



**WFP/UNJLC SUDAN
SPECIAL OPERATION SO 10342.2**

Country:	Sudan
Type of project:	Special Operation
Title:	UNJLC-United Nations Joint Logistics Centre, Common Logistics Services, Logistics planning and facilitation, and support to Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Sector
Total cost (US\$):	USD 7,250,184
Duration:	1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009

Abstract

Humanitarian requirements in Darfur will remain high in 2008. Insecurity has continued, limiting the ability to deliver humanitarian assistance and leaving Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and vulnerable populations exposed to life-threatening risks. Elsewhere in the country, two years after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the effects of the south-north conflict persist, including large-scale population displacements, poverty, and limited infrastructure. The need for consolidation of governance also remains a major constraint. In addition, the recurrence of natural disasters, including floods and drought, underscores the need for robust disaster preparedness plans.

Through the 2008 work planning process, the United Nations Country Team and its partners requested that UNJLC's activities in Sudan continue in 2008, leading to the need for a new Special Operation. UNJLC's proposed plan of action in Sudan centres on two closely linked and synergistic components as follows: 1) UNJLC will continue to ensure coordination of logistics and information management to facilitate the timely and cost-effective delivery of assistance. This includes four key areas of intervention: i) Logistics Information Dissemination; ii) Logistical planning and common logistics services facilitation; iii) Geographic Information System (GIS) that includes mapping services and iv) Logistics for emergency preparedness and response. 2) UNJLC will also continue to coordinate the Non-Food Items (NFI) and Emergency Shelter Sector and manage the NFI Common Pipeline for Sudan, as it has done since 2004.

1. Project Background

1. Sudan remains one of the most complex political and economic environments in Africa. The implementation of the CPA, which formally ended the south-north war in January 2005, has been slow and incomplete, contributing to political instability at both the national and regional levels. This has been particularly obvious in the Three Areas (Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States). As a result, the potential for future tensions remains high, due to competition over scarce land and oil resources between residents and returnees. The need for consolidation of governance continues, and the effects

of the conflict - including large-scale population displacements, poverty, and limited infrastructure - persist throughout the country.

2. Darfur has been affected by conflict and widespread insecurity since 2003. Despite the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement in 2006, the operating environment continues to be tense and unpredictable. Insecurity increased and remains at a high level, limiting the ability to deliver humanitarian assistance and leaving internally displaced and vulnerable people exposed to life-threatening risks. The planned deployment of the UNAMID (United Nations African Mission in Darfur) peacekeeping force is expected to lead to an improvement in security and humanitarian access, but this is unlikely to be completed until at least the second half of 2008. As a result, significant levels of IDP and refugee returns in Darfur are not expected before the last months of the year.
3. Droughts and floods are the most common natural hazards experienced in Sudan and have had a significant impact on people's well-being. In many areas, seasonal flooding is a normal occurrence and is an important element in livelihood strategies. However, unusually high rainfalls across Central, Eastern and Southern Sudan in July-October 2007 led to very high levels of flooding, causing large population displacements, an increased incidence of waterborne diseases, and significant crop losses. These recurrent natural disasters underscore the need for robust disaster preparedness plans.
4. Sudan is also affected by events in neighbouring countries. The escalation of tensions between Ethiopia and Eritrea may affect the level of cross-border movements of refugees from these countries into the Eastern States. Sudan continues to play a role in seeking a resolution to conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army and Ugandan government. Finally, cross-border movement of displaced persons across the border between Darfur and Chad complicates humanitarian relief efforts in both countries. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sudan hosts up to 250,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mostly in protracted situations in the Eastern part of the country. The presence - and arrival - of refugees and asylum seekers to Sudan is not likely to diminish in the immediate future and this requires additional efforts towards self-reliance and durable solutions.
5. In this complex environment, UNJLC was established in February 2004 to coordinate and optimise the logistics capabilities of the humanitarian agencies. Its initial role in Sudan, under Special Operation 10342.0, was to provide a logistics planning capability to support IDPs returning to southern Sudan. With the Darfur crisis, UNJLC's role was expanded in March 2004 to include the establishment and management of a common pipeline system for the delivery of Non-Food Items to IDPs. UNJLC was then asked, and accepted, to continue its operations in 2006, under a second Special Operation, SO 10342.1, which will end on 31 March 2008.
6. Circumstances envisaged when defining an exit strategy under the previous Special Operation at the end of 2006 have not materialised. In Southern Sudan, the Government capacity has been developing at less than expected

speed. As a result, UNJLC's original plan to gradually handover all logistics information management and coordination activities to the Government of South Sudan had to be revisited.

