

**United Nations
Development Assistance Framework
for the Republic of Sudan**

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Khartoum**

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Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Republic of Sudan is the result of a consultative process between the Government and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), analyzing how the United Nations System can most effectively respond to the national priorities. It is guided by the goals and targets of the Five-Year National Development Plan 2012-2016, as well as by the Millennium Development Goals and Millennium Declaration. The UNDAF translates these into a common operational framework for development activities upon which individual United Nations organizations will formulate their programmes and projects for the period 2013-2016.

The UNDAF recognizes the interface between humanitarian and development engagement, and that these stages often occur simultaneously; neither can be fully realized without acknowledging the other. **Achieving a smooth transition to recovery and longer-term development**, while continuing to practice responsible humanitarianism, thus represents the cornerstone for the UNDAF.

Under this overarching goal, four inter-related pillars of cooperation have emerged as particularly critical for United Nations System support during the UNDAF period: (1) Poverty Reduction, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods, with particular attention to youth, women, groups in need and communities at most risk of the impacts of climate change and recurrent disasters; (2) Basic Services, focused at both the policy and service delivery levels; (3) Governance and Rule of Law, including broad institutional strengthening and deepening of basic rights and justice for all; and (4) Social Cohesion, Peace Consolidation and Peace Dividends, with high-level efforts at the centre complemented by comprehensive development initiatives at local levels. In all four, UNDAF Outcomes are sensitive to both early recovery and longer-term development needs of the people.

Crosscutting issues include protection, gender, environment and climate change, emergency preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and HIV/AIDS. At the same time, more strategic focus is being given to emerging issues such as strengthening human capital throughout Sudan and key demographic shifts, taking into account a conflict-sensitive development framework. All this builds on UNCT comparative advantages, drawing on the United Nations System's vast technical resources to facilitate the sharing and application of global experiences and best practices, while also working to maximize Sudan's own human and institutional skills and resources.

Oversight of the UNDAF will be carried out jointly by the Government and the United Nations System under the authority of a High Level Steering Committee, supported by UNDAF Pillar Groups and an UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Group. Joint UNDAF Annual Reviews will be complemented by a detailed evaluation in the penultimate year of the UNDAF cycle to inform the design of the next UNDAF.

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The United Nations Country Team and the Government of the Republic of Sudan pledge to work closely together and with other development partners to support fulfilment of the country's development priorities, as defined by the Five-Year National Development Plan 2012-2016 and commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The collective aspiration of the members of the United Nations Country Team under this United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) will be to move toward greater collaboration, focus and coherence, and to enhance the impact of our support as we seek to improve the quality of life for all people in Sudan.

In pursuit of these endeavours, we will be guided by the principles and ideals of the United Nations as well as national aspirations and commitments of the Republic of Sudan as a member of the international community.

I. Introduction

To support the Republic of Sudan in its efforts to progress from Least Developed Country status, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT)¹ and the Government, in close cooperation, have prepared this United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2016. As a strategic planning framework for United Nations development operations and cooperation at country level, it provides a basis for increased collaboration, coherence and effectiveness of United Nations System initiatives and support. It further aims to help ensure that all people in Sudan enjoy lives of security and dignity, while seeking to deepen the partnership between the United Nations System and the Government.

This UNDAF is a collective, coherent and integrated response by the United Nations System to national priorities set out in the Five-Year National Development Plan 2012-2016; these priorities address the situation for Sudan resulting from recent major political and socioeconomic developments. The UNDAF also reflects the aspirations of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as the broader Millennium Declaration, and Sudan's initiatives in this regard, noting the increased emphasis of the Government on bridging social gaps.

The six-and-a-half-year interim period of implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) 2005, together with national macroeconomic stability and an endowment of considerable natural resources, has allowed Sudan significant opportunities to increase broad-based economic growth and access to social services by many of its 34 million people. This has been buttressed by the undertaking of the 2008 census, peaceful presidential and parliamentary elections in 2010, and a peaceful referendum in January 2011 on the secession of South Sudan.

Other factors offering momentum for change and development include important progress on some social indicators among the MDGs, inclusion of the MDGs in the Interim National Constitution and many strategic policy documents, and the signing of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement and the new Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. The Education Status Report 2011 found that student enrolments have expanded for all sub-sectors of education since 2000. Considerable progress in literacy has been recorded, and seven of Sudan's 15 states have achieved a rate of girls' primary school attendance that is equal to or higher than boys'. Several important milestones have been noted in furthering gender equality, including operationalization of the National Women Empowerment Policy and the introduction of gender quotas in elections. A National Youth Strategy also has been formulated and national and state Youth Parliaments have been established.

At the same time, achieving equity amid complex ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic diversity, and for women as well as an increasingly young, urbanized population, remains a central issue to ensure opportunities for all people of Sudan to fully develop their human potential. In 2009 the median age in the north was 19 years,² indicating the scope of the challenges of a rapidly growing population. In addition, the population of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees in Sudan is estimated at 5 to 10 percent of the total.³

¹ The United Nations is represented in the Republic of Sudan by 18 resident Agencies/UNCT members and six non-resident Agencies that operate under the framework of the Resident Coordinator System and the UNDAF. United Nations resident Agencies include FAO, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNAMID, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNRWA, UN WOMEN, WFP and WHO. IOM as a non-United Nations Agency UNCT member also is represented in Sudan. Non-resident United Nations Agencies active in Sudan include ESCWA, IFAD, ILO, OHCHR, UNCTAD and WMO.

² Central Bureau of Statistics/Southern Sudan Commission for Census Statistics and Evaluation. *Food Insecurity Assessment in Sudan: Analysis of 2009 Sudan National Baseline Household Survey*. Khartoum, 2010.

³ Government of Sudan/World Bank. *Sudan: Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2011 (I-PRSP, draft)*. 11 August 2011.

Development risks exist that could potentially reverse recent national gains. Sudan ranks 169th out of 187 countries in the Global Human Development Index (HDI) 2011, and a total of 46.5 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, compared to a 2015 goal of 23.2 percent. The basic education gross enrolment rate stands at 71.1 percent, while the Under-5 Mortality Rate was 78 per 1,000 live births and the Maternal Mortality Ratio was 216 per 100,000 live births. A total of 65 percent of people use improved drinking water sources, and 42 percent use improved sanitation facilities.⁴

To address the high levels of poverty, it will be crucial to strengthen rates of employment creation and decrease unemployment, especially among young people, about 20 percent of whom are jobless,⁵ and among women, with 24.7 percent unemployed.⁶ It also will be critical to enhance levels of productivity and ensure more sectorally and regionally balanced growth, given that non-oil products account for only about 5 percent of exports.⁷ The urban informal sector accounts for more than 60 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).⁸ With the previous economic boom now challenged by the fiscal shock of the loss of oil revenues following the separation of South Sudan, an amended budget in July 2011 derived 46 percent of the resultant reduction in federal spending from cuts in development spending and federal transfers to states. Sudan also is affected by a decline in Official Development Aid (ODA) from international donors.

All this is compounded by a continuing need for more sustainable livelihoods as well as more equitable access to quality basic services, with additional focus on infrastructure and skills among service providers. More than 3.3 million children and adolescents, particularly in rural areas, are believed to be out of school; recent analysis of 2008 census data found that the school attendance rate peaks at age 11 and then drops during the teenage years, particularly among girls. Strengthening the balanced distribution of human resources and physical infrastructure can particularly assist in increasing the number of primary health care facilities that are fully functional,⁹ as can strengthening of health system organization and management. Addressing the rising incidence of non-communicable diseases can help tackle the cause of nearly half of total deaths,¹⁰ while almost one-third of children suffer from moderate or severe chronic malnutrition.¹¹

Fulfillment of basic rights also requires continued enhancement, while combating corruption will provide a strong boost for enhanced institutional capacities to achieve development goals. Equally necessary are lasting peace and social protection among communities and individuals, especially for women and children, as well as a reversal in depletion of the natural resource base, including from over-cultivation/overgrazing, unsustainable water consumption, and deforestation. Solutions likewise are urgently needed for contested allocation of resources, which plays a central role in insecurity. Reductions in risks from recurrent disasters and the impacts of climate change also will be increasingly necessary.

⁴ Under-5 Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio from Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS) 2010; other figures from Ministry of Welfare and Social Security/National Population Council General Secretariat, *Sudan Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2010* (MDGR).

⁵ National Baseline Household Survey 2009.

⁶ Sudan Census 2008.

⁷ I-PRSP, op.cit. Sudan's main non-oil exports are livestock, gum Arabic, sesame and gold.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Federal Ministry of Health, *Sudan Primary Health Care Mapping Survey 2010*.

¹⁰ Ibid. NCDs accounted for 44 percent of total deaths in 2008. Cardiovascular diseases and injuries were prominent.

¹¹ MDGR, op.cit.

In particular, the UNDAF recognizes the interface between humanitarian and development engagement, and that in the complex context of Sudan, where these stages often occur simultaneously, neither can be fully realized without acknowledging the other. **Achieving a smooth transition to recovery and longer-term development** thus represents the cornerstone for the UNDAF, while continuing to support principles of responsible humanitarian planning. All UNDAF risks and assumptions have been made in the context of this transition.

Skillfully negotiating the humanitarian-development interface will necessitate the United Nations System continuing short-term activities as part of early recovery to yield intended outcomes in the medium- and longer-term. It also will require strengthening the promotion of early recovery as part of its humanitarian work. UNDAF Outcomes are thus sensitive to both the early recovery and development needs of the people, maximizing Sudan's own skills, institutions and resources. At the same time, the UNDAF does not prevent individual United Nations Agencies from undertaking additional initiatives, within their mandates but outside the parameters of the UNDAF, that are in line with development needs identified in collaboration with the Government.

Not only does the UNDAF provide a framework for future collaboration, but it also results from a consultative, comprehensive and dynamic strategic priority-setting process. The UNDAF process began in September 2011 with consultations between the Government and the United Nations System, along with an internal Mid-Term Review of achievements during the current UNDAF 2009-2012.

Building on lessons learned from that review, a road map for the new UNDAF process was formulated, as was a proposed calendar for consultations between the United Nations Programme Management Team (PMT), on behalf of the UNCT, and the Government, coordinated by the Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC). UNDAF Outcome Groups, now known as Pillar Groups, were reactivated and determined that the four interrelated development priorities of the current UNDAF remained largely relevant to use as a starting point for discussions. An internal analysis of existing analytical processes and products also was conducted.

A formal launch of the UNDAF preparation process occurred in January 2012, followed in February 2012 by a three-day UNDAF Programming Principles Training Workshop. Building on high-level discussions between the United Nations System and the Government on overall development directions, four UNDAF Pillars 2013-2016 were identified, namely:

- **Poverty Reduction, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods**
- **Basic Services**
- **Governance and Rule of Law**
- **Social Cohesion, Peace Consolidation and Peace Dividends**

Within these priority areas, crosscutting issues of protection, gender, environment and climate change, emergency preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and HIV/AIDS are present. At the same time, more strategic focus is being given to emerging issues such as strengthening human capital throughout Sudan and key demographic shifts, all within a conflict-sensitive development framework.

The potential for long-term impact on national goals and priorities has been paramount in determining the selection of common United Nations System development issues, as has impact on achievement of the MDGs/Millennium Declaration. Opportunities to strengthen both national capacities and international cooperation, and to build on lessons learnt during the current UNDAF

cycle, particularly including the need for more strategic focus, have likewise been key criteria in the selection.

The United Nations System offers several broad comparative advantages to support the UNDAF and is perceived overall as a collaborative, knowledgeable, responsive and valued partner. A February 2012 comparative advantage analysis of responses from Government, other partners and United Nations staff alike found recommendations for an increasing focus on both policy and technical advisory services, capacity development, and building of consensus with national and international partners on sensitive issues.

In addition, the United Nations System is well-positioned to harness its leadership, advocacy and global access to support national policies, processes and systems by promoting international best practices and championing implementation of the MDGs and Millennium Declaration, basic rights instruments, and international norms and standards, while respecting an approach adapted to local realities. Particular attention will be given to supporting partnerships that can enhance a broad-based multi-sectoral mandate in favour of young people, given their significant proportion in the population, and to promoting the full and meaningful participation of young people as a positive impact for development.

Taking into account these comparative advantages, cooperation during the coming four years will strategically support the furthering of key principles of Government development guidance in the Five-Year National Development Plan 2012-2016. These include (1) institutional development and human capacity strengthening; (2) use of a sectoral approach as a driving modality for programmes; (3) promotion of civil society and non-Government stakeholder participation in the development process; (4) a move away from geographic focus areas; (5) use of the national system to the extent possible in programme implementation; and (6) strengthening and promoting the principles of aid coordination.

Moreover, the UNDAF addresses specific national objectives with regard to (1) meeting the MDGs, particularly through improvements in general and higher education to meet the needs and demands of the labour market; (2) ensuring economic growth and sustainable development, including through improvements in agricultural productivity and exports, a broader role for the private sector to lead development, and industrial development and expansion; (3) prioritizing poverty issues and reducing the rate of unemployment, especially among youth; (4) strengthening governance and upholding the rule of law, through reform of the civil service and public administration, improved local and federal administrative systems, and enhanced local government and decentralization; (5) combating environmental degradation and addressing the impacts of climate change; and (6) consolidating the pillars of a comprehensive peace.

Other relevant development plans in development of the UNDAF include the Three-Year Salvation Economic Programme 2011-2013, the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP), and the Twenty-Five Years National Strategy 2007-2031. The UN and Partners Humanitarian Workplan also remains a key analytical document, given that coordinating a smooth transition from relief to recovery and development is the heart of the UNDAF process.

At a Strategic Prioritization Exercise (SPE) in March 2012, UNDAF Outcomes and Areas of Intervention under each of the four Pillars were agreed upon during rich discussions by a range of stakeholders, including, in particular, members of the Government, as well as staff from regional institutions, donors, national and international non-Government organizations, and key United Nations staff. Further agreement was developed thereafter on indicators and other details of the UNDAF Results and Resources Framework (RRF). A Validation Workshop in June 2012 marked the

final milestone before signing of the UNDAF later that month. At the same time, it must be noted that the UNDAF is a living document, one flexible enough to respond to Sudan's still-evolving socioeconomic contexts.

The UNDAF offers important opportunities for longer-term, multi-sectoral funding for development, as well as for expanded Government cost-sharing. This is expected to lead to better sustainability of initiatives supported under the UNDAF, particularly innovative pilot projects that can later be scaled up, as well as to stronger national leadership, ownership of and accountability for the development agenda.

This UNDAF thus is intended to actively support national priorities; be better targeted and focused; be achievable and inspiring; and, above all, have impact. Overall, therefore, the UNCT goal is swift convergence in planning – designing certain initiatives collaboratively and sharing these plans as an integrated whole, allowing the UNCT to be an active, coordinated and responsive partner with the people and Government of the Republic of Sudan.

II. UNDAF Results

The UNDAF sets out results expected from the partnership between the Government of Sudan and the United Nations System for the period 2013-2016. Outcomes are articulated in terms of specific development results that support national development priorities.

Overall, these results aim to support the Government in pursuing institutional and behavioural change, resulting from the collective efforts of two or more United Nations Agencies cooperating with the Government and other development partners. This is the level at which the value added of the United Nations System as a whole is captured. Areas of Intervention also have been agreed upon where the United Nations is accountable for contributing to institutional change that leads to a better response to development challenges on the ground.

Foremost among the key UNCT strategies to be pursued is that of fundamentally strengthened capacity development for the country, focused on development outcomes, improved management of human resources, and adequate financial resources and tools. At the individual level, the UNDAF aims to impart skills, competencies, experience and awareness to both rights holders and duty bearers. Institutional capacity development will address issues relating to policy, procedures and frameworks that allow organizations to deliver on their mandates, from improving public service delivery to strengthened overall governance. Because this is a transitional UNDAF that moves from humanitarian assistance to recovery and development, capacity development must be pursued in this context; the intent will be to begin to build a platform of qualified human resources for sustainability to eventually be achieved beyond the period of the UNDAF cycle.

Although the economic situation in Sudan remains serious, reflecting sizable fiscal and external financing gaps stemming from the loss of oil revenues following the separation of South Sudan, the UNCT will build on the transitional nature of this UNDAF and will advocate with the Government for expanded public resources to address development deficits. Already, the Government has agreed in principle to provide cost-sharing, in cash and in kind, to support the UNDAF. Combined with the strengthening of the private sector, this will help to underpin development of sustainable national institutional and individual capacities in the longer term. In the meantime, where gaps exist the United Nations will offer support to delivery of quality services.

With the capacity development paradigm representing the heart of United Nations work, Agencies are positioned well in support of the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the results of the 2007 Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review (TCPR). This will be complemented by high-level advocacy at all levels for core United Nations values. In all, this long-term process will give tangible expression to the concept of national ownership, enabling more informed choices and decisions at both organizational and individual levels while emphasizing the importance of motivation as a driver of change.

Capacity development will be linked with Sudan's efforts to effectively shift toward decentralization, which is critical because many of the country's most pressing development issues must be addressed at sub-national level. This will entail strengthening the delivery of funding, technical assistance and, more generally, development and early recovery assistance. Complementarities, ability to scale up initiatives, and impact and cost-effectiveness will be taken into account, including through the fostering of partnerships between stakeholders. Considering the national context, the United Nations will ensure that its initiatives are conflict-sensitive to avoid negative impacts and maximize positive impacts.

Strengthened distribution of development and early recovery benefits to ensure equity and social inclusion will be promoted. Development interventions may need to be complemented by humanitarian initiatives to obtain sustainable stabilization in some areas. Further developing the capacity of the Government in collecting quality data, analyzing these through a more unified database, and further promoting evidence-based policy decisions will be crucial for making development plans effective.

