

Crisis response revision of the Sudan country strategic plan (2019–2023) and corresponding budget increase

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	January 2019– December 2023	12-month extension	January 2019– December 2024
Beneficiaries	11 263 206	4 367 821	15 631 027
<i>(USD)</i>			
Total cost	3 445 030 310	730 584 771	4 175 615 081
Transfers	2 800 999 580	583 762 814	3 384 762 394
Implementation	327 166 496	67 472 741	394 639 237
Adjusted direct support costs	135 726 849	34 759 535	170 486 384
Subtotal	3 263 892 924	685 995 090	3 949 888 015
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	181 137 385	44 589 681	225 727 066

Gender and age marker code*: 3

* <http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Rationale

1. The first iteration of this 2024 budget revision was calculated at USD 1.1 billion to match the record levels of food insecurity, acute malnutrition and complexities of the Sudan response. However, in line with recent projections of global resource requirements and to better align with the current operational and access challenges on the ground, WFP Sudan's 2024 requirements have been decreased by USD 368 million to the USD 730 million presented here. It must be acknowledged that the scale of food insecurity in Sudan is unparalleled, and future adjustments of this document may be required to provide urgent life-saving assistance to conflict and displacement-affected populations across the country. This will be based on evolving humanitarian, security, resourcing and access considerations.
2. Sudan's humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate due to ongoing clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces. Since fighting erupted in mid-April, more than 4.6 million people have been internally displaced and over 1 million people have fled to neighbouring countries. Accordingly, Sudan now has the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the world at 7 million (including people displaced pre-conflict).¹
3. The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC – August 2023) indicates that 42 percent of the population (over 20.3 million people), are acutely food insecure (IPC phase 3 and above).² This is a 73 percent increase compared to the same period in 2022. Of these, 6.3 million people are in IPC phase 4 (emergency), mostly located in Darfur,

¹ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2023. [Sudan: Situation Report](#).

² Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. 2023. [Sudan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis – June 2023–February 2024](#).

Khartoum and South Kordofan; while 14 million people (29 percent of the population) are in IPC phase 3 (crisis).

4. The conflict has impacted access to health, nutrition, and education in hotspot areas. Nutrition status is deteriorating with prevalence of acute wasting reaching as high as 35 percent in some IDP camps. Furthermore, thousands of people are unable to access life-saving nutrition interventions as facilities are closed or inaccessible. Approximately 4 million children are projected to suffer from acute malnutrition; of these, 3.4 million have moderate acute malnutrition. More than 1.4 million school-aged children have been displaced and over 6 million have been deprived of learning since the war began.
5. This country strategic plan (CSP) revision extends the current CSP by one year to December 2024 in line with the United Nations development assistance framework, which has also been extended by an additional year due to the prevailing political situation. The CSP revision makes adjustments to the number of beneficiaries, modalities, activities and budget.

Changes

Strategic orientation

6. There is no change in the strategic orientation of the CSP.

Strategic outcomes

7. Given the unprecedented level of food insecurity, in 2024 WFP is targeting 7.6 million unique beneficiaries; 4.6 million are targeted under general food assistance, prioritizing IPC phase 4 population, IDPs (both protracted and newly displaced), and refugees. Given WFP's primary focus on reaching IPC phase 4 populations, the vast majority of IPC phase 3 populations, amounting to over 14 million people, will not be assisted even though they are considered to be in urgent need of life-saving humanitarian assistance. These IPC phase 3 populations may thereby risk slipping into IPC phase 4, particularly if the current conflict continues. Driven by dire funding forecasts and challenging security and access dynamics, WFPs' general food assistance caseload represents less than a quarter of the acutely food-insecure population in Sudan. This concern is particularly acute as WFP's unconditional food assistance has comprised almost the full caseload of the cluster response post-conflict. Strong geographical and household targeting approaches are thus deployed to ensure available resources reach the most food insecure.
8. WFP will provide assistance, mainly through in-kind food transfers and concurrently gradually scale up cash-based transfers (CBTs), not only in the more accessible Eastern states but also in other locations in Darfur and Khartoum where CBTs are feasible. In 2024, WFP plans to reach 725,625 beneficiaries with CBTs across activities in locations where CBTs are feasible (including 498,535 beneficiaries with unconditional cash transfers). WFP has also made significant investments and contributions to upholding and building the foundations and institutional capacities for safety nets in Sudan. The knowledge and innovations gains through WFP support to initiatives such as the Sudan Family Support Programme and Sudan Emergency Safety Nets Project shall continue to be harnessed in the delivery of humanitarian and longer-term assistance to expedite post-conflict recovery and reconstruction of crisis-affected populations.
9. CBT individual transfer value had not been adjusted since August 2022, due to funding constraints. Price monitoring conducted by the vulnerability analysis and mapping unit in July 2023 indicated a significant food price increase (above the 15 percent threshold) that warrants a revision of transfer value. Therefore the transfer value is adjusted from the



