133	Technical Support and Diagnostics for the Sudan Family Support Program	-3,437,812
TF0B5435	Phase 2 Technical Assistance to the Sudan Social Security Investment Authority	-127,879
TF0B4119	Sudan COVID-19 Emergency Response Project	-699,949
Recipient-executed grants (RETFs) (C)		-384,605,253
TF0C8299	Sudan Thabat -Enhancing Community Resilience AF2 RETF	-30,000,000

Fund Details		Amount in US\$
TF0C7102	Sudan Thabat- Enhancing Community Resilience Project - AF1	-30,000,000
TF0C4708 - P181490	Sudan Thabat RETF Component 1 UNICEF	-74,000,000
TF0C4707 - P181490	Sudan Thabat RETF Component 2 WFP	-56,000,000
TF0B9071	RETF - Sudan Emergency Safety Nets Project	-100,000,000
TF0B4058	Sudan COVID-19 Emergency Response Project	-13,393,806
TF0B4259	Sudan Family Support Program RETF	-80,764,200
TF0B3907	PPG for Sudan Family Support Program	-447,246
Admin fee on the above RETFs (D)		-24,330,700
Funds available for new grants based on cash balance (A – (B + C + D))		181,759,755

Source: World Bank.

Note: BETF = Bank-Executed Trust Fund; PPG = Project Preparation Grant; RETF = Recipient-Executed Trust Fund.



Risk Management

Water processing plant

24. **Despite the progress in FY25, risks to sustain them remain significant due to the ongoing conflict, political uncertainty, and deteriorating economic and social conditions.** To address these challenges, four measures were implemented:

- a) **Strengthening community and public institutions while promoting gender inclusion.** The Sudan Thabat Project established 24 CDCs and mobilized over 1,700 FLWs across different sectors. Female participation in the STARS TF-supported programs continued to increase across all areas of intervention, exceeding 50 percent (for example, girls accounted for 53 percent in children's education enrollment and females accounted for 50 percent in health and nutrition services beneficiaries). Strengthening community and building public institutions are expected to enhance accountability, foster a more resilient and cohesive society, reduce social tensions, promote stability and peace, and sustain basic services.
- b) **Enhancing coordination for efficiency and effectiveness.** The Sudan Thabat Project is fully synergized with the other four World Bank-financed projects: (a) the Sudan Emergency Crisis Response Safety Net Project (US\$100 million), which provides cash transfers in areas experiencing acute food insecurity; (b) the Sudan Health Assistance and Response to Emergencies Project (US\$82 million), which aims at restoring access to essential health and nutrition services; (c) the Sudan Primary Education Emergency Support Project (US\$42 million), supporting the reopening of schools and continuity of learning; and (d) Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy and Digital Access Transformation in Sudan (US\$76 million), expanding electricity and digital connectivity. These projects' interventions are similar to the Sudan Thabat Project activities such as health and education. The synergy would enable sharing of experiences, strengthening implementation, enhancing efficient use of resources, and sustaining outcomes.
- c) **Private sector engagement.** The Sudan Thabat Project supported 84 FPOs and 24 private SMEs to strengthen agricultural value chains and ensure the efficient delivery of food from the gate to the market and consumers. The delay in onboarding the SMEs disturbed the agriculture production market, which was restored following their onboarding and engagement in supporting commercial and subsidized food supply chains. Provision of grants to SMEs and cooperatives to provide productive inputs and services to farmers includes climate-resilient seeds, helps in increasing production of climate-resilient crops, establishes a link between producers and consumers, creates economic opportunities for producers, and reduces food cost for consumers while enhancing the food security system and climate change resilience in the long term.
- d) **Continuous risk assessment and socioeconomic monitoring.** Ongoing risk assessment and monitoring enable early detection of potential issues and allow for timely interventions. For the Sudan Thabat Project, TPI agencies established the Environmental and Social Risks Management (ESRM) system and grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) and benefit from the results of the socioeconomic monitoring surveys to assess and monitor risk and implemented risk and security mitigation measures according to relevant instruments. This proactive approach helps prevent risks from escalating and ensures that the project remains adaptable and responsive to changing conditions.



