

IFPRI-Sudan

Evidence and Partnerships for Resilient Markets, Rural Livelihoods, and Recovery in Sudan

Portfolio and Partnership Overview | Aligned with IFPRI Strategy 2026-2030

1 EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

Sudan's protracted conflict has created a profound humanitarian, economic, and institutional emergency. Reliable evidence is difficult to generate precisely when it is most needed for targeting assistance, protecting livelihoods, restoring markets, and preparing for recovery. Since May 2022, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has worked through the Sudan Strategy Support Program (SSSP), combining conflict-adapted data collection, economic and policy analysis, impact evaluation, institutional assessment, capacity sharing and strengthening, and sustained policy engagement.

IFPRI-Sudan now operates a broad portfolio spanning market intelligence, food security, agriculture, livelihoods, social protection, private-sector resilience, political economy, and economic recovery. The portfolio applies [IFPRI's 2026-2030 systems framework](#) to Sudan's fragile and conflict-affected context: clarifying conditions and outlooks; testing and scaling solutions; strengthening enabling institutions; and building durable tools, methods, and capacity across five interconnected themes. The program serves humanitarian and development decision-makers at the same time, producing evidence that is immediately usable while strengthening the analytical and institutional foundations for an inclusive, sustainable recovery. The [IFPRI Sudan publications catalogue](#) and interactive tools provide continuously updated, open-access entry points to this evidence.

Purpose of this live document. This overview presents established platforms and on-going work, recent research outputs, and separately labeled research ideas under development. Those ideas are adaptable to different partnerships and should not be interpreted as funded projects or commitments unless formal agreements are completed.

Why partner with IFPRI-Sudan?

IFPRI-Sudan offers a durable, conflict-adapted research and policy platform rather than a collection of stand-alone studies. It combines sustained country engagement and Sudanese

research networks with IFPRI's global expertise in agrifood systems, rural livelihoods, markets, social protection, political economy, impact evaluation, and economywide analysis. Partners can draw on established data systems, analytical tools, and convening relationships to improve program design, assess results, prioritize investments, and support decisions across the humanitarian–development–recovery continuum. Open-access platforms and publications also ensure that each partnership contributes to cumulative knowledge and wider policy impact.

2 PORTFOLIO AT A GLANCE

The current portfolio combines operational public goods, commissioned analytical work, and research assets that can be extended through new partnerships. Together, these assets span all five thematic areas of IFPRI's 2026-2030 strategy.

Workstream	Current asset	Value for partners
Market intelligence	Sudan Price and Availability Monitoring System (SPAMS)	Timely evidence for food-security analysis, market-based programming, procurement, early warning, and recovery planning.
Impact evaluation	THABAT evaluation covering farmers, agrifood SMEs, and consumer cooperatives	Credible evidence on which resilience investments work, for whom, and under what conditions.
Social protection	UNICEF-supported mapping and maturity assessment. Impact evaluation of digital transfer to support humanitarian response.	A practical basis for institutional reform, shock responsiveness, targeting, delivery, coordination, and financing.
Livelihoods and welfare	Rural, urban, farmer, internally displaced person, and enterprise survey systems	Granular evidence on food security, employment, displacement, coping, markets, and service access.
Recovery strategy	Computable General Equilibrium (CGE), Rural Investment and Policy Analysis (RIAPA), trade, and market analyses	Prioritization of agriculture, infrastructure, social protection, jobs, and value-chain investments.
Governance and conflict	Political-economy and institutional research	Conflict-sensitive program design, risk identification, and understanding of incentives and market power.
Convening and capacity	Sudan Conflict Conference series, technical training, and open-access knowledge products	Shared evidence, stronger analytical capacity, and coordinated policy and donor dialogue.

3 STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT: APPLYING IFPRI'S 2026-2030 STRATEGY IN SUDAN

IFPRI-Sudan translates [Food Policy Research for a Changing World: IFPRI Strategy 2026-2030](#) into a country-led agenda for a fragile and conflict-affected setting. The program uses a systems view that connects production, markets, diets, livelihoods, institutions, and the wider economy, while linking immediate humanitarian decisions to resilience, recovery, and longer-term transformation.

3.1 Four Approaches to Research and Impact

The four approaches of the IFPRI Strategy 2026–2030 provide IFPRI-Sudan's research-to-impact framework. They guide how the program diagnoses problems, develops and tests solutions, addresses institutional and policy conditions, and strengthens lasting analytical

capability. Partners may enter at any stage and combine approaches according to the decision, delivery platform, and evidence gap.

- **Clarifying the situation and outlook.** Market intelligence, household and enterprise surveys, geospatial monitoring, and economywide models identify needs, track change, anticipate risks, and compare recovery pathways.
- **Testing, evaluating and scaling solutions.** Adaptable evaluation designs combine impact measurement, implementation learning, and cost analysis to establish what works, for whom, under what conditions, and with what prospects for scale.
- **Understanding and shaping enabling environments.** Political-economy, governance, institutional, market, and social-protection diagnostics assess incentives, coordination, feasibility, accountability, and conflict risks affecting policy and program implementation.
- **Strengthening tools, methods, and capacity.** Open dashboards, longitudinal data systems, reproducible analytical methods, technical training, and joint research strengthen the quality, uptake, and sustainability of evidence and national and partner capability.