current SDG 5,000 to SDG 7,000/person/month (USD 11), based on half ration for IDPs and resident population, and full ration for refugees representing SDG 13,000/person/month (USD 20). In addition, the transfer value under activity 6 (productive safety nets) will be adjusted from SDG 16,000 to SDG 7,000/person/month. Refugees are prioritized for a full ration due to their particularly high level of vulnerability and the limited livelihood opportunities this demographic can access. IDPs do not face legal restrictions in terms of employment or movement.

10. Food assistance for assets will be removed from activity 1 and will be reflected under activity 6. In-kind modality will also be introduced within the resilience stream in relevant locations alongside cash to minimize stress on the limited capacity of financial service providers.
11. With the influx of IDPs to the East, households and systems are under pressure and food insecurity is rising. IDPs in collective settlements are particularly vulnerable while households hosting IDPs are forced to share what limited resources they have available, which in some instances is heightening tensions between communities. Public services such as healthcare facilities and schools are similarly strained due to increased IDP numbers, decreased government funding available, and competition to use such sites for IDP shelters. Activity 5 (school feeding) will expand home-grown school feeding to contribute to recovery and resilience building efforts in East Sudan. Home-grown school feeding had been introduced pre-conflict under activity 5 with substantial achievements, though at relatively small-scale. Home-grown school feeding will continue to scale in 2024 targeting pre-primary and primary school children as well as teachers. Activity 6 (asset creation/safety nets) will scale up in the East and in other locations where possible, and will include gender-transformative approaches wherever possible. Key donors have shown strong interest in supporting this effort.
12. Activity 7 (post harvest loss) management will build on smallholders agricultural market support as WFP's new approach to support farmers through agriculture sector development. WFP will support smallholder farmers with the distribution of seeds and fertilizers in five states in Eastern Sudan. This project is funded by the African Development Bank.

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

13. The Sudan country office is revising the strategy and methodology on targeting and prioritization to enhance accountability and assistance in reaching the most affected people, noting that some level of residual risks will remain given the complex and fluid reality on the ground. The country office's targeting approach uses a geographic component, where locations are identified based on assessed needs, impact of conflict, displacement, food insecurity and vulnerability, and access as informed by the humanitarian access and civil-military coordination team.
14. Household targeting follows three approaches: blanket targeting, status-based targeting or community-based targeting. Blanket targeting is implemented in accessible locations in Khartoum. In locations where active fighting is or has recently taken place, such as in parts of Darfur and Kordofan, status-based targeting is used among the newly displaced camp-based refugees (e.g., refugee camps in White Nile), and newly displaced IDPs living in state-arranged shelters and settlements. Community-based targeting will be used to identify newly displaced households living in host communities and the households hosting these IDPs based on their level of vulnerability and food insecurity. Pre-conflict refugee and IDP caseloads who have previously been profiled based on their vulnerability as highly food insecure will remain eligible for WFP assistance and will be reprofiled in due course.



Identity management and assurance

15. The identity management approach will be structured in three different scenarios based on geography and five dimensions including access/security levels, office/staff presence, availability of beneficiary lists, presence/dispatch of equipment and connectivity. Risks to staff and beneficiaries arising from being on the ground for a protracted time will also be considered. Recommended identity management approaches will vary by scenario, with different levels of residual risk and assurance:
 - Scenario 1 will be used in active-conflict zones with severely constrained access where digital solutions are not feasible due to the urgency of delivery, and people's safety. Basic assurance will rely on manual processes and minimal cooperating partner verification, complemented by monitoring from WFP, cooperating partners or third-party monitors when feasible.
 - Scenario 2 will be implemented in active-conflict zones where there is a window of opportunity for increased access and connectivity to enable the introduction of some digital solutions for identity management, registration and transfer management. This will increase the level of assurance and mitigate residual risk and will be complemented by monitoring from WFP, cooperating partners or third-party monitors when feasible.
 - Scenario 3 refers to relatively secure and accessible areas with non-active conflict. In these areas, the country office will use additional layers of assurance using the WFP's digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform that digitally links the redemption of assistance to an identity (household) while maintaining a centralized digital repository.