Lessons Learned

25. The World Bank applied lessons from FY24 to improve STARS TF delivery and implementation.

- a) **Ensure Effective Implementation through TPI Arrangements.** TPI agencies play important roles in implementing the Sudan Thabat Project. The World Bank convened a management meeting in March 2025 with UNICEF and WFP to strengthen the relationship. The meeting shared perspectives on Sudan’s key social and economic development potential, discussed development challenges, and emphasized the necessary preparations for transitioning to post-conflict engagement. Various scenarios and approaches were explored to bridge transitional priorities, considering lessons from other countries such as Afghanistan and Yemen. Additionally, the World Bank reviewed the progress of ongoing programs, operational challenges, and potential mitigating actions, and agreed to hold this meeting every three months. Also, at the request of STARS TF partners, UNICEF and WFP were invited to the STARS TF technical meeting to present the implementation status. Furthermore, to broaden an operations option, Mercy Corps and CRS were selected as TPI agencies for AF1 and AF2. To ensure transparency, the World Bank shared a note on the selection procedures for NGOs.
- b) **Coordination and Transparency with STARS TF partners.** In FY25, the STARS TF partners met four times for technical meetings and once for a council meeting to discuss AF2 for the Sudan Thabat Project. The main subjects of the technical meetings were (i) the Sudan Economic Update, (ii) Sudan Welfare System Monitoring Survey, and (iii) updates on the Sudan Thabat Project. In addition, there were two extraordinary meetings on Political Economy and Security Dynamics in Northern and Eastern Sudan and a presentation by HAS.
- c) **Multi-Layered Monitoring Model at All Levels of Implementation.** To strengthen M&E, a BSMA was institutionalized for the Sudan Thabat Project. In addition, the project dashboard was launched, and STARS TF partners have been granted access to it to facilitate easy and timely information sharing. The dashboard will be integrated with GEMS to establish customized digital monitoring systems.



Health and Nutrition Review Meeting with Community Development Committees
@ UNICEF

- d) **Implement the Project with E&S Sensitive Design.** Given the challenging operational environment in Sudan, the Sudan Thabat Project was implemented based on its E&S-sensitive design. The overall E&S performance is rated Satisfactory, despite the high E&S risk level. Both WFP and UNICEF have prepared the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) as required and developed robust Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMSs). GRMs are in place, and security risk management measures are being implemented according to the relevant guidelines. Assessments and screenings for E&S aspects of subprojects and activities are ongoing despite delays caused by limited capacity among local implementing partners and security challenges. Furthermore, the World Bank organized a capacity-building workshop on social safeguards for TPI agencies in December 2024.

26. During the implementation of the activities supported by STARS TF in FY25, the following lessons were learned:

- a) **Lesson 1 (selecting a proper implementation partner).** Given the challenging operational context, both the STARS TF partners and the World Bank maintained a limited field presence. Consequently, it is essential to select implementation partners that align with the required expertise and geographic focus. The criteria for selection should encompass the partner's collaboration with local NGOs, institutions, and contractors to ensure effective partnerships and sustainability. For the Sudan Thabat Project's AF1 and AF2, the World Bank utilized a fit-for-purpose methodology tailored to complex environments to identify appropriate TPIs. This process incorporated stakeholder consultations and desk-based reviews to assess potential TPIs among UN agencies and INGOs. The key selection criteria included (i) active engagement in Sudan during periods of conflict; (ii) experience in fragile, conflict, and violence-affected settings; (iii) proven track record in managing large donor-funded programs; and (iv) technical proficiency relevant to the Sudan Thabat Project components, alongside implementation capacity regarding fiduciary requirements as well as environmental and social standards. Through this process, the Mercy Corps and CRS were selected to implement AF1 and AF2.
- b) **Lesson 2 (keep focusing on development work with the nexus of humanitarian actions).** For example, building local institutional capacity contributes to emergency response with long-term sustainability. Likewise, engaging with the private sector is expected to have lasting impacts. During the implementation of the Sudan Thabat Project, its development impacts will have to be closely monitored. Feedback from

the BSMA and analytical works (for example, Sudan Welfare System Monitoring Survey) is expected to supplement the project-level M&E. Collaborating with key partners, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IOM, and other local stakeholders, in conducting the surveys and data collection was vital in overcoming tremendous challenges and helped establish robust channels for data collection and coordinate efforts to reach remote and conflict-affected areas (Kordofan and Darfur states and refugee camps).