3.2 Five Interconnected Research Themes in Sudan

The five global research themes are applied as an integrated Sudan framework rather than as separate silos. Fragility and conflict cut across every theme, as do equity and inclusion, empowerment, resilience, sustainability, and the strengthening of national and local capabilities.

Strategic theme	Sudan challenges and opportunities	IFPRI contribution and portfolio anchors
Theme 1: Inclusive Growth and Transformation	Challenges. Conflict-driven contraction, damaged infrastructure, fiscal stress, disrupted institutions, fragmented governance, constrained finance, and weak implementation capacity. Opportunities. Agriculture, livestock, trade, natural resources, and MSME recovery can drive employment and more inclusive reconstruction; demand for evidence-based investment prioritization is strong.	Contribution. Economywide and sector modeling to compare recovery and investment pathways; private-sector and value-chain diagnostics; political-economy and institutional analysis; and evidence for CAADP-aligned, national investment, recovery, and social-assistance decisions. Portfolio anchors. Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), CGE, and RIAPA tools; enterprise evidence; political-economy research; and recovery-policy dialogue.
Theme 2: Resilient and Sustainable Food Production	Challenges. Disrupted production, displaced labor, shortages of inputs and services, damaged infrastructure, water constraints, climate stress, and weakened research, extension, and veterinary systems. Opportunities. Sudan's large agricultural resource base, irrigated and rainfed systems, livestock economy, and scope for climate-smart rebuilding can underpin recovery and food production.	Contribution. Production and resilience diagnostics; conflict-impact and recovery analysis; evaluation of support to farmers and value-chain actors; water-energy-food analysis; and geospatial monitoring of crop production and infrastructure damage. Portfolio anchors. THABAT farmer and SME evidence; smallholder surveys; remote sensing; and water, climate, livestock, and infrastructure research.

Strategic theme	Sudan challenges and opportunities	IFPRI contribution and portfolio anchors
Theme 3: Fair and Efficient Markets and Trade	Challenges. Severe market disruption, fragmented trade corridors, high transport and transaction costs, inflation, weak market information, and reduced access and efficiency in conflict-affected areas. Opportunities. Sudan's strategic location and historically important grain and livestock systems create scope for domestic market recovery and regional integration as access improves.	Contribution. Real-time market intelligence; analysis of market functionality, fragmentation, corridor performance, price transmission, trade, and value chains; and evidence for market-based humanitarian response and recovery. Portfolio anchors. SPAMS; cereal-market and trade research; enterprise and farmer surveys; and political-economy analysis of markets.
Theme 4: Sustainable Healthy Diets and Nutrition	Challenges. Acute food insecurity, famine conditions in some areas, severe malnutrition risks, displacement, weakened health and nutrition services, and high costs and limited affordability of healthy diets. Opportunities. Recovery can reconnect agriculture, markets, food assistance, health, and nutrition policy while strengthening locally produced, nutritious foods and nutrition-sensitive systems.	Contribution. Food-security, diet, and nutrition diagnostics; analysis of how conflict, prices, and market access shape nutrition outcomes; research on infant and young child nutrition; and evaluation of nutrition-sensitive delivery options. Portfolio anchors. Household and market evidence; SPAMS; nutrition research concepts; locally produced nutritious foods; and social-protection analysis.
Theme 5: Economic and Social Inclusion	Challenges. Mass displacement, rising poverty, limited jobs and services, a weakened social protection system, gendered and regional inequalities, and constrained institutional delivery capacity. Opportunities. Agriculture and rural recovery can support livelihoods, youth employment, women's economic participation, return and reintegration, and stronger shock-responsive social protection.	Contribution. Disaggregated poverty, livelihood, displacement, employment, gender, and social-protection analysis; institutional assessment; impact evaluation; and evidence to improve targeting, delivery, resilience, and economic inclusion. Portfolio anchors. UNICEF-supported social-protection assessment; household and IDP surveys; THABAT; and research designs on jobs, livelihoods, and women's economic opportunities.

Strategic delivery commitments. Across all five themes, IFPRI-Sudan is guided by scientific integrity, relevance, inclusive partnership, sustainability, transparency, accountability, conflict sensitivity, responsible data practice, and a focus on evidence that can improve real decisions and outcomes.

4 ACTIVE FLAGSHIP PLATFORMS AND ONGOING WORK

4.1 Sudan Price and Availability Monitoring System (SPAMS)

SPAMS is IFPRI-Sudan's flagship market intelligence platform and a public-good data system for a fragmented and rapidly changing economy. It conducts twice-monthly monitoring in 36 markets across all 18 states. Five market actors are interviewed in each market during each round, generating standardized information on prices, availability, quality, exchange rates, labor costs, supply-chain conditions, and trader expectations. The system covers more than 40 commodities and market indicators across staple foods, vegetables, animal products, agricultural inputs, fuels, and other essential goods.