7. In Darfur, in addition to new influx of IDPs, most displaced populations remained in camps and have not been able to return to their villages. Hence, UNJLC continued to manage the NFI Common Pipeline and was asked to become a Sector Lead for the NFI and Emergency Shelter Sector. Nevertheless, UNJLC has made several efforts over the years to hand over this dual responsibility to another entity. In 2006, a joint UNJLC-UNHCR team examined the mechanism of the NFI Common Pipeline, with UNJLC hoping for a gradual handover to UNHCR. Subsequently, the same joint team travelled around North Sudan in early 2007, noting the operational aspects of the pipeline as well as sector leadership. In the end, UNHCR was not prepared to take on these tasks. Furthermore, OCHA's Humanitarian Reform Support Unit carried out a mission to Sudan in May 2007 that looked at the Sudan sectoral approach, among other things. The mission established that there were no agencies offering a viable alternative to UNJLC, in the leadership of the NFIs and Emergency Shelter Sector, or the management of the NFI Common Pipeline. Moreover, no agency has yet developed the needed capacity or expressed interest in taking over. For that reason, UNJLC was unable to relinquish these responsibilities.
8. The UN and Partners Work plan for 2008 outlines the United Nations and partners integrated planning, programming, and funding requirements for the humanitarian, recovery and development interventions in Sudan. Strategic priorities and interventions were formulated on the basis of the following assumptions:
 - The progress on the resolution to the boundary demarcation process, census and elections preparations for 2009 will affect United Nations and Partner schedules. Political and social risk may increase as these significant benchmarks approach and are likely to make program delivery difficult in sensitive areas, especially in the Three Areas.
 - Timeliness of funding in Sudan is important as the period of implementation from point of funding to the delivery of services to beneficiaries can be several months. The impossibility of delivery during the rainy season means that timing of the supply chain beginning with funding is critical, especially in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas.
 - In southern and central Sudan, the arrival of rains that begin around June-July signals deterioration in transportation networks, with many rural and isolated places becoming inaccessible by August-September of each year. This limits many transportation-related activities to a five or six month window. Heavy rains and floods may therefore reverse humanitarian gains made, if key activities are not completed in a timely manner.
 - Sudan will continue transition towards recovery and development, more slowly in localised areas along the north - south border zones due to potential for insecurity.
 - Humanitarian requirements in Darfur will remain high in 2008.

- The level of returnees to the Three Areas and Southern Sudan will remain similar to 2007. A significant number of 2007 returnees will continue to require assistance in 2008.
 - Government counterparts will continue facing implementation capacity and cost-sharing constraints.
9. Among the strategic priorities defined for 2008 by United Nations and Partner agencies as well as government representatives, two elements are of particular relevance to UNJLC:
- In Darfur, the focus is to maintain lifesaving humanitarian assistance.
 - Throughout the country, efforts will be made to enhance information management mechanisms to ensure cross sector supports.

2. Project Justification

10. Humanitarian agencies face significant constraints in Sudan. Aid agencies have a limited window of opportunity to transport goods overland and to preposition items before the onset of the rainy season, which implies that sufficient resources must be available at the beginning of the year. The only significant seaport is Port Sudan. Although major cities in the North are connected by asphalt roads, the country's transport infrastructure overall is limited, and operations are obstructed in the rainy season (June to November), when many roads become impassable and airstrips unusable. There is no road connection between Northern and Southern Sudan, and links between Southern Sudan and Kenya and Uganda are often interrupted in the rainy season. The entire humanitarian community benefits from UNJLC's regular road, bridges and airstrips assessments and updates.
11. River corridors by barges between South and North are commonly used by humanitarian organizations at a high cost (as a result of the limited capacity and increased demand). Air transport remains the only alternative when surface access is cut off. However, because the air services capacity is limited, there is a need for coordinating flights from various services and maximising their uses (mainly United Nations Humanitarian Air Service – UNHAS - and United Nations Mission in Sudan - UNMIS).
12. Furthermore, access denials from authorities, security problems, staff evacuations and attacks have also hindered United Nations agencies' and NGOs' ability to reach populations in need. Security problems in Darfur and neighbouring areas have contributed to increased transport costs, and occasionally slowed or interrupted the deliveries of food and non food items. Convoy/escort requirements imposed by the Government have also resulted in delays and increased costs. The increased demand for road transport has strained the commercial transport capacity and the deployment of UNAMID forces is likely to put even more pressure. Again, UNJLC can offer a valuable service by coordinating with UNAMID and identifying possible solutions.
13. The availability of timely information on conditions and facilities is problematic in many areas of Sudan, presenting a challenge for analysis of the