- c) **Lesson 3 (broadening collaboration and partnership).** STARS TF has been instrumental as a coordination platform among STARS TF partners and the World Bank. In FY25, STARS TF convened meetings with various development actors and demonstrated its potential to broaden engagement with other development actors. Given the rapid change in the aid landscape and proliferation of development actors, it is important to continue the efforts, including in the areas of data and information collection. The World Bank hosted a meeting with HAS to discuss Sudan's humanitarian and development needs, ongoing aid, and potential collaboration. HAS described its relief efforts and the challenges it faces. The meeting highlighted the importance of involving local actors, mapping local NGOs, providing flexible support, and improving coordination among humanitarian and development actors. Furthermore, the World Bank, in collaboration with S4GS, held a meeting for the STARS DPs to gain further insight into the conflict's political economy and security dynamics and to inform DP strategic planning and programming.



Looking Ahead

| *Agricultural field being prepared for planting*

27. **More effective use of the STARS TF resources is essential.** Despite the growing financial need, the change in aid architecture made DP mobilizing really challenging. Thus, more effective use of available resources, including STARS TF, became more important for addressing immediate basic needs and strengthening community resilience, allowing local institutions to provide services and improve food security. The World Bank conducted extensive consultations with the STARS TF partners to review the existing road map formulated in FY24. The following consensus was reached:
- a) **Financing a new agriculture/irrigation project.** Building on the success of the Sudan Thabat Project, boosting private sector activity in agriculture, and creating jobs in collaboration with the private sector are critical. The World Bank and the STARS TF partners will jointly develop a new agriculture/irrigation project focusing on restoring and improving agricultural and livestock productivity and supporting private sector-led agricultural value chains. This project will be crucial for supporting Sudan's transition toward agricultural recovery, resilience, and inclusive growth. The project proposal and selection of the TPI will be thoroughly discussed with the STARS TF partners at the technical level before presenting them to the Partnership Council.
 - b) **Strengthen evidence-based programs.** In addition to ongoing ASAs, the World Bank has initiated eight new activities in FY25 to fill information gaps and provide accurate and timely data for humanitarian and development organizations to assess needs, plan interventions, and allocate resources, especially amid the current funds shortage caused by reduced international aid, and support the preparation and implementation of the World Bank portfolio. Additionally, these activities will assess the impact of the conflict and guide recovery planning.
 - c) **Focusing on results and dissemination.** Building on the achievements, in FY25, on the Sudan Thabat Project dashboard, the sharing of results and dissemination will be strengthened, including through integration of the dashboard into GEMS. The results produced by the Sudan Welfare and Socio-Economic Monitoring and the Economic Update will be further disseminated and shared with the stakeholders through various means.
 - d) **Active risk management.** Given that the operational environment, including ongoing conflict and political uncertainty, is expected to persist in FY26, continuous analysis of the political economy will be essential for keeping STARS conflict-sensitive and adaptable to changing conditions. To reinforce fiduciary controls in this high-risk context, the World Bank will deliver a capacity-building program aimed at strengthening the TPI's fiduciary management. In addition, to enhance safeguards, activities related to GBV prevention will be expanded. This includes training for the TPI, improving referral systems for GBV survivors, and improving the system for responding to GBV incidents.

Annex 1. STARS Portfolio Indicators and Results as of June 2025

Development objective: Support the government of Sudan’s economic and peacebuilding transition and build country delivery systems, including for crisis response.						
Pillar 1: SOCIAL PROTECTION						
Describe outcome 1: Enhanced access to social protection						
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	End Target	Actual	STARS Portfolio	Definition/Description
Outcome 1 indicators						
Indicator 1.1: Increased access to social protection project services	%	0	50	40	SFSP and SESNP	Number of family beneficiaries covered by social protection projects or other projects that the World Bank supports. Projects are designed to assist families or individuals, including those who need help to manage the consequences of the economic reforms or other shocks.
Indicator 1.2: Increased access to receiving cash or income support	Number	0	5,000,000	2,017,381 1,400,476 (Sudan Family Support Project [SFSP]) 616,905 (SESNP)	SFSP and SESNP	Number of households receiving cash or income support from World Bank-financed projects (SFSP and SESNP).