Validated results are disseminated through monthly analytical reports and a public interactive dashboard that is updated every two weeks. The platform helps humanitarian agencies, donors,

researchers, policymakers, and private-sector actors identify spatial price disparities, detect supply and liquidity constraints, assess market functionality, and understand where market-based assistance or recovery support is most feasible.

The [Sudan Market Monitor dashboard](#) was formally launched in January 2026, while the [monthly price and availability reports](#) provide a cumulative evidence series beginning in February 2025. Current and recent support from the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Sudan and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has sustained operations and strengthened the platform's connection to food-security and humanitarian information systems.

Value for partners. SPAMS provides timely, granular, and independently produced evidence to monitor prices, availability, market functionality, and trader expectations across locations. Partners can use this evidence to strengthen early warning, food-security analysis, geographic targeting, market-based assistance, procurement decisions, program monitoring, and recovery planning as conditions evolve.

Partnership opportunity. IFPRI is developing a multi-year, multi-partner framework to secure continuity, deepen analysis, improve interoperability, and expand the use of SPAMS in humanitarian response and recovery. Any partnership will preserve IFPRI's analytical independence, transparency, and safeguards for data governance.

4.2 THABAT Impact Evaluation: Farmers, Agrifood SMEs, and Consumer Cooperatives

IFPRI leads the research design, survey implementation, and analytical components of the Sudan Enhancing Community Resilience Project (THABAT, previously Somoud) evaluation. THABAT is financed through the World Bank-managed Sudan Transition and Recovery Support (STARS) Multi-Donor Trust Fund. The agrifood value-chain component is implemented by WFP with Mercy Corps and supports farmers, agrifood small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and consumer cooperatives.

The evaluation is designed to assess whether packages of agricultural inputs and technical assistance, matching grants and business development support, and cooperative-level assistance strengthen food security, agricultural production, enterprise performance, market linkages, and resilience. Baseline surveys and reports for farmers and SMEs have been completed, and endline survey instruments have been prepared for farmers, SMEs, and consumer cooperatives. The next phase will complete endline data collection, final analysis, reports, and research publications.

A major public output is the 2026 working paper [Resilience of agricultural value-chains in Sudan: Findings from the THABAT Project Survey of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises \(SMEs\)](#). The report documents the operating environment, infrastructure and technology access, growth ambitions, exposure to shocks, finance constraints, and value-chain linkages of 100 agrifood SMEs. The companion report [Agricultural recovery and resilience in Sudan: Findings from the THABAT Project baseline survey of farmers](#) provides the corresponding evidence on farmers' production systems, constraints, coping strategies, and recovery prospects.

Value for partners. THABAT provides a scalable evaluation architecture for resilience programs in fragile settings and can be extended to additional treatment arms, locations, delivery modalities, market outcomes, and cost-effectiveness analysis.

4.3 Mapping and Maturity Assessment of Sudan's Social Protection System

With UNICEF support and in coordination with Sudan's Ministry of Human Resources and Social Welfare, IFPRI is implementing a conflict-sensitive mapping, review, and maturity assessment of the national social protection system. The work examines how policy and legal frameworks, coverage and equity, benefit adequacy, delivery systems, institutional coordination, shock responsiveness, and financing operate under conditions of war, displacement, and institutional fragmentation.

The assignment combines document review, system and stakeholder mapping, institutional interviews, state-level consultation, maturity scoring, and validation. It will produce a consolidated evidence base and a prioritized reform roadmap that balances urgent humanitarian requirements with feasible steps toward stronger national systems. The study is designed to clarify institutional roles, identify gaps in registries and delivery infrastructure, strengthen coordination and accountability, and propose realistic pathways for shock-responsive and fiscally sustainable social protection.

Value for partners. The assessment creates a common diagnostic platform for government, UNICEF, humanitarian agencies, and development partners to align investments in targeting, registries, delivery, grievance systems, monitoring, coordination, and financing.

4.4 Conflict Evidence System: Households, Farmers, Enterprises, and Displaced People

Since April 2023, IFPRI-Sudan has built one of the country's most extensive conflict-era socioeconomic evidence systems. The program adapts survey design and data-collection modes to security, connectivity, and access conditions while maintaining structured quality assurance and transparent documentation.

- **Rural household panel.** More than 4,400 households across all 18 states were followed across two survey waves, generating evidence on food security, income, employment, markets, productive assets, shocks, and coping strategies.
- **Urban household survey and dashboard.** A national survey of about 3,000 urban households documents displacement, employment loss, housing, health, education, services, food security, and assistance. Selected indicators are available through the [public interactive dashboard](#).
- **Smallholder farmer surveys.** Successive surveys examine planting, production, input use, conflict exposure, market access, livelihood change, and coping. The 2024 round includes approximately 2,100 validated interviews across 13 states.

