

**United Nations Development  
Assistance Framework (UNDAF)  
for Sudan  
2009-2012**

**Khartoum/Juba**

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## Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the product of an ongoing consultative process intended to capture how the United Nations can most effectively respond to Sudan's national priorities and needs in a systematic, coherent manner. It is guided by the goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration, as well as by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement, the Report of the Sudan Joint Assessment Mission, the Five-Year Strategic Plan 2007-2011 of the National Council for Strategic Planning, the Government of Southern Sudan Budget Sector Plans and other relevant documents.

The UNDAF translates these into a common operational framework for development activities upon which individual United Nations organisations will formulate their actions for the period 2009-2012. It reinforces partnerships for development in Sudan, including advocacy towards donors and Government to increase resources for development, and puts United Nations reform toward "one UN" into practice in a highly complex coordination situation where greater coherence is required to maximize the results of programmes.

**Consolidating peace and stability** represents the overarching goal for the UNDAF; under this, four inter-related areas of cooperation have emerged as particularly critical for United Nations support to the people, the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan during this four-year period: (1) **Peace-Building**, with a focus on individuals and communities directly affected by conflict; (2) **Governance and Rule of Law**, including people-centred institutions and processes of democratic governance and public administration, wider access to justice and decentralisation; (3) **Livelihoods and Productive Sectors**, including the creation of sustainable income generation opportunities for the people of Sudan with particular attention to youth, women and conflict-affected vulnerable groups; and (4) **Basic Services**, encompassing education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation and HIV prevention.

In all four, the United Nations offers comparative advantages with regard to achieving tangible progress toward the Millennium Development Goals, drawing on its values, successful global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learnt; its strong mandate and track record in Sudan; its neutrality; and its ability to encourage efficient coordination and accountability among donors.

Sudan currently faces a unique opportunity to fulfill its potential through the consolidation of existing achievements in growth and peace. It is an opportunity that the United Nations pledges to take in support of national aspirations and efforts to secure future for generations to come. We look forward to working closely with our national and international development partners, as well as civil society, to support further recovery and development, upholding human rights and building trust among all people of Sudan for national reconciliation.

## Acronyms and Abbreviations

CA	Country Analysis
CAAFG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DPA	Darfur Peace Agreement
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DSRSG	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
ESPA	Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GONU	Government of National Unity
GOSS	Government of Southern Sudan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institution
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SPLA/M	Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNMAO	United Nations Mine Action Office
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WAAFG	Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

# I. Introduction

Sudan has the greatest opportunity in a generation to build peace and to improve the lives of all its people, especially the poor and conflict-affected communities. Achieving human security for all Sudanese has been impeded by longstanding conflicts, inequitable development and access to basic services, need for strengthened governance structures, competition over land and water, and recurrent drought. With the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) and the Darfur peace Agreement (DPA) now is the time to ensure that Sudanese in every part of the country enjoy the right to a life in security and dignity, with equitable opportunities to fully develop their human potential.

As the largest country in Africa, Sudan has enormous potential, with significant human capital and a vast natural resource base – but for nearly two centuries, deep-seated conflict has revolved around access to those resources. Economic expansion, primarily from oil production, has been strong but unbalanced; exports of key products have fallen in large part because of reduced competitiveness, leading to “jobless growth.” Outstanding external debt is about US\$27 billion, untenable in the long run, and Government fiscal pressures in a volatile environment have been acute, especially in the South.

Estimated poverty rates remain very high – up to 90 percent in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas,<sup>1</sup> and over 50 percent nationally. Barely 1 in 5 children complete primary school; clean water is available to only 1 in 4 in some regions. Africa’s longest-running civil war left 2 million dead, displaced 4 million, reinforced ancient tribal and ethnic rivalries and severely limited infrastructure development, exacerbated by a perceived centralisation of power in Khartoum. Moreover, pockets of insecurity have remained in both North and South since the CPA came into force in 2005.

Largely because of the negative impact of such conflicts, indicators of progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce poverty show significant inequalities between women and men, rural and urban dwellers, and between regions. The most critical challenges of the recovery and development phases are to re-establish sustained security for people to return; create opportunities for them to reintegrate and rebuild their livelihoods; build trust between the people and Government, as well as between different communities; and equitably distribute resources.

**Consolidating peace and stability** represents the overarching goal of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2009-2012, which serves as the common strategic plan for the United Nations in Sudan. This represents a significant step towards recovery and development, aligning UN plans with national and sub-national priorities. It strongly complements CPA implementation by the Government of National Unity (GONU) and the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), as well as the recovery framework of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM). More broadly, it supports the global Millennium Declaration and the MDGs.

As Sudan moves toward recovery and development, therefore, peace-keeping and peace-building strategies of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the 22-member United Nations Country Team (UNCT)<sup>2</sup> will continue to be implemented under and in

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<sup>1</sup> The Three Areas include Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei.

<sup>2</sup> FAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IOM, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP (including UNV), UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNJLC, UNMAO, UNOPS, World Bank, WFP, WHO.

coherence with the UNDAF through the “lens” of consolidating peace and stability. Chronic vulnerabilities will be addressed through support to increased sustainable livelihoods; broader access to quality education and health care, clean water and improved sanitation; and participatory processes for good governance at all levels. Special attention will be given to individuals and communities directly affected by conflict.

Overall, Sudan is focusing its development agenda on five key results areas, outlined in GONU’s Five-Year Plan 2007-2011 and GOSS’ Budget Sector Plans.

**Sustained peace and stability** through implementation of the CPA and ESPA, as well as further consensus and reconciliation, demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants, and de-mining operations

**Sustainable economic development** through encouragement of a competitive private sector, support to key infrastructure and agriculture projects, and building of a knowledge-based economy

**Expanded basic services** in health, education, and water and sanitation, emphasising quick-impact projects for returning individuals and families, displaced persons and refugees, as well as scaled-up responses to HIV and AIDS

**Strengthened public accountability, good governance and the rule of law**, including civil service reform/establishment at all levels to improve decision making and implementation of policies and programmes, as well as an independent and modernised justice system

**Strengthened social fabric** through capacity development of public institutions and civil society at state/local levels; promotion of women’s equality, empowerment and social inclusion; return and reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs); and strengthened humanitarian and disaster management

At the same time, it must be noted that GOSS has started in 2005 from a much lower level in terms of institutional capacity and socioeconomic development, with infrastructure virtually non-existent and the need to create a civil service and structure for service delivery from scratch. Though important progress has been made over the past three years, GOSS continues to face enormous challenges in public service delivery.

It is recognised that supporting the transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and development requires careful and participatory planning and coordination by GONU and GOSS, the United Nations and the international community, given the highly complex coordination environment. In 2007 the United Nations, GONU and GOSS committed to a four-year UNDAF uniquely bringing together partners from the entire country and began a highly participatory, nationally owned process. Rich discussions with a range of stakeholders were undertaken at UNDAF orientations in Khartoum and Juba during March 2007, giving rise to four interlinked development priorities for support as “one UN”:

- **Peace-Building**
- **Governance and Rule of Law**
- **Livelihoods and Productive Sectors**
- **Basic Services**

Crosscutting issues of gender, capacity development, environment, and reintegration of returning individuals and families, IDPs and refugees also are applicable for all priority areas of the UNDAF.

Technical Working Groups (TWGs) in both Northern and Southern Sudan, jointly chaired by a representative of the lead United Nations Agency and of the respective Government counterpart, prepared a Country Analysis (CA) beginning in August 2007, based on the

Report of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM)<sup>3</sup>, and analyses such as the Sudan Household Health Survey and national development plans. Thereafter, they further delineated the four priority areas, which mirror the clusters of the JAM, and corresponding strategies for the UNDAF; a key decision was that the first area, Peace-Building, would focus on conflict-affected groups, even as it is recognised that all priority areas support an overall peace-building exercise. It also should be noted that consolidating the needs of both North and South in one UNDAF has made it necessary for sub outcomes to capture wider issues in sometimes vastly differing contexts. Likewise, baseline data and targets reflect these significant regional disparities.

UNDAF Outcomes were developed independently in Khartoum and Juba for the North and South, and were subsequently harmonised by the eight Technical Working Groups of the two regions at a 2-day retreat in December 2007, exemplifying the bridges built between North and South based on common needs. The active involvement of the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan in thematic discussions led to a common approach to priority setting ensuring that the UNDAF is aligned with national and sub-national policies and plans.

In all four priority areas, the United Nations offers comparative advantages with regard to achieving tangible progress toward the MDGs, drawing on its values, successful global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learnt; its strong mandate and track record in Sudan; its neutrality; and its ability to encourage efficient coordination among donors. At the same time, certain interlinked risks and assumptions are common to all priority areas, including: that the Government of National Unity and the Government of Southern Sudan with their partners will continue to demonstrate a political will to implement the CPA and deliver a peace dividend to the population; that the security situation will remain stable enough to allow for delivery of services; and that the international community will continue to support peace-building in Sudan.

Other very important themes will still receive support during the UNDAF cycle despite not being included as collaborative priorities. Two special initiatives will be undertaken, including support to the 2008 population census, which is critical for implementing the CPA; and support to regional analyses within the country to ensure strategic interventions. Besides, the UN will continue its good offices in partnership with regional organisations including African Union to support peace processes in Sudan. This role is critical to bringing peace in the entire Sudan to create a conducive ground for recovery and development interventions especially in Darfur.

The UNDAF will remain a "living document" flexible enough to respond to Sudan's rapidly evolving political, social and economic needs. For example, it should be noted that the UNDAF does not cover the three states of Darfur as this region still faces severe humanitarian challenges. Following the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA)<sup>4</sup> in May 2006, it is expected that when a peaceful situation is sustained in Darfur, the region can be incorporated into longer-term recovery and development plans. Until then, it requires the continued prioritisation of humanitarian assistance, even as planning for a durable peace continues in parallel. Once the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (DJAM) is complete and a recovery and development framework in Darfur is developed, this too can be encompassed by the overall UNDAF during its annual reviews.

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<sup>3</sup> The JAM serves as the Post-Conflict Needs Assessment of Sudan.

<sup>4</sup> Signed between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army in Abuja

Overall, the goal is a swift convergence of UN and national and sub-national plans across regions with the realities on the ground. This will allow the United Nations to be an active, coordinated and responsive partner with the people, the Government of National Unity, and the Government of Southern Sudan.

## II. UNDAF Results

As noted in Section I, United Nations cooperation in Sudan for the period 2009-2012 will have the overall objective of supporting peace consolidation and stability in the country. This UNDAF is intended to actively support development priorities and recovery needs in the country and maximize impact through focused, targeted and achievable programmes. In identifying key issues within the four overall thematic areas, the following criteria were used: (1) need for peace and continuing implementation of the peace agreements; (2) need for the rights to basic human security and development to be met; and (3) need for the MDGs to be achieved. These criteria are paramount given Sudan's developmental, economic, humanitarian and political situations after more than two decades of civil war.

First and foremost among the key "one UN" strategies to be pursued is that of promoting **better distribution of development benefits** to ensure social inclusion, given that inequalities in access to, and delivery of, quality services, as well as scarcity of resources, have been among the major root causes of armed conflict. To support this, the UN will adopt a fundamental **capacity development** approach, focused on development outcomes, efficient management of human resources, and adequate financial resources and tools. Under the UNDAF, capacity development is seen as being achieved through delivery and strengthening the involvement and leadership of national actors— Sudanese learning by doing as the institutional, legal and administrative sectors evolve. Critically, it should be strategic and measurable, systematic and context-specific at both central and state levels, as well as formally developed and adopted with GONU and GOSS.

In particular, significantly developing the capacity of GONU and GOSS to collect **quality data**, disaggregated by gender and age as far as possible at both central and state levels, managing and sharing these through a unified database, and using them to make and monitor sound policy decisions will be crucial for making development plans effective. Lastly, capacity development also will be linked with Sudan's overall need for **decentralisation**. State level development will allow the United Nations to support greater and multidimensional partnerships – with GONU and GOSS, as well as with others, including civil society – to foster high-quality social dialogue and consolidate peace. Keeping in mind the diversity of Sudan, this also will allow for "localisation" of the UNDAF, which then can provide the intersection between the central Government, state-level actors, and the United Nations and other partners.

These key strategies will be further refined during UNDAF implementation through the coordination mechanisms discussed in Section V. Many will require collaborative or joint programming or funding. In all, they are expected to give rise to:

- Better balance between policy development and effective delivery
- Better balance between development of the centre and the states

Clear focus on conflict-affected populations and other groups with special needs

- Increasing empowerment of Sudanese actors, including non-Government and civil society organisations, to lead the process
- Increasing commitment to social inclusion



The development outcomes to be achieved by the United Nations under the Sudan UNDAF 2009-2012 are briefly described below. The complete Results and Resources Framework is detailed in Annex A.

### **UNDAF Outcome 1: Peace-Building**

**By 2012, the environment for sustainable peace in Sudan is improved through increased respect for rights and human security, with special attention to individuals and communities directly affected by conflict**

**National Priorities:**

**GONU Five-Year Plan:** Sustain peace and stability while safeguarding national sovereignty and security, continuing to build consensus and reconciliation, and maintaining good relations with the international community; **GOSS Budget Sector Plans:** Build a society that is inclusive, equitable and peaceful; effective and efficient armed forces; freedom from landmines/ERW; effective DDR of ex-combatants

**Relevant MDGs:**

**MDG 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; **MDG 2:** Achieve universal primary education; **MDG 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women; **MDG 4:** Reduce child mortality; **MDG 5:** Improve maternal health; **MDG 6:** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; **MDG 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability

**The following are the three sub-Outcomes:**

Sub-Outcome 1: Sudanese society and Government have enhanced capacity to use conflict mitigating mechanisms.