Indicator 1.3: Increased number of states implementing social protection programs	Number	0	14	14	SFSP and SESNP	Number of states that the SFSP and SESNP or other projects that the World Bank supports cover.
Indicator 1.4: Increased poverty-related expenditures	Yes/No	No	Yes	Yes	SFSP and SESNP	Improved expenditure management system, which increases the opportunity to direct more spending to priority 'poverty-reduction' sectors.
Indicator 1.5: Strengthened targeting and payment systems	Yes/No	No	Yes	Yes	SFSP and SESNP	
Intermediate results indicators						
Indicator 1.6: Percentage of female heads of households receiving cash or income support	%	0	2.4	34.6 percent of families (SFSP) 62 percent of individual beneficiaries (SESNP)	SFSP and SESNP	Direct female beneficiaries who benefited from the SFSP and SESNP.
Indicator 1.7: Functional national registry platform	Yes/No	No	Yes	Memorandum of understanding signed with the Ministry of the Interior to upgrade the National Civil Registry (NCR) systems. Responsibility of NCR is to increase number of Sudanese with national identification number by at least 5 million over the course of the SFSP. Work plan and budget developed to provide NCR with necessary equipment to facilitate registration and mobile registration units.	SFSP	NCR platform that functions across the country receives support to expand coverage of the SFSP.

Indicator 1.8: Average number of days for funds to reach beneficiary accounts	Days	n.a.	15	22 (SFSP) 2 (SESNP)	SFSP and SESNP	The number of days it takes to transfer funds from the central account to the beneficiaries' digital accounts.
Indicator 1.9: Average number of days for food transfers to reach beneficiaries from cooperating partner warehouses	Days	n.a.	15	7	SESNP	It takes days to transfer food from warehouses to beneficiaries.
Indicator 1.10: Time between generation of payroll and fund transfer to payment service providers	Days	n.a.	5	3	SESNP	The number of days it takes to transfer funds from payroll to the service providers and to beneficiaries.
Indicator 1.11: Percentage of recertified households included in cash transfer beneficiary registry	%	0	100	132.8	SESNP	Percentage of households selected and registered as eligible for cash transfer support.
Indicator 1.12: Number of newly registered/verified beneficiaries enrolled by WFP using biometric registration	Number	0	1,500,000	1,377,101	SESNP	Number of households selected and registered by WFP as eligible for cash transfer support.
Indicator 1.13: Increase in accessibility to livelihood services	Yes/No	No	Yes	Yes	SESNP	Impact of project's TA on accessibility of livelihood services, including other livelihood support activities, to Productive Safety Net (PSN) beneficiaries (according to beneficiary perception survey).

Indicator 1.14: Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the delivery of cash/food transfers	%	0	80	94	SESNP	Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the delivery of cash/food transfers.
Indicator 1.15: Complaints resolved in 30 days or less through GRM	%	0	80	84	SESNP	Relationship between claims and response measures the ability of the project to respond timely to beneficiaries' claims.
Pillar 2: ECONOMIC REVIVAL AND BETTER GOVERNANCE						
Describe outcome 2: Improved macroeconomic performance and enhanced transparency and accountability in government institutions						
Outcome 2 indicators						
Indicator 2.1: Transparency and accountability of public institutions enhanced	Yes/No	No	Yes	n.a.		Informing stakeholders on time about the activities to be implemented and the governance and feedback mechanisms. Pending re-engagement with the government.
Indicator 2.2: Recommended policies, programs, and reforms to support macroeconomic revival adopted	Yes/No	No	Yes	n.a.		Implementing suggested best course of actions and restructuring to support renewal of microeconomic allocations and interactions.
Indicator 2.3: Quality of laws promoting access to financial services improved	Yes/No	No	Yes	n.a.		Improving the value of laws in terms of contracts ruling the financial procedures to serve its target efficiently and more widely.

Indicator 2.4: Access to financial services improved	Yes/No	No	Yes	n.a.	Individuals and families who have received training have been linked to microfinance institutions.	
Intermediate results indicators						
Indicator 2.5: National data protection and privacy law	Yes/No	No	Yes	n.a.	National data protection and privacy law submitted to the governing council.	
Indicator 2.6: Legal, regulatory, and supervisory framework reviewed	Yes/No	No	Yes	n.a.	Final revision for the framework is needed before being adopted.	
Indicator 2.7: National financial inclusion strategy finalized	Yes/No	No	Yes	n.a.	The strategy in its final form is ready to be executed.	
Pillar 3: PEACEBUILDING, RESILIENCE, AND BASIC SERVICES						
Describe outcome 3: Strengthened resilience and improved access to basic services						
Outcome 3 indicators						
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	End Target	Actual	STARS Portfolio	Definition/Description
Indicator 3.1: Select community members with improved access to basic services	Number	0	700,000	187,000	Sudan Thabat Project	Cumulative number of people who benefited from improved basic services that have been constructed or provided under the projects.
Indicator 3.2: Access to employment opportunities created by projects	Number	0	20,000	25,000	Sudan Thabat Project	Cumulative number of people who benefited from improved work environment and opportunities.