- **Internally displaced households.** An in-person, multi-wave survey of approximately 2,300 households in major displacement-receiving states supports research on aid access, delivery delays, welfare, and intrahousehold preferences for assistance modalities.
- **Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises.** Enterprise surveys and joint work with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) document business closures, relocation, employment, finance, supply chains, digital adaptation, and the conditions required for private-sector recovery.

These assets support standalone analysis and provide baseline or sampling foundations for new studies. Key entry points include the [Sudan National Urban Household Survey dashboard](#), the working paper on [rural livelihoods under prolonged conflict](#), and research on [intrahousehold preferences for humanitarian assistance](#).

Value for partners. The conflict evidence system provides a reusable, quality-assured foundation for needs assessment, program design, geographic and population-group prioritization, monitoring, and evaluation, while enabling partners to compare outcomes across rural, urban, displaced, farming, and enterprise populations as conditions evolve.

4.5 Economywide Analysis and Recovery Investment Planning

IFPRI combines social accounting matrices (SAMs), computable general equilibrium (CGE) models, Rural Investment and Policy Analysis (RIAPA) tools, household survey evidence, market data, and sector diagnostics to assess conflict impacts and compare recovery options. This work has quantified effects on national and agrifood GDP, employment, poverty, household welfare, and nutrition, while examining agricultural productivity, infrastructure, social protection, trade, and combined investment strategies.

The open-access working paper [Impact of ongoing conflict and pathways to recovery in Sudan](#) illustrates this integrated approach. The analytical platform can be updated as new data become available and tailored to donor portfolios, geographic scenarios, delivery constraints, value chains, and alternative financing envelopes.

Value for partners. The modeling platform moves beyond documenting needs to testing trade-offs and identifying combinations of investments that can protect welfare, restore productive capacity, and support inclusive recovery.

4.6 Political Economy, Governance, and Conflict-Sensitive Programming

IFPRI-Sudan studies how institutions, political incentives, market power, resource control, and conflict actors shape agrifood value chains and policy implementation. This research helps partners identify risks that conventional technical assessments can miss, including elite capture, biased market competition, barriers to private investment, regional inequality, and the possibility that programs unintentionally reinforce conflict dynamics.

This body of work has developed through a linked sequence of outputs. Early foundations include [Political constraints and opportunities for agricultural investment in Sudan](#) (2023) and [Political and economic drivers of Sudan's armed conflict: Implications for the agri-food system](#)

(2023). The analysis was deepened in the 2025 IFPRI Discussion Paper [Under the gun: Military and paramilitary actors in Sudan's agri-food system](#), subsequently published as the 2026 open-access journal article [Under the gun: Military and paramilitary actors in Sudan's agrifood system](#). Together, these publications trace institutional constraints and the political-economic origins of conflict, drawing on more than 50 stakeholder interviews and evidence across livestock, wheat, gum arabic, horticulture, and related value chains.

Value for partners. Political-economy analysis can be embedded in program diagnostics, market and value-chain assessments, social protection reform, recovery strategies, and investment appraisal to strengthen conflict sensitivity and institutional feasibility.

4.7 Water, Climate, Livestock, and Infrastructure

The broader portfolio connects agrifood policy to water, energy, climate resilience, livestock systems, and infrastructure. Research has examined Blue Nile water-energy-food trade-offs, hydropower and irrigation planning, sediment and downstream livelihood effects, livestock development priorities, and the use of remote sensing to assess crop production and damage to agro-industries in Greater Khartoum. These capabilities are relevant to climate adaptation, resilient infrastructure, agricultural recovery, regional trade, and natural-resource governance.

A recent example is the working paper on the [impact of armed conflict on crop production in Greater Khartoum](#), which integrates satellite imagery with household evidence. IFPRI is also developing collaboration opportunities on livestock data systems, trade, sanitary and phytosanitary policy, finance, insurance, and investment analysis with regional and CGIAR partners.

Value for partners. These integrated analytical capabilities help partners assess cross-sectoral and transboundary trade-offs and prioritize conflict-sensitive investments in water management, climate adaptation, livestock systems, resilient infrastructure, regional trade, and natural-resource governance.

5 CURRENT AND FUTURE RESEARCH IDEAS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Status note. The initiatives in this section are adaptable research ideas and analytical designs at different stages of development. Some have informed concept notes or partnership discussions, but they are presented without assignment to a particular funder. Unless formal agreements are completed, they should not be interpreted as funded projects or commitments. Each is designed to advance one or more strategic themes while applying IFPRI's four approaches across the policy and program cycle.

5.1 Market-Driven Jobs and Livelihoods Assessment

This research design would identify viable employment and income opportunities across agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, with particular attention to youth, women, displaced people, returnees, and conflict-affected households. It would assess labor supply and skills,

market functionality, buyer demand, enterprise viability, sector and value-chain opportunities, access to finance and services, and geographic variation in recovery potential.