These key strategies will be further refined during the UNDAF implementation through the coordination mechanisms discussed in Section IV. Some may require collaborative or joint programming or funding. In all, they are expected to give rise to: (1) Strengthened balance between evidence-based policy development and effective delivery; (2) Strengthened balance between development of the centre and its institutions, and sub-national levels; (3) Increasing empowerment of actors in Sudan, including women, youth, and non-Government and civil society organizations, to contribute to the process; (4) Increasing commitment to social inclusion, with special attention to women, youth and groups in need; (5) Improved analytical capacity and strengthened ability to design and target socioeconomic interventions to ensure more effective and efficient use of resources; and (6) Stronger focus on UNDAF monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

The development outcomes to be achieved by the United Nations System in the UNDAF 2013-2016 for the Republic of Sudan are briefly described below. The complete Results and Resources Framework is detailed in Annex A, with Areas of Intervention further elaborated in Annex B.

Pillar 1: Poverty Reduction, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods

Outcome 1: People in Sudan, with special attention to youth, women and populations in need, have improved opportunities for decent work and sustainable livelihoods and are better protected from external shocks, thereby reducing poverty

Outcome 2: Populations vulnerable to environmental risks and climate change become more resilient, and relevant institutions are more effective in the sustainable management of natural resources

While economic growth is critically important for the Republic of Sudan, it is the pattern of such growth that will determine its sustainability and its promotion of longer-term development. Improving standards of living for all remains a major challenge, yet the wider the distribution of the fruits of development and service delivery, the greater will be the likelihood of Sudan's smooth transition to recovery and development. The Government of Sudan gives priority to overall poverty reduction; reduced unemployment, especially among youth; revitalization of agriculture and industry; strengthening of the private sector; and combating environmental degradation, the impacts of climate change, and the risks of natural and manmade disasters.

In line with these national priorities and achievement of the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration, the United Nations System will provide policy advisory services for poverty analysis and evidence-based poverty reduction, economic and livelihoods policies and planning for both rural and urban areas, with special attention to youth, women and populations in need. The United Nations System will build on its comparative advantages in a wide range of areas, including rich experience in promoting livelihoods, including through community development and innovative life skills programmes for young people; promotion of national ownership and support toward the formulation of evidence-based socioeconomic policies; agriculture, rural and industrial development, and food security; natural resource management, including integrated water resource management; and preparation for/response to emergencies and disasters.

Capacity development under this UNDAF Pillar will prioritize pro-poor macroeconomic policy analysis and reform; industrial policy development and environmentally friendly modernization of key manufacturing sectors; and development of a national employment strategy. Specific evidence-based information and analysis will be provided to facilitate participation, coordination and planning for recovery and livelihoods initiatives.

In addition, capacities of public and private sector institutions and Micro Small and Medium Enterprises will be strengthened for a focus on inclusive economic growth. Pro-poor value chain integration will be emphasized with regard to private sector development, and "risk-savvy" investments that take into account the challenges of geological and hydro-meteorological risks will be considered. At the same time, strengthened pastoralism policy support will be provided through research and analysis of relevant policies, as well as development of market monitoring data and analysis. Special attention will be given to enhancing the economic empowerment of people in the informal sector, particularly rural women. Likewise, capacities of partners will be developed to promote decent work, with linkages to entrepreneurial and literacy education. The setting up of systems for occupational safety standards will be supported.

To increase employment opportunities and improve safety nets, the United Nations System will support implementation of expanded and market-oriented vocational training and skills development programmes, particularly for youth and populations in need. In addition to business advisory services, on-the-job training and demonstration pilot projects on sustainable employment will be promoted.

The United Nations System will support overall diversification of rural and urban livelihoods, including organization of small-scale producers in registered cooperatives, to address short-term stabilization and reintegration needs as well as medium- and long-term economic growth and recovery and sustainable solutions for local communities that use participatory approaches. Strategy development and implementation of conditional cash transfer programmes will be supported to contribute to achievement of the MDGs. In particular, technical assistance will be given to Government and other partners to develop a new social safety net, including promotion of a Social Protection Floor.

In an evolving economic environment of reduced oil income, additional focus will be given to strengthening structural, strategic and policy aspects of financial services and promoting investment in agriculture and livestock. To enhance access to land, credit, markets, productive resources and reliable transport, the United Nations System will support reform and development of microfinance policies and institutions that are pro-poor and responsive to the market, with training of small-scale producers in microfinance management and linkages to national funding institutions. Priority will be given to rehabilitation and construction of feeder and agricultural roads and markets, as well as to expanded agricultural extension services and inputs and provision of improved seeds. States will be supported in full assessment and mapping of overall road and transportation needs.

Critically, the United Nations System will prioritize improved agricultural and fisheries production and value added, strengthening food security and generating income. It will support effective production systems that underpin rural livelihoods in Sudan, facilitating the establishment of farmer field schools for small-scale producers to increase production and productivity, while also expanding farmers' technical knowledge on design and utilization of technology related to food processing and rain-fed agricultural schemes. Women's capacities will be developed in improved methods of feeding household animals, while communities affected by high levels of returns and/or displacement will receive relevant livelihood trainings, and livestock and animal vaccinations for asset-poor returnees will be restocked.

Technical assistance will be provided on improvement of the agricultural investment climate and on institutional capacity development, including strengthening food safety management through building capacities in hazard analysis and crucial control points. The United Nations System also will adapt tools on agro-business to enhance employment among rural communities, and help to increase the value addition and income of agricultural and livestock producers. Lastly, recovery of coastal livelihoods will be undertaken through support to modernization of artisanal fisheries and creation of new market opportunities.

Initiatives by the United Nations System also will offer a more holistic view of poverty, recognizing environment and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management as key factors. The United Nations System will prioritize strengthening populations' resilience to environmental and disaster risks as well as to climate change, along with improved effectiveness of relevant institutions for sustainable management of natural resources, including water, forests, biodiversity and land. Likewise, it will pursue advocacy and coordination for Disaster Risk Reduction, including aspects of urban risks. In addition, it will address the inter-linkages of population dynamics (population growth/movements) and environmental degradation in Sudan.

In this regard, the United Nations System will work to develop and improve evidence-based frameworks, policies and strategies for environmental governance, as well as Disaster Risk Reduction where applicable, and to improve natural resource management/Disaster Risk Management capacities. Development will be promoted of an enabling environment, policies and frameworks that facilitate access to carbon financing and "green" funding, as well as protect Sudan's biodiversity and reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Support to evidence-based national water resources policy and strategic planning at federal and state levels will include catchment management approaches, for example, while model community environmental action plans and improved community rangelands and forest lands will be particularly emphasized. Reforestation programs will be undertaken in selected areas to mitigate the impact of returnees on receiving communities.

Recognizing the numerous competing development demands in Sudan, the United Nations System will examine macro-risks under a changing climate with regard to not only deterioration of livelihoods, but also public health and nutrition, peace consolidation, and trade opportunities. Special attention will be given to early action to mitigate drought, as well as development of access to services for drought-affected communities. The United Nations System also will particularly take into account the nexus of climate change and food security, which if left unaddressed has the potential for devastating impact on Sudan. These impacts may include reduced agricultural productivity and higher food prices; reduced access to food of people whose livelihoods depend on agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries, especially smallholders, subsistence rain-fed farmers, and pastoralists; and reduced efficient utilization of food as a result of factors including disease, malnutrition and the deterioration of sanitary conditions.

Regional and South-South cooperation will be enhanced where feasible, and capacity development will be informed by the promotion of knowledge creation along the lines called for by the 2007 Arab Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change. While short- and long-term implications of climate change are being addressed by Disaster Risk Reduction and climate change adaptation strategies respectively, the United Nations System will promote discourse on the need for greater synergy of these two approaches, thereby also further closing the divide between humanitarian action and development. Strategies and trainings of Government partners and communities may be accompanied by the provision of necessary tools and resources so that communities are able to carry out Disaster Risk Reduction assessments.

The United Nations System will particularly support disaster risk and loss assessments, development of a National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change as well as a National Disaster Risk Management Strategy that embraces climate change adaptation, and the National All Hazard Emergency Preparedness Programme. The latter will enable the country to comply with international agreements and frameworks on disaster preparedness, mostly importantly, the Hyogo Framework for Action. Training on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Disaster Risk Management (DRM), including for drought and flood mitigation and health risks in disasters, will be aimed at increasing response and mitigation capacities among Government and communities alike. Clean production options will be introduced to enhance industrial competitiveness and market access, while reducing negative environmental impact of industries such as artisanal small-scale gold mining and tanning. Update and review of the National Implementation Plan with regard to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants will be supported, as will mapping of hazards related to climate change in urban settings.

Lastly, new emphasis will be given to enhancing and promoting equitable access to sustainable energy, including support to renewable energy technology transfer and investment/deployment for “green” development.

National partners under this Pillar are expected to include, among others, line Ministries and state administrations, particularly the Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning, Agriculture, Animal Resources, Environment, Forest and Physical Development, Water Resources, Industry, Petroleum, Electricity and Dams, Social Welfare, and Roads; the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources; the Forestry National Corporation; the Gender Directorate for Women and Family Affairs; land commissions; research institutions; civil society organizations; and the private sector. International partners will include the European Union, Global Environment Facility, Intergovernmental Authority on Development, World Bank, and bilateral donors such as the United Kingdom, Canada and Japan.

Pillar 2: Basic Services

Outcome 3: Government and stakeholders have evidence-based policies, strategic plans and mechanisms to ensure an enabling environment for improved basic services

Outcome 4: People in Sudan, with special emphasis on populations in need, have access to equitable and sustainable quality basic services

Attainment of the highest standards of education, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, HIV/AIDS and housing services are basic rights and require further strengthening in Sudan to ensure a smooth transition to recovery and development. Moreover, basic services in particular must be cognizant of Sudan's young demographic profile.

The Government of Sudan gives priority to (1) ensuring equitable and adequate sustainable basic services for all people and to realization of the MDGs; (2) providing a capacity development-oriented context for the Government to take the lead in developing sectoral investment, implementation and management, ensuring an increasing focus on providing the enabling environment to develop the civil service and civil society; (3) promoting systemic reforms for wide sectoral coordination, accountable governance, and effective, efficient coordination mechanisms based on effective sectoral information and monitoring systems within the Government structure; (4) finalization and activation of sectoral policies and strategic plans; and (5) managing economic and social development with maximum efficiency, effectiveness and excellence in performance to develop the nation's human resources potential.

In line with these national priorities, the United Nations System will focus on providing advisory support and strengthening capacities for evidence-based basic services policies and strategic plans, including identification of basic components of a comprehensive child protection system for rollout in all states. The United Nations System's comparative advantages lie largely in its core mandate of basic social services; its strong links to global expertise and international best practices; its commitment to help the Government achieve national goals; and its relationship of trust with relevant Ministries. Overall, the United Nations System will advocate for increasing public investments in basic services and work to help ensure that basic services-related laws are pro-poor. In particular, it will provide support to the creation of strengthened information and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and sectoral coordination mechanisms for basic services.

The United Nations System will simultaneously support increased coverage and improved quality of basic services, including in early recovery and the transition to longer-term development, to ensure sustainable results. Emphasis will be given to improved institutional capacities for service delivery, as well as to reaching the unreached. In health, for example, this will include such initiatives as support to reductions in neonatal and maternal mortality; prevention of malnutrition in children and women; expansion in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses, malaria, tuberculosis and HIV services; strengthened capacities for reproductive health management and delivery; and strengthened organizational structures. In education, the United Nations System will support promotion of equitable and sustainable solutions and access to basic education, with a focus on girls, out-of-school youth, pastoralist children and children with different abilities; provision of alternative learning and empowerment opportunities for adolescents; and the global piloting in Sudan of an education strategy focused on refugee children and youth.

The United Nations System will particularly promote community empowerment for active participation in service delivery, including planning, implementation and M&E. Among other actions,

support will be given to establishment and training of rural Community Water Management Committees, with a focus on women's participation, and to strategic partnerships with and capacity development of youth groups through functional literacy modules. Self-help and low-cost housing construction for populations in need also will be supported, as will behavioural change communication initiatives and home production of high-quality complementary food.

National partners under this Pillar are expected to include, among others, relevant line Ministries at federal and state levels, particularly Health, Education, Higher Education, Human Resources, Planning and Water Resources/Drinking Water and Sanitation Unit; WES Programme; the Academy of Health Science and Midwifery; the Sudan National AIDS Programme; and civil society and national non-Government organizations. Numerous international NGOs and donors are expected to be involved.

Pillar 3: Governance and Rule of Law

Outcome 5: Governance institutions at all levels are strengthened to effectively plan, deliver and monitor their mandates, particularly public services, in an equitable and accountable manner

Outcome 6: People in Sudan are protected under an enabling environment that guarantees rule of law, basic rights and fundamental freedoms

Effective and equitable democratic governance in Sudan is central relative to other development challenges. Addressing these issues thus will help to mitigate numerous development challenges, including at sub-national level, which can in turn ensure a smooth transition to recovery and development. Such issues include strengthening of governance systems, institutions and processes; of legal and regulatory frameworks; and of skilled and trained human resources, including among civil society. Priorities of the Government of Sudan include institutional strengthening to restructure governance and administration; support to and consolidation of the decentralization process; stressing principles of aid coordination; and upholding the rule of law.

In line with these national priorities and the commitments of the Millennium Declaration and MDGs, the United Nations System will work to help create an enabling environment for more evidence-based planning and budgeting. The United Nations System is committed to building partnerships in existing structures that can clarify roles and responsibilities for more effective service delivery. Importance will be given to not only skills building for the people, but also to strengthening institutional attitudes and behaviours to emphasize democratic values and principles. A decentralized Government system with a sound institutional framework respecting basic rights can significantly reinforce the smooth transition to recovery and longer-term development through enhancing local participation in Government decision-making processes. The United Nations System is collectively well-placed to address the strengthening of Government institutions and their practices, given its breadth and depth of expertise in governance and basic rights, and to support coherent, participatory planning and effective implementation.

In particular, support will be given to further moves toward transferring authority for allocation of resources, planning and management to state and locality levels, with capacity development at sub-national levels in effectively exercising delegated powers; to strengthening of civil registration and child protection systems; to building and/or strengthening capacities in population analysis, projection and planning as well as qualitative data collection, analysis and dissemination; and to capacity development for a gender-responsive Constitutions and gender-responsive planning and budgeting in national and sub-national policies, plans, programmes, laws and budgets.

The United Nations System also will work to strengthen accountability and citizen participation, with a special emphasis on remote areas, through promotion of citizens' oversight mechanisms and of community-based participatory assessments and decision making on delivery of services. Particular attention will be given to participation of youth and women in development processes. The United Nations System also will help strengthen Government institutions' capacities with regard to external development assistance, including operationalizing principles of the Paris Declaration for Aid Effectiveness and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation; the latter places increased focus on country-level implementation and on effective development cooperation at sub-regional levels, all highly relevant issues in Sudan. United Nations Agencies have valuable experience on aid effectiveness at the local level, which will complement support to overall decentralization efforts. In addition, Agencies can provide support to the government in its focus on effective sectoral information and monitoring systems within the Government structure by advising on available aid information management systems and global best practices. Lastly, the United Nations System will support electoral-cycle processes through such initiatives as helping to establish a gender database of women in political parties and trainings for members of political parties on gender equality issues.

With regard to rule of law and basic rights, the United Nations System will help strengthen formal and informal/traditional justice systems, including courts, prisons, police and juvenile justice. This will encompass support to legal and legislative reform, as well as technical assistance in such areas as development of labour codes. To strengthen the protection of basic rights and fundamental freedoms, the United Nations System will offer support in areas such as gender equality, particularly legislation and policies that protect women from Gender Based Violence, including a focus on abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting and the National Action Plan on Gender Based Violence; implementation of the Child Act 2010 in all states; international migration law and prevention of statelessness; and security of land tenure. The United Nations System will further work to increase access to justice, particularly for women and children, through capacity development of rule of law institutions and advocacy on child rights.

National partners under this Pillar are expected to include, among others, line Ministries at federal and state levels, particularly Finance, Planning, Justice and Interior; the judiciary; the Central Bureau for Statistics; the National Human Rights Commission; the National Council for Child Welfare; land commissions; and civil society organizations, national non-Government organizations and media. International partners are expected to include the United Kingdom, Sweden, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Netherlands, Japan, European Union and African Development Bank, among others.

Pillar 4: Social Cohesion, Peace Consolidation and Peace Dividends

Outcome 7: Government and civil society initiatives that promote social cohesion, peace consolidation and pluralism are strengthened

Outcome 8: Peace dividends are delivered for sustainable return, reintegration and recovery

The Government of Sudan prioritizes peace and social cohesion, peace consolidation, addressing root causes of conflict through national dialogue, supporting diversity and pluralism by overcoming tribal interests, equal citizenship and civic education, and strengthening civil society in conflict resolution. It further prioritizes youth participation, cultural security to protect the national heritage, and building of cultural bridges regionally and globally.

In support of these national priorities and the commitments of the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs, the United Nations System will build on its comparative advantages in conflict-sensitive programming, implementation and monitoring that take into account the different ways in which women and men experience conflict. It can advance women's and youths' roles in peace consolidation and emphasize initiatives aimed at changing knowledge, attitudes and practices relating to tolerance and respect for basic rights, including peace education.

The United Nations System will work to address both "hard" and "soft" components of social cohesion, peace consolidation and peace dividends. These will promote direct action that reduces and prevents the likelihood of violence conflict at the community level, as well as indirect action that creates an enabling environment for peace consolidation. Overall, therefore, attention will be given to strengthening the infrastructure for peace, aiming at strengthening national processes, policies and institutions. In this regard, the United Nations System will work to strengthen the capacities of peacebuilding institutions and support multi-level, formal and community-based peace processes and initiatives, including with regard to resource-related dispute management. Community security, small arms control and Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) will be a centrepiece for support.

The United Nations System will support an enabling cultural environment for community reconciliation and peaceful coexistence, including volunteering for peace and development. Understanding of the roles of cultural heritage, cultural diversity and human creativity will be promoted as components of a culture of peace, as will capacity development for religious leaders and media professionals. Enhanced resources to support community cohesion in returnee and host/receiving communities will be advocated, while capacity development at state and local levels on human settlement planning will be complemented by support to affordable and environment-friendly construction technology.