Transfer modalities

16. The primary mode of assistance will be in-kind transfers due to disruption of the markets and supply chains in certain areas. WFP is also conducting market assessments and feasibility assessments. WFP has already resumed CBTs in 2023 and will gradually scale up CBTs in 2024, both in secure and access-constrained areas of Sudan.

Transition and handover strategies

17. Despite the current crisis hindering any substantial technical discussions on transition, WFP has played a pivotal role in sustaining social safety nets that were disrupted by ongoing conflicts and political changes in the country. WFP's programming approach considers addressing critical needs and vulnerability to large-scale shocks, and building resilience thereof, in a manner that can be assumed as a national responsibility in the future. WFP commits to continually identify and seize opportunities to engage as a key stakeholder in supporting and expanding delivery of social protection services in Sudan. Additionally, WFP will actively seek to generate empirical evidence and insights from its operations that can contribute to future policy and technical dialogue on social protection.

Partnerships

18. WFP will continue to enhance its partnership with United Nations country team members and cooperating partners to ensure a coordinated and principled access negotiation for humanitarian assistance, including cross-border operations, as well as within the food security and livelihoods cluster to ensure coordination and technical assistance. A country-level agreement is currently being developed with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and WFP utilizes the International Organization for Migration displacement data as a basis for planning and liaises when necessary on



verification of numbers. WFP is also enhancing its partnership with non-traditional donors specifically international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank, as well as their multi-donor platforms such as the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support multi-donor trust fund, Special Relief Fund, among others. These partnerships shall be oriented towards supporting the humanitarian–development–peace nexus, aligning with the Grand Bargain commitments, and endeavour to convene stakeholders to collectively shape an emerging vision for supporting social protection.

Country office capacity

19. The Sudan country office is currently undertaking a comprehensive staffing review that takes into account the context. To meet the rising humanitarian needs, WFP is setting up hubs in strategic locations, including in Farchana (Chad) to coordinate cross-border operations for IDPs in West and Central Darfur.

Supply chain challenges

20. Heavy bureaucratic impediments coupled with attacks and intimidation of humanitarian workers are hindering the response. Due to this complex security and access environment, without sustained and principled humanitarian access, WFP, the logistics cluster and other humanitarian actors will be unable to serve those most in need at the required scale.

Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

21. The staffing review exercise will ensure adequate capacity to monitor activities. Monitoring and evaluation systems will be strengthened and third-party monitoring will be expanded in hard-to-reach areas. In view of WFP monitoring staff turnover and new third-party monitoring services, WFP will provide online and on-the-job training on monitoring. Due to the security situation, the monitoring, review and evaluation plan will continuously be reviewed to assess ongoing feasibility and WFP will provide pro-active guidance on the application of remote methods, when WFP and third-party monitors do not have access. Thematic and donor driven reviews/studies will be conducted to generate evidence for learning, adaptive programming and accountability to beneficiaries. Different methods will be applied for data collection using face-to-face surveys where access/security allow and remote methods in more access-constrained areas. The monitoring escalation system will be strengthened to capture, escalate and track the timeliness of issue resolutions through cross-function coordination.

Accountability to affected populations, conflict sensitivity, protection risks, gender and disabilities

22. Gender-based violence has drastically increased in Sudan since the conflict began.³ Internally displaced and refugee women and girls are particularly vulnerable to conflict-related sexual violence with 4.2 million women and girls at risk of gender-based violence. WFP will continue to implement assurance and accountability strategies that analyse gender, protection and conflict sensitivity risks, and will implement mitigation measures to address these risks. WFP will work with lead agencies to reduce gender-based violence and ensure protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, data protection and safety at distribution points. WFP has reinforced its engagement with communities, including challenging harmful gender norms, and is providing safe spaces for reporting concerns through community feedback mechanisms. The country office has a comprehensive community feedback mechanism approach based on the three security and access scenarios. Even in conflict-affected areas, the country office's approach includes

³ UNFPA, [Crisis Continues: GBV Sub-Sector Sudan Situation Brief Update](#), June 2023.



working with cooperating partners and community outreach volunteers to cascade information; working with third-party monitors to set up help desks; diversifying community feedback mechanism channels by expanding network coverage of paid lines and converting the paid lines into toll-free lines; ensuring functional digital help desks at distribution sites; and providing messages and packaged information. WFP is planning to enhance the capacity of its staff and cooperating partners on accountability to affected populations, disability, gender-transformative and conflict-sensitive programming to prevent unintended consequences.

23. To protect beneficiaries' data privacy, WFP will seek informed consent during registration and ensure secure storage, data sharing agreements, community sensitization, and compliance with regulations. These will mitigate protection and conflict sensitivity risks, promote gender equality, and maintain accountability to affected populations.