The design leverages the pre-conflict 2022 Sudan Labor Market Panel Survey together with IFPRI's conflict-era household, farmer, enterprise, and market datasets. Mixed quantitative and qualitative methods would translate this evidence into a prioritized set of market-grounded livelihood pathways, geographic and beneficiary segmentation, and operational recommendations for employment and livelihood programs. The scope can be adapted to different locations, delivery models, and investment envelopes.

5.2 Infant and Young Child Nutrition in Conflict-Affected Settings

This research idea would generate evidence on feasible infant and young child nutrition interventions and delivery pathways in conflict-affected settings. It would connect household, market, food-system, and nutrition analysis; test how access, affordability, displacement, care practices, and delivery constraints shape outcomes; and assess options involving locally produced nutritious foods. The work can support formative research, intervention design, implementation learning, and rigorous evaluation.

5.3 Women's Economic Opportunities and Inclusion

This assessment concept focuses on women's economic opportunities, market systems, and economic inclusion pathways in selected areas of Sudan. The design examines women's livelihood strategies, sector and value-chain opportunities, market demand, financial and business services, care and mobility constraints, institutional capacity, and delivery platforms. It combines quantitative and qualitative evidence to identify feasible intervention packages for different groups of women and to propose market-driven, scalable, conflict-sensitive, and locally appropriate implementation approaches.

5.4 Post-Harvest Loss Reduction and Locally Produced Nutritious and Safe Foods

IFPRI-Sudan has developed two complementary technology and food-system research concepts. The first focuses on reducing harvest and post-harvest losses in sorghum, millet, wheat, and related value chains through improved storage, drying, handling, packaging, farmer training, and rigorous impact evaluation. The second focuses on scaling locally produced nutritious and safe foods based on Sudanese crops, particularly sorghum millet, and groundnuts, using appropriate food-processing, drying, precision-formulation, fortification, and quality-control technologies.

Both concepts combine technology transfer with local private-sector capacity, culturally familiar products, conflict-sensitive implementation, and evaluation designs that can measure direct and spillover effects. They offer entry points for technology providers, humanitarian and development organizations, Sudanese producers and processors, farmer organizations, and research partners seeking practical investments with both immediate food-security value and longer-term scaling potential.

5.5 Resilience Strategy, Market Systems, and Evidence Convening

This workstream would combine evidence synthesis, operational learning, market and livelihood analysis, and structured convening to support more coherent resilience strategies. It provides a platform to bring together program experience, SPAMS market evidence, impact-evaluation lessons, political-economy analysis, and recovery modeling, and to identify a practical research agenda aligned with decisions on targeting, sequencing, adaptation, and scale.

6 FLAGSHIP PUBLICATIONS, DATA ASSETS, AND POLICY CONVENING

6.1 War and Resilience: A Flagship Evidence Synthesis

Published and launched in 2026, [*War and Resilience: The Multifaceted Impacts of Sudan's Conflict and Pathways to Recovery*](#) brings together leading IFPRI researchers and external scholars to examine the origins and dynamics of the conflict, economic and humanitarian impacts, household and firm adaptation, political economy, and realistic pathways toward recovery. The volume draws on household and enterprise surveys, satellite indicators, market data, and economywide analysis.

The book is both a research product and a partnership platform: it connects technical findings to practical questions about humanitarian-development coherence, institutions, markets, livelihoods, investment, and locally grounded recovery.

6.2 Sudan Conflict Conference Series

The Sudan Conflict Conference series is IFPRI-Sudan's flagship platform for sustained evidence-based dialogue on the conflict and pathways toward recovery. Across three editions, it has brought together researchers, humanitarian and development agencies, private-sector representatives, donors, and Sudanese experts to examine evolving conditions, share operational experience, and identify priorities for research, policy, and investment.

The third conference, held in Cairo in April 2026, featured nine thematic sessions covering food security, livelihoods, displacement, markets, private-sector resilience, political economy, human capital, and recovery. It also hosted the formal launch of [*War and Resilience*](#). The [conference proceedings](#) document the evidence, operational perspectives, and shared priorities emerging from the discussions.

6.3 Selected Recent and Open-Access Outputs

- [Under the gun - journal article](#) - peer-reviewed political-economy analysis of military and paramilitary actors in Sudan's agrifood system.
- [Political and economic drivers of Sudan's armed conflict](#) - implications of conflict drivers for the agrifood system.
- [Impact of ongoing conflict and pathways to recovery in Sudan](#) - economywide assessment of conflict impacts and alternative recovery investments.

- [Impact of armed conflict on crop production in Greater Khartoum](#) - integrated remote-sensing and household analysis for agricultural recovery.
- [Rural livelihoods under prolonged conflict](#) - panel evidence on employment, income, food security, markets, assets, shocks, and coping.
- [Intrahousehold preferences for humanitarian assistance](#) - gender, agency, market access, and preferences for cash, in-kind, and hybrid assistance.
- [THABAT SME baseline report](#) - resilience, enterprise conditions, shocks, finance, infrastructure, and value-chain linkages.
- [THABAT farmers' baseline report](#) - agricultural production, livelihoods, constraints, coping, and resilience in project areas.
- [SPAMS June 2026 report](#) - nationwide prices, availability, market conditions, and trader perceptions.
- [SPAMS July 2026 report](#) - the latest published update to the high-frequency national market evidence series.
- [SPAMS monthly reports and dashboard](#) - high-frequency evidence on prices, availability, market functionality, exchange rates, inputs, fuels, and trader perceptions.