situation and planning of interventions. In Darfur, for example, humanitarian actors often lack information on roads, available warehouses, functioning airstrips or helipads. Having this information centralised and reflected on maps would considerably facilitate their operations.

14. Through the 2008 Workplan planning process, the United Nations Country Team and its partners identified a need for the continuation of UNJLC's activities in Sudan and requested a continuation of its operations in 2008, through a new Special Operation starting on 1 April 2008. UNJLC's proposed plan of action in Sudan is focused on two main components that are closely linked and synergistic. Under its core mandate, UNJLC will continue to ensure coordinated logistics planning, facilitation of common logistics services and logistics information management, in order to facilitate timely and cost-effective assistance. This will be reinforced by a more operational function of coordinating the NFI and Emergency Shelter Sector and managing the NFI Common Pipeline for Sudan.

Component 1: Logistics Planning, Facilitation of Common Logistics Services and Information Management

15. Given the complexity of the environment in which humanitarian agencies are operating in Sudan, UNJLC developed the following strategy that includes four key areas of intervention:

Logistics Information Dissemination

16. In order to provide a coherent and comprehensive picture of the logistics situation in Sudan, UNJLC will continue to collect, analyse, and disseminate logistics information. This will enable United Nations and NGO partners to make use of windows of opportunity to reach vulnerable populations in the most remote and restricted areas.

Logistical Planning and Common Logistics Services Facilitation

17. Through its information collection and dissemination activity, UNJLC and partners regularly identify logistics bottlenecks. In some instances where there is a clear opportunity for a common logistics solution, UNJLC will promote the establishment of a new common service. For example, additional opportunities have been identified in the last quarter of 2007 such as the need for a Common Warehouse Service. Lastly, UNJLC is expected to be called upon to carry out numerous logistics assessments in response to emerging needs in various regions.

GIS Mapping Services

18. Building on activities launched in 2006, UNJLC will continue to manage a Geographic Information System established in Southern Sudan under two main objectives. The first is to support humanitarian activities by supplying spatial data products related to logistics. The second objective is to continue to improve the Transport Infrastructure Database and build the capacity within the Ministry of Roads and Transport of Southern Sudan to maintain such a

database. UNJLC will also provide GIS Mapping Services in Northern Sudan upon request.

Logistics for Emergency Preparedness and Response

19. The heavy early rains and floods of 2007 reinforced the importance of maintaining systems and coordinating efforts in both emergency preparedness and response strategies. In 2008, maintenance of emergency preparedness plans and efforts to increase coordination with counterparts are expected to boost the overall capacity to respond to natural and manmade disasters. In this context, the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator for Southern Sudan has requested UNJLC to support and work closely with OCHA's Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) unit.
20. In Eastern and Central Sudan, UNJLC will also, in its role as Sector Lead, strengthen the emergency preparedness and response capacity of the Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Sector, with the aim of developing and implementing a robust emergency preparedness and response plan before the end of 2008.
21. The deployment of UNAMID forces in Khartoum and Darfur is expected to result in high demand on local markets for surface transport, air capacity and commercial services. The consolidation of logistics capacity and information will be a crucial element in minimising the challenges that humanitarian operators face and ensuring that they can continue to operate without interruption.

Component 2: Non Food items and Emergency Shelter Management

22. In the absence of a lead agency to coordinate the NFI and Emergency Shelter sector and manage the NFI Common Pipeline, UNJLC has been filling this role since 2004. This unique operational function has enabled UNJLC to develop a strong network of partners on the ground, thus reinforcing UNJLC's core function.