Indicator 3.3: Number of activities supporting peacebuilding and resilience	Number	0	TBD	n.a.	n.a.	Number of activities implemented by projects supporting peacebuilding and resilience.
Indicator 3.4: Better livelihoods for women	Yes/No	0	No	n.a.		Number of women who received livelihood support.
Intermediate results indicators						
Indicator 3.5: Number of beneficiaries who have received livelihood assets and skills training	Number	0	850	1,278	SESNP	Number of beneficiaries who have received livelihood assets and skills training.
Indicator 3.6: Number of households reached through basic service delivery mechanisms	Number	0	700,000	187,000	Sudan Thabat Project	Households are reached through different mechanisms of basic services.
Indicator 3.7: Number of activities that incorporate risk and resilience factors	Number	0	8	8	Sudan Thabat Project	Activities designed and implemented based on knowledge of risk and resilience.
Pillar 4: CRISIS RESPONSE						
Describe outcome 4: Effective response to emergencies in support of Sudanese development efforts.						
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	End Target	Actual	STARS Portfolio	Definition/Description
Outcome 4 indicators						
Indicator 4.1: Increased access to emergency response intervention	%	0	TBD	n.a.		Availability of more procedures that can mitigate the impact of unexpected occurrences.

Indicator 4.2: Strengthened crisis management and communication mechanisms	%	0	TBD	n.a.		Reinforcement of proper handling of information collection and processing to address a crisis.
Intermediate results indicators						
Indicator 4.3: Health staff trained in infection prevention and control (disaggregated)	Number	0	1,000	120 (12%): 86 female, 34 male	COVID-19 Emergency Response Project (CERP)	Health staff receive infection prevention and control training that follows WHO evidence-based practices and protocols, disaggregated according to gender.
Indicator 4.4: Beneficiaries reached through emergency operations	Number	0	TBD	n.a.		Number of beneficiaries approached by any emergency preparedness or management services.
Indicator 4.5: Crisis management plan and communication strategy developed	Yes/No	No	Yes	n.a.		Functional crises plan and effective crisis communication.
Indicator 4.6: Percentage of targeted health care facilities with clinical capacity for COVID-19 patients	%	8	100	100	COVID-19 Emergency Response Project CERP	Number of patients testing positive for COVID-19 or their care takers (if deceased) who are satisfied with the treatment received divided by number of patients testing positive for COVID-19.

Annex 2. Sudan Thabat Project Result Indicators

Indicator Name	Baseline		Actual (Previous)		Actual (Current)		Closing Period	
	Value	Month/Year	Value	Date	Value	Date	Value	Month/Year
Improve access to basic services of Select Communities in the Republic of the Sudan								
Select community members with improved access to basic services (Number)	0	Dec 2023	175,000	Mar 18, 2025	187,000	Jun 20, 2025	1,700,000	Aug 2026
	Comments on achieving targets		About 175,000 people provided with water supply in the River Nile state (Al Damer and Shendi).					
Select community members with improved access to basic services - Female (Number) CRI	0	Dec 2023	87,500	Mar 18, 2025	93,500	Jun 20, 2025	850,000	Aug 2026
Select community members with improved access to basic services - Male (Number) CRI	0	Dec 2023	87,500	Mar 18, 2025	93,500	Jun 20, 2025	850,000	Aug 2026
Select community members with improved access to basic services - IDP (Number) CRI	0	Dec 2023	35,000	Mar 18, 2025	35,000	Jun 20, 2025	340,000	Aug 2026
	Comments on achieving targets		An estimated 35,000 IDPs provided with safe water supply.					
Select community members with improved access to basic services - Host Community (Number) CRI	0	Dec 2023	140,000	Mar 18, 2025	152,000	Jun 20, 2025	1,360,000	Aug 2026
	Comments on achieving targets		An estimated 140,000 host community members provided with safe water supply.					