7 PARTNERSHIP MODEL AND INSTITUTIONAL NETWORK

IFPRI-Sudan works through flexible partnership arrangements that match the decision problem, the stage of the policy or program cycle, and the relevant strategic theme. Engagement can begin with situation analysis and outlooks, proceed to co-design and testing of solutions, address political and institutional enabling conditions, and build lasting tools and capacity. It can range from a rapid diagnostic or concept design to multi-year data systems, impact evaluations, investment prioritization, institutional strengthening, and evidence-to-action platforms.

7.1 Ways to Engage with IFPRI-Sudan

- **Commission or co-design applied research.** Turn a policy or operational question into a fit-for-purpose study, from rapid diagnostics and market or value-chain assessments to household and enterprise surveys, institutional reviews, political-economy analysis, and decision-ready policy products. IFPRI can support the full cycle: framing, methods, data, analysis, validation, and communication.
- **Embed rigorous impact evaluation in program and project implementation.** Integrate theory of change, baseline and endline measurement, treatment and comparison strategies, process evaluation, cost analysis, and learning loops into program delivery. Designs can use randomized or quasi-experimental methods and support adaptation during implementation as well as credible decisions about scale.
- **Co-invest in shared data and evidence infrastructure.** Sustain and extend SPAMS market intelligence, longitudinal household and enterprise panels, geospatial monitoring, dashboards, and interoperable databases. Partnerships can strengthen continuity, analytical depth, documentation, responsible data governance, and timely access to evidence as public goods.

- **Prioritize investments and recovery strategies.** Combine economywide models, sector and value-chain diagnostics, market data, political-economy analysis, and geospatial evidence to compare alternatives, identify trade-offs, test financing envelopes, and sequence portfolios for humanitarian response, resilience, and recovery.
- **Strengthen national and partner capacity.** Provide tailored training, embedded technical assistance, mentoring, reproducible analytical tools, and joint research for Sudanese institutions, universities, researchers, and implementing partners. Capacity support is designed around real decisions and products so that skills and ownership endure beyond a single assignment.
- **Convene evidence-to-action dialogue.** Create credible, neutral platforms that bring together Sudanese expertise, implementation experience, research findings, and partner priorities. Conferences, technical workshops, working groups, and targeted policy dialogues can translate evidence into coordinated recommendations, program adaptation, and investment choices.

7.2 Institutional Network and Delivery Model

Current and recent collaborations include WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, the World Bank, FAO, the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Sudan, the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), CIMMYT, and other CGIAR and research partners. These relationships support commissioned studies, co-designed research, data-platform co-investment, embedded evaluations, joint proposals, technical assistance, and policy convening.

AOAD hosts the Sudan Strategy Support Program and supports institutional engagement and operations inside Sudan. IFPRI's multidisciplinary team combines Sudanese contextual expertise with global capabilities in agricultural economics, food security, social protection, political economy, gender, impact evaluation, survey design, market analysis, modeling, geospatial analysis, and research communication. Delivery arrangements are adapted to security and access conditions and include transparent quality assurance, conflict sensitivity, and responsible data safeguards.

8 EXTENDED LINKED PUBLICATION CATALOGUE

The thematic sections above embed the most decision-relevant publications. The extended catalogue below demonstrates the breadth, quality, and continuity of IFPRI-Sudan's research and engagement. It is limited to outputs published after the program began in May 2022 and begins with peer-reviewed and flagship research, followed by major analytical outputs and policy-engagement products, and concludes with the high-frequency SPAMS bulletin series. It is intentionally broad but not exhaustive; the continuously updated [IFPRI Sudan publications catalogue](#) remains the authoritative source for the full record and future additions.

8.1 Selected Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles

- [Under the gun: Military and paramilitary actors in Sudan's agrifood system](#) (2026) - Journal of Development Studies
- [What are the economic and poverty implications for Sudan if the conflict continues through 2025?](#) (2026) - Journal of Development Studies

- [Economy-wide implications of increasing school enrolment in Sub-Saharan Africa](#) (2025) - International Journal of Educational Development
- [Economic impacts of large dams on downstream brickmaking in developing countries](#) (2025) - Construction Management and Economics
- [We need to know the economic impacts of Sudan's ongoing conflict](#) (2024) - Nature Human Behaviour
- [Toward integrated dam assessment: Evaluating multi-dimensional impacts of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam on Sudan](#) (2024) - Environmental Research Letters
- [Water-energy-food planning and operations framework for river basins with a case study on the Blue Nile](#) (2024) - Journal of Hydrology
- [Monitoring indicators of economic activities in Sudan amidst ongoing conflict using satellite data](#) (2024) - Defence and Peace Economics
- [The Russia-Ukraine war: Implications for global and regional food security and potential policy responses](#) (2023) - Global Food Security
- [Evaluating cereal market \(dis\)integration in less developed and fragile markets: The case of Sudan](#) (2023) - Food Policy