Coordination of the NFI and Emergency Shelter Sector in Sudan

23. UNJLC will continue to fill the role of sector lead for the NFI and Emergency Shelter Sector. In 2008, special focus will be placed on enhancing partners' assessment and distribution capacity and identifying key players to continue operations beyond 2008. This will include organizing training activities to build the capacity of partners, enhance database management systems and ensure sound information management.

Management of the NFI Common Pipeline

24. In an effort to harmonise the NFIs distributed to IDPs and maximise economies of scale, an NFI Common Pipeline was established in 2004 in Northern Sudan (including Darfur) to provide non food items and emergency shelter in the event of conflict or a natural disaster. The common pipeline is a partnership of UNJLC, CARE, UNICEF and OCHA. Within this inter-agency project, UNJLC carries out the overall coordination and supply-chain management of the NFI, while UNICEF is responsible for the procurement,

CARE for the transport and warehousing and OCHA for the needs verification. In 2008, UNJLC will assess the need for, and feasibility of, a similar Common Pipeline approach in Southern Sudan.

3. Project Objective

25. UNJLC's objectives were defined under the 2008 UN and Partners Work Planning process, in line with the UN strategic priorities:

- To contribute to cost-effective humanitarian operations through the provision of relevant and timely logistics information, and the coordination of services for United Nations agencies and partners operating in Sudan;
- To strengthen information management in support of humanitarian and early recovery interventions, storing and sharing critical logistics-related information on the UNJLC website;
- To generate and disseminate maps and spatial data related to logistics and transportation infrastructure and to strengthen GIS capacity at the Ministry of Transport and Roads in Southern Sudan;
- To support the strengthening of United Nations and NGO partners' Emergency Preparedness and Response capacity, with a special focus on logistics preparedness issues;
- To ensure the provision of NFIs and Emergency Shelter items to returnees and populations affected by conflict and natural disasters, through coordination of sector actors and management of the NFI Common Pipeline.

4. Project Implementation

Component 1: Logistics Planning, Facilitation of Common Logistics Services and Information Management

Logistics Information Dissemination

26. UNJLC will hire additional logistics officers who will be responsible for conducting logistics assessment missions, seek information from partners on main logistical constraints and jointly identify possible enhancements. In addition, UNJLC will continue to convene regular logistics coordination meetings, providing a forum for partners to share logistics information and discuss main challenges. Where bottlenecks are identified, UNJLC will consolidate information from partners and follow up with a proposed response. On a monthly basis, UNJLC will summarise the main outcomes and provide a general logistics update through its logistics bulletins. Under the lead of a newly recruited UNJLC Information Management Officer, this information will be posted on the UNJLC website, which provides a central repository accessible to all Government, United Nations and NGO partners.

Logistical Planning and Common Logistics Services Facilitation

27. A wide range of logistical planning and Common Logistics Services Facilitation activities will be continued or initiated in 2008, such as:

- **Facilitation of UNHAS Operations:** UNHAS has asked UNJLC to ensure the day-to-day liaison with the humanitarian community in Sudan. This involves the regular dissemination of flight schedules, prioritisation of cargo and flights, utilisation of spare cargo capacity, and facilitation of helicopter operations.
- **Facilitation of light vehicle convoys:** During the dry season, UNJLC will continue to organize regular convoys of United Nations and NGO light vehicles from Khartoum to Darfur and Juba. This involves close coordination with partners and preparation of the itinerary in consultation with United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).
- **Facilitation of Common Warehousing Services:** In order to reduce the high storage costs that NGOs have been reporting in Southern Sudan, UNJLC will compile the list of NGO requirements, search for appropriate warehousing facilities in key areas and identify partners with the appropriate capacity to manage these facilities. Depending on the outcomes of this initial survey, UNJLC may recommend the establishment of a Common Warehousing Service in Southern Sudan, which would be initially limited to three locations and subsequently expanded to other regions, including Darfur.
- **Facilitation of Customs Clearance Process:** UNJLC has started compiling information on customs clearance process and fees and has received a request from UNICEF to look into the possibility of common storage space for UN agencies at the new free zone in Garri to facilitate the clearance process.
- **Assessment of logistics infrastructure damages on behalf of UNOPS:** In Southern Sudan and Darfur, UNOPS has requested UNJLC to conduct logistical assessments of the existing transport and warehousing infrastructures and consult with the humanitarian community to identify the key areas requiring infrastructural upgrades. The findings of these assessments will inform UNOPS' plan of action for the following years.