Sub-Outcome 2: Individuals and communities in conflict affected areas face significantly reduced threats to social and physical security from mines, ERW and small arms

Sub-Outcome 3: Sustainable solutions for war-affected groups are supported by national, sub-national and local authorities and institutions with active participation of communities

Perhaps in no way do the poor and vulnerable suffer more than during a conflict situation, where their vulnerability to human rights violations, lack of opportunities and formal powerlessness come to the forefront. The importance of achieving a peaceful, secure society is given prominence in the Millennium Declaration and is intrinsic to the realisation of rights to survival, livelihood, protection and participation.

Much of Sudan has witnessed progress in building peace since the signing of the CPA in 2005 and the ESPA in 2006. Relevant implementation and monitoring bodies have moved forward despite delays and unresolved issues. A basic testament to the peace is that more than 2 million of those displaced during the civil war have returned to their home areas.

However, major development, economic, political and humanitarian challenges persist, particularly in finding durable solutions for those who were directly affected by the conflict.

A climate of instability and competition, often over scarce natural resources, has been at the core of the challenge to peace-building in Sudan. Delays in CPA implementation and the continued existence of armed groups; disputes over control of oil-producing areas and their revenues; and breakdown of traditional conflict management mechanisms may put the delivery of peace dividends at risk. Moreover, conflict has left complex and highly sensitive issues of land tenure and ownership.

The disarmament and demobilisation ex-combatants is part of the peace agreements and have made some progress. More importantly, reintegration of these groups and alongside the large pool of special-needs groups is critical for sustained peace and stability; these groups include IDPs, refugees, children associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFG) and women associated with armed forces and groups (WAAFG). Yet at the same time, recipient communities have limited capacity to absorb returning individuals and families, including those displaced for more than two decades. A key reintegration challenge will be to deal with the increase in competition between those who return and the local populations for services, resources and livelihoods. Opportunities for returning individuals and families to build on or acquire appropriate skills and knowledge for reintegration – traditional farming skills, construction skills, knowledge of methods of protection against the spread of HIV – also are necessary.

In addition, a critical issue arises from the millions of small arms and light weapons remaining in civilian possession. Development of a mechanism to control small arms is critical, as is strengthening of civilian security and justice mechanisms to offset the need to carry arms for self-defense.

Particular attention must be given to the continued presence of land mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) in 19 of Sudan's 25 states. The full impact of land mine/ERW contamination in Sudan is not known and requires further study and analysis. Nonetheless, it is clear that this hampers recovery and development in a number of ways, directly affecting, for example, agricultural production, circulation of goods and services and the return and resettlement of IDPs and refugees. Mine victims also represent a special needs group in need of reintegration.

In the South, security sector reform is a high priority to ensure a modern, civilian-oriented service integrated into an effective administration of justice system. Redefining the relationship between law enforcement and military mandates is particularly important in transforming state structures. Better understanding of rights-based and public-service approaches is needed, as is infrastructure development.

Both the United Nations Agencies and UNMIS are well-placed as "one UN" and are mandated to address some of the key causes of conflict, in particular, ensuring that the rights of conflict-affected groups are fulfilled. The United Nations also has a comparative advantage in supporting and monitoring implementation of the CPA, as it is already doing. At grassroots level, it can help reduce and prevent conflict through technical assessments of natural resources management, mediation on issues of environment and conflict, and support to increase access to basic services for receiving communities as well as returning individuals and families, IDPs and refugees.

Development efforts will not only be strategically oriented towards preventing destructive conflicts but will also help respond to or resolve existing challenges, consolidating peace and

promoting dialogue and reconciliation. Such efforts will positively impact the society as a whole and particularly vulnerable groups most affected by conflicts in Sudan. In so doing, strategies addressing such issues as well as those at the base of all peace-building – poverty, governance, justice, environment – also must be developed through these “lens,” recognising that dialogue can triumph over discord and that diversity is an asset for Sudan’s long term development.

## **UNDAF Outcome 2: Governance and Rule of Law**

**By 2012, democratic governance improved at all levels based on human rights standards, with particular attention to women, children and other vulnerable groups, toward achieving sustainable peace and development**

### **National Priorities:**

**GONU Five-Year Plan:** Strengthen public accountability and the rule of law; build capacity of public institutions and civil society at state and local levels; strengthen the social fabric; **GOSS Budget Sector Plans:** Establish functional, viable structures of Government that manage resources efficiently and allocate them equitably, ensuring access to justice and protection of human rights; establish strong, inclusive policies, systems and oversight that foster responsive, transparent and accountable public administration; engender governance and institutional capacities for all

### **Relevant MDGs:**

**MDG 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; **MDG 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women; **MDG 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability

### **The following are the four sub-Outcomes:**

Sub-Outcome 1: Individuals and communities, especially groups with specific needs, have increased access to equitable and efficient justice and democratic governance processes

Sub-Outcome 2: Sudanese society experience improved and equitable democratic governance processes

Sub-outcome 3: National, sub-national, state and local institutions have improved public administration, planning, and budgeting for people-centred, socially inclusive decentralised development

Sub-Outcome 4: Gender inequities addressed in all governance processes and development initiatives

Key national documents all point to the centrality of effective, equitable democratic governance and rule of law in Sudan relative to other challenges. This is underscored by GONU and GOSS commitments to respect human rights; commitment of the CPA to free, fair and transparent elections at central and state levels, scheduled for 2009; and adoption of the National Policy of Women Empowerment 2007, a major breakthrough given that women, particularly in the South, experience one of the poorest quality of life indices in the world.

Yet even as Sudan is poised for major reform of public administration, it faces numerous governance challenges, including ensuring that elections are not disrupted or delayed. Under this UNDAF Outcome, it will be imperative to ensure that real and sustainable capacity development of Sudanese takes place in a wide range of governance areas, particularly at state and local levels. This is especially severe in the South, where capacity of the young administration is constrained by lack of knowledge and expertise in procedures and oversight functions. Decentralisation and empowerment of all levels of Government, including in sound public financial management, will need to be cardinal principles for effective, fair administration, and will require strengthening the legal framework for decentralised governance. At the same time, civil service reform can help to address critical skill shortages that exist side by side with overstaffing in other skills categories.

Root causes of governance issues include underdeveloped democratic systems, processes and behaviours; a plurality of justice systems; need for significantly enhanced capacity and public participation, along with clearer, stronger policy, legal and regulatory frameworks; and need for effective structures that encourage accountability, transparency and information sharing. Significant disparities, both “horizontal” (between social groups) and “vertical” (between Government and people), must be addressed to encourage inclusiveness.

In turn, all this results in a need for strengthened vision at central and state levels; need for stronger planning capacity and more reliable service delivery; and clearer interaction processes among institutions. Adherence to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, critical in an environment where aid flows are highly complex, will be supported, as will effective fiscal decentralisation to translate increased public wealth into effective poverty reduction efforts, including at state level.

Through United Nations interventions, importance will be given not only to Sudanese skills-building but also to developing institutional attitudes and behaviours to emphasise the values and principles of a non-discriminatory public service. Women’s participation in decision making has been insufficient, and targets of at least 25 percent participation of women in public service – a breakthrough for women – will require stronger monitoring. Further gender-specific policies are necessary to address structural inequalities developed as a result of prolonged conflict and underdevelopment.

Civil society awareness related to civic rights and democratic practices, also requires a sharply increase to create social cohesion. Both houses of the country’s bicameral legislature, the National Assembly and the Council of States, and the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly will benefit from targeted capacity development in support of effective discharge of their functions and efficient decentralization toward peace-building. In particular, strengthened coordination and research, policy and advisory linkages must be supported among the National Assembly, the Council of States, the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly and state Legislative Assemblies to enhance decision making.

Access to justice is challenged by a need for strengthened legal knowledge of the population, linguistic barriers, and competition for access to resources, institutions and services. Institutions in the rule of law sector, including the police, require strengthening to develop clear policies and to integrate human rights in legal reform, especially in the South. Special challenges are related to the protection of women’s and children’s rights and access to justice, in addition to protection for returning individuals and families, IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers. In Southern Sudan, many jurisdictions have multiple legal systems and

customary practices in force, giving rise to a need for better understanding of the adherence of such practices to constitutional and human rights principles.

The neutrality of the United Nations makes it well-placed as “deliver as one” to help build confidence between different political signatories and other partners to Sudan’s peace agreements. Furthermore, the United Nations has strong operational capacity in key areas of the country, with a solid track record in support to build the institutions of government and civil society. It also has long experience in working to ensure that issues such as children, gender and population displacement are addressed. Ongoing United Nations partnerships with indigenous NGOs offer opportunities to ensure long-term sustainable interventions.

### **UNDAF Outcome 3: Livelihoods and Productive Sectors**

**By 2012, poverty, especially among vulnerable groups, is reduced and equitable economic growth is increased through improvements in livelihoods, decent employment opportunities, food security, sustainable natural resource management, and self-reliance**

**National Priorities:**

**GONU Five Year Plan:** Promote sustainable economic development by encouraging a competitive private sector, supporting key infrastructure and agriculture projects, and building a knowledge-based economy; **GOSS Budget Sector Plans:** Improve livelihoods and income and ensure food security through sustainable use of natural resources; accelerate equitable, sustainable economic development, with clear roles for the public and private sectors; rehabilitate and provide infrastructure to stimulate investment and efficient service delivery; increase access to land, safe water and improved sanitation

**Relevant MDGs:**

**MDG 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; **MDG 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women; **MDG 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability

**The following are the five sub-Outcomes:**

Sub-Outcome 1: More rural households, including women-headed households, are decently employed with increased sustainable agricultural productivity and diversification

Sub-Outcome 2: Individuals and communities, especially youth and vulnerable groups including ex-combatants, mine victims, WAAFG and CAAFG, have access to improved income generation opportunities and employment through decent work

Sub-Outcome 3: Transportation networks and market infrastructure to facilitate the movement of people, goods and services, and commodities improved and expanded, thereby fostering agricultural and industrial production

Sub-Outcome 4: National and state authorities and communities improve sustainable natural resource management and increase resilience to natural disasters and the impact of climate change

Sub-Outcome 5: A more equitable, competitive and socially responsible private sector is in place

While economic growth is critically important for Sudan, it is the *pattern* of such growth that will determine its sustainability. Growth has been heavily concentrated in oil and mining, benefiting primarily the central states around Khartoum, while development of Sudan's productive sectors – agriculture, industry and livestock – and the livelihoods these sectors support faces a range of obstacles. Food insecurity and famines are recurrent, making international food aid necessary for up to 15 percent of Sudanese each year, but often with distortionary effects on the economy. Agricultural productivity and diversification are low, and human and institutional capacities limited, amid a competitive global trading environment.

Effects of conflict and large-scale displacement linger, with millions of IDPs and refugees still vulnerable to complex human security issues. Moreover, livelihoods and the economy are limited by the inadequacy of basic infrastructure, particularly in the South. Yet the more widely are the fruits of development and service delivery distributed, especially to the poor, the greater the likelihood of ensuring human security – thereby consolidating peace and stability.

Sudanese overwhelmingly live in rural areas,<sup>5</sup> heavily dependent on subsistence agriculture and livestock but at risk of permanently damaging the environment because of population pressures and unsustainable management of natural resources. Many development issues relate directly to capacities for appropriate natural resource management. Conflict between pastoralist and farming communities over limited resources remains very high. Livestock, the main productive asset owned by most households in the South and a significant minority in the North, have been particularly affected by uneven distribution of water and deteriorating pastureland. Deforestation, concentrated in the North, has been severe, with loss of two-thirds of the forest cover between 1972 and 2001. As droughts and floods increase, disaster preparedness is becoming paramount.

Unemployment is very high. In Northern Sudan, the ratio of unemployed in the working-age population is about 865 to 1,000. Although data gaps are substantial, it is believed that 80 percent of those who are economically active are involved in the informal economy, and about half of these are poor. Women play a major but often under-recognised role in livelihoods and the economy. Because of the migration of men for work and heavy fatalities caused by war, many women now are heads of households. In the formal sector, manufacturing is weakly diversified; nearly all manufacturing enterprises are small and concentrated in the North.

The high proportion of youth represents an opportunity to harness vast human capital for development – but young people also face numerous vulnerabilities, especially in the South, where many received little education during the war and face a return to destruction if frustrated by the lack of livelihood opportunities. Other vulnerable groups – particularly former combatants, mine victims and WAAFG – also require significant support to ensure better access to gainful and sustainable employment. In Sudan, all this manifests in the need to:

Increase food security, improve agricultural productivity and strengthen sustainable livestock and fisheries practices  
Address the crisis of unsustainable use of forests, land, pasture and water and develop appropriate policies and frameworks for natural resources and disaster management  
Increase employment among youth, women and other vulnerable populations

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<sup>5</sup> In Northern Sudan the rural population is estimated at more than 65%; in the South, about 80%.

Strengthen the private sector, particularly the industrial sector, to reduce overdependence on oil and mining

Widen the availability of basic infrastructure

Support adequate institutional policies and capacities to ensure social inclusion

Overall, interventions that reflect the drive towards a “one UN”, will offer a more holistic approach poverty reduction, recognising environment as a key factor. These will focus on development of central and state institutions to promote diversified, sustainable rural livelihoods and pro-poor financial services, particularly for women, youth and vulnerable groups. Expanded market infrastructure will be emphasised, as will corporate social responsibility in a strengthened private sector. The United Nations likewise will support development of a culture of resilience for response to disaster risks and climate change. Comparative advantages of the United Nations include rich experience in promoting initiatives for food security; assisting marginalised communities; enhancing agricultural productivity while protecting the environment; and building public-private partnerships.

#### **UNDAF Outcome 4: Basic Services**

**By 2012, individuals and communities have equitable access to and increased utilisation of strengthened and quality basic social services within an enabling environment, with special emphasis on women, youth, children and vulnerable groups**

**National Priorities:**

**GONU Five-Year Plan:** Expand provision of basic services in health, education, water and sanitation, emphasising quick-impact projects for returning individuals and families and war-affected groups; **GOSS Budget Sector Plans:** Promote equitable access to quality education services; establish and maintain a decentralized, accessible, affordable and quality health system; establish and strengthen mechanisms and institutions for scaling up response to HIV and AIDS; increase access to land, safe water and improved sanitation for all

**Relevant MDGs:**

**MDG 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; **MDG 2:** Achieve universal primary education; **MDG 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women; **MDG 4:** Reduce child mortality; **MDG 5:** Improve maternal health; **MDG 6:** Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; **MDG 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability.