8.2 Flagship Book and Chapter-Level Evidence

- [War and resilience: The multifaceted impacts of Sudan's conflict and pathways to recovery](#) (2026) - edited volume
- [Introduction](#) (2026) - Chapter 1
- [Origins and causes of Sudan's conflict: Domestic and international perspectives](#) (2026) - Chapter 2
- [State failure and elite capture of Sudan's agrifood system](#) (2026) - Chapter 3
- [Monitoring economic activities: Leveraging satellite and remote-sensing technologies](#) (2026) - Chapter 4
- [Cereal production, markets, and policy in Sudan](#) (2026) - Chapter 5
- [Conflict-induced trade dynamics: A gravity framework analysis of Sudan's agricultural exports](#) (2026) - Chapter 6
- [Economywide impact of Sudan's conflict and pathways to recovery](#) (2026) - Chapter 7
- [Food consumption patterns and dietary diversity amid conflict](#) (2026) - Chapter 8
- [Worsening food security in Sudan amid conflict](#) (2026) - Chapter 9
- [Human capital at risk: The impact of conflict on health and education in Sudan](#) (2026) - Chapter 10
- [Shocks, coping, and household livelihood strategies in wartime](#) (2026) - Chapter 11
- [Delivering aid amid active conflict and insecurity: Digital transfers for delivering social and humanitarian assistance in Sudan](#) (2026) - Chapter 12
- [Drivers of vulnerability and low resilience in Sudan](#) (2026) - Chapter 13
- [A Sudanese strategy for postconflict, agriculture-led transformative growth](#) (2026) - Chapter 14
- [Toward a prosperous and secure Sudan: A way forward](#) (2026) - Chapter 15
- [2026 Sudan conflict conference: Three years of conflict in Sudan - What the evidence tells us and what recovery requires](#) (2026) - conference proceedings

8.3 Livelihoods, Food Security, Social Assistance, and Private-Sector Resilience

- [Agricultural recovery and resilience in Sudan: Findings from the THABAT Project baseline survey of farmers](#) (2026) - THABAT farmers baseline
- [Resilience of agricultural value-chains in Sudan: Findings from the THABAT Project Survey of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises \(SMEs\)](#) (2026) - THABAT SME baseline

- [Farming in crisis: Livelihood challenges and resilience in conflict-affected Sudan](#) (2026) - 2024 smallholder farmer survey
- [Rural livelihoods under prolonged conflict: Evidence from a panel household survey in Sudan](#) (2025) - two-wave rural household panel
- [Can digital cash transfers serve those in active conflict? Evidence from a randomized intervention in Sudan](#) (2025) - IFPRI Discussion Paper

8.4 Political Economy, Institutions, and Conflict

- [Political and economic drivers of Sudan's armed conflict: Implications for the agri-food system](#) (2023) - working paper
- [Under the gun: Military and paramilitary actors in Sudan's agri-food system](#) (2025) - IFPRI Discussion Paper 2328

8.5 Economywide Analysis, Markets, Agriculture, and Remote Sensing

- [Impact of ongoing conflict and pathways to recovery in Sudan](#) (2024) - economywide analysis
- [What are the economic and poverty implications for Sudan if the conflict continues through 2024?](#) (2024) - working paper
- [Sudan's agrifood system: Structure and drivers of transformation](#) (2023) - working paper
- [The architecture of the Sudanese agricultural sector and its contribution to the economy between 1990 and 2021](#) (2023) - IFPRI Discussion Paper
- [Monitoring indicators of economic activity in Sudan amidst ongoing conflict using satellite data](#) (2023) - working paper
- [Impact of armed conflict on crop production in Greater Khartoum, Sudan](#) (2025) - working paper

8.6 Policy Notes, Briefs, and Public Engagement

IFPRI-Sudan translates research into concise decision products and public-facing analysis for policymakers, humanitarian and development partners, practitioners, and wider audiences. The selected outputs below illustrate this evidence-to-action function.

- [Coping with crisis: Livelihood vulnerabilities and food insecurity in Sudan's current conflict](#) (2025) - Sudan SSP Policy Note 12
- [Sudan: Cereal markets and trade](#) (2025) - Sudan SSP Policy Note 11
- [Rethinking delivery modalities in conflict-affected settings: Why beneficiaries in Sudan prefer digital transfers](#) (2025) - policy brief
- [Impact of conflict on employment, income, and household welfare in Sudan](#) (2024) - Sudan SSP Policy Note 10
- [Evaluating hydropower and irrigation development in Sudan under climate change uncertainties](#) (2024) - policy note
- [Supporting Sudan's entrepreneurs in crisis: Policy insights from micro, small, and medium enterprises](#) (2024) - Sudan SSP Policy Note 9
- [Evolution of food insecurity in Sudan during the ongoing conflict](#) (2024) - Sudan SSP Policy Note 8
- [Conflict and food security in Sudan: Policy insights and recommendations](#) (2024) - Sudan SSP Policy Note 7
- [Political constraints and opportunities for agricultural investment in Sudan](#) (2023) - Sudan SSP Policy Note 4
- [Transformation of Sudan's agrifood system: Structure and drivers](#) (2023) - agrifood system diagnostic