Risk management

24. The country office is actively monitoring its risks and has put in place structures to identify and manage existing and emerging risks through a risk register which is tracked regularly, and an operational task force which leverages regional and corporate expertise to address areas of concern. Risks outside appetite are escalated appropriately to relevant functions and shared with senior management.
25. Risks related to armed conflict remain high, impeding humanitarian operations. WFP is expanding internal capacities for conflict, security and access management undertaking prior risk assessment, projections and adopting a deconfliction approach with various parties to secure guaranteed safe and secure engagement. Additional controls include moving commodities as a convoy and as close as possible to the distribution dates, undertaking double rations to reduce likelihood of disruptions of food distribution and conducting market monitoring to detect possible resale of WFP commodities.
26. To ensure stringent oversight of cooperating partners, WFP undertakes periodic performance evaluations tied to issuance/renewals of contracts and looks to roll out spot checks. Feedback from third-party monitoring informs progress of implementation, programmatic performance, and corrective measures required.
27. Beneficiary protection concerns are integrated throughout the operation by ensuring monitoring and assessment tools have conflict sensitivity and protection-oriented questions. Risk mitigation activities are planned and implemented in collaboration with partners (e.g., sensitization messages, conflict sensitivity training, safe distribution checklist, risk mapping). WFP is re-establishing multiple community feedback mechanism channels with the appropriate categorization and escalation procedures to ensure timely resolution of cases received.
28. WFP is reviewing beneficiary identity management practices to strengthen the assurance related to unique and reliable identities, where feasible, while maintaining close coordination and regular alignment with targeting, protection/accountability to affected populations, community feedback mechanism and monitoring strategies.
29. Financial and access risks remain due to the ongoing economic and liquidity crisis. To ensure a continual flow of cash to serve the operations WFP has been soliciting alternate cash service providers to capacitate banking institutions, while also hosting its two primary service providers. The country office is also undertaking internal weekly reporting on expenditures and commitments and regular account reconciliation. The country office will pursue a gradual resumption of CBTs in relatively secure locations in the East and for access constrained areas, consider an innovative approach (mobile money).



30. Conflict sensitivity assessments and political economy analyses will continue to be critical in guiding the country office in determining the feasibility and extent of engagement in life-saving and life-changing programmes as well as long-term, transition and country capacity-strengthening planning.

Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY, AND MODALITY								
SO	Activity	Modality	Change	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
				(18+ years)	(18+ years)	(0-18 years)	(0-18 years)	
SO1	1	In-kind	Current	1,468,612	912,182	1,131,105	1,049,009	4,560,908
			Increase/decrease	1,079,419	1,224,508	79,980	615,643	2,999,550
			Revised	2,548,031	2,136,690	1,211,085	1,664,652	7,560,458
		CBTs	Current	464,802	288,697	357,984	332,002	1,443,485
			Increase/decrease	160,528	99,707	123,635	114,664	498,534
			Revised	625,330	388,404	481,619	446,666	1,942,019
	2	In-kind	Current	1,468,612	912,182	1,131,105	1,012,934	4,524,833
			Increase/decrease	6,643	7,029	135,991	148,056	297,719
			Revised	1,475,255	919,211	1,267,096	1,160,990	4,822,552
		CBTs	Current	0	0	0	0	0
			Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
			Revised	0	0	0	0	0
	3	In-kind	Current	537,085	0	801,585	770,151	2,108,821
			Increase/decrease	438,423	0	629,151	585,007	1,652,581
			Revised	975,508	0	1,430,736	1,355,158	3,761,402
		CBTs	Current	0	0	0	0	0
			Increase/decrease	0	0	0	0	0
			Revised	0	0	0	0	0



SO2	4	In-kind	Current	196,523	0	245,912	236,269	678,704
			Increase/ decrease	50,787	0	91,565	85,583	227,935
			Revised	247,310	0	337,477	321,852	906,639
		CBTs	Current	0	0	0	0	0
			Increase/ decrease	0	0	0	0	0
			Revised	0	0	0	0	0
	5	In-kind	Current	0	0	32,470	33,795	66,265
			Increase/ decrease	2,703	2,859	259,019	281,999	546,580
			Revised	2,703	2,859	291,489	315,794	612,845
		CBTs	Current	61,250	54,000	91,500	63,250	270,000
			Increase/ decrease	1,168	1,050	12,470	12,402	27,090
			Revised	62,418	55,050	103,970	75,652	297,090
SO3	6	In-kind	Current	51,520	32,000	39,680	36,800	160,000
			Increase/ decrease	10,898	23,050	64,290	38,852	137,090
			Revised	62,418	55,050	103,970	75,652	297,090
		CBTs	Current	142,842	87,548	57,744	53,553	341,687
			Increase/ decrease	64,789	48,101	41,362	45,748	200,000
			Revised	207,631	135,649	99,106	99,301	541,687
	7	In-kind	Current	0	0	0	0	0
			Increase/ decrease	0	0	0	0	0
			Revised	0	0	0	0	0