**The following are the seven sub-Outcomes:**

Sub-Outcome 1: Policies, systems, infrastructure and human resource capacity improved to provide equitable and affordable access to basic quality health, reproductive health and nutrition services

Sub-Outcome 2: Community members have improved preventative health and care-seeking behaviour, including for reproductive health and nutrition, and reduce use of harmful practices

Sub-Outcome 3: Vulnerable groups have increased and sustainable access to, and use of, safe water and basic sanitation, and have adopted improved hygiene practices

Sub-Outcome 4: Policies, knowledge bases, systems and human resource capacities are improved for enabling decentralised and sustainable integrated water resources management and WASH service delivery

Sub-Outcome 5: Children and youth have increased and equitable access to, and completion of, quality education in learner-friendly environments

Sub-Outcome 6: National, sub-national and state Ministries of Education have improved policy analysis, educational planning, sector coordination, budgeting, monitoring and reporting

Sub-Outcome 7: HIV infection is reduced and care of those infected and affected is increased, through better access to and utilisation of quality, gender-sensitive prevention, care, treatment and support services

Attainment of the highest standard of education, health, nutrition, and water and sanitation are fundamental rights. Yet Sudan's social indicators require significant strengthening to enable fulfilment of these rights as well as consolidation of peace and stability.

Despite progress, the challenges in education remain daunting: Wide disparities exist between states, with net primary attendance rates ranging from 4.3 percent in Unity State to 91.1 percent in River Nile State. Primary completion rates in the North stands at only 21 percent, but the indicator in the South is considerably worse, at 2 percent; more than 4 in 5 young women are illiterate. School infrastructure, learning environments and quality of education are all underdeveloped. Underlying causes of education issues include low public spending; low overall capacity, including critical shortages of adequately trained teachers and administrators; low awareness of children's right to education, particularly for girls; and low community engagement in policy making.

Overall, coverage of basic health services is estimated at only about 45 percent of the population. As with many indicators in Sudan, those for health and nutrition mask significant urban-rural, regional, gender and socioeconomic disparities. Like education, public health spending requires further strengthening. Conflict and instability in the South have left health care facilities highly underdeveloped and, in some areas, nonexistent; as a result, less than one-third of the Southern population have access to adequate health services. Women's health care is particularly desperate: an estimated 1,107 mothers die nationally per 100,000 live births – while the South's maternal mortality ratio, nearly twice as high at 2,037, is among the highest in the world. Infant mortality in the North and South stands at 81 and 102 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively; under-5 mortality is 112 and 135 per 1,000.

Food insecurity is reflected in high levels of chronic malnutrition and underweight children; in each category, about one-third of children under age 5 are affected. Global Acute Malnutrition, which has reduced from peak levels during the civil war, nonetheless remains above emergency levels in the South. Sudan regularly faces epidemics of meningitis and cholera, and millions are at risk of malaria. HIV/AIDS also is a generalised epidemic; Sudan



is the worst-affected country in the Middle East and North Africa, even as access to HIV services is limited.

The water and sanitation sector also remains severely challenged: Up to 3 in 4 Southern Sudanese and 2 in 5 Northern Sudanese still lack access to an improved water source; more than 9 in 10 Southern Sudanese and 3 in 5 Northern Sudanese lack improved sanitation. Nationally, demand for clean water is projected to outstrip resources by 66 percent by 2025. A high incidence of water- and excreta-related diseases is caused by unsafe hygiene practices, an underdeveloped management framework, and a focus on short-term humanitarian assistance.

Lastly, few social welfare services are available to address the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable, including poor women and children, returning individuals and families, IDPs and refugees. Human and financial capacity to provide such services requires strengthening. Ongoing crisis has exacerbated gender-based violence and child abuse and neglect. While some work has been undertaken to institutionalise child and family welfare services, it will be necessary to ensure more equitable service delivery and link this with an overarching social protection policy.

United Nations concerns as “one UN” will focus on translating policy into delivery of quality services in the most vulnerable areas. Service access, utilisation and equity will be emphasised. The United Nations’ comparative advantages lie largely in long experience of supporting improvements in basic services in Sudan, even during the most difficult circumstances of conflict. In response to current inefficiencies in the social sectors, the United Nations is well-placed to support GONU’s and GOSS’ capacity to develop sound policies and budget allocations.

### **III. Initiatives Outside the UNDAF Results Matrix**

Two normative or overarching special initiatives must be highlighted that respond to specific country demands in Sudan but fall outside the common results matrix of the UNDAF.

The first, the undertaking of the Sudan Population and Housing Census in 2008, is critical for implementing the CPA; identifying the root causes of underdevelopment, poverty and regional disparities; and addressing these through sound planning and informed decision making. The national census, the first to cover the whole country since 1983, establishes a baseline for urgently needed data on demographic, socioeconomic and environment-related factors at both national and sub-national levels. Further, it offers key support to planned elections and other socioeconomic surveys. Results are expected to continue to be widely used by planners, policy makers, international organisations, humanitarian relief agencies and researchers during the UNDAF cycle. UNFPA is the lead agency in supporting implementation of the census to ensure that it meets nationally and internationally credible, acceptable and comprehensive standards. Though the census will take place in 2008, data analysis will continue through 2009. The results of the national census will help refine some of the UNDAF baseline and improve the monitoring and evaluations of programmes implemented under the UNDAF.

In 2007, the Government of Southern Sudan, with the support of the UNCT, has adopted and established DevInfo as the unified database for policy making and the monitoring of MDGs. It intends to publish the census data through DevInfo to complement the existing

data from the Sudan Health Household Survey. DevInfo is expected to be adopted in the north as well in 2008/2009.

Also the UNCT as a whole will undertake a series of special initiatives in support of development of regional analyses in Sudan to ensure targeted and strategic interventions. Among these are an Eastern Integrated Strategic Action Plan being developed in support of the ESPA, based on analysis and priorities developed for Eastern Sudan by the state-level UNCT. Other analyses are expected to include comprehensive plans for Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile and local integration of IDPs in Khartoum and some states of the South. All will build on lessons learnt in connection with the Abyei Integrated Strategic Action Plan, which was produced through a consultation and planning process including UNMIS, the United Nations Agencies, national and international NGOs, local counterparts and local representatives.

While humanitarian interventions will continue to dominate the agenda in Darfur until a peace settlement is implemented and a recovery and development framework is in place, the UNCT will continue to implement some residual humanitarian interventions in areas covered by the UNDAF. Given the context of transition, clear linkages will be established between programmes and plans under the UNDAF and activities of humanitarian nature. Ensuring this continuum and linkages through partnership with the Government of National Unity, the Government of Southern Sudan, donors and NGOs will be critical to the success of long-term reconstruction efforts.

Finally, UN agencies have been implementing projects funded through the World Bank managed Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF). These programmes will continue as planned and will complement the new programmes under the UNDAF.

## IV. Estimated Resource Requirements

Estimated financial resources required by the United Nations for its contribution to “deliver as one” toward achievement of each UNDAF Outcome are presented in the UNDAF Results Matrices (Annex A). These contributions include (1) financial allocations by each participating United Nations organisation, or direct resources; and (2) resources that organisations expect to mobilise during the UNDAF cycle in addition to their direct resources. The figures, while only indicative, are as accurate as possible at the time of the UNDAF drafting. For some United Nations Agencies, only budget resources that *already* have been pledged are reflected, given that funding projections are difficult amid the continuing fragility of peace in Sudan<sup>6</sup>.

In all, resource commitments will continue to be made only in Agency programme and project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each Agency; the UNDAF budget will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect the different cycles of specialised and non-resident Agencies.

Total anticipated resources to be mobilised in support of UNDAF strategies in Sudan amounts to **US\$2,299,405,996**. About 38 percent of the total resources (\$874,626,074) will be spent within the focus area of Peace-Building; 15 percent (\$348,060,012) on Governance and Rule of Law; 18 percent (\$419,712,000) on Livelihoods and Productive

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<sup>6</sup> The break down of resources per agency per output is available at the RCSO

Sectors; and 29 percent (\$657,007,910) on Basic Services. This distribution reflects national development needs and UNCT priorities in Sudan, as well as provides for aligning United Nations cooperation with overall development assistance.

## V. Implementation

Throughout implementation of the UNDAF, the United Nations will focus on the most vulnerable groups in society, with explicit provisions for ensuring their active and effective participation in decision making as a key to fortifying peace. Moreover, as noted above, to contribute to the reduction of regional and other disparities that underlie much of the poverty and conflict in Sudan, the United Nations will particularly target areas with low socioeconomic indicators and a high proportion of groups with special needs, such as returning individuals and families. Importance will be given to effective links between Government and civil society.

The UNCT and the DSRSG/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator will be responsible for the effectiveness of United Nations activities, especially in cases where resources are combined. These arrangements will support progress toward the use of national systems for implementation, management and monitoring, based on internationally recognised standards and good practices. Gains from the process of the UN and Partners Workplan,<sup>7</sup> particularly related to a decentralised structure well-coordinated with state-level planning, will be maintained and utilised for recovery and development planning under the UNDAF.

The joint UNDAF Technical Working Groups established in 2007 will continue to meet regularly and will serve as a mechanism for policy and programmatic discussions, collaboration and monitoring, under the oversight of the joint UNDAF Steering Committee [see also Section VI]. Individual Working Group workplans on collaborative activities will be developed with clear goals and objectives, to be integrated into the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator. Through the TWGs, mapping of Agency priority states/areas of operation in North and South in relation to UNDAF outputs will be undertaken, leading to identification of potential state- or central-level Joint Programmes. A number of joint programmes are already prepared across north and south Sudan, including on creating youth employment opportunities in areas of high return; peace building and socio-economic recovery in contested border areas. Also, child and maternal health and data collection and utilization has been discussed as areas of joint programmes. State level Offices of the United Nations Resident Coordinator are well-positioned to assist the UNCT in coordination of interventions.

Provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the country cooperation frameworks and programmes agreed to by partner organisations in Sudan. Selection and definition of individual Agencies' goals, outcomes and strategies will be consistent with the UNDAF. Individual Country Programmes and project documents also will specify how they contribute to UNDAF Objectives and cooperation strategies.

It should be noted that UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA are entering a harmonised programme cycle aligned with the UNDAF period from 2009-2012. WFP, the fourth member of the United

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<sup>7</sup> Since 2005, the UN and Partners Workplan had served as the integrated planning, coordination and fundraising tool to address Sudan's humanitarian, recovery and development needs.

Nations Executive Committee Agencies, also is moving toward a multi-year strategy and will do so in close collaboration with the Ministry of International Cooperation.

## **VI. Monitoring and Evaluation**

A set of objectively verifiable and repeatable key performance indicators is essential for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on achievement. Key indicators, accompanied by joint benchmarks and targets among different regions of Sudan, have been formulated for the UNDAF Outcome, sub-Outcomes and Outputs under each of the four priority areas of cooperation. For accountability, a lead Agency has been designated under each Output to develop and monitor relevant indicators, as well as to explore opportunities for Joint Programmes. [See the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in Annex B for comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators to be used. A Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar, contained in Annex C, provides a tentative schedule of all major M&E activities.]

At the same time, because development is a process, the UNDAF may have to be adapted to respond to changes in Sudan's economic, political or social situations. Through the four joint TWGs, data from Agency-specific UNDAF M&E focal points will be collected and analysed in annual UNDAF Outcome progress reports, highlighting progress in implementation as well as opportunities and constraints still faced. These will then be consolidated by an UNDAF M&E Quality Assurance Group into an annual comprehensive UNDAF progress report to be submitted to the UNDAF Steering Committee and used as a basis for tracking and reporting on UNCT performance at UNDAF Annual Review Meetings.

The UNDAF M&E framework will be embedded into national M&E systems to the extent possible with a view to strengthening national M&E systems. Lack of data has been critical challenge to monitoring and evaluation in Sudan and the recent SSHS, the upcoming census and the adoption of DevInfo and opportunities for the UN system to help national statistical bodies and line ministries to establish and sustain credible and accessible data systems. Furthermore, an Information Management Working Group will be established as a support mechanism for TWGs facilitating access to and proper utilization of data and information and ensuring a common approach to information sharing among UN agencies and partners.

UNDAF Annual Reviews will validate conclusions, including lessons learnt and best practices, which should feed into policy advocacy and preparation of new Agency-specific Annual Work Plans. The Annual Reviews also will provide important inputs for Annual Reports for individual Agencies, the Resident Coordinator and donors, and may reflect on issues such as development effectiveness and joint resource mobilisation.

A final UNDAF Evaluation by the Government, United Nations and other partners, will be held in 2011 with the objective of obtaining substantive feedback on progress toward UNDAF Outcomes in each priority area, under the overarching goal of consolidating peace and stability. It will focus on (1) whether the UN has made the best use of its comparative advantages through the UNDAF in Sudan; (2) the coherence of the Agencies' contribution toward achieving national priorities; and (3) whether the UNDAF has helped achieve the selected priorities in the national development framework. Achievements, lessons learnt and best practices will be disseminated, as will constraints encountered, to inform the design of the next UNDAF in Sudan.