With regard to peace dividends, the United Nations System will develop and support evidence-based return, reintegration and recovery processes, with an emphasis on women and children, community security and environmental protection. Crisis and recovery mapping and analysis will be facilitated, as well improved environmental governance and mainstreaming of natural resource management issues into return and recovery planning.

National partners in this area will include the Government at all levels, to (1) identify and empower relevant bodies and partners at national, state and locality levels for peacebuilding work, including, for example, relevant Ministries and commissions such as DDR commissions; to (2) act as guarantor of peace processes and contribute to their durability by providing an enabling security environment and basic services for sustaining peace agreements; to (3) support sustainable return and reintegration processes; and to (4) support an enabling cultural environment for respecting diversity and promoting social cohesion and pluralism in different cultural venues and the media, through legal frameworks. Civil society and community-based organizations likewise will be key partners in peacebuilding processes and will contribute through ensuring community-wide participation, including women and youth; awareness raising and training; and grassroots campaigning and advocacy for peace.

III. Estimated Resource Requirements

The estimated financial resources for each UNDAF Pillar/Outcome are presented in the UNDAF Results and Resources Framework in Annex A. These contributions include "hard" resource allocations by each participating United Nations Agency, as well as "soft" commitments and

“unknown” other resources that organizations expect to mobilize during the UNDAF cycle. The figures, while presented as targets, are as accurate as possible at the time of the UNDAF drafting; some commitments will not be known until after the drafting is complete. Resources targets will continue to be updated and confirmed in Agency programme documents and workplans according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each Agency. Resource requirements will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect the different cycles of specialized and non-resident Agencies.

The total anticipated resources to be mobilized in support of UNDAF Outcomes in Sudan during 2013-2016 amounts to an estimated US\$877.4 million at the time of the UNDAF writing. About 18.6 percent of the total resources will be spent within the Pillar of Poverty Reduction, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods (\$162.9 million); 61.2 percent in Basic Services (\$536.95 million); 10.7 percent in Governance and Rule of Law (\$93.7 million); and 9.5 percent in Social Cohesion, Peace Consolidation and Peace Dividends (\$83.85 million). This reflects both national development priorities as well as provides for aligning United Nations System cooperation with overall development assistance.

IV. Implementation

The UNDAF will be nationally owned. Provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the Country Programmes and Country Cooperation Frameworks agreed to by United Nations partner organizations in Sudan. Selection and definition of individual Agencies’ goals, outcomes and strategies will be consistent with the UNDAF, and individual Country Programmes and project documents will specify how they contribute to UNDAF objectives and cooperation strategies. Under the overall coordination of the Ministry of International Cooperation, direct implementation modality (DIM) will remain the predominant delivery modality. However, United Nations Agencies will explore opportunities for Government bodies to use the national implementation modality (NIM) and will endeavour to use national systems, including their monitoring and evaluation systems, and capacitate relevant institutions for NIM.

In terms of governance structures, a High Level Steering Committee comprising the Government, the United Nations and identified key development partners will provide high-level direction and oversight to implementation of the UNDAF.¹² The Steering Committee will annually review progress against the UNDAF Results and Resources Framework and approve preparation of any joint programmes.

The UNCT, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for the effectiveness of United Nations System development activities, especially in cases where resources may be combined. Encompassing Representatives of the United Nations Funds and Programmes, specialized Agencies and other United Nations entities accredited to Sudan, the UNCT will oversee the work of the inter-Agency PMT, among others.

The PMT, comprising Heads of Programmes from all United Nations Agencies and/or Deputy Heads of Office, will provide strategic leadership at the technical level in UNDAF implementation. It will be responsible for overseeing the work of the UNDAF Pillar Groups and UNDAF M&E Group to ensure timely completion and quality achievement of UNDAF results through a participatory process that involves colleagues across United Nations Agencies. The PMT will report to and refer strategic decisions to the UNCT on a regular basis.

¹² TOR for the High Level Steering Committee to be developed.

UNDAF Pillar Groups, comprising representatives of United Nations Agencies and Government, will meet regularly and will serve as the main mechanisms for implementing the UNDAF. Individual Pillar Group workplans will be developed with clear goals and objectives encouraging improved coordination, planning and decision making, to be integrated into the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator Support Office. Regional cooperation also will be supported and encouraged with the Government. The Resident Coordinator Support Office further will serve as a working-level UNDAF coordination mechanism and will offer substantive support to tracking achievement of Outcomes.

V. Monitoring and Evaluation

The United Nations System and the Government of Sudan are committed to rigorously monitor progress of the UNDAF, using key indicators, accompanied by baselines, targets and means of verification, that have been formulated for each UNDAF Outcome under each of the four UNDAF Pillars. The United Nations Country Team has established a UN Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group which will provide technical assistance to sustain a robust and effective M&E system in order to support the Pillar Groups in monitoring implementation and progress toward each UNDAF Outcome, following the Results Based Management approach. The Results and Resources Framework, encompassing of a set of performance indicators with corresponding baselines and targets and means of verification, provides the basis for assessment of progress toward results and final evaluation of the UNDAF. The UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar, contained in Annex C, provides a tentative schedule of major monitoring and evaluation activities.

During the UNDAF implementation, the M&E Group, under the guidance of the PMT and UNCT, will annually update and follow implementation of the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar to enhance United Nations inter-Agency coordination and collaboration in monitoring and evaluation; identify synergies in data collection activities, and harmonize project and programme evaluations by United Nations Agencies, where feasible; and provide evidence-based guidance on processes, tools and timing in undertaking UNDAF Annual Reviews, UNDAF progress reporting, and the UNDAF Evaluation. It will further develop a plan to improve the capacities of Pillar Groups and make them functional to play a substantive role in coordinating and leading M&E activities.

To enable both the Government and the United Nations System to be responsive and take advantage of new opportunities or adjust expectations in response to changes in the external environment, the UNDAF High Level Steering Committee each year will organize the Joint UNDAF Annual Review under agreed terms. Pillar Groups will provide inputs based not only on the status of the implementation of the current Agency-specific Annual Workplans but also building on and incorporating feedback from bilateral discussions between individual United Nations Agencies and their line Ministry counterparts.

These procedures will facilitate validation of best practices and lessons learned during UNDAF progress to assist in preparation of new Agency-specific Annual Workplans. The Annual Reviews also may provide important inputs for Annual Reports by individual United Nations Agencies, the Resident Coordinator and donors, and may reflect on issues such as aid effectiveness and resource mobilization.

An UNDAF Progress Report will be produced on progress toward UNDAF Outcomes at least once during the cycle, drawing on available evidence of what the United Nations System has contributed toward these outcomes; more than one Progress Report may be produced if this adds value. Timing will be determined jointly by the United Nations System and the Government.

Lastly, a detailed evaluation of the UNDAF will be undertaken in the penultimate year of the UNDAF cycle, to assess the extent to which programmes and projects have achieved results outlined in the UNDAF. This evaluation will assess, in particular, the contribution made to national development priorities and goals; the relevance of UNDAF Outcomes; the effectiveness and efficiency by which results have been achieved; and the sustainability of results. A particular focus will be on the extent to which the United Nations System in Sudan has been able to contribute to strengthening national capacities and priorities. As appropriate, the evaluation will inform the design of the next UNDAF and its ensuing Country Programmes and projects by individual Agencies.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|------------|--|
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| CPA | Comprehensive Peace Agreement |
| DDR | Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration |
| DIM | Direct Implementation Modality |
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| ESCWA | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia |
| FAO | United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| ILO | International Labor Organization |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| I-PRSP | Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MDGR | Millennium Development Goal Report |
| MIC | Ministry of International Cooperation |
| MSME | Micro Small and Medium Enterprises |
| NIM | National Implementation Modality |
| OCHA | Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| ODA | Official Development Aid |
| OHCHR | Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights |
| PMT | United Nations Programme Management Team |
| RRF | Results and Resources Framework |
| SHHS | Sudan Household Health Survey |
| SPE | Strategic Prioritization Exercise |
| TCPR | Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNAMID | United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNESCWA | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UN-HABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNHCR | United Nations Refugee Agency |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| UNRWA | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees |
| UNV | United Nations Volunteers |
| UN WOMEN | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization |

UNDAF Annexes

Annex A: UNDAF Results and Resources Framework

UNDAF PILLAR ONE: POVERTY REDUCTION, INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

| National Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Give heightened priority to overall poverty reduction ■ Reduce unemployment, especially among youth ■ Revitalize agriculture, industry, electricity ■ Strengthen the private sector ■ Combat environmental degradation, climate change, disaster risks | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Relevant Millennium Development Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger ■ MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women ■ MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability ■ MDG8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development ■ Millennium Declaration | | | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources (in US\$) |
| Outcome 1: People in Sudan, with special attention to youth, women and populations in need,¹³ have improved opportunities for decent work and sustainable livelihoods and are better protected from external shocks, thereby reducing poverty | Indicator 1: Unemployment rate, disaggregated by age and sex Baseline: Youth, 25.4%; women, 20.2%; men, 13.7% (census 2008; youth figure [ages 15-24], MDGR 2010) Target: Increased employment level for: Youth, by 7%; women, by 5%; men, by 6% | Official statistics | Risks Economic growth below target could limit employment opportunities and available resources to address poverty ODA may decrease sharply during period of implementation | Government institutions: Ministry of Industry, Planning Directorate of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, MoYS, MoA (federal/state), Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Electricity and Dams, MoSW, Ministry of Roads, state Ministry of Animal Resources, land commissions at federal and state levels, Gender Directorate for Women and Family Affairs (GDWF), sectoral Ministries engaged in rural women | FAO: \$1 million (hard, 50% of total); \$1 million (soft, 50%). Total: \$2 million. IFAD: \$6 million (hard, 100%). Total: \$6 million ILO: \$0.37 million (hard, 37% of total); \$0.63 million (unknown, 63%). |

¹³ To be defined in consultation with Government. [Earlier defined by (1) National Poverty Index; (2) Human Development Index; (3) MDG achievement.]

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| <p>UN Convening Agency: UNIDO</p> <p>UN Contributing Agencies: UNDP, FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNISDR, UNOPS, UNV, UN WOMEN, WHO</p> | <p>Indicator 2: Number of states with resourced action plans developed and implemented to improve the business environment for young entrepreneurs</p> <p>Baseline: No action plan available</p> <p>Target: Each state to develop, initiate and make available at least 2 policies/frameworks for business environment improvement, targeting young entrepreneurs/SMEs and ensuring the availability of a strategy to stimulate young female entrepreneurship</p> | <p>Policy papers and minutes of planning meetings</p> | <p>Frequent staff rotation within Government could constrain systematic capacity development</p> <p>Assumptions Stable international economy, including stability in food prices and agricultural inputs</p> <p>Stable national security environment and sustained access to programme areas</p> <p>Government remains committed to creating a favourable business, investment and tax environment</p> <p>Adequate commitment on part of private sector and targeted beneficiaries to</p> | <p>programmes, local Government authorities, research institutions:</p> <p>Leadership on economic management, capacity building and skills development at all levels; provision of social infrastructure; engagement in planning and implementation of all programmes</p> <p>Civil society: Youth departments, community development colleges, CBOs/NGOs, women’s associations, universities, media: Engagement in planning and implementation of all programmes; advocacy</p> <p>Private sector: Sudanese Chambers of Industries Association, small business women’s associations, SWTUF, Employers Federation, key businessmen/women: Involvement in formulation of strategies, policies, modernization plans</p> <p>Donors: EU, bilateral donors (including CIDA, Japan): Technical and financial support</p> | <p>Total: \$1 million</p> <p>IOM: \$0.5 million (soft, 100%). Total: \$0.5 million</p> <p>UNDP: \$3.9 million (hard, 9% of total); \$9 million (soft, 20%); \$31 million (unknown, 71%). Total: \$43.9 million</p> <p>UNEP: Commitments unknown until later in 2012</p> <p>UNESCO: \$0.2 million (hard, 6% of total); \$1.8 million (soft, 53%); \$1.4 million (unknown, 41%). Total: \$3.4 million</p> <p>UNFPA: \$0.7 million (hard 31.8% of total); \$1.5 million (unknown, 68.2%). Total \$ 2.2 million</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: \$2.6</p> |
| | <p>Indicator 3: Number of well-functioning¹⁴ vocational training centers, disaggregated by state</p> <p>Baseline: 14 vocational training centres in Sudan (7</p> | <p>Performance review reports of vocational training centres</p> | | | |

¹⁴ Criteria for a well-functioning vocational training centre include: (1) Existence of an overall policy/framework; (2) Plans and curricula are approved by the Ministries of Education and Labour; (3) Sufficient and up-to-date equipment that corresponds to the training offered; (4) Appropriate number of qualified instructors, to an extent; (5) Accessibility for women and urban populations.

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| | <p>in Khartoum State, 1 each in South Darfur, Al-Gazira, Red Sea, White Nile, North Kordofan, South Kordofan and Kassala States</p> <p>Target: 14 vocational training centres rehabilitated and well-functioning; 4 new vocational training centres established</p> | | <p>maximize impact of employment creation initiatives</p> | | <p>million (hard, 52% of total); \$1.9 million (soft, 38%); \$0.5 million (unknown, 10%). Total: \$5 million</p> <p>UNHCR: \$8.3 million (hard, 39% of total); \$13.2 million (soft, 61%). Total: \$21.5 million</p> <p>UNICEF: \$0.22 million (hard, 20% of total); \$0.88 million (soft, 80%). Total: \$1.1 million</p> <p>UNIDO: \$6.1 million (hard, 51% of total); \$5.8 million (unknown, 49%). Total: \$11.9 million</p> <p>UNOPS: \$2 million (hard, 11% of total); \$15.5 million (soft, 89%). Total: \$17.5 million</p> <p>UN WOMEN: \$1 million (hard, 50% of total); \$1 million (soft, 50%). Total: \$2 million</p> <p>WHO: \$0.5 million</p> | |
| | <p>Indicator 4: % of population living below the poverty line</p> <p>Baseline: 46.5% of the population below the poverty line (2009 NBHS)</p> <p>Target: People below the poverty line reduced to 30%</p> | <p>2013 NBHS</p> <p>Annual Reports of the Central Bureau for Statistics</p> | | | | |
| | <p>Indicator 5: Number of vulnerable households in identified target areas having access to microcredit and microfinance services for production activities [target areas are Darfur, Kordofan and Eastern regions, based on PRSP poverty figures]</p> <p>Baseline: 220,00 vulnerable households</p> <p>Target: 170,000 vulnerable</p> | <p>Project reports</p> | | | | |

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| | households | | | | (hard, 50% of total); \$0.5 million (soft, 50%). Total: \$ 1 million |
| <p>Outcome 2: Populations vulnerable to environmental risks and climate change become more resilient and relevant institutions are more effective in the sustainable management of natural resources</p> <p>UN Convening Agency: UNEP</p> <p>UN Contributing Agencies: FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNIDO, WHO</p> | <p>Indicator 1: Comprehensive integrated natural resource management framework, including climate change, disaster risk, water, forest and biodiversity management and environmental protection, developed, approved and adopted</p> <p>Baseline: Un-integrated sectoral policies and strategies exists on climate change, disaster risk, water, forest and biodiversity management and environmental protection exists</p> <p>Target: At least 5 initiatives supported to develop legal and policy framework related to climate change mitigation/adaptation, water and forest resource management, environmental protection and Disaster Risk Reduction</p> | <p>Review of legal and policy documents</p> <p>Participatory surveys and assessment reports on whether communities have put in place measures for improved NRM</p> | <p>Risks</p> <p>Return to insecurity may negatively affect Government or UN activities/priorities</p> <p>Insufficient capacity of sub-national and local authorities to support evidence-based planning and implementation, and inadequate public awareness of the importance of environmental management</p> <p>Poverty renders communities more reliant on natural resources</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration remains conducive to effective planning for issues of NRM, climate change,</p> | <p>Government institutions: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Physical Development; Ministry of Water Resources; MoA; Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources; Ministry of Petroleum; Ministry of Industry; Ministry of Electricity and Dams; Meteorological Service of Sudan; National Population Council; Forestry National Corporation; research institutions: Leadership and engagement in development of policies and frameworks</p> <p>Civil society: Pastoralists Union, Agriculturalists Union, local NGOs (Sudanese Environment Conservation and Environmentalists Society): Overall awareness and lobbying for policies and frameworks formulation, engagement in implementation</p> <p>Private sector</p> <p>Donors: GEF, LDCF, DFID, EU, bilateral donors: Technical and financial assistance</p> | <p>FAO: \$1 million (hard, 50% of total); \$1 million (soft, 50%). Total: \$2 million</p> <p>IFAD: \$6 million (hard, 100%). Total: \$6 million</p> <p>ILO: \$0.15 million (hard, 50% of total); \$0.15 million (unknown, 50%). Total: \$0.3 million</p> <p>UNDP: \$0.4 million (hard, 4% of total), \$9.4 million (soft, 96%). Total: \$9.8 million</p> <p>UNEP: Commitments unknown until later in 2012</p> <p>UNFPA: \$0.3 million (hard, 100%). Total: \$0.3 million</p> |

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| | <p>Indicator 2: Number of villages in target areas¹⁵ vulnerable to disasters provisioned with Natural Resource Management skills and techniques such as water harvesting, community-based Natural Resource Management, Disaster Risk Management and climate change adaptation</p> <p>Baseline: 50 villages</p> <p>Target: 200 villages with measures in place for sustainable resources management</p> | <p>Project reports and tracking systems</p> | <p>DRR and energy services</p> <p>The Government will be able to allocate adequate resources to implement relevant NRM/climate change/DRR/energy services interventions at all levels</p> <p>Private sector complies with environmentally friendly policies</p> | | <p>UN-HABITAT: \$1 million (unknown, 100%). Total: \$1 million</p> <p>UNHCR: \$3.5 million (hard, 38% of total); \$5.7 million (soft, 62%). Total: \$9.2 million</p> <p>UNIDO: \$0.16 million (hard, 3% of total); \$5.14 million (unknown, 97%). Total: \$5.3 million</p> <p>WHO: \$10 million (soft, 100%). Total: \$10 million</p> |
| | <p>Indicator 3: Number of households adopting alternative household energy technology packages</p> <p>Baseline: 150,000 households</p> <p>Target: 500,000 households</p> | <p>Project reports and tracking systems</p> | | | |

UNDAF PILLAR TWO: BASIC SERVICES

National Priorities:

- To ensure equitable and adequate sustainable basic services for all urban, rural and nomadic people and to realize the Millennium Development Goals, PRSO and

¹⁵ Target areas: Gedaref, River Nile, North Kordofan States.