		Current	0	0	0	0	0
	CBTs	Increase/ decrease	0	0	0	0	0
		Revised	0	0	0	0	0
		Current	341,309	209,190	0	0	550,499
	CS	Increase/ decrease	145,778	154,222	0	0	300,000
		Revised	487,087	363,412	0	0	850,499
Total (without overlap)		Current	3,919,596	3,863,279	2,081,268	1,399,063	11,263,206
		Increase/ decrease	1,520,002	1,498,162	748,141	601,516	4,367,821
		Revised	5,439,598	5,361,441	2,829,409	2,000,579	15,631,027



Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY																		
	Strategic outcome 1											Strategic outcome 2					Strategic outcome 3	
	Activity 1			Activity 2			Activity 3					Activity 4			Activity 5			Activity 6
Beneficiary type	New IDPs, new protracted IDPs, residents	Refugees	Protracted IDPs	IDPs and residents	IDPs and residents	IDPs and residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents/IDPs
Modality	Food/CBTs	Food/CBTs	Food/CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs	Food/CBTs
Cereals	240	475	450	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	450
Pulses	30	60	30	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	30
Oil	15	30	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-
Salt	5	10	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Super Cereal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Super Cereal Plus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronutrient powder	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	0	-	-	-
High energy biscuits	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plumpy'Doz	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ready-to-use supplementary food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-

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	Strategic outcome 1											Strategic outcome 2					Strategic outcome 3	
	Activity 1			Activity 2			Activity 3					Activity 4			Activity 5			Activity 6
Beneficiary type	New IDPs, new protracted IDPs, residents	Refugees	Protracted IDPs	IDPs and residents	IDPs and residents	IDPs and residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	IDPs refugees/residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents	Residents/IDPs
Modality	Food/CBTs	Food/CBTs	Food/CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs	Food/CBTs
Total kcal/day	1 049	2 081	1 628	540	540	270	281	394	-	-	535	394	-	535	540	540	2 825	1 628
% kcal from protein	13	13	14	12	12	11	9	17	0	26	10	17	0	10	12	12	13	14
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.095942	0.19188	0.095942		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	0.07675
Number of feeding days/year	365	365	132	178	178	178	180	180	180	90	90	180	180	90	178	178	178	132



TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE

Food type/ cash-based transfer	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	1 641 045	352 916 101	298 463	137 624 210	1 939 508	490 540 312
Pulses	196 868	112 419 800	37 282	20 646 656	234 150	133 066 456
Oil and fats	97 710	120 449 549	18 619	34 974 487	116 329	155 424 037
Mixed and blended foods	126 882	252 500 393	13 839	44 548 092	140 721	297 048 485
Other	33 347	16 984 074	6 228	1 634 171	39 575	18 618 244
Total (food)	2 095 852	855 269 918	374 431	239 427 616	2 470 283	1 094 697 534
Cash-based transfers		446 661 616		73 318 218		519 979 834
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	2 095 852	1 301 931 534	374 431	312 745 834	2 470 283	1 614 677 369

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 5/ SDG target 17.16	Strategic Result 4/ SDG target 17.9	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Crisis response	Crisis response	
Transfers	420 406 594	18 234 050	32 055 658	113 066 512	0	583 762 814
Implementation	52 706 731	2 256 185	4 979 366	7 530 458	0	67 472 741
Adjusted direct support costs						34 759 535
Subtotal						685 995 090
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)						44 589 681
Total						730 584 771

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP 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 5/ SDG target 17.16	Strategic Result 4/ SDG target 17.9	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Crisis response	Crisis response	
Transfers	2 315 436 017	121 780 866	201 665 116	705 474 137	40 406 257	3 384 762 394
Implementation	310 486 467	19 052 788	33 520 718	31 579 264	0	394 639 237
Adjusted direct support costs	119 699 308	6 599 822	11 234 273	31 281 997	1 670 984	170 486 384
Subtotal	2 745 621 792	147 433 476	246 420 107	768 335 399	42 077 240	3 949 888 015
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	178 465 416	9 583 176	16 017 307	18 926 146	2 735 021	225 727 066
Total	2 924 087 209	157 016 652	262 437 414	787 261 545	44 812 261	4 175 615 081