## Annex A: Results Matrices

### National and Sub-National priorities

GONU Five-Year Plan: Sustain peace and stability while safeguarding national sovereignty and security, continuing to build consensus and reconciliation, and maintaining good relations with the international community; GOSS Budget Sector Plans: Build a society that is inclusive, equitable and peaceful; Safeguard Peace and Security with an effective and efficient armed forces; Free Southern Sudan and Transitional Areas from landmines / ERW; effective Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration of ex-combatants

### UNDAF Outcome 1: Peace-building

1. By 2012, improved environment for sustainable peace in Sudan in place through increased respect for rights and human security with special attention to individuals and communities directly affected by conflict

Sub-outcome	Outputs	Key partners	Resource mobilization targets
1.1. Sudanese society and Government have enhanced capacity to use conflict mitigating mechanisms	1.1.1. A comprehensive strategic framework in place and sufficient implementation capacity developed for managing natural resources at central and state level (UNDP, UNEP, FAO)	GoNU: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry, Agriculturalists Union, Pastoralists Union, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Industry  GoSS: Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Southern Sudan Peace Commission, Bureau for CSAC in the GoSS/Presidency Office: Peace Commission; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of SPLA Affairs	Non-Core: \$9,000,000
	1.1.2. Participatory conflict analysis, prevention and management strategies inclusive of gender sensitive and human rights based approaches provided, and integrated into all levels of planning (UNIFEM, UNEP, UNDP)		Non-Core: \$5,080,000
	1.1.3. Socioeconomic threat, risk mapping and analysis conducted by state governments to reduce conflict through prioritized planning and spending (UNDP, UNEP)		Non-Core: \$80,000
	1.1.4 Human security institutions and mechanisms in place and functioning. (UNDP, UNMIS)		
Total			\$14,160,000
1.2. Individuals and communities in conflict affected areas face significantly reduced threats to social and physical	1.2.1. Strengthened national institutions' capacity to prioritize, coordinate and manage all aspects of mine action at central and state levels, including implementation of national and international obligations under the Ottawa Convention (UNMAO, UNDP)	GoNU: National DDR Commission; Ministry of Interior; SAF; NMAC,  GoSS: Ministry of Presidential	Non-Core: \$2,050,000

security from mines, ERW and small arms	1.2.2. Capacity building measures for small arms control developed, including necessary policy framework and implementation of programmes in high risk communities ( <b>UNDP</b> , IUNDDR, UNMIS Civil Affairs)	Affairs; Southern Sudan Peace Commission and Ministry of SPLA Affairs. SSDC, SSMAC, Ministry of Education, Science; Commercial contractors, international and national NGOs	Non-Core: \$20,000,000
	1.2.3. At-risk communities, including children, are more aware of and better able to protect themselves from mines ( <b>UNMAO</b> , UNICEF).		Core: \$1,524,370 Non-core: \$3,624,204
	1.2.5. High priority roads and dangerous areas identified, verified/cleared and declared safe for productive use. ( <b>UNMAO</b> )		Core: \$40,000,000 Non-Core: \$48,000,000
Total			\$115,198,574
1.3. Sustainable solutions for war-affected groups are supported by national, sub-national and local authorities and institutions with active participation of communities	1.3.1. Enhanced capacity of Government Institutions (SSRH, SSRRC, HAC, Asylum institutions (COR)) to provide durable solutions for the displaced and returning population ( <b>UNHCR</b> , IOM, UNMIS RRR)	GONU, GOSS:NDDRC; SSDDRC; NMAC; SSDC; MOSA; Ministry of Health, MoHAC; SSRRC; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and State Governments  CSOs; NGOs	Non-Core: \$15,200,000
	1.3.2. Direct support provided to achieve durable solutions (repatriation /return, local integration/ resettlement) for IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers ( <b>UNHCR</b> , IOM, UNDP, UNMIS RRR, WFP)		Non-Core: \$155,200,000
	1.3.3. Ex-combatants, women and children associated with armed forces and groups demobilized and provided with reinsertion and reintegration support ( <b>Integrated UNDDR Unit</b> , UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UNV)		Non-Core: \$570,000,000
	1.3.4. Landmine/ERW victims provided with support, including reintegration assistance. ( <b>UNMAO</b> , UNDP, UNICEF)		Non-Core: \$2,867,500
	1.3.5. Environmental criteria* integrated into the absorptive capacity assessments of the receiving area as part of return and reintegration programming ( <b>UNEP</b> , IOM) *To be determined and piloted in 2008 in joint UNEP-IOM project		Non-Core: \$2,000,000
Total			\$745,267,500
Total UNDAF Outcome 1			<b>\$874,626,074</b>
<b>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities</b>			
The technical working group on peacebuilding will remain as a coordination forum for peacebuilding related programmes to and will help ensure coherence and programmatic linkages with other thematic areas included in the UNDAF. To this end, agencies have started consultations and will develop a joint programme with a focus on targeting border areas between the North and the South. The Policy Committee (UN, IOM GoS, GoSS), the Steering Committee on Return (UN, IOM, GOS, GOSS), and the Return Working Groups (Chaired by RRR or by UNHCR in various States in South Sudan) will also continue as coordination mechanisms for relevant programmes and interventions.			

<b>National goals</b>			
<p><b>GONU Five-Year Plan:</b> Strengthen public accountability and the rule of law; build capacity of public institutions and civil society at state and local levels; strengthen the social fabric; <b>GOSS Budget Sector Plans:</b> Establish functional, viable structures of Government that manage resources efficiently and allocate them equitably, ensuring access to justice and protection of human rights; establish strong, inclusive policies, systems and oversight that foster responsive, transparent and accountable public administration; engender governance and institutional capacities for all.</p>			
<b>UNDAF Outcome 2: Governance and Rule of Law</b>			
<b>By 2012, improved democratic governance at all levels based on human rights standards, with particular attention to women, children, displaced populations, and other vulnerable groups towards achieving sustainable peace and development</b>			
Sub-outcomes	Outputs	Partners	Resource mobilization targets
2.1. Individuals and communities, especially groups with specific needs, have increased access to equitable and efficient justice.	2.1.1. Rule of law institutions are more accessible, effective and provide non-discriminatory quality services including that establishing a process for the harmonization of customary practices with statutory law and mechanisms. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNMIS, UNHCR)	GoNU: Ministry of Justice; the Judiciary; Ministry of Social Welfare, Women and Children; Ministry of Youth & Civil Society and the Ministry of Religious Affairs; Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Gender; and Commission on Refugees.	Core: \$4,181,140 Non-Core: \$53,045,070
	2.1.2. Communities, including returnees, refugees and IDPs, increasingly understand and claim their rights, know their obligations and are better able to access justice mechanisms. (UNDP, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNMIS)		Non-Core: \$50,600,000
	2.1.3. Support provided to the government to prepare social protection policy, focusing on safety-nets in favour of the most vulnerable children and their families, including returnees, IDPs and refugees (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNIFEM, IOM, UNMIS)	GOSS: SSRRC; Ministry of Regional Cooperation, Ministry of Legal Affairs; Judiciary of Southern Sudan; Ministry of Interior (Police and Prisons); and Traditional Authorities	Core: \$486,204 Non-Core: \$5,662,063
	2.1.4. Systems to enhance justice for children in place in 20 states including systems for prevention, diversion programs and child friendly procedures with 7000 children and women accessing police desks on an annual basis (UNICEF, UNDP, UNMIS)		Core: 394,466 Non-Core: 10,056,550
	2.1.5. Formalized family and community-based approach for children victims of violence, abuse, exploitation and for children without primary care-givers in five states in North and five States in South (UNICEF)		Core: 353,880 Non-Core: 3,985,040
Total			\$128,764,123
2.2. Sudanese society experience improved and equitable democratic governance processes	2.2.1 Support provided to government to conduct free and fair elections and hold referenda that are credible by international standards (UNDP, UNOPS, UNIFEM, UNMIS)	GoNU: Council of Political Parties; Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Information and Communications;	Non Core: \$26,200,000
	2.2.2. Legislative assemblies at national, sub-national, and state levels have improved performance in oversight and legislative functions. (UNDP, UNIFEM)		Non-core: \$20,200,000

	2.2.3. Environmental concerns are mainstreamed into laws, policies, plans and regulations. <b>(UNEP, FAO, UNESCO)</b>	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; National Legislative; State Legislative Councils,  GOSS: 10 States-Legislative Assemblies; South Sudan Human Rights Commission; Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; Southern Sudan League of Women Assembly Members; Consultative Forum of Office Bearers of Political Parties; Ministry of Presidential Affairs; Ministry of Information; State and CSOs Local Governments; CSOs	Non-Core: \$4,000,000
	2.2.4. National capacities for sustainable industrial development enhanced. <b>(UNIDO)</b>		Non-Core: \$3,700,000
	2.2.5. Capacities strengthened of political parties, media, civil society to play their mandated roles in the democratic process <b>(UNDP, UNESCO)</b>		Non-core: \$4,000,000
	2.2.6. Parents and service providers have enhanced knowledge, attitudes and practices on child protection issues. <b>(UNICEF)</b>		Core: \$290,122 Non-Core: \$3,206,040
Total:			\$61,596,162
2.3. National, sub-national, state and local government institutions have improved public administration, planning, and budgeting for people-centred, socially inclusive decentralised development	2.3.1. National, sub-national, state, and local government institutions have improved decentralised planning, budgeting, fiscal and financial management, and public service delivery. <b>(UNDP, UN-HABITAT, ILO, UNIFEM)</b>	GOSS: Ministry of Presidential Affairs; Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; Ministry of Public Service; Local Government Board; Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring Commission; and state governments; Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; State Ministries of Finance, Local Government Board.  GONU: Ministry of Federal Government, Ministry of Labour, public Service and Human Resource Development; Population Council; Central Bureau of Statistics; National Council for Strategic Planning. World Bank will furthermore be an important partner in the area of public administration	Core: \$45,000,000 Non-Core: \$34,950,000
	2.3.2. Civil servants perform in a more efficient, effective, transparent and accountable manner in public administration at national, sub-national, state, and local government levels. <b>(UNDP)</b>		Non-Core: \$10,000,000
	2.3.3. Support provided to make national and sub-national budgetary processes pro-poor, MDG-sensitive and aligned with strategic results in the NSP and BSP <b>(UNICEF, UNDP)</b>		Core: \$4,886,162 Non-Core: 15,220,063
	2.3.4. Capacities at the national and sub-national levels strengthened in analyzing and integrating population characteristics and dynamics planning into development and service delivery. <b>(UNFPA, UNICEF)</b>		Core: \$2,165,443 Non-Core: \$1,031,847
	2.3.5. Government institutions have improved collection, analysis and utilization of disaggregated data for policy making, planning, programming and monitoring of MDGs <b>(UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM)</b>		Core: \$10,165,443 Non-Core: \$12,000,000
	2.3.6. National and sub-national institutions have improved effective aid management and coordination. <b>(UNDP)</b>		Non-Core: 4,000,000
	2.3.7. Communities have integrated community-based systems and skills to plan, implement, manage and monitor development programmes and service delivery; <b>(UNICEF, IOM, UNDP, WHO, UN-HABITAT, ILO, UNIFEM, UNDP)</b>		Core : \$735,336 Non-Core : \$1,273,016 +IOM 2,000,000



		and civil service reform.	
Total			\$143,427,310
2.4. Gender inequities addressed in all governance processes and development initiatives	2.4.1. Legislative and regulatory mechanisms promoting women's political leadership and representation developed and implemented. ( <b>UNIFEM</b> , UNDP)	GONU: Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare, and Religious Affairs; Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; Political Parties: State and local governments; CSOs  GOSS: Ministry of Finance, Legislative Assembly, States' Ministries of Finance Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs Judicial authorities, Penal system, Asylum and immigration authorities.	Non-Core: \$3,000,000
	2.4.2. National, state and civil society institutions have improved gender analysis and budgeting in plans and policies ( <b>UNFPA</b> , UNIFEM, UNDP, UNHCR)		Core: \$1,500,000 Non-Core: \$2,700,000
	2.4.3. Advocacy undertaken towards enhanced gender equality and response to and reduction in violence against women including early marriage, FGM and other harmful practices at the national and sub-national levels in legislation and practice ( <b>UNIFEM</b> , UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNV)		Core: \$3,022,127 Non-Core: \$2,500,000
Total			\$12,722,127
Total UNDAF Outcome 2			<b>\$348,060,012</b>
<b>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities</b>			
The Governance and Rule of Law TWG in North and South co-chaired by the UN and government will provide a forum for coordination, cooperation and collaboration among partners contributing to the UNDAF outcome. This TWG is also responsible for overseeing the capacity building initiatives in other sectors. As a cross-cutting issue and a major area of focus for UN programming in the next 4 years, coordination of capacity building interventions will be critical to ensuring the that solid foundations are build for stronger government leadership in the future.			