Government of Sudan Century Strategy

- To provide a conducive, capacity development-oriented context for the Government to take the lead in developing sectoral investment, implementation and management, ensuring sustainable delivery of services focuses more on providing the enabling environment to develop the civil service and civil society
- Ensure sound Government structures are in place that promote systemic reforms for wide sectoral coordination, accountable governance, and effective and efficient coordination mechanisms based on effective sectoral information and monitoring systems within the Government structure
- Ensure finalization and activation of sectoral polices and strategic plans
- Manage economic and social development with maximum efficiency, effectiveness and excellence in performance to develop the nation’s human resources potential

Relevant Millennium Development Goals:

- MDG1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
- MDG2: Achieve Universal Primary Education
- MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
- MDG4: Reduce Child Mortality
- MDG5: Improve Maternal Health
- MDG6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases
- MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- MDG8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development
- Millennium Declaration

| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources (in US\$) |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Outcome 3: Government and stakeholders have evidence-based policies, strategic plans and mechanisms to ensure an enabling environment for improved basic services</p> <p>UN Convening Agency: WHO</p> | <p>Indicator 1: Number of evidence-based policies and strategic plans developed and implemented in basic services sectors</p> <p>Baseline: Health, 5 national sub-sectors; education, 0; nutrition, 3 national sub-sectors; WASH, 16 states; HIV/AIDS, 0</p> <p>Target: Health, 10; education, 2; nutrition, 6; WASH, 17; HIV/AIDS, 1</p> | <p>Evidence-based policy documents available</p> | <p>Risks Insecurity or major disasters could divert policy priorities from social sectors</p> <p>Frequent rotation of civil servants prevents continuity of application of improved capacities</p> <p>Assumptions Adequate capacities developed to</p> | <p>Government institutions: Leadership and policy formulation/implementation; M&E; budget allocation</p> | <p>IOM: Commitments unknown until later in 2012</p> <p>UNAIDS: \$2.2 million (soft, 100%). Total: \$2.2 million</p> <p>UNESCO: \$0.3 million (hard, 5% of total); \$3.6 million (soft, 63%); \$1.8 million (unknown, 32%). Total: \$5.7 million</p> <p>UNFPA: \$1.8 million (hard, 54.5% of total), \$1.5 million (soft, 45.5%). Total: \$3.3 million</p> |

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|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| UN Contributing Agencies: UNICEF, IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR | Indicator 2: Basic services information and M&E systems at federal and state levels meeting essential national and international standards ¹⁶ Baseline: Basic services information and M&E management systems not functional Target: Basic services information management and M&E systems functional | Basic Services Information Management Systems | formulate evidence-based policies Health information system includes data on HIV/AIDS and nutrition Sensitive culture toward RH and HIV | | UN-HABITAT: \$2.2 million (soft, 100%). Total: \$2.2 million UNHCR: \$3.5 million (hard, 44% of total); \$4.5 million (soft, 56%). Total: \$8 million UNICEF: \$4 million (hard, 9% of total); \$2 million (soft, 5%); \$36 million (unknown, 86%). Total: \$42 million WHO: \$4 million (hard, 57% of total); \$2 million (soft, 28.5%); \$1 million (unknown, 14.5%). Total: \$7 million |
| | Indicator 3: Number of coordination mechanisms established within each sector and between sectors Baseline: No coordination mechanism available Target: At least 1 coordination mechanism available per sector and 1 cross-sectoral coordination mechanism established | Government reports | | | |
| Outcome 4: People in Sudan, with special emphasis on | Indicator 1: Under-5 Mortality Rate and under-5 underweight rate | SHHS 2015 Government | Risks Insufficient Government and/or | Government institutions: MoH (federal/state), Ministry of Education (federal/state), MoHE, MoHR, | IOM: Commitments unknown until later in 2012 |

¹⁶ International standards are defined by WHO, World Bank, USAID: *Data Quality Audit Tool Guidelines for Implementation*: Timeliness; consistency and transparency; periodicity/reporting rate; representativeness and completeness; confidentiality; accuracy, precision and reliability.

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|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| <p>populations in need,¹⁷ have access to equitable and sustainable quality basic services¹⁸</p> <p>UN Convening Agency: UNICEF</p> <p>UN Contributing Agencies: WHO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS</p> | <p>Baseline: Under-5 Mortality Rate, 78/1,000 live births; under-5 underweight rate, 32.2% (SHHS 2010)</p> | reports | donor resources | Academy of Health Science and Midwifery, Drinking Water and Sanitation Units, State Ministries of Water Resources, WES, SNAP, State Ministries of Planning: Leadership in service delivery and provision of enabling policy environment; overall budget allocation; engagement in planning and implementation of all programmes | <p>UNAIDS: \$50 million (hard, 83% of total); \$10 million (soft, 17%). Total: \$60 million</p> <p>UNDP: \$139 million (hard, 100% [Global Fund]). Total: \$139 million</p> <p>UNEP: Commitments unknown until later in 2012</p> <p>UNESCO: \$0.05 million (hard, 2% of total); \$0.26 million (soft, 11%); \$1.94 million (unknown, 87%). Total: \$2.25 million</p> <p>UNFPA: \$10.7 million (hard, 16% of total); \$22.5 million (soft, 33.5%); \$34 million (unknown, 50.5%). Total: \$67.2 million</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: \$2 million (hard, 25%); \$6 million (soft, 75%). Total: \$8 million</p> <p>UNHCR: \$13.9 million (hard, 43% of total); \$18.1 (soft, 57%). Total: \$32 million</p> <p>UNICEF: \$8 million (hard, 9% of total); \$6 million (soft, 7%); \$75.5 million (unknown, 84%). Total: \$89.5 million</p> |
| | <p>Target: Under-5 Mortality Rate, 41/1,000 live births (2015 target, reported in MDGR 2010); under-5 underweight rate, 25% (2015 target, reported in MDGR 2010)</p> | <p>Indicator 2: Maternal Mortality Ratio</p> <p>Baseline: 216/100,000 live births (SHHS 2010)</p> <p>Target: 180/100,000 live births (2015 target, reported in MDGR 2010)</p> | SHHS 2015 | <p>Frequent rotation of civil servants prevents continuity of application of improved capacities</p> <p>Inadequate service-seeking behaviour among beneficiaries due to persistent lack of awareness of existing services</p> <p>Limited participation of NGOs/CSOs, including capacity issues</p> | <p>Civil society/INGOs/donors: National NGOs/CSOs/companies, schools: Provision of resources; implementation of programme components; Save the Children, FAR (Fellowship of African Relief), Sudanese Red Crescent, Ahfar, GOAL, World Vision, Merlin, Save the Children-Sweden, Care International Switzerland, Tear Fund, International Medical Corps UK (IMC), American Refugee Committee (ARC), Help Age, COSV, Juhanaitar International, CONCERN, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Relief International, World Relief, MSF-Belgium, MSF-Switzerland, MSF-Spain, PlanSudan, Kuwaiti Patient Help Fund Almanar Voluntary Organization, SABA, Population Council, Health Alliance International Planned Parenthood, American's International Oxfam, CIS,</p> |
| | <p>Indicator 3: HIV prevalence among young people (aged 15-24 years); TB, malaria and schistosoma prevalence</p> <p>Baseline: HIV prevalence, 0.13% (2009 ANC surveillance); TB 70/100,000 (2005); malaria, 1.8 per 1,000 (2009); schistosoma, 21%</p> | <p>SHHS 2015</p> <p>ANC Surveillance</p> <p>IBBS rounds</p> | <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Sustained political commitment, technical capacity and priority actions to address equitable access to and utilization of quality basic services</p> | | |

¹⁷ To be defined in consultation with Government.

¹⁸ Includes health, education, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, HIV/AIDS and housing services.

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| | <p>Target: HIV prevalence, less than 1% (Sudan National Strategic Plan 2010-2014); TB, 55/100,000; malaria, less than 1%; schistosoma, less than 2%</p> | | <p>Absence of major natural or manmade disasters that could divert resources from social sectors</p> | <p>NCA, ADRA, IRW, Intersos, CRS, Coopi, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Nubian Organization Network, AUTASH, SOLO, Sudan Family Planning Association, Sudan Red Crescent, JASMAR Human Security Organization, ACORD</p> | <p>UNOPS: \$4.5 million (hard, 18% of total); \$20.5 million (soft, 82%). Total: \$25 million</p> |
| | <p>Indicator 4: Basic education gross enrolment rates</p> <p>Baseline: 72% (68% girls, 76% boys)</p> <p>Target: 80% (77% girls, 83% boys)</p> | <p>School data (FMOGE Annual Yearbook of Statistics)</p> | <p>Strengthened coordination and commitment between partners</p> | | <p>WHO: \$12 million (hard, 27.5% of total); \$26.6 million (soft, 61%); \$5 million (unknown, 11.5%). Total: \$43.6 million</p> |
| | <p>Indicator 5: Proportion of population with access to improved water sources and sanitation, disaggregated by rural and urban population</p> <p>Baseline: 61% with access to improved water sources (urban 67%, rural 50%); 27% with access to improved sanitation (urban 47%, rural 18%) (SHHS 2010)</p> <p>Target: 65% with access to improved water sources (urban 67%, rural 64%); 31% with access to improved sanitation (urban 47%, rural 24%)</p> | <p>Annual Yearbook of Statistics</p> <p>Surveys and census</p> <p>KAP studies, reports, WES database (SHHS 2010)</p> | | | |

UNDAF PILLAR THREE: GOVERNANCE AND RULE OF LAW

National Priorities:

| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Institutional strengthening to restructure governance and administration ■ Support to and consolidation of decentralization ■ Uphold the rule of law | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| Relevant Millennium Development Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Millennium Declaration ■ MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women | | | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources (in US\$) |
| <p>Outcome 5: Governance institutions at all levels¹⁹ are strengthened to effectively plan, deliver and monitor their mandates, particularly public services, in an equitable and accountable manner</p> <p>UN Convening Agency: UNDP</p> <p>UN Contributing Agencies: UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNV, UN WOMEN, WHO</p> | <p>Indicator 1: Pro-poor social spending (education, health, water) in Government annual budget as a proportion of GDP</p> <p>Baseline: 9% of GDP (MDGR 2010)</p> <p>Target: 16% of GDP</p> <p>Indicator 2: Extent of citizen participation in local planning process, disaggregated by state²⁰</p> <p>Baseline: North Darfur, 1:10; Red Sea, 5:10; Gedaref, 2:10; South Kordofan, 3:10</p> <p>Target: North Darfur, 6:10; Red Sea, 9:10; Gedaref, 6:10; South Kordofan, 6:10</p> | <p>Government Expenditure Reviews</p> <p>PPEM and CRMA reports/reviews</p> | <p>Risks</p> <p>Security issues escalate, constraining the development agenda</p> <p>Resource transfers to state governance structures are insufficient</p> <p>Frequent rotation of civil servants prevents continuity of application of improved capacities</p> | <p>Ministry of International Cooperation: Government coordinating institution entrusted with overall aid management and coordination in Sudan</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and other relevant Government institutions: Responsibility for allocating resources to states and localities</p> <p>National NGOs, CSOs and media: Provision of active oversight</p> <p>Central Bureau for Statistics: Updating of data and making it accessible for planning purposes</p> <p>Ministry of Justice: Coordination and scaling up of the delivery of legal aid for populations in need, women and children</p> | <p>UNDP: \$2.1 million (soft, 11% of total), \$17 million (unknown, 89%). Total \$19.1 million</p> <p>UNFPA: \$3 million (hard, 46% of total); \$3.5 million (unknown, 54%). Total: \$6.5 million</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: \$2 million (hard, 33% of total), \$2.6 million (soft, 44%), \$1.4 million (unknown, 23%). Total: \$6 million</p> <p>UNHCR: \$0.7 million (hard, 54% of total); \$0.6 million (soft, 46%). Total: \$1.3 million</p> <p>UNICEF: \$2 million (hard,</p> |

¹⁹ National, state and local levels.

²⁰ On a scale from 0 to 10: (a) bylaws allowing CSOs to participate (3 points); (b) availability of information to the public with respect to planning (3 points); (c) CSOs engaged in planning and budget formulations and oversight (4 points)

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| | <p>Indicator 3: Number of states applying gender budgeting</p> <p>Baseline: 2 (Red Sea, Kassala)</p> <p>Target: 10</p> | <p>Local Development Fund and PPEM reports</p> | <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Government has sufficient will and commitment to participatory and transparent policymaking on planning and budgeting</p> <p>Data collection and analysis methods that are used increasingly allow adequate disaggregation</p> <p>Civil society and media are committed to constructive engagement</p> | <p>Sudan Judiciary: To take on the backlog of legal cases, particularly at state level</p> <p>Ministry of Interior: Administration of civil register.</p> <p>National Human Rights Commission: Finalization of the strategy for promotion and protection of human rights</p> <p>National Population Council: Coordination for population projection and monitoring</p> <p>National Council for Child Welfare: Coordination of actors in child protection</p> <p>Relevant line Ministries: Development and implementation of policies in line with areas of interventions under their thematic portfolio</p> <p>Federal MEPPP, State Ministries of Planning and Urban Development Darfur Regional Authority, Land Commission: Coordination and facilitation of urban and regional planning; facilitation of assessment of Government capacity on urban</p> | <p>21% of total); \$1.3 million (14%); \$6 million (unknown, 65%). Total: \$9.3 million</p> <p>UN WOMEN: \$1.5 million (hard, 75% of total); \$0.5 million (soft, 25%). Total: \$2 million</p> <p>WHO: \$0.5 million (hard, 100%). Total: \$0.5 million</p> |
| <p>Indicator 4: Number of states with elected local councils</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 5</p> | <p>Local council reports</p> <p>Election results/records</p> | | | | |
| <p>Indicator 5: Number of indicators in Paris Declaration Survey and subsequent surveys for Sudan on target</p> <p>Baseline: 3 out of 12 indicators on target in 2010²¹ (2011 Paris Declaration Survey)</p> <p>Target: All targets achieved (refer to Outcome 5 Addendum below for detailed list of targets)</p> | <p>Paris Declaration Survey</p> | | | | |

²¹ Ownership (score B), Untied Aid (88%) and Strengthening capacity by well-coordinated support (59%).

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| | | | | planning and land management United Kingdom, Sweden, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Netherlands, Japan, European Union and African Development Bank: Technical cooperation and financing | |
| <p>Outcome 6: People in Sudan are protected under an enabling environment that guarantees rule of law, basic rights and fundamental freedoms</p> <p>UN Convening Agency: UNDP</p> <p>UN Contributing Agencies: IOM, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN WOMEN</p> | <p>Indicator 1: Number of laws and policies in the governance sector (e.g., Anti-Corruption Law, National Security Act, Evidence Act, etc.) reviewed or endorsed in line with international standards</p> <p>Baseline: 3 laws²² reviewed and endorsed; 1 law drafted but not yet endorsed</p> <p>Target: 5 new laws/acts to be reviewed and endorsed</p> | MOJ and UN reports | <p>Risks</p> <p>Security issues escalate, constraining the development agenda</p> <p>Resource transfers to state governance structures are insufficient</p> | <p>Ministry of Finance and other relevant Government institutions: Responsibility for allocating resources to states and localities</p> <p>National NGOs, CSOs and media: Provision of active oversight</p> <p>Central Bureau for Statistics: Updating of data and make this information accessible for planning purposes</p> <p>Ministry of Justice: Coordination and scaling up of the delivery of legal aid for populations in need, women and children</p> <p>Sudan Judiciary: To take on the backlog of legal cases, particularly at state level</p> <p>Ministry of Interior: Coordination of rollout of Family and Child Protection Units</p> | <p>IOM: \$0.1 million (unknown, 100% for 2013). Total: \$0.1 million in 2013; 2014-2016 commitments unknown till later</p> <p>UNDP: \$15 million (unknown, 100%). Total: \$15 million</p> <p>UNFPA: \$1 million (hard, 33% of total); \$2 million (unknown, 67%); Total: \$3 million</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: \$1 million (hard, 50% of total); \$1 million (soft, 50% of total). Total: \$2 million</p> <p>UNHCR: \$13.7 million (hard, 57% of total); \$10.5 million (soft, 43%). Total: \$24.2 million</p> <p>UNICEF: \$1 million (hard,</p> |
| | <p>Indicator 2: % of people expressing confidence in national and state rule of law institutions, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline: 46% report high confidence overall; 40% women report high confidence</p> <p>Target: 60% report high confidence overall; 50% women report high confidence</p> | Perception surveys | <p>Frequent rotation of civil servants prevents continuity of application of improved capacities</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>National legislation,</p> | | |

²² Child Act 2010, Nationality Act 1994 (as amended in 2011), Asylum Act, Legal Aid Act.