- [The implications of market liberalization and world price movements for wheat price policy in Sudan](#) (2022) - Sudan SSP Policy Note 2
- [Informing crisis response in Sudan: From evidence to action](#) (2025) - IFPRI blog
- [IPC: Famine and food insecurity spread in Sudan as humanitarian crisis worsens](#) (2025) - IFPRI blog
- [Sudan's war is an economic disaster: Here's how bad it could get](#) (2025) - public commentary
- [Conference: Sudan's two years of crisis - Impact and pathways to recovery and resilience](#) (2025) - IFPRI blog
- [From battlefields to breadlines: Sudan's food security crisis](#) (2024) - public commentary
- [Sudan is the world's worst modern war - What has happened and what it will take to rebuild](#) (2024) - public commentary
- [Sudan's catastrophe: Farmers could offer quick post-war recovery, if peace is found](#) (2024) - public commentary
- [Sudan is now confronting its most severe food security crisis on record](#) (2024) - public commentary
- [Navigating Sudan's conflict: Research insights and policy implications](#) (2024) - IFPRI blog
- [Sudan's food crisis deepens as conflict intensifies](#) (2024) - IFPRI blog
- [Sudan's ongoing conflict disrupts agrifood processing and aggravates unemployment](#) (2023) - IFPRI blog
- [Model: Sudan's ongoing conflict could reduce economic output by half and push 1.8 million into poverty](#) (2023) - IFPRI blog
- [Using atmospheric satellite data to monitor unfolding economic impacts of conflict in Sudan](#) (2023) - IFPRI blog
- [2022 annual research and policy conference: Agricultural transformation and food security in Sudan](#) (2022) - Sudan SSP Policy Note 3.

8.7 High-Frequency Market Monitoring Policy Brief Series

The SPAMS monthly briefs provide a continuous operational record of essential-commodity prices, availability, market conditions, and market actors' perceptions. They complement, rather than substitute for, the program's peer-reviewed research, major working papers, and extended analytical reports.

- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: February 2025](#) (2025) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: March 2025](#) (2025) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: April 2025](#) (2025) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: May 2025](#) (2025) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: June 2025](#) (2025) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: July 2025](#) (2025) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: August 2025](#) (2025) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: September 2025](#) (2025) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: October 2025](#) (2025) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: November 2025](#) (2025) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: December 2025](#) (2026) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: January 2026](#) (2026) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: February 2026](#) (2026) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: March 2026](#) (2026) - monthly brief

- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: April 2026](#) (2026) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: May 2026](#) (2026) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: June 2026](#) (2026) - monthly brief
- [Essential commodities prices, availability, and market actors' perceptions: July 2026](#) (2026) - monthly brief

9 CONTACT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

For partnership discussions, contact IFPRI-Sudan@cgiar.org. Visit the [IFPRI Sudan microsite](#), the [Sudan Strategy Support Program page](#), and the [open-access publications catalogue](#) for current outputs, datasets, dashboards, news, and events.

IFPRI-Sudan welcomes partnerships that protect analytical independence, strengthen local ownership, and convert high-quality evidence into more effective humanitarian response, resilient livelihoods, functioning markets, and an inclusive recovery for Sudan.

Strengthening engagement with both national and international partners committed to development in Sudan, as well as in other fragile contexts, can amplify the impact of IFPRI's work, facilitating informed decision-making and driving long-term recovery efforts for the benefit of all conflict-afflicted people.

Proposed Citation: Siddig, Khalid; Abay, Kibrom; Abushama, Hala; Rakhy, Tarig; Mohamed, Shima; Suliman, Gotada; Fagir, Isra; Jovanovic, Nina and Nigus, Halefom Yigzaw. 2026. IFPRI-Sudan: Evidence and Partnerships for Resilient Markets, Rural Livelihoods, and Recovery in Sudan. Portfolio and Partnership Overview. August 2026. Sudan SSP Brief. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.

The Sudan Strategy Support Program (SSSP) is managed by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). This publication has been prepared as an output of the SSSP and has not been independently peer reviewed. Any opinions expressed here belong to the author(s) and are not necessarily representative of or endorsed by IFPRI.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A world free of hunger and malnutrition

IFPRI is a CGIAR Research Center

IFPRI Sudan is hosted by Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), 7th Amarat Street | P.O. Box 474 – 11111 | Khartoum, Sudan, currently operating from Port Sudan. In Kenya, SSSP is hosted by the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Old Naivasha Road, Nairobi.

| Email: ifpri-sudan@cgiar.org | <https://sudan.ifpri.info/>

© 2026, copyright remains with the author(s). All rights reserved.