**National and Sub-National priorities**

**GONU Five Year Plan:** Promote sustainable economic development by encouraging a competitive private sector, supporting key infrastructure and agriculture projects, and building a knowledge-based economy **GOSS Budget Sector Plans:** Improve livelihoods and income and ensure food security through sustainable use of natural resources; accelerate equitable, sustainable economic development, with clear roles for the public and private sectors; rehabilitate and provide infrastructure to stimulate investment and efficient service delivery; increase access to land, safe water and improved sanitation

**UNDAF Outcome 3: Livelihoods and Productive Sectors**

**By 2012, poverty, especially amongst vulnerable groups is reduced and equitable economic growth is increased through improvements in livelihoods, decent employment opportunities, food security, sustainable natural resource management and self reliance**

Sub-outcome	Outputs	Partners	Resource mobilization targets
3.1. More rural households, including women headed households, are decently employed with increased sustainable agricultural productivity and diversification	3.1.1. Increased agricultural services and inputs especially for women, IDPs, returnees, refugees and other groups with specific needs. <b>(FAO, IOM, IFAD, UNHCR)</b>	GoNU: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Central Bank of Sudan;  GoSS: Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries; Bank of Southern Sudan; Ministry of Trade; the Ministry of Commerce; Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation; and Ministry of Environment.	Non-Core: \$46,000,000
	3.1.2. Agriculture policies, institutional structures, including the strategic reserve developed and operationalised. <b>(FAO, IFAD,)</b>		Non-Core: \$7,000,000
	3.1.3. Marketing policies improved and, associations, information and quality control systems for small scale agricultural producers established, <b>(FAO, IFAD)</b>		Non-Core: \$15,000,000
	3.1.4. Appropriate development technology and transfer is established for agricultural production and productivity in all farming systems. <b>(FAO, UNIFEM, IFAD)</b>		Non-Core: \$12,000,000
	3.1.5. Micro finance services established for small farmers and producers with special emphasis on women, displaced, ex-combatants, returnees and refugees <b>(IFAD, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNESCO)</b>		Non-Core: \$21,000,000 + IOM 3,000,000
	3.1.6. Research capacities and educational opportunities for agricultural sciences improved <b>(UNESCO, FAO)</b>		Non-Core: \$15,000,000
Total			\$119,000,000
3.2. Improved and expanded transportation networks and market infrastructure to facilitate the movement of people, goods and services, and commodities thereby fostering agricultural and industrial production	3.2.1. Strategically important roads and bridges are identified, rehabilitated or constructed, to enable year round access to markets and services. <b>(UNOPS)</b>	GoNU: National Ministry of Transportation, Roads and Bridges  GoSS: Ministry of Transport and Roads; Ministry of Commerce and Trade; Ministry of Housing, Land and Public	Non-Core: \$150,000,000
	3.2.2. Policies designed and enforced with respect to road regulations and classification. <b>(UNOPS)</b>		Non-Core: \$500,000
	3.2.3. Technical training and capacity building of local state and national institutions, on aspects of logistics, mapping and transportation management promoted. <b>(UNOPS)</b>		Core: \$500,000 Non-Core: \$1,000,000

		Utilities, State Ministries of Physical Infrastructure.	
Total			\$152,000,000
3.3. National and state authorities and communities improve sustainable natural resource management and increase resilience to natural disasters.	3.3.1. Sustainable forestry practices, including measures to combat desertification developed and implemented at community level. <b>(FAO, IFAD, UNHABITAT, UNEP)</b>	GoNU: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.	Non-Core: \$7,200,000
	3.3.2. Improved policies and capacities for management of dry land, pastoral areas and water resources at all levels. <b>(FAO, UNEP, IFAD)</b>	GoSS: Ministry Of Animal Resources and Fisheries, Ministry Of Environment Wildlife and Tourism; Ministry of Housing, Lands and Public Utilities; Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development	Non-Core: \$8,000,000
	3.3.3. Land cadastral system developed and established at local, national and regional levels and accessible to the population <b>(FAO, IFAD, UNEP, UNHABITAT)</b>		Non-Core: \$5,540,000
	3.3.4. Institutional capacity for disaster coordination, mitigation and management (including early warning capacity) developed and strengthened. <b>(WFP, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO)</b>		Core: \$2,250,000 \$13,787,000
	3.3.5. Strategy for adaptation and risk management in response to long term structural change, including climate change, developed. <b>(UNEP, UNDP, FAO)</b>		Core: \$2,250,000 Non-Core: \$16,377,000
	3.3.6 Land use and land tenure policies, regulations and systems are introduced by the government in collaboration with communities, with a focus on access to land by women. <b>(FAO, UNIFEM, IFAD, UNHCR)</b>		Non-Core: \$5,300,000
Total			\$44,667,000
3.4. Adolescents and youth, with a focus on women, ex-combatants, mine victims, refugees, IDPs and returnees have increased access to training and education opportunities for increased self-employability.	3.4.1. Appropriate curriculum developed, more trainers available, Vocational Training Centres equipped and upgraded and technical and entrepreneurial training opportunities improved. <b>(UNIDO, ILO, , FAO)</b>	GoNU: Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Physical infrastructure Ministry of Education	Non-Core: \$9,500,000
	3.4.2 Trade and craft unions, employers organisations and government are effectively involved in tripartite social dialogue. <b>(ILO)</b>		Non-Core: \$200,000
	3.4.3. Policies for decent work based on basic international labour standards and on labour based developed technology (with special emphasis on women) developed. <b>(ILO)</b>	GoSS: Ministry Of Animal Resources and Fisheries; Ministry of Commerce; Ministry of Labour Public Services and Human Resources Development; ; Ministry of Commerce,	Non-Core: \$500,000
	3.4.4. Policies and frameworks to support the transition from informal to formal sector promoted. <b>(ILO)</b>		Non-Core: \$200,000
	3.4.5. Functional literacy and numeracy delivered for improved livelihoods and sustainable production in rural areas, especially for women and groups with specific		Core: \$35,000 Non-Core: \$10,000,000

	needs. (UNESCO)	Workers and employers associations,	
	3.4.6. Income generating activities developed with special focus on youth and women. (UNDP, ILO, IOM, UNIDO, IFAD, UNHCR)		Core: \$3,000,000 Non-Core: \$25,000,000
	3.4.7. Young people's participation and empowerment in development promoted. (UNFPA, FAO, UNV)		Core: \$1,050,000 Non-Core: \$2,500,000
Total			\$51,985,000
3.5. A more equitable and competitive and socially responsible private sector is in place.	3.5.1. Small scale businesses, networks and cooperatives for agro-industrial development in various rural and urban areas established. (ILO, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO, IOM)	GoNU: Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Finance GoSS: Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development, Ministry of Industry and Mining, Ministry of Commerce and Trade, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.  Other institutions and development agencies will also be partners, including the World Bank.	Non-Core: \$40,000,000
	3.5.2. Labour market information systems developed and disseminated. (ILO, UNIDO)		Non-Core: \$4,000,000
	3.5.3. Appropriate industrial policies developed with active participation of the private sector through public-private partnerships. (UNIDO)		Core: \$60,000 Non-Core: \$1,000,000
	3.5.4. Improved investment promotion and appropriate technology transfer, national capacities to enhance productivity. (UNIDO, FAO)		Non-Core: \$3,000,000
	3.5.5. Economic and Environmental performance of local industries improved through the implementation of environmental-friendly technologies in selected SME clusters. (UNIDO, UNEP)		Non-Core: \$4,000,000
Total			\$52,060,000
Total UNDAF Outcome 3			<b>\$419,712,000</b>
<b>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities</b>			
The Livelihood and Productive Sectors TWG co-chaired by the UN and government will provide a forum for coordination, cooperation and collaboration among partners contributing to the UNDAF outcome. Under this thematic areas, a joint programme has been developed to promote youth employment in three states in the North and three states in the South. Similar initiatives will continue in other states. As the state governments are gaining capacity, state level engagement and coordination will be a priority in support to government decentralised system.			

#### National priorities

**GONU Five-Year Plan:** Expand provision of basic services in health, education, water and sanitation, emphasising quick-impact projects for returning individuals and families and war-affected groups; **GOSS Budget Sector Plans:** Promote equitable access to quality education services; establish and maintain a decentralized, accessible, affordable and quality health system; establish and strengthen mechanisms and institutions for scaling up response to HIV and AIDS; increase access to land, safe water and improved sanitation for all

**UNDAF Outcome 4: Basic Services**

**By the end of 2012, individuals and communities have equitable access to and increased utilisation of strengthened and quality basic social services within an enabling environment with special emphasis on women, youth, children and vulnerable groups**

Sub-outcome	Outputs	Partners	Resource mobilization targets
4.1. Policies, systems, infrastructure and human resource capacities improved to provide equitable, affordable access to basic quality health, reproductive health and nutrition services	4.1.1. Technical assistance to establish health sector wide approach including sustainable, equitable financing and coordination mechanisms. <b>(WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF)</b>	GoNU and GoSS: Ministry of Health; International and national NGOs; private sector.	Core: \$317,609 Non-Core: \$2,522,359
	4.1.2. Support provided to establish and operationalise health policies, plans and frameworks including, health care financing (NHA), securing and positioning commodities and establishing logistic management and information systems for all healthcare supplies and commodities <b>(WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF)</b>		Core: \$1,129,952 Non-Core: \$7,617,771
	4.1.3. Comprehensive health management information systems including (birth, death) registration and maternal death audit established at all levels <b>(WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA)</b>		Core: \$592,809 Non-Core: \$2,947,159
	4.1.4. Essential integrated basic packages (comprehensive reproductive health care, nutrition, Integrated Management of Child Illnesses, Expanded Immunization services), adequate equipment and supplies provided at PHC, 1 <sup>st</sup> referral facilities and community level with a special focus on groups with specific needs (including IDPs, returnees, refugees) <b>(WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR)</b>		Core: \$5,275,840 Non-core: \$108,365,608
	4.1.5 EmNOC services improved at primary and secondary levels and the infrastructure both for training human resources ( skilled reproductive healthcare providers) and for EmNOC service delivery is created /rehabilitated and equipped at selected sites <b>(UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO)</b>		Core: \$2,072,587 Non-Core: \$8,807,701
	4.1.6. Capacities including institutional infrastructure and human resources to provide pre- and in-service training including midwifery schools, created and / or strengthened. <b>(WHO, UNFPA)</b>		Non-Core: \$1,200,000
	4.1.7. Improved capacities for delivering integrated and standard case management for communicable and priority non communicable diseases <b>(WHO, UNHCR)</b>		Non-Core: \$ 2,500,000
	4.1.8. Technical/institutional and human capacity strengthened for emergency preparedness and response to man made and natural emergencies <b>(UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR)</b>		Core: \$4,000,000 \$93,399,425
	4.1.9. Capacities for identification and management of malnourished children, women and vulnerable groups improved at facility and community levels. <b>(UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNHCR)</b>		Core: \$670,987 Non-Core: \$49,768,981
	4.1.10. Mental health counselling and care at health facilities in conflict and post conflict areas integrated into PHC essential packages. <b>(WHO)</b>		Non-Core: \$ 200,000

Total			\$291,388,788
4.2. Community members have improved preventative health and care-seeking behaviour, including for reproductive health and nutrition, and reduce use of harmful practices	4.2.1. Health and reproductive health promotion messages disseminated through mass media and community-level campaigns, especially for young people. <b>(UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, , UNHCR)</b>	GoNU Ministry of Health, GoSS Ministry of Health, State Ministries of Health.	Core: \$984,990 Non-Core: \$5,740,122
	4.2.2. Care takers, have improved knowledge, attitudes and practices related to maternal and adolescent health and nutrition, including infant and young child feeding <b>(UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA)</b>		Core: \$162,538 Non-Core: \$4,653,350
	4.2.3. Awareness raised on the use of essential micronutrients and iodised salt among community members, producers and marketing professionals. <b>(UNICEF, WHO).</b>		Core: \$165,299 Non-Core: \$4,400,589
Total			\$15,121,898
4.3. Vulnerable groups have increased and sustainable access to, and use of safe water and basic sanitation, and has adopted improved hygiene practices.	4.3.1. Increased/established access to safe water with focus on Guinea Worm endemic areas, returnees, vulnerable communities, schools and health centres. <b>(UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, WHO)</b>	GoSS: Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development; Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation.	Core: \$158,156 Non-Core: \$48,780,185
	4.3.2. Increased access to safe means of excreta disposal with focus on returnees, vulnerable communities, schools and health centres. <b>(UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, WHO)</b>		Core: \$316,313 Non-Core: \$28,778,946 + IOM 500,000
	4.3.3. Effective systems for community empowerment and hygiene promotion is in place <b>(UNICEF)</b>		Core: \$316,313 Non-Core: \$27,434,342
	4.3.4. An effective operation and maintenance system is in place contributing to sustainability of existing safe water and sanitary facilities in rural/urban communities <b>(UNICEF)</b>		Core: \$158,156 Non-Core: \$7,856,317 + IOM 1,000,000
	4.3.5. Sector plan, guidelines and manuals developed, adopted and used as planning and monitoring tool by each state. <b>(UNESCO)</b>		Core: \$70,078 Non-Core: \$4,237,158
Total			\$119,695,964
4.4. Policies, knowledge bases, systems and human resource capacities are improved for enabling decentralised and sustainable integrated water resources management and WASH service delivery	4.4.1. Water supply and sanitation policies and strategies are established (North) and operationalised (North and South) through a comprehensive and coherent WASH programme <b>(UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO)</b>	GoSS: Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development; Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation.	Core: \$1,327,122 Non-Core: \$4,758,158
	4.4.2. National, sub-national and state authorities improved management of river basins and aquifer systems to ensure proper access of water for humans and animals. <b>(UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF)</b>		Core: \$31,734 Non-Core: \$10,971,363
	4.4.3. WASH sector planning, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, water quality management and database system and tools improved, and support provided for their adoption at all levels <b>(UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO)</b>		Core: \$205,603 Non-Core: \$13,033,212
	4.4.4. Improved capacity in water science and integration of water education at all levels in water, sanitation and environment. <b>(UNESCO, UNEP, WHO, UNICEF)</b>		Core: \$79,078 Non-Core: \$6,228,158
	4.4.5. a. <b>North:</b> National training centre established and conducting training courses on key WES topics, with capacity to train. <b>(UNICEF, UNEP, WHO)</b>		Core: \$334,061 Non-Core: \$2,340,000
	4.4.5. b. <b>South:</b> System established (including training centres) for training WASH professionals, WASH committee members and artisans enabling training/retraining persons. <b>(UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO).</b>		Core: \$158,156 Non-Core: \$5,236,317
Total			\$ 44,667,000