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| | <p>Indicator 3: Number of justice institutions per 100,000 residents in selected states, disaggregated by type of institutions</p> <p>Baseline: Kassala (police stations 5.41/100,000, courts 2.47/100,000); South Kordofan (police stations 6.96/100,000, courts 1.92/100,000); West Darfur (police stations 1.9/100,000, courts 2.36/100,000) (CRMA and 2008 census)</p> <p>Target: Kassala (police stations 6/100,000, courts 5/100,000); South Kordofan (police stations 8/100,000, courts 4/100,000); West Darfur (police stations 5/100,000, courts 4/100,000)</p> | Court records | <p>justice, judicial and security practices progressively align with Government commitment to international human rights standards</p> <p>Civil society and media are committed to constructive engagement</p> | <p>Ministry of Welfare and Social Security: Coordination of actors in child and women protection</p> <p>National Human Rights Commission: Finalization of strategy for promotion/protection of human rights</p> <p>National Council for Child Welfare: Coordination of actors in child protection</p> <p>Relevant line Ministries: Development/implementation of policies in line with areas of interventions under their thematic portfolio</p> <p>Federal MEFPP, State Ministries of Planning and Urban Development, Darfur Regional Authority, Land Commission: Lead behavioural change on land, housing and property rights; participate effectively in land conflict resolution in selected areas</p> <p>United Kingdom, Sweden, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Netherlands, Japan, EU and African Development Bank: Technical cooperation and financing</p> | <p>21% of total); \$0.7 million (14%); \$3 million (unknown, 65%). Total: \$4.7 million</p> <p>UN WOMEN: Commitments unknown until later in 2012</p> |
|--|---|---------------|--|--|---|

UNDAF PILLAR FOUR: SOCIAL COHESION, PEACE CONSOLIDATION AND PEACE DIVIDENDS

| National Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ From the Five-Year Development Plan 2012-2016, Governance and Administration (pp. 21, 29) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Areas: Peace and social cohesion, peace consolidation, support to NA, peaceful coexistence, addressing root causes through (national) dialogue, supporting diversity and pluralism overcoming tribal interests, equal citizenship, civic education ○ Geographic focus: “peace consolidation by closing the chapter on north-south conflict and concluding unresolved issues; east peace; final peace in Darfur” (p. 21) ○ Indicators: 1, 2, 5, 6, 15, 16, 19 ■ Socioeconomic (pp. 26, 46-48) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Areas: achieving MDGs, strengthening civil society (in DDR and conflict resolution, p. 48), education, building cultural bridges regionally and globally, youth participation, cultural security to protect heritage and promote social cohesion (p. 44) ○ Indicators: 8, 16, 17, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 35 | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| Relevant Millennium Development Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Millennium Declaration ■ MDG2: Achieve Universal Primary Education ■ MDG3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women ■ MDG7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability | | | | | |
| Outcomes | Indicators | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Role of Partners | Indicative Resources (in US\$) |
| Outcome 7: Government and civil society initiatives that promote social cohesion, peace consolidation and pluralism are strengthened UN Convening Agency: UNDP UN Contributing Agencies: UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, IOM, UN WOMEN, UNHCR, | Indicator 1: Number of institutions (Government and civil society, at all levels) established, functional and supported that use gender-responsive conflict analysis, intervention and prevention Baseline: a) 2 Government-led conflict resolution mechanisms established and functional (1 South Kordofan, 1 Blue Nile); (b) 2 civil society-led | Project reports Media reports (national and international) CRMA data and situation analyses | Risks Inadequate human and/or financial resources to implement programmes in a timely manner Assumptions Peace processes able to deliver increased sense of security and peace dividends Commitment to | Government: (1) Identifies and empowers relevant bodies and partners at national, state and locality levels for peacebuilding work (including, for example, relevant Ministries and commissions such as DDR commissions; (2) Establishes/convenes peacebuilding sector working group for all stakeholders; (3) Acts as guarantor of peace processes and contribute to their durability by providing an enabling security environment and basic services for sustaining peace agreements; (4) Supports enabling cultural environment for respecting | IOM: Commitments unknown until later in 2012 UNDP: \$8.5 million (hard, 88% of total); \$1.2 million (unknown, 12%). Total: \$9.7 million UNEP: Commitments unknown until later in 2012 UNESCO: \$0.05 million (hard, 3% of total); \$0.25 million (soft, 16%); \$1.25 million (unknown, 81%). Total: \$1.55 million |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| UNEP, UNICEF, UNV, WHO | <p>peacebuilding initiatives established and functional per year</p> <p>Target: (a) 6 Government-led conflict resolution mechanisms established and functional, (5 in Darfur states, 1 in Abyei); (b) 10 civil society-led peacebuilding initiatives established and functional per year</p> | | <p>ensure women are represented and participate in peace processes</p> <p>Access to geographic areas where programmes are implemented</p> | <p>diversity and promoting social cohesion and pluralism in different cultural venues, and in the media, through legal frameworks</p> <p>Civil society, including religious leaders/institutions: Key partner in peacebuilding processes and contributes to peace processes through awareness raising, training, grassroots campaigning and advocacy for peace</p> | <p>UN-HABITAT: \$1 million (hard, 50% of total); \$1 million (unknown, 50%). Total: \$2 million</p> <p>UNHCR: \$0.8 million (hard, 40% of total); \$1.2 million (soft, 60%). Total: \$2 million</p> <p>UNICEF: \$1.2 million (hard, 100% of total). Total: \$1.2 million</p> <p>UN WOMEN: \$1 million (hard, 50% of total); \$1 million (soft, 50%). Total: \$2 million</p> <p>WHO: \$1.5 million (soft, 100%). Total: \$1.5 million</p> |
| | <p>Indicator 2: Number of local peace agreements that hold one year after conclusion and that include specific provisions in peace processes established to improve the security and protection of women/girls and children</p> <p>Baseline: 7 (out of 14) local peace agreements in SKS holding, but no gender-specific clauses included</p> <p>Target: At least 20 local peace agreements concluded and holding, with 75% incorporating gender-specific provisions</p> | <p>Project reports</p> <p>Media reports (national and international)</p> <p>CRMA data and situation analyses</p> | | | |
| | Indicator 3: Number of | ToT | training | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>locality-based initiatives that promote peace education/peace culture and cultural rights</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 48 localities (16 across the 5 Darfur states, 8 in South Kordofan, 8 in Kassala, 8 in Gedaref, 8 in Red Sea)</p> | <p>reports; signed MoU on peace education and peace culture with Government</p> | | | |
| <p>Outcome 8: Peace dividends are delivered for sustainable return, reintegration and recovery</p> <p>UN Convening Agency: UNDP (provisional)</p> <p>UN Contributing Agencies: IOM, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UN WOMEN</p> | <p>Indicator 1: % of voluntary returnees, DDR participants and women reporting satisfactory or successful reintegration and empowerment</p> <p>Baseline: 15% of 36,251 DDR participants receiving reintegration services are satisfied with the support and have a livelihood, with improved quality of life</p> <p>Target: 30% of DDR participants demonstrate behavioural changes, are fully integrated and transformed into productive civilians in the community, out of an estimated demobilized caseload of 125,000</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of</p> | <p>Returnee tracking and monitoring data, lists of DDR caseloads, Village Assessments reports; client perception/satisfaction surveys to be developed</p> <p>Client</p> | <p>Risks</p> <p>Inadequate human and/or financial resources to implement programmes in a timely manner</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Peace processes able to deliver increased sense of security and peace dividends</p> <p>Commitment to gender mainstreaming in peace processes</p> <p>Access to geographic areas where programmes are implemented</p> | <p>Government: (1) Supports sustainable return and reintegration processes by upholding its responsibilities of ensuring basic services (security, health, education et al.); (2) Ensures the presence of a conducive financial and regulatory environment for sustainable, dignified and environmentally aware livelihood recovery, income generation, especially for youth and women</p> <p>Civil society and CBOs: Support the return, reintegration and recovery processes by ensuring community-wide participation in these efforts, including participation of women and youth; CBOs also undertake recovery efforts with local committees, in partnership with Government and the United Nations System</p> | <p>IOM: In 2013, \$1.5 million (hard, 33% of total); \$3 million (soft, 67%). Total: \$4.5 million for 2013. 2014-2016: Commitment unknown</p> <p>UNDP: \$22.6 million (hard, 100%). Total: \$22.6 million</p> <p>UNEP: Commitments unknown until later in 2012</p> <p>UNESCO: \$0.075 million (hard, 3% of total); \$0.375 million (soft, 15%); \$2.05 million (unknown, 82%). Total: \$2.5 million</p> <p>UNFPA: \$1 million (hard, 14% of total); \$6 million (unknown, 86%). Total: \$7 million</p> |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | <p>peace dividend or community security initiatives in target communities identified and implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner</p> <p>Baseline: 15 community security initiatives implemented</p> <p>Target: 120 community security initiatives implemented</p> | <p>perception/satisfaction surveys to be developed</p> <p>CSAC project reports and evaluations</p> | | | <p>UN-HABITAT: \$2.6 million (hard, 43.3% of total); \$2 million (soft, 33.4%); \$1.4 million (unknown, 23.3%). Total: \$6 million</p> <p>UNHCR: \$7.7 million (hard, 42% of total); \$10.8 million (soft, 58%). Total: \$18.5 million</p> <p>UN WOMEN: \$1.4 million (hard, 50% of total); \$1.4 million (soft, 50%). Total: \$2.8 million</p> |
| | <p>Indicator 3: Number of small arms control initiatives implemented in accordance with an endorsed National Action Plan on Small Arms Control (NAP)</p> <p>Baseline: NAP drafted but neither validated nor endorsed; no concrete initiatives started in line with the NAP</p> <p>Target: Concrete initiatives of NAP implemented in all states by the end of 2016</p> | <p>Existence of endorsed NAP and implementation of initiatives</p> | | | |

Outcome 5 Addendum: Paris Declaration Indicators and Targets

| INDICATORS | 2005 REFERENCE | 2007 | 2010 Target | 2010 Actual | 2016 Target |
|------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|------------|----------------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

| | | | | | | |
|------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | Operational development strategies | D | D | B or A | B | A |
| 2a | Reliable public financial management (PFM) systems | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | N/A |
| 2b | Reliable procurement systems | Not available | Not available | No target | Not available | Available |
| 3 | Aid flows are aligned on national priorities | -- | 85% | 85% | 35% | 100% |
| 4 | Strengthen capacity by coordinated support | -- | 53% | 50% | 59% | 85% |
| 5a | Use of country PFM systems | -- | 3% | No target | 14% | 50% |
| 5b | Use of country procurement systems | -- | 0% | No target | 8% | 50% |
| 6 | Strengthen capacity by avoiding parallel PIUs | -- | 105 | No target | 111 | 55 |
| 7 | Aid is more predictable | - | 52% | No target | 36% | 100% |
| 8 | Aid is untied | 86% | 71% | More than 86% | 88% | 100% |
| 9 | Use of common arrangements or procedures | -- | 19% | 66% | 1% | 66% |
| 10a | Joint missions to the field | -- | 15% | 40% | 12% | 40% |
| 10b | Joint country analytic work | -- | 45% | 66% | 38% | 66% |
| 11 | Results-oriented frameworks | -- | D | B or A | C | B |
| 12 | Mutual accountability | Not available | N | Y | N | Y |

Annex B: Agency Contributions to UNDAF Pillar Areas of Interventions

Pillar One: POVERTY REDUCTION, INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

| Outcome | Areas of Intervention | Agency Contributions |
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| <p>Outcome 1: People in Sudan, with special attention to youth, women and populations in need,²³ have improved opportunities for decent work and sustainable livelihoods and are better protected from external shocks, thereby reducing poverty</p> | <p>(a) Provide <u>policy advisory services for poverty analysis and evidence-based poverty reduction, economic and livelihoods policies and planning</u></p> <p>(b) <u>Strengthen the capacity of public and private sector institutions and SMEs, for a focus on inclusive economic growth</u></p> <p>(c) Strengthen <u>industrial development</u></p> | <p>FAO: (1) Provision of technical assistance to line Ministries for evidence-based policymaking</p> <p>ILO: (1) Capacity development of social partners in policy analysis and reform, to promote decent work through vocational training and entrepreneurial education</p> <p>UNDP: (1) Enhance capacities development for pro-poor macroeconomic policy analysis and reform; (2) Promote industrial policy development; (3) Support development of national employment strategy; (4) Support microfinance policy reforms; (5) Promote the expansion of vocational training; (6) Support private sector development and pro-poor value chain integration; (7) Provide evidence-based information and analysis to facilitate participation, coordination and planning for recovery and livelihoods interventions</p> <p>UNEP: (1) Pastoralism policy support through: (a) Research and analysis on pastoralist policy; (b) Development of market monitoring data and analysis; (c) Policy options training course</p> <p>UNESCO: (1) Provision of literacy education and vocational training to groups in need to link literacy for empowerment with development and socioeconomic reintegration, income generation and microcredit systems</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: (1) Support to review and assessment of pro-poor urban practices and policies and strategies, with a view toward stimulating more pro-poor approaches in the facilitation of access to decent work; (2) Capacity development of states and localities, as well as partners, on</p> |

²³ To be defined in consultation with Government. [Earlier defined by (1) National Poverty Index; (2) Human Development Index; (3) MDG achievement.]

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| | | <p>rights-based approach and local economic development</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Support to formulation of a comprehensive urban refugee policy resulting from a joint assessment with actors, aiming to enhance livelihood and other opportunities among refugees and other groups in urban settings; (2) Support to development of market-oriented vocational training and business development services for refugees and host communities; (3) Support to establishment of more capable microfinance service providers</p> <p>UNICEF: (1) Support to provision of skills and vocational training for youth to increase their ability to qualify for, find and develop opportunities to earn a living in sectors of interest; (2) Support to Alternative Learning Programme for out-of-school youth, including referrals to vocational training and employment schemes</p> <p>UNIDO: (1) Assistance in the modernization of key manufacturing sectors, ensuring the involvement of the private sector</p> <p>UN WOMEN: (1) Support to livelihoods activities for rural women in the informal sector to enhance their economic empowerment; (2) Provision of knowledge and skills to women in the informal sector, with a focus on financial and non-financial procedures for accessing funds and productive resources from commercial banks and service providers; (3) Technical support to banks for preparation and development of gender-responsive funding guidelines</p> <p>WHO: (1) Support to setting up of systems, including occupational safety standards; (2) Advocacy and assistance in acquiring environment-friendly technologies in local industries</p> |
| | (d) Increase <u>employment opportunities</u> and improve safety nets | FAO: (1) Organization of small-scale producers in cooperatives to be officially registered |

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| | | <p>ILO: (1) Technical support to Government and social partners to develop a new social safety net, including promotion of a Social Protection Floor; (2) Technical and entrepreneurial skills development for the rural and urban poor and the neediest populations, to enhance employment opportunities and decent work</p> <p>UNDP: (1) Promote the development of targeted vocational training and skills development programmes to facilitate employment creation for youth and populations in need; (2) Support the development and implementation of strategies for conditional cash transfer programmes to contribute to MDG achievement; (3) Promote the diversification of rural and urban livelihoods to address short-term stabilization and reintegration needs, as well as medium- and long-term economic growth and recovery and sustainable solutions for local communities</p> <p>UNESCO: (1) Support to MoGE in adopting and strengthening literacy programmes and functional literacy</p> <p>UNFPA: (1) Support to strengthening the capacity of youth-led and youth-serving organizations in management, leadership, and advocacy; (2) Support to coordination and networking of youth-led organizations as well as women’s organizations; (3) Operationalizing of livelihood and life skills methodology inclusive of employability, gender and sexual reproductive health concerns; (4) Advocacy with regard to civic roles and social responsibilities</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: (1) Support to implementation, through on-the-job training, of demonstration pilot projects on sustainable employment in line with results from pro-poor policy reviews and assessments; (2) Training of urban slum dwellers and ex-combatants, focusing on youth, in construction-related skills (construction, plastering, painting, plumbing, tiling); (3) Capacity development of the private sector for an effective role in</p> |
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| | | <p>reconstruction, focusing on small local contractors and suppliers and creation of entrepreneurs and small enterprises</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Support to creation of opportunities in selected areas for refugees and host communities to enhance and diversify livelihood opportunities, including IGA and vocational training activities for groups in need; (2) Support to sustainable return of displaced populations with enhanced livelihood opportunities by promotion of start-up and existing businesses, through business advisory services and financial support; (3) Support to farmer groups to improve their production; (4) Support to refugee women groups to start up group projects</p> <p>UNIDO: (1) Support to vocational training, MSE development and job creation for youth and other populations in need</p> <p>UNV: (1) Trainings to improve the employability skills of youth; (2) Awareness campaigns to promote youth empowerment and participation</p> <p>WHO: (1) Support in organizing communities to identify and develop small income-generation schemes as part of community-based initiatives, empowering the poor</p> |
| | <p>(e) Enhance access to <u>land, credit, markets, productive resources and reliable transport</u></p> | <p>FAO: (1) Training of small-scale producers in microfinance management and linking of them to national funding institutions</p> <p>IFAD: (1) Rehabilitation/construction of feeder and agricultural roads and markets; (2) Support to provision of microfinance products; (3) Support to expanded agricultural extension services and inputs; (4) Capacity development of the private sector to provide improved seeds</p> <p>ILO: (1) Support to establishment of micro and small businesses and cooperatives</p> |

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| | | <p>UNDP: (1) Support the reform and development of microfinance policies and institutions that are pro-poor and responsive to the market/priority needs of groups in need</p> <p>UNOPS: (1)Facilitation of coordination of all transportation and road plans and policies with local authorities; (2) Support to full assessment/mapping at state level for road and transportation needs</p> |
| | <p>(f) <u>Improve agricultural/fisheries production and value added, to strengthen food security and generate income</u></p> | <p>FAO: (1) Facilitation of farmer field schools for small-scale producers to increase their production and productivity</p> <p>ILO: (1) Adaptation of ILO tools on agro-business to enhance employment among rural communities</p> <p>IOM: (1) Distribution of agricultural tools and seeds to returnees and IDPs in need; (2) Restocking of livestock and vaccination for asset-poor returnees and IDPs; (3) Establishment of vegetable gardens, accompanied by livelihood trainings, in communities affected by high levels of returns and/or displacement</p> <p>UNDP: (1) Support pro-poor value chain development and integration to selected rural communities, to increase value addition and income of rural and small-scale agriculture and livestock producers</p> <p>UNESCO: (1) Support to functional literacy learning for youth and adolescents</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: (1) Provision of productive tools and equipment for trained youth</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Support to livestock and agricultural livelihoods, targeting IDP returnees, for sustainable return and reintegration in rural areas</p> |