GIS Mapping Services

28. UNJLC planned GIS Mapping activities for 2008 will centre on a consolidation of what was undertaken in 2007 in Southern Sudan. UNJLC will continue to collect, process, and disseminate data on local transport infrastructure (road routes and conditions, river crossings, water and air transport). GPS training will also be provided to United Nations and NGO partners and to staff at the Ministry of Transport and Roads in Juba. UNJLC also plans to undertake road mapping survey missions to priority areas where key roads remain unmapped. Additional logistics mapping services (such as information on warehouses, stock levels and distributions, and spatial distribution of beneficiaries) will be provided on a need basis. Finally, UNJLC will integrate GIS data from multiple sources and formats for use in developing a comprehensive GIS transport database that will ultimately be transferred to the Ministry of Roads and Transport.

Logistics Emergency Preparedness and Response

29. In Southern Sudan, UNJLC will focus specifically on logistics preparedness issues, and will deploy logistics officers under OCHA EP& R sections to ensure a coordinated logistics effort during localised natural disasters and post conflict situations. This will include infrastructure assessments in high disaster risk areas to analyse the logistics gaps and identify solutions, and assessment of the possibility of pre-positioning contingency stocks of NFIs, identifying strategic locations to setting up warehousing facilities, also proposing alternatives to partners when no warehouse is available. UNJLC will also provide logistics training to national partners.
30. In Eastern and Central Sudan, UNJLC will, as the Sector Lead, strengthen the emergency preparedness and response capacity of the Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Sector. UNJLC will deploy a logistics officer within the Government structures in Central and Eastern Sudan, and two logistics officers to be based in UNJLC Khartoum and Kadugli offices who will be responsible for ensuring increased synergies between the Government and the UN and NGO partners. In consultation with all concerned actors, a dedicated expert, based in Khartoum will develop an action plan, identifying regions prone to floods, establishing case scenarios and trigger factors, evaluating potential floods consequences and defining NFI needs. An emergency preparedness and response network will be established both in terms of resources (staffing, funding requirements) and infrastructure (agencies and government and the logistics infrastructure). Respective roles and responsibilities in the preparedness and response phase will need to be clearly defined as well as the capacity building strategies. Finally, the actual implementation of the preparedness activities and the response to potential 2008 floods will take place during the second half of the year 2008.
31. In Darfur, United Nations agencies and NGO partners will be further challenged by the deployment of UNAMID forces and subsequent demand on local markets for transport and related services. UNJLC will coordinate with UNAMID, to identify the anticipated challenges and discuss possible solutions.

Component 2: Non Food items and Emergency Shelter Management

Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Sector Coordination for Sudan

32. In 2008, UNJLC will continue to act as the sector lead for the NFI and Emergency Shelter Sector. The main sector objectives are to ensure the timely provision of non-food items and emergency shelter to returnees and populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.
33. As sector lead for NFI and Emergency Shelter Sector in Sudan, UNJLC's chairs regular meetings intended to maintain coordination among 57 partner organizations, prioritise sector activities, compile periodic updates on financial requirements, and advocate for timely funding. UNJLC will also be responsible for the sector reporting, maintaining and disseminating information on activities, stocks, and distributions. Operational priorities across the country will include:

- Identifying additional partners and building their capacity, particularly national NGOs, to broaden the distribution coverage.
- Maintaining links with other sectors to ensure timely response to returnee needs for early reintegration.
- Contributing towards the reduction of environmental degradation by collaborating with partners that work on alternative and durable shelter, and conducting a study on suitability of items distributed which will also cover environment issues in Darfur.