4.5. Children, youth and adults have increased and equitable access to, and completion of quality education in learner friendly environments.	4.5.1. Safe, inclusive, child-friendly learning spaces provided in formal basic education (including water and separate sanitary facilities) especially for girls, nomads, children with special needs and children in conflict affected and underserved areas ( <b>UNICEF, UNESCO</b> )	Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.	Core: \$637,271 Non-Core: \$25,016,388
	4.5.2. Alternative learning opportunities provided in literacy, numeracy and life skills ( <b>UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP</b> )		Non-Core: \$25,866,254
	4.5.3. Integrated school, home or community initiated services supported (including services that enhance school readiness, life skills for health, hygiene, nutrition, peace, parenting and psychosocial care skills, mine risk education) ( <b>UNICEF</b> )		Core: \$179,080 Non-Core \$4,740,989
	4.5.4. Secondary education opportunities for girls and boys especially for nomads and children affected by conflict provided. ( <b>UNICEF, UNESCO,</b> )		Core: \$79,080 Non-Core \$8,535,554
	4.5.5. School feeding to support enrolment and retention provided to vulnerable children. ( <b>WFP, UNICEF</b> )		Core: \$79,080 Non-Core \$112,535,554
	4.5.6. Strategy to combat the economic, cultural and other barriers to girls' education developed ( <b>UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM, WFP</b> )		Core: \$437,129 Non-Core: \$24,276,388
	4.5.7. Learning outcomes improved in Math, Language, Science and Life skills for health, hygiene, nutrition, peace building and mine risk education. ( <b>UNICEF, UNESCO, UNMAS</b> )		Core: \$158,181 Non-Core: \$14,915,000
Total			\$51,985,000
4.6. By 2012, policy, planning, management, financing, coordination systems and human resource capacity improved to deliver quality education services for all.	4.6.1. Policies for sustainable equitable financing mechanisms for basic and secondary education are established and financial barriers to basic education are sequentially removed ( <b>UNICEF, UNESCO</b> )	Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	Core: \$332,213 Non-Core: \$7,615,000
	4.6.2. Education strategic plans developed at state levels ( <b>UNICEF, UNESCO</b> )		Core: \$79,080 Non-Core: \$7,465,000
	4.6.3. System of EMIS monitoring learning outcomes established ( <b>UNICEF, UNESCO</b> ).		Core: \$658,181 Non-Core: \$16,815,000
	4.6.4. Capacity of personnel in education sector at all levels enhanced. ( <b>UNESCO, UNICEF</b> )		Core: \$200,000 Non-Core: \$8,573,181
Total:			\$41,737,655
4.7. HIV infection is reduced and care of those infected and affected is increased through better access to and utilisation of quality, gender-sensitive, prevention, care, treatment and support services.	4.7.1. Increased awareness on transmission, prevention and control of HIV and engagement of civil society in the national AIDS response (including media, community leaders, teachers etc). ( <b>UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP</b> )	GoNU: Sudan National Aids Programme, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Health, Ministry of International Cooperation, SRTC  GoSS: Southern Sudan	Core: \$2,048,223 Non-Core: 10,221,158
	4.7.2. Multisectoral (including private sector) decentralised HIV/AIDS and STIs policies and strategies developed and operationalised and strengthened with increased resource allocations from national and state budgets ( <b>UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, ILO</b> )		Core: \$351,648 Non-Core: 568,350

	4.7.3. National and sub-national research and surveillance capacity strengthened to generate disaggregated evidence-based knowledge and information to guide HIV programming ( <b>WHO</b> )	AIDS Commission, Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Core: \$8,800,000 Non-Core: \$250,000
	4.7.4. The 'three ones' (one coordinating authority, one strategic framework and one M&E system) established and operationalised at central level and all states ( <b>UNAIDS</b> , UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA UNICEF, WHO)		Core: \$235,824 Non-Core: \$184,176
	4.7.5. Essential package of HIV/AIDS, prevention, treatment, care and support provided for universal access of the most at risk populations (including children, youth, uniformed services, ex-combatants, and population of humanitarian concern) ( <b>UNFPA</b> , UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO)		Core: \$1,888,692 Non-Core: \$6,226,268
	4.7.6. Support to sustainable livelihoods & income generating activities for people living with HIV also reducing stigma and discrimination (UNDP still to refine) ( <b>UNDP</b> , UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO, WFP, UNESCO)		Core: \$578,240 Non-Core: 7,181,760
Total			\$38,534,339
Total UNDAF Outcome 4			<b>\$657,007,910</b>
<b>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities</b>			
The Basic Services TWG is central to accelerating efforts towards the achievement of MDGs in Sudan. Given the scope of required efforts, coordination among UN agencies and NGOs will be strengthened via programme implementation mechanisms. Key areas related to child mortality, reproductive health and HIV AIDS have been identified for potential joint programmes. Joint programmes are expected to help UN agencies to maximise results through focused and joint activities.			

## Annex B: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
1. By 2012, improved environment for sustainable peace in Sudan in place through increased respect for rights and human security with special attention to individuals and communities directly affected by conflict	Perception of security and respect of human rights amongst individuals (disaggregated by sex and age).	Working baseline derived from an analysis of reports of the participatory community security needs implemented by PACT in collaboration with UN.	50% decrease in armed violence experienced by individuals by 2012	Perception survey using participatory rural appraisal tools. Reports from government and international community (UN police, national police, UNMOs reports, International observers, human rights groups, etc.)



(UNDP, UNMIS)	Peaceful elections and referenda. (Y/N)	NA	Y/N	
1.1. Sudanese society and Government have enhanced capacity to use non-violent conflict mitigating mechanisms (UNDP)	Number of states and communities with functional conflict management mechanisms	No baseline available.	Communities in 2 pilot states have functional conflict management mechanisms in place	UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation reports Participatory Community Security Needs tools
<b>Assumption</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the CPA will continue.</li> <li>• Interventions will improve progress in achieving MDGs and therefore address the root causes of the conflict</li> </ul> <b>Risks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destabilisation from possible cross-border circulation of weapons and combatants from other conflicts in the region</li> <li>• Destabilisation from existing armed groups/OAGs; inter-ethnic and state/county tensions; violence after the elections in 2009 and the referenda in 2011</li> </ul>				
OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
1.1.1. A comprehensive strategic framework in place and sufficient implementation capacity developed for managing natural resources at central and state level (UNDP, UNEP, FAO)	NAPA follow up project developed and implemented with funds secured from LDC adaptation fund	Project preparation grant (PPG) secured	Implementation of PPG phase and securing 6 USD M for full project implementation	GoSS: Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism. Ministry of Legal Affairs.
	New environmental policy and law introduced by GoNU and GOSS.	N/A	Y/N	
1.1.2. Participatory conflict analysis, prevention and management strategies inclusive of gender sensitive and human rights based approaches provided, and integrated into all levels of planning (UNIFEM, UNDP)	Number and quality of conflict analysis, prevention, and management strategies developed at State level;	No baseline Available	2 pilot States have conflict analysis, prevention, and management strategies in place	Participatory Community Security Needs

1.1.3. Socioeconomic threat and risk mapping and analysis conducted by state governments to reduce conflict through prioritized planning and spending (UNDP, UNEP)	Number of states covered with threat and risk mapping assessment	3 states	18 states	Threat Risk Maps drafted and published
1.1.4 Human security institutions and mechanisms in place and functioning. (UNDP, UNMIS)	Coordination mechanisms in place for improved intra-governmental and community security at all levels.	GOSS, state, and local level coordination	GoSS, 10 states, and 78 county and lower level coordination	1. Government, UN, and other stakeholder reports
	Level of communities'participate in improving security	Current community capacity if estimated low	Communities empowered to participate in security improvements	
1.2. Individuals and communities in conflict affected areas face significantly reduced threats from mines, ERW and small arms (UNMAO)	<b>Number of casualties due to Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs).</b>	<b>A total of 72 mine/ERW casualties were recorded in 2007 making a total of 4034 mine/ERW related casualties. (North-1373; South-2603)</b>	<b>50% reduction in casualties caused by mines/ERW by 2012</b>	<b>IMSMA report UNDSS reports, Govt. Police reports, Human rights organisations reports (UNDP)</b>
	<b>National Mine Action management and technical expertise in place to address social/economic impacts of mines and ERW</b>	<b>NMAC and SSSDC are currently engaged in planning and coordinating and setting priorities for mine action</b>	<b>National Mine Action Authority Southern Sudan Mine demining Commission take full responsibility of mine action by 2011 and domestic mine action laws in place</b>	
<b>Assumptions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security situation and funding will remain stable.</li> <li>• Increased local government and police capacity to control small arms and light weapons' related incidents</li> <li>• GoSS's and GoNU's political will to control civilian possession of weapons and improve capacity of Police forces to protect communities is maintained;</li> <li>• Increased donor support to community security strategies.</li> </ul> <b>Risks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intra- and inter-community mistrust persists</li> <li>• Communities reluctant to comply/hand in weapons</li> </ul>				

1.2.1. Strengthened national institutions' capacity to prioritize, coordinate and manage all aspects of mine action at central and state levels, including implementation of national and international obligations under the Ottawa Convention (UNMAO, UNDP)	Number of local NGOs accredited to International Mine Action Standard	5 local NGOs (2007)	10 NGOs by 2012.	IMSMA accreditation.
1.2.2. Capacity building measures for small arms control developed, including necessary policy framework and with emphasis on a human rights based approach (UNDDR, UNDP)	National and sub-national small arms policies	No policy exists	GoSS and GoNU small arms control policy drafted by 2012	1. Policy documents widely consulted and shared with government at all levels, communities, CBOs etc.
	Number of states where traditional authorities, civil society, and youth participate in the development of community action plans	No baseline available	Two Pilot states	
1.2.3. At-risk communities, including children, are more aware of and better able to protect themselves from mines (UNMAO, UNICEF)	Number of teachers and community workers trained as trainers on the risks of landmines	1544 teachers and community workers trained as ToTs in MRE in 2007.	8,000 teachers and community workers trained in MRE ToT and training materials by 2012.	1. IMSMA Report. 2. Curricula documents
	MRE integrated in pedagogy & Life skills based education programmes	MRE not integrated in life skills based education	MRE is integrated in life skills based education curriculum;	
1.2.4. High priority roads and dangerous areas identified, verified/cleared and declared safe for productive use. (UNMAO)	Number of kilometres of high priority roads and dangerous areas assessed, cleared and safe for productive use.	2414km of roads cleared in 2007 (N=1765, S-650 km)	According to IMSMA report 4500 km earmarked as high priority road to be cleared by end of 2012	1. IMSMA
1.3. Sustainable solutions for war-affected groups are supported by national and local authorities and institutions with active participation of communities (UNHCR)	Refugees, IDPs, returnees, asylum seekers are supported by the national and local authorities (COR, HAC, SSRRC) with devoted human and material resources by 2012	1. The international community remains the primary source of support to find durable solutions for several war-affected groups, in particular refugees, IDPs and returnees.	Yes/No	Statistics and data from authorities (COR, HAC, SSRRC), meetings with the authorities, monitoring and observations, participatory assessments with asylum seekers/refugees'/returnees/ IDP and hosting communities
	No backflow of returned IDPs; No reported	The lack of absorption	Yes/No	

	<p><b>return of refugees to countries of asylum for lack of reintegration opportunities by 2012</b></p>	<p><b>capacity in areas of return determines secondary moves of previously returned population to former areas of displacement or to urban areas, increasing the risk of tensions</b></p>		<p><b>UNDDR M&amp;E Reports</b></p>
	<p><b>All ex-combatants enrolled in a reintegration programme by 2012 ensuring that basic needs are met</b></p>	<p><b>No baseline available</b></p>	<p><b>Yes/No</b></p>	
<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the CPA and of the peace agreement for the East is on track.</li> <li>• Continuous support and commitment from the national authorities and the international community to policies/programmes/ projects aimed at finding durable solutions for refugees and IDPs</li> <li>• Risk</li> <li>• A well-informed choice on return is at risk due to political factors linked to the census and the elections</li> <li>• Insecurity prevails in communities and hinders return or local integration</li> <li>• Slow roll-out of development programmes, induces concentration of population in urban areas and secondary movements to former areas of displacement.</li> <li>• Relevant actors do not assure support to the full spectrum of durable solutions for war.</li> </ul>				

1.3.1 Enhanced capacity of Government Institutions (SSRH, HAC, SSRRC, Asylum institutions (COR)) to provide durable solutions for the displaced and returning population (UNHCR, IOM, UNMIS RRR)	<p>Authorities (COR) are granting access to fair asylum procedures and to refugee protection in accordance with national and international standards defined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) provision of proper documentation to asylum seekers and refugees and conduction of Refugee Status Determination (RSD) processes</li> <li>b) respect for the principle of non-refoulement</li> <li>c) no unlawful detention of asylum seekers and refugees</li> <li>d) access to quality services</li> </ul>	<p>According to COR, Sudan hosts between 30,000-40,000 asylum seekers and refugees in Khartoum and almost 100,000 refugees in the East (registration ongoing). Respect for protection standards is challenged by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) limited provision of documentation and non consistent access to RSD procedures</li> <li>b) sporadic cases of refoulement</li> <li>c) frequent episodes of unlawful detention of undocumented asylum seekers/refugees</li> <li>d) inadequate quality of services to the refugees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) All asylum seekers and refugees provided with documentation and authorities increasingly involved in RSD procedures</li> <li>b) Cases of <i>refoulement</i> promptly addressed</li> <li>c) unlawful detention of refugees and asylum seekers promptly addressed</li> <li>d) Services available for refugees and more actors involved.</li> </ul>	<p>Statistics and data from authorities (COR, HAC, SSRRC), meetings with the authorities, monitoring and observations, participatory assessments with asylum seekers/refugees' /returnees/ IDP and hosting communities</p>
	<p>HAC/SSRRC respect the basic principles included in the Tripartite Agreement for the Voluntary Repatriation of refugees to Sudan</p>	<p>The voluntary repatriation of refugees (more than 100,000 since April 2008) is governed by Tripartite Agreements setting forth obligations for the authorities concerning the process of repatriation as well some aspects of the reintegration. Challenges persist in the implementation.</p>	<p>The provision of the Tripartite Agreements respected measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) safe and smooth repatriation procedures</li> <li>b) recognition of documentation issued in country of asylum (birth certificates, education titles...) (UNHRC)</li> </ul>	
	<p>Improved government access to population baseline data on returning IDPs measured by number of established joint database at state level.</p>	<p>Zero. By the end of 2007 some 53,000 IDPs were assisted to voluntary return to areas of origin/choice.</p>	<p>Pilot a joint database with GoSS established in 2 states by 2009, with scale up to 6 states by 2012 (IOM)</p>	