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| | | <p>UNIDO: (1) Advancement and extension of technical knowledge of small farmers on design and utilization of technology related to food processing and rain-fed agricultural schemes; (2) Undertaking of recovery of coastal livelihoods through modernization of artisanal fisheries and creation of new market opportunities; (3) Provision of technical assistance for improvement of the investment climate; institutional capacity development, to create employment opportunities, generate income and alleviate poverty; and facilitation of increased trade participation</p> <p>UN WOMEN: (1) Provision to women of productive resources (improved seeds of main food crops) and knowledge on improved methods of feeding household animals; (2) Training of women in improved production of household food crops and feeding of household animals; (3) Support to participatory monitoring of women’s household production activities</p> <p>WHO: (1) Support to strengthening of food safety management system, through building capacity in hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP); (2) Provision of training and necessary equipment and supplies for food inspection; (3) Support in raising awareness among the public regarding food safety</p> |
| <p>Outcome 2: Populations vulnerable to environmental risks and climate change become more resilient, and relevant institutions are more effective in the sustainable management of natural resources</p> | <p>(a) Develop/improve <u>evidence-based frameworks, policies and strategies</u> for environmental governance</p> <p>(b) <u>Improve capacities for NRM</u>, including water, forests, biodiversity and land</p> | <p>FAO: (1) Training and provision of fuel-efficient stoves and other technologies to rural populations to reduce dependency on fuelwood</p> <p>IFAD: (1) Support to development of community environmental action plans; (2) Support to improvement of community range/forest lands</p> <p>UNDP: (1) Support the development of enabling environment, policies and frameworks that facilitate access to carbon financing and “green” funding; (2) Support the development of policies and frameworks that relate to biodiversity, REDD+; (3) Strengthen environmental governance, including water and land governance and mainstreaming of drylands issues into national planning frameworks</p> |

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| | | <p>UNEP: (1) Support to evidence-based national water resources policy and strategic planning at federal and state levels for improved water resources management, including catchment management approaches; (2) Evidence-based environmental governance research for the benefit of United Nations and policymakers; (3) Support to Forestry National Corporation, including support to development of national strategy for REDD+; (4) Support to model community environmental actions plans to enhance sustainable NRM</p> <p>UNFPA: (1) Support to research on population and development inter-linkages</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Support to reforestation programmes in selected areas to mitigate the impact of refugees as well as IDP returnees on receiving communities; (2) Support to the use of solar energy in refugee settlements in selected areas and review of environmental considerations for selection of materials for shelter programmes</p> <p>UNIDO: (1) Provision of technical assistance for realization of renewable-based energy services in rural areas for productive use and NRM</p> <p>UNISDR: (1) Support to establishment of (historical) disaster loss databases, including training on Desinventar methodology and recruitment of data collectors</p> <p>UNOPS: (1) Initiatives on environmental management (with UNEP)</p> <p>WHO: (1) Support to development of environment policies and assistance in mainstreaming environmental protection into laws, policies, plans and regulations</p> |
| | (c) Strengthen resilience of vulnerable communities to <u>climate change</u> and | FAO: (1) Support to formulation of policies in favour of environmental conservation/protection, particularly with regard to climate change and |

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| | <p><u>environmental hazards</u></p> <p>(d) Develop capacities of communities and institutions for <u>Disaster Risk Reduction/Disaster Risk Management</u></p> | <p>DRM; (2) Provision of training on DRR/DRM to vulnerable groups and relevant Government institutions, to increase their response and mitigation capacity to climate-related risks</p> <p>IFAD: (1) Support to addition of DRR component to village development plans</p> <p>ILO: (1) Support to enhanced sustainable livelihoods to improve resilience, adaptation and mitigation among populations vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters</p> <p>UNDP: (1) Strengthen adaptive capacities of communities and enhance livelihoods resilience; (2) Support mainstreaming of climate change awareness and risk management into policies and programmes; (3) Support disaster risk assessments and development of a National Disaster Risk Management Strategy embracing climate change adaptation (drawing on UNDP GRIP methodology, and in collaboration with UNISDR)</p> <p>UNEP: (1) Support to development of a National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change; (2) Provision of policy and technical support for drought mitigation</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: (1) Advocacy for greater understanding of climate risk and vulnerability among urban poor communities prone to climate change risk, through awareness and training; (2) Mapping of hazards and vulnerabilities related to climate change in urban settings; (3) Support to improved planning capacity and response of local governments to climate change, through vulnerability assessment and climate change action plans</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Support to livelihoods programming for IDP, refugee and returnee communities, to increase levels of self-reliance and resilience to external shocks</p> |
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| | | <p>UNIDO: (1) Support to introduction of cleaner production options to enhance industrial competitiveness and market access, while reducing negative environmental impact of industries; (2) Support to the artisanal small-scale gold mining sector, through the introduction of cleaner extraction technologies; (3) Support to introduction of a model effluent treatment plant for tanning industries, to facilitate environmental protection and reduced risk hazards; (4) Support to development of a sustainable integrated national programme for sound management of chemicals; (5) Support to the update and review of the National Implementation Plan for Sudan with regard to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants</p> <p>UNISDR: (1) Technical assistance and funding to assist in setting up a national coordination mechanism/national platform for DRR and climate change adaptation; (2) Support to national partners to assess progress in DRR, particularly to assistance to enable national partners to compile Hyogo Framework for Action progress reports, in partnership with UNDP; (3) Support to promotion of the World Disaster Reduction Campaign for resilient cities</p> <p>WHO: (1) Support to development of strategy for adaptation and risk management in response to climate change; (2) Support to establishing/strengthening National All Hazard Emergency Preparedness Programme, including support to: (a) Development of national programme for emergency preparedness and DRR; (b) Development of health sector risk profile for planning with vulnerability analysis; (c) Development/updating of response plan at national, regional and local levels; (d) Development of SOPs for national, regional and local levels to implement the plan; (e) Development of capacities in DRR for building health systems resilient to emergencies and disasters; (f) Strengthening of health facilities dealing with emergencies, to reduce health risks in disasters</p> |
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| | (e) Enhance and promote <u>equitable access to sustainable energy</u> | <p>UNDP: (1) Promote access to clean energy in line with Energy for All initiatives; (2) Support renewable energy technology transfer and investment/deployment for “green” development; (3) Enhance capacity development to promote renewable energy technology and financing</p> <p>UNEP: (1) Support to development of alternative/”green” energy</p> |
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Pillar Two: BASIC SERVICES

| Outcome | Areas of Intervention | Agency Contributions |
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| <p>Outcome 3: Government and stakeholders have evidence-based policies, strategic plans and mechanisms to ensure an enabling environment for improved basic services</p> | <p>(a) Provide advisory support and strengthen capacities for <u>evidence-based basic services policies and strategic plans</u></p> | <p>UNAIDS: (1) Technical support in: (a) conducting of a Mid-Term Review of the National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS to ensure it is evidence-based, prioritized and gender-transformative; (2) carrying out of a financial gap analysis for the purpose of developing a resource mobilization strategy</p> <p>UNESCO: (1) Advocacy for increased public contributions to education, as well as enhanced awareness in environmental education and climate change mitigation; (2) Technical guidance for development of a gender-sensitive national HIV/AIDS programme for universities; (3) Support to sub-sector surveys on TVET and EFA, with a view toward support for policy formulation for both and development of a sub-sector plan for technical education; (4) Support to development of a secondary education policy</p> <p>UNFPA: (1) Advocacy and policy dialogue for implementation of policies regarding sexual reproductive health and rights and HIV, with particular focus on young people; (2) Support to evidence-based advocacy to mobilize resources for implementation of maternal health roadmap, (3) Advocacy</p> |

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| | | <p>for integration of reproductive health commodity security, including HIV/AIDS commodities, in the national health commodity system</p> <p>UNICEF: (1) Advocacy for increasing public investments in health (including HIV), education, nutrition and WASH; (2) Support to identification and costing of basic components of a comprehensive child protection system, for rollout in all states; (3) Support to strengthening of the birth registration systems, with a focus on states where under-5 registration has not reached 60 percent; (4) Support to development and/or updating of national sectoral and sub-sectoral strategies and policies, using an evidence-based approach; (5) Advocacy with Government partners for evidence-based youth policies and strategic plans</p> <p>WHO: (1) Support to Ministry of Health in devising mechanisms for equitable distribution of financial and human resources; (2) Support to development and updating of national, sectoral and sub-sectoral policies and strategies using strengthened evidence-based approach; (3) Advocacy for increasing budget allocations to health to achieve the Abuja Declaration goal of 15 percent allocated to improvement of the health sector</p> |
| | <p>(b) Provide support to creation of <u>strengthened information and M&E systems and sectoral coordination mechanisms</u> for basic services</p> | <p>IOM: (1) Support to data collection through tracking and monitoring of population movements and statewide Village Assessments, in collaboration with Government bodies</p> <p>OCHA: (1) Support the gradual transition from humanitarian coordination mechanisms to recovery coordination mechanisms</p> <p>UNAIDS: (1) Advocacy in support of a strengthened national response to HIV; (2) Advocacy for revision of laws and practices harmful to PLHIV; (3) Support to an enabling environment for providing prevention, treatment and care services for populations most at risk of HIV; (4) Generation of strategic information through data synthesis (e.g., modelling and estimation/analysis of modes of transmission), for national reporting,</p> |

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| | | <p>revision of goals/targets and prioritization of a new Strategic Plan on HIV for 2015 onward; (5) Continue to lead the HIV/AIDS sectoral coordination forum</p> <p>UNESCO: (1) Support MoGE and MoHE to develop an integrated Educational Management Information System; (2) Strengthen capacities of MoGE and MoHE staff in order to develop a comprehensive system of education monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>UNFPA: (1) Support improved performance of the health information and logistics system</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Data collection through expanded field monitoring presence of refugee, IDP and returnee situations, to support evidence-based interventions and advocacy</p> <p>UNICEF: (1) Support to enhancement of existing information systems in basic services; (2) Advocacy for humanitarian access to populations in need and for the principles established for the protection of civilians under international humanitarian law, guided by principles of IHL; (3) Provision of special attention to young people's rights and priorities, especially for the neediest adolescent groups, through a multi-sectoral approach addressing education, health, protection and employability needs; (4) Contribution to an environment of open dialogue within Sudanese society on child rights issues and support to behavioural change that reduces social practices harmful to girls, with a focus on abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting; (5) Support to the Government to generate data on the situation of young people, to inform policies and programmes; (6) Support line Ministries in the establishment/enhancement of sectoral coordination mechanisms in education, nutrition and WASH</p> <p>WHO: (1) Support to MoH to develop an integrated Health Management Information System; (2) Support to develop a comprehensive system of</p> |
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| | | <p>monitoring and evaluation to report the health system's performance against parameters defined in the National Health Policy/Five-Year Strategic Plan and measure national progress toward the MDGs, with linkages to the Sudan Health System Observatory for online display of health system performance; (3) Support to a study to develop an inventory of health-related laws and associated regulations, identifying those that are not pro-poor, with initiation of policy dialogue to raise awareness at the highest level and advocate for pro-poor amendments; (4) Support MoH in establishment/enhancement of health sector coordination mechanism</p> |
| <p>Outcome 4: People in Sudan, with special emphasis on populations in need,²⁴ have improved access to equitable and sustainable quality basic services²⁵</p> | <p>(a) <u>Increase coverage</u> of basic services ensured, including in early recovery and transition to longer-term development</p> <p>(b) <u>Improve quality</u> of basic services</p> <p>(c) <u>Improve institutional capacities</u> for service delivery</p> | <p>IOM: (1) Advocacy for continuous collaboration with local authorities on equitable access to water supplies in rural and urban areas; (2) Support to basic service delivery in WASH sector, e.g., rehabilitation of hand pumps and distribution of water purification kits</p> <p>UNAIDS: (1) Advocacy for scaling up of HIV prevention services, particularly for most-at-risk populations, in partnership with Government and civil society (including PLHIV, women); (2) Coordination of the United Nations response to HIV and mobilization of technical and financial resources in priority areas of national response</p> <p>UNDP: (1) Strengthen the capacities of Government institutions to effectively develop, implement, monitor and evaluate national programmes and initiatives to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases</p> <p>UNEP: (1) Support to water harvesting and water resources monitoring</p> <p>UNESCO: (1) Promotion of sustainable solutions in equitable access to basic services, through improved quality of curriculum in areas of education,</p> |

²⁴ To be defined in consultation with Government.

²⁵ Includes health, education, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, HIV/AIDS and housing services.

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| | | <p>HIV/AIDS and environment; (2) Promotion of the technical skills of PLHIV, to increase income-generating activities; (3) Advocacy for increasing public contributions to education that enhance awareness in environmental education and climate change mitigation; (4) Support to water resources monitoring and testing, as well as preparation and execution of groundwater management in selected areas; (5) Strengthen capacities of education experts in MoGE and MoHE to plan, implement, supervise, monitor and ensure quality of education interventions</p> <p>UNFPA: (1) Support to strengthening the capacity of reproductive health programme management; (2) Support to interventions to increase coverage of skilled birth attendants; (3) Support to expansion of community-based maternal and newborn health interventions; (4) Support to strengthened national capacities for provision of EmONC services; (5) Support to strengthened national capacities for obstetric fistulae repair and social reintegration; (6) Capacity building to implement minimum initial service package in humanitarian settings; (7) Support to ensure youth-focused peer counseling and peer education for improved maternal health; (8) Support to strengthening approaches for prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child; (9) Support to integrating management and prevention of sexually transmitted infections/HIV in reproductive health services outlets, including services for young people; (10) Support to enhancing capacities of reproductive health care providers; (11) Support to comprehensive condom programming; (12) Strengthening comprehensive service provision for GBV survivors, including clinical management of rape survivors, health services and psychosocial support</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: (1) Support to delivery of cost-effective and environment-friendly technology for school and health infrastructure; (2) Support to cost-effective and durable water and sanitation facilities in basic schools</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Support to delivery of basic services to refugees and host communities, through state structures, in selected areas and to</p> |
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| | | <p>interventions that reduce dependency on parallel service structures; (2) Support to and advocacy with relevant stakeholders to access services in the areas of (a) scaling up primary education for refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities, with Sudan as a pilot rollout country for the UNHCR Global Education Strategy, as well as within the framework of a planned MoU between UNHCR and MoE; (b) advocacy with health partners and stakeholders for enabling quality and equitable access to basic health services; (c) provision of water services in key areas of IDP return to sustain livelihoods of both returnees and receiving communities</p> <p>UNICEF: (1) Support to complement Government efforts in improving communities' equitable access to basic services in emergency and non-emergency situations through: (a) prevention of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera outbreaks; provision of treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition of U5 children; reduction of neonatal and maternal mortality; prevention of overall malnutrition in children and women; and adequate coverage of measles vaccination; (b) promotion of equitable and sustainable solutions and access to basic education, with a focus on girls, out-of-school youth, pastoralist children and children with differentiated abilities; (c) provision of alternative learning and empowerment opportunities for adolescents; (d) support to access to relevant information and services for young people to reduce HIV infection and risky behavior</p> <p>UNOPS: (1) Support to improved and sustainable water sources in urban areas</p> <p>WHO: (1) Support MoH to scale up coverage of health services, including: (a) expansion of health facilities delivering free malaria treatment to the peripheries, where the need is higher, and increasing of coverage and optimum use of long-lasting insecticidal nets against malaria; (b) increasing of DOTS coverage to reach 100%; (c) increasing the number of health facilities providing IMCI services and introduction of emergency triage assessment and treatment (ETAT) into hospitals surrounding IMCI facilities;</p> |
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| | | <p>(d) enhancement of capacities at state and locality levels to deliver and coordinate HIV services; (e) support to maintaining polio-free status and introduction of new childhood vaccines; (f) expansion of Severe Acute Malnutrition services to cover all 15 states; (g) increasing the number of PHC facilities delivering the integrated basic RH package; (h) integration of Non-Communicable Diseases essential service package into PHC; (2) Support to ensure sustainable outreach services to hard-to-reach communities; (3) Assistance in establishment of a system of integrated procurement and supply management, to ensure sustainable supply of health commodities; (4) Support to strengthening of national- and state-level capacities to respond to emergencies in a timely, effective manner to contribute to the reduction of avoidable morbidity and mortality; (5) Assistance to development of an organizational structure at MoH aimed at improving quality in health care; (6) Support to introduction of system of accreditation of health facilities and programmes for infection control; (7) Assistance in finalizing a service package, job descriptions and SOPs at national and state levels for quality in health care; (8) Capacity development of health cadres to provide quality services</p> |
| | <p>(c) Promote <u>community empowerment</u> for active participation in service delivery (includes planning, implementation, M&E)</p> | <p>ILO: (1) Technical support on combating the worst forms of child labour, through education, apprenticeship and vocational training</p> <p>IOM: (1) Support to establishment and training of rural Community Water Management Committees, with a focus on women’s participation; (2) Hygiene awareness raising campaigns among rural and urban populations</p> <p>UNEP: (1) Support to community drought preparedness planning</p> <p>UNESCO: (1) Strategic partnership with and capacity development of youth groups, through functional literacy modules; (2) Support to expanded strategic partnerships with, and capacity development of, community-based organizations and youth groups, to provide quality programmes for adolescents; (3) Support to development of a systematic approach for</p> |

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| | | <p>active community involvement in service delivery</p> <p>UNFPA: (1) Support to development of a strategy for communication for behavior change; (2) Support to address stigma with regard to GBV, fistula survival and HIV; (3) Strengthening of the knowledge base on socio-cultural determinants to guide reproductive health interventions, including for HIV prevention; (4) Enhancement of community mobilization and outreach, including gender-responsive referral mechanisms, for reproductive health and HIV prevention</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: (1) Support to self-help and low-cost housing construction for IDP families in need</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Support to IDP, refugee and returnee communities to foster engagement in community management of basic services and needs assessments, including age, gender and diversity issues, that can support decisions on community projects to sustain refugee and IDP return</p> <p>UNICEF: (1) Provision of strategic partnerships and capacity development of community-based organizations, as well as youth groups, for quality programmes for adolescents; (2) Support to interventions with regard to social norms and behavioural change; (3) Promotion of improved family care to reduce U5MR, prevention of stunting, and enrolment/retention of children, especially girls, in school</p> <p>WHO: (1) Enhance partnerships and encourage community involvement and voluntary engagement, including: (a) IMCI community interventions through CHPs and training of schoolteachers; (b) establishment of TB patients charter and empowerment through income-generating projects; (2) Support to expansion of the network of community-based initiatives (CBIs), especially for addressing Basic Development Needs and in disadvantaged communities</p> |
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Pillar Three: GOVERNANCE AND RULE OF LAW

| Outcome | Areas of Intervention | Agency Contributions |
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| <p>Outcome 5: Governance institutions at all levels²⁶ are strengthened to effectively plan, deliver and monitor their mandates, particularly public services, in an equitable and accountable manner</p> | <p>(a) Create an enabling environment for <u>evidence-based planning and budgeting</u></p> | <p>UNDP: (1) Strengthen governance capacities, institutions, systems and processes at national, state and local levels to develop and implement/apply evidence-based strategic development planning, monitoring and evaluations systems, with a focus on ensuring effective delivery of public goods and services at local level; (2) Assist federal institutions to develop predictable, transparent and balanced resource allocation mechanisms from the centre to the states; (3) Promote integration of context-specific gender budgeting tools and analysis in the budget planning process</p> <p>UNFPA: (1) Build capacities in population analysis, projection and planning; (2) Support to development of standards and techniques for population data analysis; (3) Support to establishment of national indicators related to population development and maternal health; (4) Strengthen capacities for qualitative data collection, analysis and dissemination, including in humanitarian settings; (5) Support to strengthening the quality of maternal and reproductive health data collection, including on HIV; (6) Build national capacities in preparation for the 2018 census; (7) Support research on population and development inter-linkages in Sudan</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Support the development of new civil registration programme, with technical support to develop procedures for determination of nationality, registration and documentation in line with international standards</p> <p>UNICEF: (1) Support to mapping and assessment to identify services, service providers and legal or regulatory frameworks that are, or need to</p> |

²⁶ National, state and local levels.

