

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

REVISION

Sudan Country Strategic Plan, revision 5

Gender and age marker code: |as per EB-approved CSP|3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	<i>January 2019 – December 2023</i>	<i>No change</i>	<i>January 2019 – December 2023</i>
Beneficiaries	<i>11 263 206</i>	<i>No change</i>	<i>11 263 206</i>
Total cost (USD)	3 426 038 922	18 991 388	3 445 030 310
Transfer	2 784 916 051	16 083 529	2 800 999 580
Implementation	326 464 187	702 309	327 166 496
Direct support costs	134 998 538	728 311	135 726 849
Subtotal	3 246 378 775	17 514 149	3 263 892 924
Indirect support costs	179 660 147	1 477 239	181 137 385

Sudan country strategic plan, revision 5

1. RATIONALE

1. In the aftermath of the armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces since mid-April, and the consequential rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation across the country, the Executive Director announced the activation of a Corporate Scale-Up for Sudan on 4 May 2023.
2. A Concept of Operations (CONOPs) has been developed to guide the gradual resumption and scale-up of critical life-saving activities in Sudan, as and when the security situation allows. The CONOPs stretches across three key pillars:
 - Resume life-saving assistance to some or all of WFP's pre-existing 4.9 million beneficiaries under relief assistance and 440,000 beneficiaries under nutrition interventions, which include food-insecure IDPs, refugees and resident population.
 - Meet new food security, nutritional and other emergency programmatic needs, where feasible, targeting initially 736,000 new internally displaced persons (based on [latest IOM DTM figures](#)); with a planning figure of up to 1 million going forward.
 - Provide critical common and inter-agency services to humanitarian partners (Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, Food Security Cluster, Logistics Cluster, UNHAS).
3. The provision of critical common services will facilitate an improved humanitarian response on behalf of all partners operating in Sudan. The current CSP has a dedicated activity for UNHAS but does not have the Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC).
4. Consequently, this budget revision will introduce two new activities under CSP Outcome 4:

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- Logistics Cluster (activity 13)
 - Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (activity 14)

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

5. There is no change in the strategic orientation of the Sudan CSP.

Strategic outcomes

CSP Outcome 4

6. This budget revision will introduce two new activities under CSP Outcome 4, which are required in response to the current crisis in Sudan.

Revised output: Vulnerable populations benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.

Revised activity 13: Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster.

Revised output: Vulnerable populations benefit from common services provided to humanitarian community in order to receive humanitarian assistance.

Revised activity 14: Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

Activity 13 “Provide coordination and logistics services to the humanitarian community through the Logistics Cluster”

7. The outbreak of the armed conflict has caused severe restrictions, limiting in-country transport from the border, and reducing the available storage options for relief items. These physical access constraints are further compounded by the upcoming rainy season in Sudan.
8. WFP’s response priorities for the next six months will be centred on supporting the humanitarian community and organizations operating in Sudan to overcome gaps in supply chain and facilitate access across Sudan through coordination and information management services. This may include, but not limited to, coordination and information management services focusing on logistics matters supporting the movement of relief items through staging posts and into Sudan for temporary storage, followed by support in cargo consolidation and onward movement, as requested by organizations. With expected initial restrictions in transit storage in-country and road transport capacity (until the commercial sector can scale back up), a prioritization system would be implemented to ensure, especially in the early stage, that critical cargo is identified and moved as a priority. The humanitarian response will expand as the commercial transport sector re-establishes its capacity. A common storage facility will be established in Port Sudan to consolidate cargo coming from the Jeddah hub while alternative routes from neighbouring countries including Chad are being evaluated.
9. The Logistics Cluster has scaled up to meet the needs of operational partners. Six-month requirements have recently been included in the [2023 revised Humanitarian Response Plan](#)

for Sudan. The joint Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) funding appeal will allow WFP to initially offer the Logistics Cluster’s services on a **free-to-user** basis from Jeddah through Port Sudan, including reception, storage, on-ward transportation of NFIs to locations. The Logistics Cluster Logs Information Management Officer will work with the humanitarian community to identify and address gaps, whilst providing updated operational info.