		However, a higher number of IDPs have returned spontaneously. The capacity of the authorities to track these movements needs to be improved for better service delivery in areas of return.		
1.3.2. Direct support provided to achieve durable solutions (repatriation /return, local integration/ resettlement) for IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers ( <b>UNHCR</b> , IOM, UNDP, UNMISRRR)	By 2012, the voluntary repatriation of refugees from neighboring countries and the voluntary return of IDPs is complete	Out of an estimated 4.5 displaced persons inside or outside the country (including more than 500,000 refugees), 1,8 million are estimated to have voluntarily returned to different areas of Sudan since 2005, including >70,000 assisted IDPs and >100,000 assisted refugees. It is foreseen that some 1.2 million IDPs may opt for local integration as a durable solution to their displacement, 250,000 refugees from neighbouring countries. (Source: UNCT data)	All refugees in neighboring countries willing to repatriate/ IDPs willing to return to South Sudan and Three Areas have done so with no cases of forced return by 2012	<p>Voluntary repatriation statistics and organized IDP return data</p> <p>En-route tracking (at Kosti, etc.) of returned IDPs who move back to IDP camps in the North, periodic return monitoring in areas of return.</p> <p>Census data and other registration/ profiling of refugees</p> <p>Monitoring, observations, participatory assessments with communities in areas of displacement, in refugee camps and in areas of return.</p> <p>Official documents from the authorities (Government and line ministries)</p> <p>Independent evaluations and surveys</p> <p>PRSP taking into account displaced and returning populations and other war affected</p>
	Number of assessed villages in return areas that benefit from community-based projects in various sectors to increase the absorption capacity of the area.	The current returnee population is faced with challenges in areas of return due to lack of basic services, infrastructures and livelihood opportunities. This in turn creates backflows to areas of displacement or the increase pressure over urban areas.	2. 50% of the villages assessed in areas of return are benefiting from interventions to increase the offer of basic services and infrastructures to increase absorption capacity and reduce tensions among returnees and hosting	

			population TBD (UNHCR)	
	3. Number of refugees in the East become progressively self-reliant measured by access to land / involved in vocational trainings/Income Generation Projects	3. Some 100,000 refugees living in a protracted displacement situation East Sudan, with few self-reliance opportunities and high dependence on assistance from the International Community.		
	4. Increase in resettlement as a tool for protection and durable solutions.	4. Currently, some 700 refugees with serious protection concerns, mainly from the East of the country are presented to third countries for resettlement opportunities.	4. Up to 1,000 refugees a year with serious protection concerns, are presented to third countries for resettlements.	
1.3.3. Ex-combatants, women and children associated with armed forces and groups demobilized and provided with reinsertion and reintegration support ( <b>Integrated UNDDR Unit</b> , UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UNDP)	Number of combatants, women and children associated with armed forces and groups provided with reinsertion support;	Figures agreed in the National DDR Strategic plan endorsed by the NDDRCC	182,500 combatants, women and children associated with armed forces and groups reintegrated by 2012 Of which: 8000 children in all Sudan (1,500 in CPA and ESPA areas) 9,000 women	Integrated UNDDR annual reports Reports from DDR Commissions. SPLA HQ, UNMIS military observers
	No. of combatants, women and children associated with armed forces and groups participating in reintegration projects;	Figures agreed in the National DDR Strategic plan endorsed by the NDDRCC	182,500 combatants, women and children associated with armed forces and groups reintegrated by 2012 (Of which: 8000 children in all Sudan (1,500 in CPA and ESPA areas) 9,000 women	

1.3.4. Landmine/ERW victims provided with support, including reintegration assistance to ensure peace divides are visible and tangible in conflict affected areas (UNMAO, UNDP)	Percentage of high impact DA areas cleared	2634 dangerous areas identified for clearance. (N-810, S 1752, D-72) out of which 1207 (N-349, S-1066, D-12)	80% of high impact DA cleared by end of 4 years planning period	IMSMA/LIS
	Domestic laws developed, approved and enforced for the protection of the rights of people with disabilities including mine/ERW victims by 2011	Laws not in place	Y/N	
	Number of UNDP community-based projects for the socio-economic reintegration of victims of mines/ERW and number of beneficiaries of projects	11 projects benefitting approx. 300 victims of mines/ERW	30 projects benefitting 500 victims of mines/ERW (UNDP)	
1.3.5. Environmental criteria integrated into the absorptive capacity assessments of the receiving area as part of return and reintegration programming (IOM, UNEP)	Proportion of UN assisted returning populations covered by absorptive capacity assessments that include environmental criteria	Currently environmental criteria are not included in assessments of the absorptive capacity of the receiving area for returning populations	Environmental criteria included in absorptive capacity assessments for 100% of UN-assisted planned population returns	Published guidance for inclusion of environmental criteria in assessments

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
2. By 2012, improved democratic governance at all levels based on human rights standards, with particular attention to women, children, displaced populations, and other vulnerable groups, towards achieving sustainable peace and development (UNDP)	Change in the level of political knowledge and understanding of political system and citizen rights among population.	Estimated very low level of awareness among the majority of citizens on political systems	1. Over 70% of adult citizens knowledgeable of political systems ( <i>Index of knowledge of political system</i> ) 50% target for SS	1. UNDP Outcome & CPAP evaluations Population surveys 2. Review of records/laws 3. Population surveys  Client exit interviews, Observation of cases (UNDP)  Training and awareness activity reports  Data collected from ROL institutions, JCCs/Legal
	Degree to which electoral laws/rules conform with international standards	TBD	Demonstrate progress toward conformity with international standards in successive election cycles based on scorecard index (UNDP)	



OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
	Number of citizens <i>who know how to access justice systems and are utilizing them</i>	Minimal number SS-Anecdotal evidence points to reliance on customary courts	Number of clients accessing justice mechanisms SS-a minimum of 100,000 people reached through comprehensive campaigns and training/awareness activities	Aid Centres and Women and Children's desks
	Number of citizens who have confidence in the rule of law institutions to provide effective and quality services disaggregated by gender and age.	Anecdotal evidence suggests that confidence is very low. (In SS, confidence in customary courts may be higher among some groups)	At least 60% of vulnerable groups, including women and children accessing rule of law institutions	
	Number of clients accessing justice mechanisms disaggregated by gender, age, vulnerability status, type of dispute, mechanism accessed.	SS-2007 average of 30 clients utilised services of each of the JCCs	SS-Each JCC provides services to at least 60 clients per year	
2.1. Individuals and communities, especially groups with specific needs, have increased access to equitable and efficient justice (UNDP)	Percentage change in cases handled efficiently by rule of law institutions (legal assistance) in compliance with human rights  SS-Increased numbers of cases being brought to the justice system disaggregated by statutory and/or customary mechanisms	Large number of cases handled through customary mechanisms – Legal services in most areas minimal	Over 70% in North Sudan handled by formal justice system. SS-At least 40% cases handled by customary mechanisms  Improved quality of cases handled through formal judiciary mechanisms or	Review of rule of law institutional records and reports  Justice and Confidence Centre/Legal Assistance Provider records  Client perception surveys

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
			<b>customary courts</b>	
2.1.1. Rule of law institutions are more accessible, effective and provide non- discriminatory quality services including that establishing a process for the harmonization of customary practices with statutory law and mechanisms. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNMIS, UNHCR)	Number of rule of law institutions supported to provide effective and quality legal related services to the population	20 (courts, prisons, police) institutions (national, state and local levels) supported to provide effective and quality services SS-Foundational Support to rule of law institutions is provided (Judiciary, MOLA, Police, Prisons, SSHRC at HQ level; minimal support to states (10)	90(courts, prisons, police) institutions (national, state and local levels) supported to provide effective and quality services  SS-GOSS central rule of law institutions fully functioning; 10 state level rule of law institutions established and functioning; 78 county-level rule of law institutions functioning including customary courts Customary Law Centre established and providing ascertainment research and policy development on harmonisation with statutory structures and linked with Special Courts	Review of rule of laws institutional records and reports (UNDP)  Annual public survey (UNDP)  Review of ascertainment research on customary law and reports from Special Courts  GOSS and Project reports
2.1.2. Communities, including returnees, refugees and IDPs, increasingly understand and claim their rights, know their obligations and are better able to access justice (UNDP, UNV UNICEF,	1. Individuals and communities participating in dialogues on rule of law issues	1. Fora for dialogues on rule of law issues is currently not inclusive	1. Fora for dialogues on rule of law issues functional with a evidence of its functionality with active community	1. Reports from Rule of Law Fora and follow-up reports on action taken  Perception survey & formal complaints registered

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
UNHCR, UNIFEM)			participation	(UNDP) Annual public survey (UNDP) 2. NGO consortium data
	Community-based groups/CSOs engaged in rights-based advocacy initiatives.	SS-Less than 10 community-based groups/CSOs are currently engaged in rights-based advocacy.	20+ community based groups/CSOs engaged in rights-based advocacy	
2.1.3. Support provided to the government to prepare social protection policy, focusing on safety-net in favour of the most vulnerable children and their families, including returnees, IDPs and refugees (UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM)	1. Availability of GONU/GOSS social protection policy that includes safety-net for at risk children and their families	1. The welfare system in the north does not cover protection needs of children comprehensively. There is no welfare system in the South.	1.Support to social protection policy implementation and protection needs of children addressed South supported to redevelop and implement welfare system	Reports of CPWG meetings and monthly reports (UNICEF)
2.1.4. Systems to enhance justice for women and children in place in 20 states including systems for prevention, diversion programs and child friendly procedures with 7000 children and women accessing police desks on an annual basis (UNICEF, UNDP/UNIFEM)	1. Number of women and children annually benefiting from Women and Children Desks in the Police, North/South, respectively	1. 650 children in the North (2007)  Data in SS not available	1. 1750 annually	1. MoSA data management system  2.SS – Reports of Police desks
	Number of officers trained on Women's and Children's Desk services	SS-3 pilot Women and Children's Desks established 60 Police Officers trained in Women and Children's Desk Services	500 officers trained on staffing Women's and Children's Desks	
2.1.5. Formalised family and community-based approach for children victims of violence, abuse, exploitation and for children without primary care-givers in five states in North and five States in South (UNICEF)	Percentage of children without primary care-givers in family-based care of newly abandoned babies placed in family care in the North and orphans of both parents identified in five States in the South	Currently in Khartoum state some 80% of children abandoned placed in family care. Other states not known.	95% of newly abandoned babies in the North and 95% of orphans of both parents identified in five States in the South.	Police/MoSA data management system on crimes against children

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<b>2.2. Sudanese society experience improved and equitable democratic governance processes (UNDP)</b>	<b>Change in the level of political knowledge and understanding of political system among citizens disaggregated by gender.</b>	<b>Low level of awareness among the majority of citizens on political systems</b>	<b>Over 70% of adult citizens knowledgeable of political systems (<i>Index of knowledge of political system</i>). SS-UNDP interventions have targeted 50% through awareness and education</b>	<b>UNDP outcome evaluations Population surveys SS-Project Activity reports</b>
Assumption: Appropriate legislations are passed by government to create a conducive environment for democratic governance; Risk: Deviations in CPA implementation delay legislative processes.				
2.2.1. Support provided to government to conduct free and fair elections and hold referenda that are credible by international standards (UNDP, UNOPS, UNIFEM, UNMIS, IOM)	Number of recognized political parties and electoral commissions supported disaggregated by north and south Sudan	TBD in 2009	1. Targeted recognised political parties and electoral institutions involved in electoral process supported	Review of electoral program records - Interviews with party leaders Polling site reports (UNDP) Election site monitors across the country. (UNDP, UNOPS, UNMIS)
	Voter turnout during elections and referendum among targeted citizens disaggregated by gender and by north and south.	TBD	TBD	
2.2.2. Legislative assemblies at national, sub-national, and states have improved performance in oversight and legislative functions. (UNDP, UNIFEM)	1. Number of legislative national, sub-national, and state assemblies with capacities strengthened for oversight functions	1. 1-GOSS and 10 state assemblies in South. Have trained 450 legislative members. Speakers' forum of SS formed. 2 state assemblies in north have capacities strengthened through MPs training for oversight functions	1. 1 national, 1 sub-national (GOSS) and 25 state assemblies supported to strengthen their capacities for oversight functions (15-North; 10-South target training for all state assembly members; Speakers Forum institutionalised and functioning)	Review of national and sub-national plans and budgets (UNDP) Opinion poll of the communities Sector assessments Demographic surveys UNDP project activity reports