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| | | <p>be, in place as part of an integrated justice/social welfare system for children in need of care and protection; (2) Support to planning the uniform implementation of Child Courts, Family and Child Protection Units, Children’s Prosecution Attorneys’ Offices, social welfare casework systems, and universal birth registration systems</p> <p>UN WOMEN: (1) Capacity development for women parliamentarians in national and state legislative assemblies for gender-responsive interventions; (2) Capacity development of sectoral Ministries, lawmaking and Government institutions to integrate women’s priorities in national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, laws and programmes; (3) Capacity development of gender machineries to monitor, coordinate and advocate for gender-responsive planning and budgeting, in all Government institutions and law reform processes; (4) Support to women parliamentarians and women members of legislative assemblies for establishment of mechanisms of dialogue during national and regional development strategy planning processes; (5) Capacity development for CSOs and women in Government to advocate for a gender-responsive Constitution and ensure it protects women’s rights</p> <p>WHO: (1) Support in designing a uniform development planning system (short-, medium- and long-term) for the health system, including development of planning manual/guidelines for all levels; (2) Support in building capacity by training health administration and finance staff in budgeting and accounting; (3) Support in operational planning and improvement of quality by joint (national/donor) assessment of national health strategy and plan; (4) Support to institutionalizing decentralization in the health sector, through support to: (a) defining and implementing institutional autonomy; (b) developing of rules and regulations for transferring authority for allocation of resources, planning and management to state, locality and institutional levels; (c) organizing and building capacity of state and locality health management teams in exercising delegated powers</p> |
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| | <p>(b) Strengthen <u>accountability and citizen participation, with a special emphasis on remote areas</u></p> | <p>UNDP: (1) Increase the institutional capacity of the legislature and other relevant Government institutions to contribute to pro-poor and gender-inclusive budget planning and review; (2) Strengthen the capacities of civil society organizations and political parties to contribute to the budget formulation process and monitor expenditures, to promote social accountability for public spending; (3) Enhance the capacities of the media to contribute to the budget formulation process and monitor public spending</p> <p>UNFPA: (1) Capacity development for national and local actors to attend to youth needs and rights and promote youth participation in development processes</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: (1) Support to participatory urban planning</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Support to community-based participatory assessments and decision making on delivery of services for IDP, refugee, returnee and hosting communities, using an age, gender and diversity approach</p> <p>UNV: (1) Awareness campaign to promote accountability and citizen participation</p> <p>UN WOMEN: (1) Support to enhanced CSO capacities to ensure accountability in delivery of gender-responsive public plans and budgets</p> |
| | <p>(c) Strengthen Government institutions' capacities with regard to <u>external development assistance</u></p> | <p>UNDP: (1) Enhance national capacities to perform aid-related functions, including collection and dissemination of information, fund mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination and regulation of partners' relations; (2) Promote the incorporation and harmonization of aid strategies, policies and processes within appropriate national management systems</p> |

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| | | <p>UN WOMEN: (1) Support to gender audit of aid effectiveness and financing for gender equality in Sudan</p> <p>WHO: (1) Following signing of Global Compact, support MOH in aligning with International Health Partnership+; (2) Support to MOH (along with WB) in developing local compact between Ministry/donors; (3) Assist MOH in drawing up policies and mechanisms for adopting and operationalizing principles of Paris Declaration for Aid Effectiveness</p> |
| | (d) Support <u>electoral-cycle processes</u> | <p>UNDP: (1) Promote the development and implementation of legal and institutional frameworks, enabling free, fair, transparent and sustainable electoral processes at all levels; (2) Promote voter and civic education for democratic rights and responsibilities; (3) Coordinate electoral assistance; (4) Strengthen women’s participation in elections as voters and candidates</p> <p>UN WOMEN: (1) Support to women’s, CSOs’ and grassroots participation in Constitution-making processes; (2) Provision of grant to Political Affairs Council to establish gender database of women in political parties and trainings for members of 10 political parties to influence gender equality issues; (3) Capacity development for relevant political structures on gender mainstreaming; (4) Capacity development of women in political parties and parliamentarians, for effective political participation and influence in decision making; (5) Capacity development of women in decision-making positions in Government and in CSOs, for improved representation</p> |
| Outcome 6: People in Sudan are protected under an enabling environment that guarantees rule of law, basic rights and fundamental freedoms | (a) Strengthen of formal and informal/traditional <u>justice systems</u> (courts, prisons, police, juvenile justice) | <p>ILO: (1) Technical assistance for emerging labour code/s, as well as for legislation to realize public service law reform and social security law reform</p> <p>UNDP: (1) Strengthen the capacities of justice institutions, including customary and traditional justice and security systems at state/local level, to provide effective, equitable and timely justice/protection services in line with international standards; (2) Provide advisory support to critical rule of</p> |

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| | | <p>law institutions; (3) Support formal and customary rule of law institutions to address violence against women, through legal advocacy, paralegal services, judicial reform and awareness raising</p> <p>UNFPA: (1) Support to implementation of national legislation that provides for gender equality and youth empowerment; (2) Build national capacities to prevent and respond to gender inequalities affecting maternal health, including GBV; (3) Support to strengthening strategies to increase involvement of young men and boys for improvement of women’s health</p> <p>UNICEF: (1) Support to ensuring integrated child justice and social welfare services are accessible to children in contact with the justice system, in all states</p> |
| | <p>(b) Strengthen the <u>protection of basic rights and fundamental freedoms</u></p> | <p>ILO: (1) Support to submission of quality Government reports on ILO Conventions, particularly those relating to rights in the workplace; (2) Facilitation of dialogue between ILO supervisory bodies and constituents on implementation of relevant basic rights at national level</p> <p>IOM: (1) Promotion of international migration law and guidance on migration policies; (2) Promotion of the protection of migrants’ rights; (3) Capacity development for improved migration and border management</p> <p>UNDP: (1) Strengthen the capacities of the National Commission on Human Rights to implement its mandate; (2) Support the implementation of Universal Periodic Review (2011) recommendations</p> <p>UNFPA: (1) Capacity development of national and state actors on gender equality, and advocacy for implementation of legislation/policies that promote gender equality; (2) Engagement with communities/civil society to enhance gender equality and promote reproductive rights; (3) Capacity development at federal/state levels for, and advocacy for implementation of, legislation/policies that protect women and youth from GBV, with special focus on FGM, early marriage and sexual violence; (4) Support to</p> |

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| | | <p>federal/state capacities for coordination of GBV prevention and response in humanitarian settings; (5) Engagement focused on communities/civil society to address GBV</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: (1) Support to housing rights and security of land tenure</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Capacity development of COR to provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum seekers; (2) Support to improved access to RSD procedures and procedures that reduce risk of <i>refoulement</i> for refugees and asylum seekers; (3) Support to legal aid providers to provide legal assistance to persons affected by new nationality arrangements, to allow them to obtain identity and legal status documents; (4) Support to development of legislation in line with international standards on refugee protection and the prevention of statelessness; (5) Support to development of a new civil registration programme, with technical support to development of procedures for determination of nationality, registration and documentation in line with international standards; (6) Support to ensure access among eligible populations to nationality documentation to reduce the risk of statelessness; (7) Support and advisory services on accession to international conventions on the prevention and reduction of statelessness and protection of stateless persons</p> <p>UNICEF: (1) Capacity development for implementation of Child Act (2010), in all states</p> <p>UN WOMEN: (1) Support to review of laws, policies and enhanced practices to ensure commitment and accountability to women’s rights; (2) Support to women parliamentarians to review laws and enforcement practices from a gender perspective, to ensure commitment and accountability to women’s rights</p> |
| | (c) Increase <u>access to justice by vulnerable groups</u> , with a focus on women and | UNDP: (1) Promote access to justice by vulnerable groups, including through awareness raising, strengthening of legal aid and legal |

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| | <p>children (including awareness raising/advocacy on rights)</p> | <p>representation, and supporting the prosecution of gender-based violence cases; (2) Support and increase the institutional availability of pro bono or affordable services through civil society support and other mechanisms; (3) Support the adoption of public policies to facilitate access to justice for the poor and marginalized</p> <p>UNICEF: (1) Situation analysis of and advocacy on the rights of children; (2) Support to an environment of open dialogue in Sudanese society on practices harmful to children, particularly girls, with a focus on abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting</p> |
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Pillar Four: SOCIAL COHESION, PEACE CONSOLIDATION AND PEACE DIVIDENDS

| Outcome | Areas of Intervention | Agency Contributions |
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| <p>Outcome 7: Government and civil society initiatives that promote social cohesion, peace consolidation and pluralism are strengthened</p> | <p>(a) Strengthen the <u>capacity of peacebuilding institutions</u> and support <u>multi-level, formal and community-based peace processes and initiatives</u></p> | <p>ILO: (1) Capacity development among social partners to engage in productive dialogue as an instrument to promote peace and social cohesion</p> <p>IOM: (1) Support to institution strengthening, including resource-related dispute management trainings at community level</p> <p>UNDP: (1) Support Government- and community-led peacebuilding initiatives to promote stability, inter-communal reconciliation and peaceful coexistence; (2) Establish or strengthen capacities at the national, state and local levels to plan and coordinate recovery, address community security and monitor conflict risks; (3) Promote the role of women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution</p> <p>UNEP: (1) Support to mainstreaming of relevant environmental and sustainable NRM issues into peace processes and initiatives</p> |

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| | | <p>UNESCO: (1) Support to conflict-affected states to ensure that all learners have access to education during the crisis, if possible, as well as the early recovery period; (2) Advocacy for understanding of the roles of cultural heritage, cultural diversity and human creativity as avenues for reconciliation and strong components of a culture of peace; (3) Promotion of independent media to help communities live together in peace</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: (1) Capacity development on rights-based participatory and conflict-sensitive urban/rural settlements planning; (2) Support to conflict management and conflict analysis related to land</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Support to reinforce capacities to implement peacebuilding activities in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, in partnership with the administration and national partners, building on progress in earlier peacebuilding projects</p> <p>UN WOMEN: (1) Advocacy for incorporation of gender equality commitment in peacebuilding initiatives, humanitarian and security measures in conflict-affected and post-conflict contexts; (2) Support to engagement and access of women to a full range of conflict prevention, reduction and mitigation systems</p> <p>WHO: (1) Support to development of the health sector early recovery strategy and plan of action for Darfur; (2) Support to resource mobilization, focusing on areas of returnees as a basis for peacebuilding in these areas</p> |
| | <p>(b) Support an <u>enabling cultural environment for community reconciliation and peaceful coexistence</u></p> | <p>UNESCO: (1) Support to adoption of a peacebuilding concept in education curriculum to promote a cultural environment for community reconciliation and peaceful coexistence</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Support to peacebuilding activities in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states</p> |

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| | | <p>Nile states for IDP and returnee populations, to contribute toward community cohesion and peace consolidation with host and receiving communities, thereby mitigating the risk of conflict over resources; (2) Support to peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities in Eastern Sudan; (3) Support to and advocacy for enhanced resources to support community cohesion in IDP, returnee and host/receiving communities</p> <p>UNICEF: (1) Support to Education and Youth Ministries to provide education services that strengthen youth capacities to advocate for peace and negotiate pro-social conflict resolution approaches in a constructive and consultative manner</p> <p>UNV: (1) Awareness campaign to promote the importance of the respect for diversity and inclusion for social cohesion</p> <p>UN WOMEN: (1) Support to reinforcement of women’s grassroots conflict prevention efforts, both formal and informal</p> |
| <p>Outcome 8: Peace dividends are delivered for sustainable return, reintegration and recovery</p> | <p>(a) Develop and support <u>evidence-based return, reintegration and recovery processes</u>, with an emphasis on women, youth, community security and environmental protection</p> | <p>ILO: (1) Support to stakeholders for implementation of effective Local Economic Recovery/Development (LER/D) Strategy</p> <p>IOM: (1) Support to delivery of peace dividends and of catalytic peace initiatives</p> <p>UNDP: (1) Support durable solutions for conflict-affected communities, including IDPs/returnees, refugees, ex-combatants, WAAFG, CAAFG, youth et al., through voluntary return, socioeconomic reintegration, and restoration of community infrastructure or economic assets; (2) Improve social stability and community security through strengthened community infrastructure, capacity development, reintegration of ex-combatants, management of small arms/landmine threats, increased local capacities for effective social services; (3) Facilitate crisis and recovery mapping and</p> |

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| | | <p>analysis; (4) Support environmental governance and mitigation of environment-induced conflicts</p> <p>UNEP: (1) Support to ensure that relevant environmental and sustainable NRM issues are mainstreamed into return and recovery planning</p> <p>UNESCO: (1) Training of media professionals and capacity development for independent and community media, as well as support to media co-productions that promote a culture of peace; (2) Provision of increased access to ICTs and preservation of audio-visual archives and libraries, as well as promotion of fair, safe and professional election coverage by the media</p> <p>UNFPA: (1) Support for conflict-affected communities, including IDPs/returnees, refugees, ex-combatants, women associated with armed forces and groups, and youth, through: (a) strengthening comprehensive services provision for GBV survivors; (b) strengthening strategies to increase involvement of young men and boys for improvement of women’s health; (c) enhancement of community mobilization and outreach, including gender-responsive referral mechanisms, for reproductive health and HIV prevention</p> <p>UN-HABITAT: (1) Support to strategy and policy options for evidence-based and gender-responsive reintegration; (2) Capacity development at state and local levels on human settlement planning; (3) Support to affordable and environment-friendly construction technology</p> <p>UNHCR: (1) Data collection. through expanded field monitoring presence, on refugee, IDP and returnee situation to support evidence-based interventions, and advocacy to address critical issues for groups in need; (2) Advocacy and support for affected populations in and returning to conflict-affected regions; (3) Support to community-based interventions for key shared resources such as water, limited shelter interventions, and</p> |
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| | | <p>other interventions identified by communities themselves</p> <p>UNICEF: (1) Support to community-based rehabilitation programmes that unite stakeholders from diverse backgrounds (including IDPs and returnees) in pursuing joint community recovery objectives</p> <p>UN WOMEN: (1) Support to implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 in conflict-affected and post-conflict areas; (2) Reinforcement of women's capacities in conflict-affected and post-conflict situations to act as agents in relief and recovery; (3) Advocacy for policies and strategies for protection of IDPs, women and girls, particularly in areas in need</p> |
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Annex C: Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar 2013-2016
(with 2012 baseline)

| Activity | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
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| UNCT M&E | Surveys/ Studies | Community Management of Acute Malnutrition coverage assessment survey (UNICEF) | Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (FAO, WFP, in collaboration with MoA, MoAR, NGOs) | Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (FAO, WFP, in collaboration with MoA, MoAR, NGOs) | Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (FAO, WFP, in collaboration with MoA, MoAR, NGOs) | Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (FAO, WFP, in collaboration with MoA, MoAR, NGOs) |
| | | State-wide Nutrition and Health Survey, North Darfur (UNICEF) | Study on Possible Causes of Climatic Changes, Possible Health Effects and most Vulnerable Population Groups (WHO) | Sudan Household Health Survey- 3 using Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey modules" (UNICEF, UNFPA and partners) | Community Management of Acute Malnutrition Coverage Assessment Survey (UNICEF) | Country Population Situation Analysis (UNFPA) |
| | | National Nutrition Survey (UNICEF) | MDGs Localization and Costing Study (UNDP led) | WASH knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey at State | State-wide Nutrition and Health Survey, North Darfur (UNICEF) | Situation Analysis of Children and Women (UNICEF) |
| | | Localized Nutrition and Mortality Surveys (UNICEF) | | | | Community Management |