10. Approximately USD 9 million is required for this activity for the initial 6 months. This covers all staffing and contingency for staging areas/ re-entry for transport and storage.

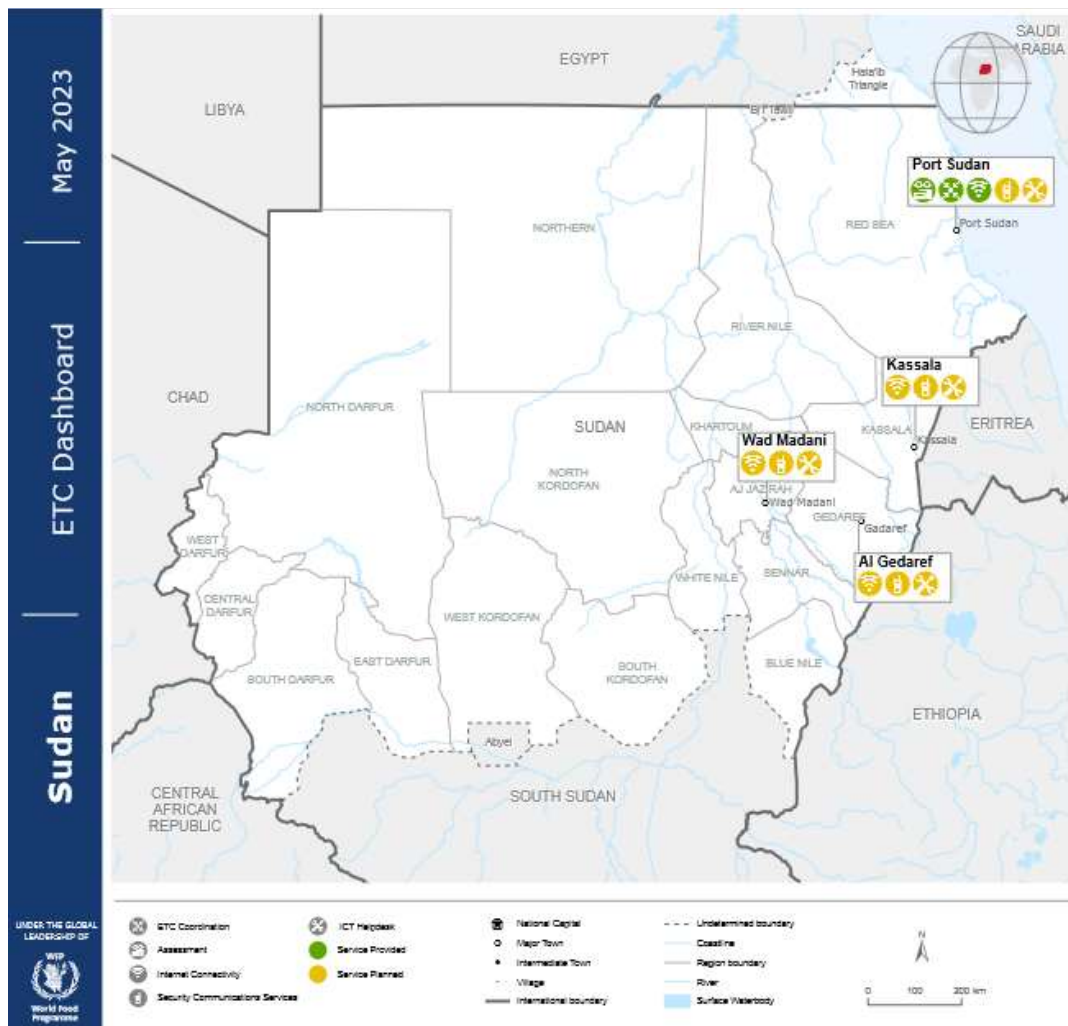


Activity 14 “Provide ICT coordination and services to humanitarian partners through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster”