Management of the NFI Common Pipeline

34. The provision of NFIs and emergency shelter materials for households who have lost their essential belongings as a result of conflict or natural disasters will be a critical humanitarian intervention for 2008. UNICEF will procure and ship items to Sudan. CARE will be responsible for the transport, warehousing, delivery of items to various locations and Monitoring and Evaluation of distributions. NGO partners will assess the needs for NFIs, identify the beneficiaries and distribute the NFIs (including blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, plastic sheets, soap and in some cases, cooking stoves, and other items as required). OCHA will endorse and verify the needs.
35. UNJLC will continue to carry out the overall coordination and supply-chain management of the Common NFI Pipeline, targeting 406,400 households in Darfur and the Rest of Northern Sudan. At the upstream level, UNJLC's main role will be to directly manage the Common Pipeline. Based on the analyses of the downstream pipeline activities and projected demands, UNJLC will coordinate with UNICEF and CARE the items supply to Sudan. UNJLC will be responsible for tracking quantities of NFIs being procured and shipped to Sudan, and quantities stored in CARE warehouses, as well as for the relevant reporting. At the downstream level, UNJLC will continue to compile and verify NGO requirements, authorise dispatches and report on physical distributions. UNJLC will also collect information on other pipelines to avoid duplication. UNJLC will participate in inter-agency assessment missions and conduct regular visits to distribution locations to improve monitoring, needs assessments and verification. In collaboration with UNICEF, UNJLC plans to conduct a survey among beneficiaries to assess the relevance and suitability of distributed NFIs.
36. In 2008, as required by the Humanitarian Country Team in Southern Sudan, UNJLC will assess the need for, and feasibility of, a similar Common Pipeline approach in Southern Sudan for an estimated 100,000 needy households. The assessment will look into some of the issues that a common pipeline may address, such as supply-chain inefficiencies, with the aim of reducing costs, avoiding duplication of efforts, and enabling the NFI and Emergency Shelter sector to operate more effectively.

Organizational and Management Structure

37. The overall organizational structures of UNJLC Sudan will remain the same in 2008, with the Head of UNJLC Sudan having a dual reporting line. As part of the United Nations country coordination structure, the UNJLC office will fall

under the overall supervision of a Field Steering Group, composed of the Sudan United Nations Country Team members, and chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator. Activities of UNJLC that do not fall under the Terms of Reference as approved by the Interagency Standing Committee Working Group at the time of its activation will have to be approved by the Field Steering Group. The Chief of UNJLC in Rome will oversee the management of the UNJLC Sudan, provide financial supervision and monitoring through his capacity as allocation manager of funds, and maintain contact with the Humanitarian Coordinator when necessary.

38. UNJLC Sudan will be headed by a Head of Office supported by a Deputy Head of Office and three Area Coordinators, one for Southern Sudan, one for Darfur and one for the Rest of Northern Sudan. Five sub-offices will be located in Juba for the South, Kadugli for the East and South Kordofan, el Fasher, Nyala, and el Geneina for Darfur. Sub-offices will be managed by a head of sub-office with a strong logistics expertise and will be staffed with an NFI Coordination and Communications Officer, a Logistics Assistant and a driver. An information management capability will be located in both Khartoum and Juba.
39. Specific subject matter experts (such as EP&R, aviation or customs) will be called upon to enhance capacity at particular times according to needs. In addition, stand-by partners may be called upon to add capacity and undertake specific tasks. As the host agency of UNJLC, the WFP country office in Sudan will continue to provide administrative, human resources, finance processing, and Information Communication Technology support.
40. Finally, backstopping will be supplied by the UNJLC Core Unit in Rome. The Chief of UNJLC Core Unit in Rome will be the Allocation Manager responsible for the allocation and utilisation of available funds. The Head of UNJLC Sudan will have the day-to-day management and financial responsibility, under the delegated authority of the Chief UNJLC Core Unit. The Allocation Administrator will be the WFP Office of Budget and Financial Planning (CFOB) in Rome.

Exit strategy

41. A Mid-Year Review will be undertaken in 2008 to review the operating environment in Sudan and re-assess the need for UNJLC's involvement in logistics coordination and information management, as well as in NFIs and Emergency Shelter. A phased approach tailored for the different situations in Darfur, Rest of Northern Sudan and Southern Sudan is likely to be required. The United Nations Country Team members and the donor community have however already indicated that UNJLC should continue to act as the sector lead for the Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Sector and manage the NFI Common Pipeline as long as large scale displacements persist in Sudan. Should IDPs and refugees start instead returning to their place of origins, United Nations-HABITAT will be the mandated agency to take over and shift towards longer-term shelter programmes, UNJLC's involvement being limited to Emergency Shelter assistance.