Indicator Name	Baseline		Actual (Previous)		Actual (Current)		Closing Period	
	Value	Month/Year	Value	Date	Value	Date	Value	Month/Year
Satisfaction with improved and new basic services (Percentage)	0	Dec 2023	0	Mar 18, 2025	0	Jun 20, 2025	80	Aug 2026
	Comments on achieving targets		The satisfaction results will be used to gauge social cohesion among IDPs and host communities and improve the delivery of services. The target reflects the percentage of beneficiaries interviewed stating achievement of high satisfaction by fast-tracked and/or medium-term services financed by the project.					
Satisfaction with improved and new basic services - Female (Percentage)	0	Dec 2023	0	Mar 18, 2025	0	Jun 20, 2025	80	Aug 2026
Satisfaction with improved and new basic services - Male (Percentage)	0	Dec 2023	0	Mar 18, 2025	0	Jun 20, 2025	80	Aug 2026
	Comments on achieving targets		It will be measured by the next Survey, November/December 2025.					
Satisfaction with improved and new basic services - IDP (Percentage)	0	Dec 2023	0	Mar 18, 2025	0	Jun 20, 2025	80	Aug 2026
	Comments on achieving targets		Will be measured by Survey, November/December 2025.					
Satisfaction with improved and new basic services - Host Community (Percentage)	0	Dec 2023	0	Mar 18, 2025	0	Jun 20, 2025	80	Aug 2026
	Comments on achieving targets		Will be measured by the next Survey, November/December 2025.					
Improved food security of Select Communities in the Republic of the Sudan								
Select crop production increase in select areas (Percentage)	0	Dec 2023	0	Mar 18, 2025	33.3	Jun 20, 2025	15	Aug 2026
	Comments on achieving targets		Selected crops are wheat, beans, and sorghum. Selected areas are targeted production areas. Collection of data is from vetted technical proposals where cooperatives will indicate their yields in the previous growing season for select crops (wheat and sorghum). That will be the baseline to calculate % increase.					

Indicator Name	Baseline		Actual (Previous)		Actual (Current)		Closing Period	
	Value	Month/Year	Value	Date	Value	Date	Value	Month/Year
Share of select community members self-reporting improved food security (Percentage)	0	Dec 2023	0	Mar 18, 2025	0	Jun 20, 2025	60	Aug 2026
	Comments on achieving targets		Beneficiaries are IDPs and host communities. The indicator will be measured using a list of questions to establish a baseline at the onset of the project. The results will inform improvements to food security interventions under Component 2. Results will be measured by survey in November/December 2025.					
Share of select community members self-reporting improved food security - Female (Percentage)	0	Dec 2023	0	Mar 18, 2025	0	Jun 20, 2025	60	Aug 2026
Share of select community members self-reporting improved food security - Male (Percentage)	0	Dec 2023	0	Mar 18, 2025	0	Jun 20, 2025	60	Aug 2026
Share of select community members self-reporting improved food security - IDP (Percentage)	0	Dec 2023	0	Mar 18, 2025	0	Jun 20, 2025	60	Aug 2026
Share of select community members self-reporting improved food security - Host Community (Percentage)	0	Dec 2023	0	Mar 18, 2025	0	Jun 20, 2025	60	Aug 2026

Annex 3. STARS Pledges and Contributions Received as of June 30, 2025

Name of the DP	Currency	Pledged Contribution in Own Currency	Pledge (US\$)	Received Contribution (US\$)	Pending Contribution (US\$)
Canada - Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	CAD	10,000,000	7,941,821	7,941,821	0
Finland - Ministry for Foreign Affairs	EUR	1,000,000	12,331,000	12,331,000	0
France - Agence Francaise de Development	EUR	42,000,000	46,296,263	46,296,263	0
Germany - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)	EUR	90,000,000	104,055,200	104,055,200	0
Ireland - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	US\$	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Italy - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation	US\$	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	0
Netherlands - Minister for Foreign Trade and Development	US\$	10,000,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000
Norway - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	NOK	117,000,000	12,999,865	12,999,865	0
Saudi Arabia - Ministry of Finance	US\$	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Spain - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	US\$	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	0
State- and Peace-Building Trust Fund	US\$	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	0

Name of the DP	Currency	Pledged Contribution in Own Currency	Pledge (US\$)	Received Contribution (US\$)	Pending Contribution (US\$)
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	SEK	200,000,000	22,707,270	22,707,270	0
The European Union	EUR	182,900,000	216,094,010	216,094,010	0
United Kingdom - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	GBP	82,181,000	112,689,968	112,689,968	0
TOTAL STARS			557,817,499	555,817,499	2,000,000

Source: World Bank staff.

Note: About US\$524,838.28 was returned to SPF in 2022 following the closure of the SPF Grant to STARS TF.