11. The ability to effectively communicate is vital to WFP’s ability to efficiently coordinate its response to the Sudan crisis and ensure staff safety. Since the outbreak of the conflict, the power grid and mobile networks have severely deteriorated, hampering ability for humanitarian personnel to communicate without independent means of communication.
12. While WFP has communication assets in country, looting was reported in several WFP premises across the country. Other humanitarian organisations have also reported losing equipment to damage and looting. In Port Sudan, WFP is currently the only organization on the ground with working telecommunications equipment. There is a clear need to rebuild and strengthen common information and telecommunication technology (ICT) infrastructure

capacity on the ground to enable a swift, coordinated response to the current situation and ensure the sustainability of critical services afterwards.

13. Prior to the formal activation of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on 25 May 2023, WFP had been receiving requests from other UN agencies and International NGOs, among others, for connectivity. The recommendation for ETC activation and the ETC's funding appeal for its budget requirements was launched through the HRP for Sudan on 17 May.
14. Once donor funding is received, the ETC will provide “free of charge” services in common operational locations on behalf of the humanitarian community. If the ETC does not receive funding, WFP will present a cost-sharing proposal to relevant agencies operating in Port-Sudan.



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15. Approximately USD 6.3 million is required to meet the following ETC response priorities until 31 December 2023:
- a. Enable other clusters and local actors in providing life-saving assistance by providing coordination and information management to ensure effective response with local actors and responders and avoid duplication of efforts.
 - b. Provide shared ICT services in up to 10 common operational locations starting in Port Sudan, including data connectivity, independent security communications, and helpdesk support. This will include supporting humanitarian users to access communications networks through . In addition, ETC plans to support efforts towards stronger accountability to the affected population by enabling access to shared platforms to disseminate critical humanitarian information and possibly receive feedback from affected communities.
 - c. ETC plans to support efforts towards stronger accountability to affected population by enabling access to shared platforms to disseminate critical humanitarian information and receive feedback from affected communities.
 - d. Leverage its global and local partnerships networks to further assess and deliver critical ICT services.

Partnerships:

16. Closely working with its partners, WFP Sudan is negotiating required amendments to existing awards where activities were suspended, and working towards securing additional contributions to support the Corporate Scale up. Aside from regular engagement with its traditional donors, WFP is also closely working to convert potential and existing contributions from International Financial Institutions/Development Financial Institutions in favor of emergency assistance while also liaising with member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council for new contributions.
17. WFP released an appeal to the international community, requesting for a minimum of USD 730 million from all partners, shares weekly situation reports with all partners, and hosts bi-weekly briefings with them alike. A proactive resource mobilization approach is being finalized for this timeframe, with focus on all existing and proposed partners, entailing in-person visits to capitals and strategic locations as needed.
18. WFP also maintains sustained engagement with the Government of Sudan and counterparts therein, for beyond deconfliction and access-related negotiations, to ensure delivery of assistance to those most in need. It also maintains and amends existing Field Level Agreements with eligible Cooperating Partners active on-ground, in order to facilitate prompt provision of support to those being targeted.

Country office capacity:

19. While services have been previously provided in relation to and under the auspices of the Logistics Cluster, this marks a first for the current CSP to incorporate the ETC Cluster. Currently, with a seed funding of USD 1.5 million required by the Cluster to rollout start-up activities, WFP is soliciting resources from UN pooled funds, notably the CERF, Sudan Humanitarian Fund, and the Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund. WFP intends to develop a dedicated resourcing

formula in order to solicit the remainder of the resources from other donors, with particular attention to the non-traditional donors and the private sector.