42. Regarding potential for new Common Logistics Services, UNJLC will not take the lead role, but will rather facilitate the establishment of these logistics services. The planning work will include the identification of partners willing and able to manage such common services. Should there be a lack of capacity, UNJLC will provide logistics training so that one partner can effectively take the lead role in managing the common service. Finally, when providing logistical support to a specific agency, UNJLC will offer on-the-job training and build capacity within the agency to operate independently so that external support is no longer required after a certain period of time.
43. To ensure a smooth transition, UNJLC is currently investing time and resources to train several Ministry of Roads and Transport staff in Global Positioning System-based data collection techniques and database management. Ultimately, the Ministry of Roads and Transport will be responsible for updating and maintaining the GIS transport database.
44. Demobilization of equipment will be done under the supervision of the UNJLC Core Unit in Rome. All assets procured and acquired under the SO, will be assigned to UNJLC operations and if necessary stored at strategic locations awaiting future use. Costs of demobilization have been included in the project budget.

5. Project Cost

45. Project costs, including ISC of 7 percent for the various components under this Special Operation are included as an Annex in the budget document. The total project cost will be US\$ 7,250,184.

6. Monitoring & Evaluation

46. This Special Operation will be monitored by the Head of UNJLC Office in Sudan, using the following indicators:

Quantitative indicators

- Number of hits on UNJLC Sudan website and average duration (measured twice a month)
- Percentage of UN agencies and humanitarian partners that used and benefited from UNJLC products
- Percentage of humanitarian cargo prioritised and moved through common logistics services
- Number of UNJLC Bulletins and maps produced (planned versus actual)
- Number of reports/surveys produced in fields like customs, fuel, warehousing, transport versus required by the humanitarian community
- Percentage of partners using the NFI and Emergency Shelter Sectors Common Guidelines for activities
- Percentage of NFIs delivered through the Common Pipeline
- Number of needy households served with NFIs from the Common Pipeline

- Number of NFI and shelter assessments carried out jointly with partners

Qualitative indicators

- Continual upgrading of UNJLC website
- Maintenance of a regular and constructive interface between logistics sections of UN humanitarian agencies, NGOs, UNMIS and UNAMID
- Existence of properly functioning inter-agency logistics coordination mechanisms following the de-activation of UNJLC

Reporting Arrangements

47. In addition to a monthly update on UNJLC activities in Sudan produced for the humanitarian community, a mid-year progress report including a plan of action for the second half of the year will be prepared. A Standard Project Report covering the year 2008 will be issued in January 2009. Finally, it is envisaged that an internal review of UNJLC activities in Sudan will be undertaken at the end of the Special Operation, to ascertain the degree of added value provided by UNJLC to the humanitarian community. The findings of this review will be reflected in a final report on UNJLC achievements and will determine the recommendations for future action.

RECOMMENDATION

This Special Operation covering the period from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009 at a total cost to WFP of USD 7,250,184 is recommended for approval by the Executive Director with the budget provided.

APPROVAL

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 Josette Sheeran
 Executive Director

Annex 1: List of acronyms

CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
EP&R	Emergency Preparedness and Response
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoNU	Government of National Unity
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	Organization for International Migration
MRT	Ministry of Roads and Transport
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNAMID	United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	UN Joint Logistics Centre
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
SPLA/M	Sudanese People's Liberation Army/Movement
WFP	World Food Programme

Annex 2: Project budget plan

Annex 3: Project Statistics

Annex 4: UNJLC Sudan Organization Map

Annex 5: Map of Sudan with UNJLC offices and partners

Project Type:	SO
Recipient Country:	Sudan
Project Number:	10342.2
Duration (months):	12.0
Start Date:	01-Apr-2008
End Date:	31-Mar-2009

Total US\$

DIRECT OPERATIONAL COSTS (DOC)	\$	900,002
DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (DSC)	\$	5,875,871
TOTAL WFP DIRECT COSTS	\$	6,775,873
INDIRECT SUPPORT COSTS (ISC) 7%	\$	474,311
TOTAL WFP COSTS	\$	7,250,184

1/ This format should also be used for Project Budget Plan Revisions.

2/ Please adapt your planning according to the Project Document (duration of the project).

3/ This worksheet includes total amounts for all years.

The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the Project's life.