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| | | <p>and partners)</p> <p>Stakeholder Mapping and Survey Results of Stakeholder Perceptions of Policy Issues and Current Challenges for Pastoralism (UNEP)</p> <p>Policy Review for Pastoralism (5 Working Papers) (UNEP)</p> <p>Livestock Trade Report (UNEP)</p> <p>Pastoralism Research Report (UNEP)</p> <p>Environmental Governance Literature Review (UNEP)</p> <p>Environmental Governance Policy Review for Sudan (UNEP)</p> <p>Environmental Governance Synthesis Report (UNEP)</p> <p>Gender Profiling for 12 States UNWOMEN</p> <p>KAP Study On FGM/C (UNFPA)</p> <p>Business Survey within the Framework of the Cleaner Production Project</p> | <p>MDGs Progress Reports - National and State levels Reports ((UNDP, NPC and partners)</p> <p>Health System Performance Assessment (WHO)</p> <p>-Technological/ Technical Education and Vocational Training Sub-sector Analysis (UNESCO)</p> <p>Market Survey on Employment Needs and Gaps of the Construction Sector in Darfur (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>Situation Analysis of Young People -Kassala, West Darfur, South Darfur States (UNICEF).</p> <p>WASH knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey at State level (UNICEF).</p> <p>Gender Analysis Study for WASH Sector (UNICEF).</p> <p>Mapping of Child Protection System in 15 States. (UNICEF).</p> <p>Community Management of Acute Malnutrition</p> | <p>Level.</p> <p>Health System Performance Assessment (WHO)</p> <p>Water Facilities Functionality Survey (UNICEF)</p> <p>Community Management of Acute Malnutrition Coverage Assessment Survey (UNICEF)</p> <p>State-wide Nutrition and Health Survey, North Darfur (UNICEF)</p> <p>Localized Nutrition and Mortality Surveys (UNICEF and partners)</p> <p>Reproductive /HIV KAP Survey in UNFPA Supported Localities (UNFPA)</p> <p>Infrastructure - (Road Network)-assessment / survey in Blue Nile state. (UNOPS).</p> <p>Update of Crisis and Recovery Risk Mapping and State Situation Analyses for West, Central, South, East and North Darfur (UNDP</p> | <p>National Nutrition Survey (UNICEF)</p> <p>Localized Nutrition and Mortality Surveys (UNICEF and partners)</p> <p>MDGs Progress Reports - National and State Levels Reports (UNDP, NPC and partners)</p> <p>Health System Performance Assessment (WHO)</p> <p>Infrastructure - (road network)-Assessment / Survey in South Kordofan state. (UNOPS).</p> <p>Estimation and Projection of HIV in Sudan (modelling using Spectrum) (UNAIDS)</p> <p>DDR Client Satisfaction Surveys (UNDP)</p> <p>Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming -AGDM (Twice every year) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Participatory Assessments – Focused group discussions for Southern Sudanese in Darfur (UNHCR)</p> | <p>of Acute Malnutrition coverage assessments (UNICEF)</p> <p>Health System Performance Assessment (WHO)</p> <p>State-wide Nutrition and Health Survey, North Darfur (UNICEF)</p> <p>National Nutrition Survey (UNICEF)</p> <p>Localized Nutrition and Mortality Surveys (UNICEF and partners)</p> <p>Infrastructure - (road network)-Assessment / Survey in Kassala , Gedaref and Red Sea States. (UNOPS).</p> <p>DDR Client Satisfaction Surveys (UNDP)</p> <p>Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming -AGDM (Twice every year) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Participatory Assessments – Focused group discussions for Southern Sudanese in Darfur (UNHCR)</p> <p>Protection needs</p> |
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| | | <p>(UNIDO)</p> <p>Indicator Tracking Study - The CPAP Indicators (UNDP , MIC);</p> <p>Industrial Climate Survey (UNIDO)</p> <p>Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (FAO, WFP, MoA, MoAR, NGOs).</p> <p>Joint Assessment of Refugees Camps in Kassala 2011-2012 (WFP, UNHCR& COR)</p> <p>Verification of IDPs & Camps Profiling in Darfur (WFP, IOM)</p> <p>BSFP Surveillance in Darfur, Aug-2012 (WFP & State Ministry of Health)</p> <p>Comprehensive Food Security Assessment in Darfur (WFP & State Ministry of Agriculture)</p> <p>Assessment of the population dynamics in the medium to long-term, especially looking at IDPs, returnees and/or refugees from neighbouring countries (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>Assessment of 25 return villages, including</p> | <p>Coverage Assessments (UNICEF)</p> <p>State-wide Nutrition and Health Survey, North Darfur (UNICEF)</p> <p>National Nutrition Survey (UNICEF)</p> <p>Localized Nutrition and Mortality Surveys (UNICEF and partners)</p> <p>Infrastructure - (Road Network)-Assessment / survey in Darfur states. (UNOPS).</p> <p>Estimation and Projection of HIV in Sudan (Modelling using Spectrum) (UNAIDS)</p> <p>National Human Development Report (UNDP in Conjunction with the Ministry of Social Welfare)</p> <p>Update of Crisis and Recovery risk Mapping and State Situation Analyses for Red Sea, Kassala, Gedaref, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states (UNDP CRMA in conjunction with States' Government)</p> <p>Gender Audit of the</p> | <p>CRMA)</p> <p>DDR Client Satisfaction Surveys (UNDP)</p> <p>Continue village assessments in Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei, as well as monitoring of villages assessed in 2012 (IOM)</p> <p>Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming -AGDM (Twice every year) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Participatory Assessments – Focused group discussions for Southern Sudanese in Darfur (UNHCR)</p> <p>Protection needs Assessment for refugees, IDPs and returnees East, Khartoum (UNHCR)</p> <p>Registration of South Sudanese (UNHCR)</p> <p>Livelihood surveys for TSI in the East (UNHCR)</p> <p>Nutrition survey (annual) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Joint Assessment Mission -Phase 3 (annual) (UNHCR)</p> | <p>Protection needs Assessment for refugees, IDPs and returnees East, Khartoum (UNHCR)</p> <p>Registration of South Sudanese (UNHCR)</p> <p>Livelihood surveys for TSI in the East (UNHCR)</p> <p>Nutrition survey (annual) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Joint Assessment Mission -Phase 3 (annual) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Verification of urban refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p>Intentions survey for IDPs for Durable solutions (UNHCR)</p> | <p>Assessment for refugees, IDPs and returnees East, Khartoum (UNHCR)</p> <p>Registration of South Sudanese (UNHCR)</p> <p>Livelihood surveys for TSI in the East (UNHCR)</p> <p>Nutrition survey (annual) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Joint Assessment Mission -Phase 3 (annual) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Verification of urban refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p>Intentions survey for IDPs for Durable solutions (UNHCR)</p> |
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| | | <p>situation on demographic context, security, basic services and livelihood (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>Assessment of National Literacy and Non-Formal Education Policies and Strategies in Sudan(UNESCO)</p> <p>Continuous registration in urban areas and for active camps along with new arrivals verifications (UNHCR)</p> <p>Comprehensive Assessment of the impact of the implementation of the Self-Reliance Strategy in East Sudan (UNHCR)</p> <p>Population dynamics and the environment (UNFPA, UNEP)</p> <p>Socio-cultural aspects of Maternal mortality in Sudan (UNFPA)</p> <p>Assessment of midwifery training institutions in Sudan (UNFPA)</p> <p>Assessment of national capacities for MDGs monitoring and achievements (UNDP)</p> | <p>Programmes and Processes of the Relevant Political Structures (UNWOMEN)</p> <p>Gender Audit of Selected Government Institutions and Law Reform on their Compliance on Gender Budgeting (UNWOMEN)</p> <p>Assessment of the Existing National Capacities for Monitoring Human Rights (UNDP)</p> <p>DDR Client Satisfaction Surveys (UNDP)</p> <p>Country Programme Indicators Baseline Survey (UNFPA)</p> <p>Continue village assessments in Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei, as well as monitoring of villages assessed in 2012 (IOM)</p> <p>Continue population tracking and village assessments in Darfur, as well as monitoring of villages assessed in 2012 (IOM)</p> <p>Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming -AGDM (Twice every year)</p> | <p>Verification of urban refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p>Intentions survey for IDPs for Durable solutions (UNHCR)</p> | | |
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| | | <p>Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) on FGM (UNFPA)</p> <p>Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming -AGDM (Twice every year) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Participatory Assessments – Focused group discussions for Southern Sudanese in Darfur (UNHCR)</p> <p>Protection needs Assessment for refugees, IDPs and returnees East, Khartoum (UNHCR)</p> <p>Registration of South Sudanese (UNHCR)</p> <p>Livelihood surveys for TSI in the East (UNHCR)</p> <p>Nutrition survey (annual) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Joint Assessment Mission - Phase 3 (annual) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Verification of urban refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p>Intentions survey for IDPs for Durable solutions (UNHCR)</p> | <p>(UNHCR)</p> <p>Participatory Assessments – Focused group discussions for Southern Sudanese in Darfur (UNHCR)</p> <p>Protection needs Assessment for refugees, IDPs and returnees East, Khartoum (UNHCR)</p> <p>Registration of South Sudanese (UNHCR)</p> <p>Livelihood surveys for TSI in the East (UNHCR)</p> <p>Nutrition survey (annual) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Joint Assessment Mission - Phase 3 (annual) (UNHCR)</p> <p>Verification of urban refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p>Intentions survey for IDPs for Durable solutions (UNHCR)</p> | | | |
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| | Monitoring systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudan-Info Database. • Sudan Aid Information Database (SAID) • Management Information Systems (Education , WASH and Health sectors) • Disease Surveillances (National) • Health Response Availability & Mapping System (HRAMS) & Early Warning Alert & Response System (EWAR) in Darfur states • ANC Surveillance • Justice and Confidence Centres (JCC) case tracking systems (UNDP supported) • CRMA Atlas • Information Management Working Group (IMWG) Atlas • Food Security Monitoring System (WFP) • Sudan Market Monitor (quarterly-base report - WFP) • Monthly Market Update of Food Prices (WFP) • Joint Field monitoring visits • Maternal Death Review (MDR) • Annual Statistics Reports (UNHCR) • Mid-Year Program Review (UNHCR) • Program Monitoring tools – SPMRs (UNHCR) • UNHCR proGres Data Base (UNHCR) • Joint Verification Missions (UNHCR) • Weekly Protection Monitoring Reports (UNHCR) • Project control monitoring (UNHCR) • Monthly/Weekly Situation Reports (SITREPs) (UNHCR) • End of Year Project Reports - FOCUS (UNHCR) | | | |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming tool- Financial Management Information System (FMIS) (UNHCR) • Annual Standards and Indicator Reports (STIs) (UNHCR) • Annual Statistics Reports (ASR)- Project Control (UNHCR) • Program Audits (UNHCR) | | | |
| Evaluations | <p>End of year evaluation of country programme (UNESCO)</p> <p>CP End -term evaluation (UNFPA)</p> <p>National Special Programme for Food security (NSPFS) Bi-annual Evaluation (FAO)</p> <p>Evaluation of Community Environmental Action Plans (UNEP)</p> <p>Evaluation of Results Achieved from the Project “ Institutional Capacity Building of Darfur on Urban and Regional Planning and Land Management (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>Evaluation of the UN WOMEN SIDA Funded Programme (2008-2011) (UNWOMEN)</p> <p>Multi Year DDR Programme End- term</p> | <p>Impact evaluation of UNFPA supported Gender and GBV strategies and policies (UNFPA)</p> <p>Evaluation of the Demographic Training Project implemented by Population Studies Centre of the University of Gezira (UNFPA)</p> <p>Evaluation of Youth Employment Programme Impact (FAO).</p> <p>Evaluation of the Country Programme(UNWOMEN).</p> <p>Evaluation of the Project “ Participatory and Gender-Balanced Urban and Regional Planning, Land Management, Environmental-Friendly Construction and Sustainable Livelihoods in Blue Nile State” (UN-Habitat)</p> | <p>Evaluation of the Sexual Reproductive Health-HIV linkages (UNFPA)</p> <p>Assessment of the impact of UNFPA interventions on youth empowerment (UNFPA)</p> <p>Food Security Policy and Strategy mid-term evaluation (FAO)</p> <p>Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses Health Facility Evaluation (UNICEF)</p> <p>Final evaluation of the Joint Programme “ Transitional Solutions Initiative for Refugees and their Host Communities in Eastern Sudan” (UNDP , UNHCR)</p> <p>Evaluation of the project “ Sustainable Urban Reintegration of Displaced Populations</p> | <p>End of Country Program Evaluation (UNFPA)</p> <p>CP/CPAP Midterm evaluation (UNDP)</p> <p>Final Evaluation of WHO Biennium Programme(WHO)</p> <p>Global Partnership for Education Project Evaluation (UNICEF)</p> <p>Evaluation of the Outcome“ Governance Institutions at all Levels are Strengthened to Effectively Plan, Deliver and Monitor their Mandates, Particularly Public Services, in an Equitable and Accountable Manner“ (UNDP , UNFPA , UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO)</p> | <p>End of CP Evaluation (UNICEF)</p> <p>Sustainable Food Security Through Community-Based Livelihood Development Impact Assessments (FAO)</p> <p>Evaluation of the Outcome “ Populations Vulnerable to Environmental Risks and Climate Change Become more Resilient and Relevant institutions are more effective in the management of natural resources (UNDP, UNEP, FAO)</p> <p>Final evaluation of Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (UNDP , IOM)</p> |

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| Planning Referenc | | Evaluation UNDP/UNMIS | Evaluation of the Project “Strengthening Primary Health Care System in the Darfur States” (UN-Habitat) | in Darfur” (UN-Habitat) | | |
| | Reviews | CPAPs and AWP Reviews (UNDP , UNFPA and UNICEF) End –of-Year Sectoral Achievement Review (UNESCO) | UNDAF Annual Review CPAPs and AWP Reviews (UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF) Annual UN Joint Team on AIDS Retreat for Progress Review and Planning (UNAIDS) Technical Review: Efficiency and Sustainability of Point of-use Water Treatment (UNICEF) Global Partnership for Education Review (UNICEF) End –of-Year Sectoral Achievement Review (UNESCO) | UNDAF Annual Review CPAP and AWP Reviews (UNDP , UNFPA and UNICEF) Annual UN Joint Team on AIDS Retreat for Progress Review and Planning (UNAIDS) Global Partnership for Education Review (UNICEF) End –of-Year Sectoral Achievement Review(UNESCO) | UNDAF Annual Review CPAP and AWP Reviews (UNDP , UNFPA and UNICEF) Annual UN Joint Team on AIDS Retreat for Progress Review and Planning (UNAIDS) End –of-Year Sectoral Achievement Review (UNESCO) | UNDAF Annual Review CPAP and AWP Reviews (UNDP , UNFPA and UNICEF) Annual UN Joint Team on AIDS Retreat for Progress Review and Planning (UNAIDS) End –of-Year Sectoral Achievement Review(UNESCO) Review of National Literacy and Non-Formal Education Policies and Strategies in Sudan (UNESCO) |
| | UNDAF evaluation milestones | | UNDAF Annual Review | UNDAF Annual Review UNDAF Progress Report | UNDAF Evaluation | |
| M&E capacity development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development of MIC to Support effective functioning of MIC M&E Unit (UNDP & UNCT M&E WG) Capacity development of CBS to support the implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (UNDP , UNICEF, , UNFPA) Capacity development of CBS on Poverty/ welfare analysis (UNDP) Capacity development of MoE , MoH , NPC, CBS and MIC in data collection , analysis , dissemination and utilization (NICEF , WHO , | | | | | |

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| | | <p>UNFPA, UNDP, and WFP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development on knowledge management for strategic planning for federal government, the three eastern states and Darfur states (UNDP CRMA) • Capacity development on Food Security Monitoring for MoA staff and cooperating partners (WFP) • Capacity development of Government Line Ministries (MoE, MoH , MoSWSS) in Result Based Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (UNICEF, WHO, , UNFPA and UNWOMEN) • Capacity development of the National Human Right Commission on Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting (UNDP) • Capacity Building for government partners – COR, HAC, MIJ (UNHCR) • 5 year education strategy and Capacity Building for MoE, MoSS (UNHCR) • Protection Capacity Building through training in Prevention of Statelessness, Refugee Status Determination, Mixed migration and human trafficking (UNHCR) • Nationality registration and documentation (UNHCR) |
| | Use of information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing UNDAF Progress Report and UNDAF Evaluation • Informing RC Annual reports • Informing the MDG Monitor and other progress on MDGs monitoring and reporting tools • Informing UNGASS reports • Informing Agencies corporate reporting tools • Dialogue with the government on policy development and policy review • Informing Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) • Informing programme progress assessment, measurement of performance and annual work plans • Informing the CCA and preparation of the next UNDAF and CPs |

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| | Partner Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013 National Baseline Household survey (CBS) • Surveys on Monitoring the Paris Declaration (MIC) • National Manpower Survey • Statistical Yearbooks of line ministries (MoH , MoE , MoJ) and CBS / other CBS publications • Crime statistics- Sudan Police • Ministry of Finance and National Economy- The Economic Preview • Ministry of Finance and National Economy- Public expenditure analysis • World Bank- Public Expenditure Reviews and Synthesis Report • Maintaining and updating (Health Management Information System (HMIS), disease surveillances and Early WARS and generation of monthly, quarter and annual reports. • Integration of information systems of vertical programs into routine HMIS • Reviews of the National/ State levels Strategic Plan 2011-2016 • Mid-term Review (MTR) of the National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS (2011-15) • Review of the national strategic planning on housing needs and basic services delivery (Federal Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development). • Relevant reviews and studies from donors |
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