Supply chain challenges:

20. Currently the biggest challenge facing Logistics is accessing all areas. Continued fighting across the country has prevented truck movement, including inaccessibility to the storage facilities in south Kordofan where WFP has the bulk of its in-country stocks. Nearly all WFP's existing food stocks in the Darfur region have been looted since the commencement of hostilities. Infrastructure including warehouses, offices, and mobile storage units (MSUs) have been destroyed, while almost 40 out of 100 WFP Fleet trucks have been hijacked, cannibalised and/or burnt beyond use.
21. Facing these setbacks has necessitated WFP Logistics to confront challenges and work around what has been the normal operations. Commercial transportation, much of which had been loaded prior to the fighting and had been sitting in secured compounds in and around Khartoum is now being redirected to new destinations where displaced populations are taking refuge. Loading of full-food basket on each truck shall henceforth allow deliveries to meet distribution needs and offer flexibility to divert loads if needed. WFP has secure fuel stocks of 500,000 litres in PZU to resume operations. As was the case prior to the conflict WFP shall provide Partners with limited amounts to ensure their business continuity.

Risk Management:

22. The majority of corporate systems are not functioning adequately in Sudan resulting in suboptimal beneficiary targeting and management which is compounded by the rapid and continuous displacements of beneficiaries and high levels of insecurity impeding access. For targeting purposes WFP is engaging local communities to help identify the vulnerable families and conduct rapid needs assessment where appropriate. WFP is also actively seeking to reactivate SCOPE use and various CFM channels and referral pathways where possible. WFP will review interim measures to bolster controls around manual targeting and beneficiary management processes.
23. The conflict has severely limited humanitarian access and WFP's ability to reach beneficiaries and posed significant insecurity to WFP staff. WFP has onboarded two new personnel dedicated to access and civil-military coordination to help facilitate negotiations with the relevant parties to the conflict enabling safe access. WFP is also working to deploy Personal Protective Equipment for staff in country and will continue coordination and compliance with UN wide polices and directions as per consultations through SRSG office and UNDSS.
24. Theft and looting incidents have increased exponentially including losses of food and non-food items. WFP teams continue to prioritize and expediting distribution of existing stocks in country and has modified distribution locations to accommodate the situation. The country office is exploring different routes for safer access to beneficiaries to mitigate the looting of commercial vehicles.
25. Due to the significant changes in operation the existing workforce is no longer fit for purpose. A new workforce planning exercise has been initiated along with a process to identify a reallocation of the needed resources.

26. Poor connectivity and erratic power supplies is widespread throughout the country. WFP is using basic level of communication by using the available means and working to Install new equipment to enable connectivity for humanitarian operations.
27. Closure of banks and ongoing liquidity issues has impacted WFP's ability to pay staff in country as well as local vendors. WFP is currently exploring different mechanisms to avail cash in country.
28. There has been a discontinuation of commercial air services and ongoing clearance and insurance challenges for UNHAS. UNHAS is seeking clearance from the various authorities in different countries to establish air corridors to transport humanitarian staff and cargo to Sudan. WFP will also engage with UN partners, donors, and key stakeholders to communicate and advocate for continuity of critical humanitarian operations.

COST BREAKDOWN

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)						
	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 3/ SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 17.6	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.6	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	0	0	0	16 083 529	0	16 083 529
Implementation	0	0	0	702,309	0	702 309
Direct support costs	<i>(No figures in the grey cells)</i>					728 311
Subtotal						17 514 149
Indirect support costs						1 477 239
TOTAL						18 991 388

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 3/ SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 17.6	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.6	Total
Strategic outcome	1	2	3	4	5	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	Crisis Response	
Transfer	1 895 029 423	103 546 817	169 609 458	592 407 625	40 406 257	2 800 999 580
Implementation	257 779 735	16 796 602	28 541 352	24 048 806	0	327 166 496
Direct support costs	94 447 002	5 506 161	9 257 538	24 845 164	1 670 984	135 726 849
Subtotal	2 247 256 161	125 849 580	207 408 348	641 301 596	42 077 240	3 263 892 924
Indirect support costs	146 071 650	8 180 223	13 481 543	10 668 949	2 735 021	181 137 385
TOTAL	2 393 327 811	134 029 803	220 889 891	651 970 545	44 812 261	3 445 030 310