Annex 4. Grants Allocations and Disbursements as of June 2025

Thematic Area/ Project ID	Project Name	Implementation Modality	Grant (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)	Disbursement End Date	Closing Date
Social Protection						
P173521	PPG for Sudan Family Support Program	Recipient Executed	447,246	447,246	Feb 28, 2022	Dec 31, 2021
P173521	Sudan FSP RETF	Recipient Executed	80,764,200	80,764,200	Dec 31, 2024	Jun 30, 2024
P173521	Technical Support and Diagnostics for the Sudan Family Support Program	Bank Executed	3,437,812	3,437,812	Oct 31, 2024	Jun 30, 2024
P178989	RETF - Sudan Emergency Safety Nets Project	Recipient Executed	100,000,000	100,000,000	Mar 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2023
P505963	Monitoring and Knowledge Support for Social Protection in Sudan	Bank Executed	650,000	7,020	Jan 31, 2027	Sep 30, 2026
Subtotal			185,299,259	184,656,279		
Crisis Response						
P174352	Sudan COVID-19 Emergency Response Project (CERP)	Bank Executed	699,949	699,949	Apr 30, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
P174352	Sudan COVID-19 Emergency Response Project (CERP)	Recipient Executed	13,393,806	13,393,806	Jun 30, 2024	Dec 31, 2023
Subtotal			14,093,755	14,093,755		

Thematic Area/ Project ID	Project Name	Implementation Modality	Grant (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)	Disbursement End Date	Closing Date
Economic Revival and Better Governance						
P171371	Phase 2 Technical Assistance to the Sudan Social Security Investment Authority	Bank Executed	127,879	127,879	Oct 31, 2022	Jun 30, 2022
P178527	Analytical Program on Productivity, Resilience, and Growth in Sudan	Bank Executed	593,976	360,937	Apr 30, 2026	Dec 31, 2025
P503915	Sudan Economic and Household Welfare Monitoring Sudan Transition	Bank Executed	1,730,000	1,018,194	Sep 30, 2026	May 31, 2026
P511725	Business Pulse Surveys in Sudan	Bank Executed	120,000	—	Apr 31, 2027	Dec 31, 2026
P511725	Sudan - National Payments System Assessment	Bank Executed	150,000	6,258	Apr 30, 2027	Dec 31, 2026
P511830	Sudan Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Conflict	Bank Executed	1,000,000	—	Mar 31, 2027	Nov 30, 2026
Subtotal			3,721,855	1,513,269		
Peace-Building, Resilience, and Basic Services						
P181490	Sudan Thabat- BE Preparation and Early Activities	Bank Executed	1,000,000	980,933	Apr 30, 2026	Dec 31, 2025
P181490	Sudan Thabat RETF Component 2 WFP	Recipient Executed	56,000,000	56,000,000	Mar 31, 2027	Sep 30, 2026
P181490	Sudan Thabat- Enhanced Supervision and Strategy BETF	Bank Executed	4,000,000	648,266	Dec 31, 2028	Aug 31, 2028

Thematic Area/ Project ID	Project Name	Implementation Modality	Grant (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)	Disbursement End Date	Closing Date
P181490	P181490 Sudan Thabat RETF Component 1 UNICEF	Recipient Executed	74,000,000	15,807,369	Mar 31, 2027	Sep 30, 2026
P181490	Sudan Thabat- Enhancing Community Resilience Project - AF1	Recipient Executed	30,000,000	14,922,000	Mar 31, 2027	Sep 30, 2026
P504621	Strategic Guideline for Building a Resilient Education System	Bank Executed	150,000	—	Apr 30, 2027	Dec 31, 2026
P504629	Assessing health facility damages and disruptions in access to healthcare using satellite data and geospatial modeling	Bank Executed	100,000	—	Apr 30, 2027	Dec 31, 2026
P181490	Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Portfolio Support	Bank Executed	165,000	49,532	Jan 31, 2027	Sep 30, 2026
P181490	Sudan - Enhancing Community Resilience AF2	Bank Executed	30,000,000	—	Jan 31, 2027	Sep 30, 2026
Subtotal			195,415,000	88,408,101		
Program Management						
TFOB9003	STARS Program Management	Bank Executed	300,000	151,398	Dec 31, 2028	Aug 31, 2028
Subtotal			300,000	151,398		
			398,529,870	288,671,406		

Source: The World Bank.

Note: The above table excludes information on administration fees.