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
2.2.3. Environmental concerns are mainstreamed into laws, policies, plans and regulations. (UNEP, FAO, UNESCO)	National and sub-national levels that have, with UN support, increased public budgetary allocations for pro-poor and gender-sensitive environment and energy interventions, or maintained allocations at an adequate level	Environmental concerns are not sufficiently mainstreamed in policies and laws	All new policies and laws mainstream environmental concerns.	Published thematic reports on poverty-environment/ Desk review of National policies
2.2.4. National capacities for sustainable industrial development enhanced (UNIDO)	Contribution of manufacturing to total Sudanese employment.	1.7% (Comprehensive Industrial Survey, 2001)	1% increase by 2012 of the overall contribution of manufacturing to total Sudanese employment	Industrial Survey, CBS data
	Number of sectors that are above the average labour compensation	5 sectors are above the manufacturing average, while the remaining 14 sectors' wages are below the average according to the Report on the Comprehensive Industrial Survey, 2001	At least 10 sectors out of 19 are above the average labour compensation	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
2.2.5. Capacities strengthened of political parties, media, civil society to play their mandated roles in the democratic process (UNDP, UNESCO)	Number of political parties supported to develop capacity to engage in democratic process	24 political parties were supported 2007 in North Sudan and 7 in Southern Sudan	At least 30 political parties supported. Up to 8 registered political parties in the South supported.	Review of project/agency records  2. Monitor print and broadcast coverage Activity reports  3. Registration of CSOs Project activity reports
	SS- Increase in number of publications, broadcast, and private media outlets in SS.	SS- 2 private newspapers (1 publishing in Juba); 3 local TV stations; 5 local radio stations	SS-target 1 print media; 2 broadcasting outlets	
	SS-Increased numbers of CSOs.	Less than 5 CSOs engaged in advocacy/governance	SS-10 CSOs supported in advocacy/governance	
2.2.6. Parents and service providers have enhanced knowledge, attitudes and practices on child protection issues. (UNICEF)	Percentage of social workers, other service providers and parents that have improved knowledge/attitudes on child protection issues.	TBD	Improved knowledge/attitudes of social workers, other service providers and parents in 3 pilot States in South and 15 states in the North.	Report of KAP analysis among social workers and other service providers; parents
2.3. National, subnational, state, and local government institutions have improved public administration, planning, and budgeting for people-centred, socially inclusive decentralised development (UNDP)	Change in allocation of state government budgets towards MDGs related activities, policies and priorities	5.5% (World Bank Report 2006)	15% of GDP (All targeted states have gender sensitive MDG-based plans and budgets)	Monitoring of Aid strategies and policies and their implementation through survey and reporting (UNDP)
	Change in progress made against benchmarks/indicators of the Paris Declaration (PD) on Aid Effectiveness to which Sudan is a signatory.	Limited progress towards achievement of Paris Declaration on Aid effectiveness indicators	At least. 60% of benchmarks/indicators of the Paris Declaration (PD) on Aid management achieved.	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<b>Assumption:</b> Decentralisation of planning will continue to be strengthened by GONU and GoSS.				
2.3.1. National, sub-national, state, and local government institutions have improved decentralised planning, budgeting, fiscal and financial management, and public service delivery ( <b>UNDP</b> , UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, ILO, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, ILO, UNIFEM)	1. Change in national and sub-national institutional practices, participatory planning practices and management of fiscal and financial resources in line with accepted audit standards	1. TBD  SS-10 states have 3-5 year Strategic Plans, annual plans and budgets, and 60 counties have annual plans and budgets	1. More than 70% of institutions have sound fiscal and financial practices meeting accepted audit standards (denominator: number of institutions being audited) SS-Participatory planning and budgeting fully institutionalised at all levels	Monitoring the records of local councils or central govt. ministry responsible for local govt. &/or auditing firms. Review of institutional records SS-Planning and budgeting documents
2.3.2. Civil servants perform in a more efficient, effective, transparent and accountable manner in public administration at national, sub-national, state and local government levels: ( <b>UNDP</b> ,)	1. Index of transparent procedures for a) licensing, b) procurement, c) Privatisation, d) tax collection, e) customs.	2. Little transparency in the system based on the set index (All 5 indices are not met)	1. All the 5 indices of transparency achieved/met	Annual Auditor general's reports Ministry of Finance reports
2.3.3. Support provided to make national and sub-national budgetary processes pro-poor, MDG-sensitive and aligned with strategic results in the NSP and BSP ( <b>UNICEF</b> , UNDP)	Federal/central budget analysed for pro-poor, MDG and NSP/BSP-sensitivity.	No Federal/central budget analysed for pro-poor	Central budget/transfers and expenditure analysed annually and used as tool to monitor and advocate for prioritisation of pro-poor, MDG and NSP/BSP related policies and programmes.	1. Report on review of budget/expenditure
	Number of states annually supported to prepare MDG-sensitive budget and project proposals in connection with federal/central transfer to states.	No states have been supported to prepare MDG-sensitive budget and project proposals.	8 states, 3 states in the North and 5 states in the South.	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
2.3.4. Capacities at the national and sub-national levels strengthened in analyzing and integrating population characteristics and dynamics planning into development and service delivery. (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP)	Change in national and/or sectoral annual plans integrating Population dynamics, RH and gender.	. Limited analysis and integration of population characteristics and dynamics into planning, development and service delivery.	At least 5 annual sectoral plans demonstrating integration of Population dynamics, RH and gender in their annual plans	Desk reviews Mid -year and annual review reports Document review, Observation of the population council
	Number of states assisted (including capacity building) with preparation of gender sensitive and child-focused social sector development (including emergency preparedness) plans, monitoring and evaluation framework	No states have been assisted with preparation of gender sensitive and child-focused social sector plans	25 states, 15 in the North and 10 in the South assisted with gender sensitive and child-focused social sector development plans	
	Southern Sudan population council established and functional by 2012.	N/A	. Southern Sudan population council fully equipped, with trained staff and communication and transport in place	
2.3.5. Government institutions have improved collection, analysis and utilisation of disaggregated data for policy making, planning, programming and monitoring of MDGs (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP)	Number of national/sub-national and state levels adopting and/or using DevInfo database systems for storage, management and dissemination of regularly updated data on MDG goals	DevInfo-adopted by GoSS	DevInfo adopted and functional at national and sub-national level and in at least 10 states in the north and 10 states in the south by 2012.	1. National Population Council (NPC) annual report
2.3.6. National and sub-national institutions have improved effective aid management and coordination. (UNDP)	Consolidated database and analytical capacity for aid coordination and alignment to MDG-based National and Sub-national development Strategies in place	Databases in design phase SS-GOSS Aid Management Strategy document in place	Sudan aid information database established and used in monitoring and tracking development aid; reports routinely generated. SS-Aid Management Strategy fully	Document review, Observation OECD led (and published) surveys to assess progress against the PD in 2008 and 2010.



OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
			operationalised to align donors programme with GOSS priorities	
2.3.7. Communities have integrated community-based systems and skills to plan, implement, manage and monitor development programmes and service delivery; (UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, WHO, UN-HABITAT, ILO, UNIFEM)	Number of assisted communities in targeted states/localities/counties where convergence of interventions assisted by two or more UN agencies and INGOs/civil societies (ICRD approach) has been achieved	33 Communities in the North, 78 counties in the South	300 communities, 200 in the North and 100 in the South	1. Quarterly review report by participating UN agencies and govt counterparts. (UNDP)
<b>2.4. Gender inequities addressed in all governance processes and development initiatives (UNIFEM)</b>	<b>Proportion of seats held by women in civil service, national assemblies, state assemblies and local councils</b>	<b>Women representation estimated very low</b>	<b>25% of seats held by women including 25% of women in government service</b>	<b>Election commission records; Political parties and government records</b>
<b>Assumption:</b> Both GONU and GoSS will continue to demonstrate political will to reach the targets for women representation in public offices <b>Risks:</b> Cultural attitudes will continue to hamper women's participation in democratic processes;				
2.4.1. Legislative and regulatory mechanisms promoting women's political leadership and representation developed and implemented. (UNIFEM, UNDP)	Policy and legal framework for gender mainstreaming in development adopted and/or implemented	No legal framework or policies for gender mainstreaming  SS-Draft document on framework of League of Women Assembly Members and Consultative Forum of Women Office Bearers of Political Parties in place	Policy and legal framework adopted  SS-25% target for women's inclusion will be on course through full operationalising of League and Forum	1. Interviews with government personnel involved in policy processes (UNDP) SS-Reports of Forum and Women's League Project activity Reports
2.4.2. National, state and civil society institutions have improved gender analysis and budgeting in plans and policies (UNIFEM UNFPA, , UNDP, UNHCR)	Number of gender sensitive budgets at national and sub-national levels and state level.	Zero: Budgets at national and sub-national levels not gender sensitive	25 sub-national and 2 national budgets demonstrate gender sensitivity by 2012	Desk Review Interviews State and national budget discussion
2.4.3. Advocacy undertaken	Strategy for combating GBV especially in conflict and	No strategy exists	Strategy developed by	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
towards enhanced gender equality and response to and reduction in violence against women including early marriage, FGM and other harmful practices at the national and sub-national levels in legislation and practice (UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR)	transition situations developed		2011	
	Prevalence of early marriage and other practices that may hamper women's equality in the South	CES: 32.6%; Lakes: 33.6%; and Upper Nile 49.2%.	Reduction by 10% in each state	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
3. By 2012, poverty, especially amongst vulnerable groups is reduced and equitable economic growth is increased through improvements in livelihoods, decent employment opportunities, food security, sustainable natural resource management and self reliance (FAO)	Proportion of population living below \$1 a day.	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Poverty Gap Ratio	TBD	TBD	
	Employment Rate	TBD	TBD	
3.1. More rural households, including women headed households, are decently employed with increased sustainable agricultural productivity and diversification (FAO)	1. Increase in cereal production	1. North: 350 kg/Ha per season (2007) South: 850,000 hectares of cereal production	1. North: Annual increase of 170 kg /Ha ending at 1200 kg/Ha in 2012 South: 75% increase in hectares by 2012	NSPFS (National Special Programme for Food security) bi-annual evaluation reports (FAO)  Annual Crop Assessments
	Increase in areas under water harvesting interventions (traditional rain fed agriculture)	TBD	North: Additional 375.000 Ha by 2012	
	Increase in the number of households benefitting from water (traditional raid-fed agriculture)	TBD	North: 280.000 households by 2012	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<p><b>Assumptions</b> Resources will continue to be available on time to procure inputs The number of qualified extension workers will grow Current exporters are willing to compete in free economy</p> <p><b>Risk</b> Environmental hazards Associations will attract only an already empowered elite and not the small producers</p>				
<p>3.1.1. Increased agricultural services and inputs especially for women, IDPs, returnees, refugees and other groups with specific needs. (FAO, UNDP, WFP, IOM, IFAD, UNHCR)</p>	<p>Percentage of GoNU/MoA target (170.000 households) that have access to agricultural services and inputs</p>	<p>Survey to be conducted mid 2008 to determine criteria for selecting 170.000 Households by MoA.</p>	<p>100% of the identified 170.000 households have access to agricultural services and inputs by 2012</p>	<p>1. NSPF annual report 2. Annual WFP livelihoods Assessments</p>
	<p>South: Percentage change in the number of households with access to agricultural services and inputs</p>	<p>South: 0% access to extension services</p>	<p>South: At least 6 states have access to extension services by 2012</p>	
<p>3.1.2. Agriculture policies, institutional structures, including the strategic reserve developed and operationalised. (FAO, IFAD, WFP, UNDP)</p>	<p>Integrated policy report produced by GoNU</p>	<p>No publications on integrated approach to agriculture have been developed</p>	<p>Integrated policy report produced by 2011</p>	<p>1. NSPF annual report</p>
	<p>Number of training packages undertaken in policy development for relevant line ministry departments, and agricultural associations and corporations</p>	<p>N.A.</p>	<p>At least one training package undertaken 1) line ministries and 2) for agricultural associations and corporations in each state by 2011</p>	
	<p>South: Number of integrated programmes put in place and implemented</p>	<p>South: Survey conducted by MoA to assess number of integrated programmes put in place and implemented.</p>	<p>South: 3 surveys / studies conducted.</p>	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
3.1.3. Marketing policies improved and, associations, information and quality control systems for small scale agricultural producers established. (FAO, UNDP, IFAD)	North: Number of market associations established	North: Less than 100 South: 0	North: 1500 South : 100	1. North: Progress reports of IFAD projects, FAO/SIFSIA programme reports Ministry of Social Welfare Registry 2. North: Annual Report of the Ministry of Trade 3. Ministry of Foreign Trade
	Number of market information units/ trade points established within the Ministry of trade)	North: 3 South: 0	North: At least three per state South: At least one per state	
	Number of competitors in cotton, gum Arabic and livestock export industry.	Gum Arabic: 1 Cotton: 1 Livestock: 5	At least 10 per crop export area	
3.1.4. Appropriate development technology and transfer is established for agricultural production and productivity in all farming systems. (FAO, UNIFEM, IFAD, HABITAT )	Adoption rate of tested technologies	North: Adoption rate approximately 10% in average (estimate by IFAD, FAO)  South: Adoption rate estimated at 30%	North: 50% adoption rate in average by 2012.  South: 50% mean adoption rate by 2012	North: IFAD annual project reports
3.1.5. Micro finance services established for small farmers and producers with special emphasis on women, displaced, ex-combatants, returnees and refugees (IFAD, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNESCO)	Number of micro finance services established reaching (number of) clients disaggregated by: - Type of microfinance service - Type of main source of livelihoods - North or South - Urban or Rural - by Gender - by Household head (or not) - Vulnerable Group (or not)	North: 900 micro finance groups without disaggregated client data South: 700 micro finance groups without disaggregated client data	North: At least 25,000 services with disaggregated client data South: At least 18,000 services with disaggregated client data	1. North: CBS annual reports/IFAD  2. North: CBS annual reports/ IFAD
	Number of Clients of Microfinance Services	North: 36853 Clients (CBOS) South: 11180 Clients (CBOS)	North: At least 200.000 clients South: At least 150.000 clients	
	Percentage coverage of potential demand for microfinance services	North: 3% of the total demand is covered (2007) South: 3% of the total	North: 30% by 2012 South: 25% of total demand.	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
		demand covered.		
3.1.6. Research capacities and educational opportunities for agricultural sciences improved. (UNESCO, FAO)	Percentage change in agricultural GDP on research, technology development and transfer		3% of agricultural GDP spent on research, technology development and transfer by 2012	Assessment and evaluation reports
<b>3.2. Improved and expanded transportation networks and market infrastructure to facilitate the movement of people, goods and services, and commodities thereby fostering agricultural and industrial production (UNOPS)</b>	<b>1. Percentage change in the number of agricultural transport vehicles moving from agricultural areas to market areas</b>	<b>1;2;3 North: Socio-economic impact assessment to be done by WFP in 2008 for road projects will define baselines</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>2. (WFP Evaluation)</b>
	Percentage change in the number of produce market stalls and distribution points with increased variety of locally grown produce	TBD	<b>50% increase in market points with 50% increase in locally grown produce</b>	
	Volume of agricultural trade in local and main markets	TBD	<b>50% increase in volume</b>	<b>3. (WFP Evaluation)</b>
<b>Assumption</b> Government ability to manage axle loads, repair and maintain roads and bridges will continue to increase.				
<b>Risks</b> Political instability and natural hazards (floods)				
3.2.1. Strategically important roads and bridges are identified, rehabilitated or constructed, to enable year round access to markets and services. (UNOPS, UNMIS, WFP)	Increase in the number of kilometers of road network rehabilitated	North and South: 20,000 km of road network. North: 4,357 km of paved road in (JAM, 2005) South: 0 km of paved roads, 6,000 km of dirt roads (JAM, 2005)	25% more paved roads in the North, 1,000 km of paved roads in the South, 2,500 km of engineered gravel roads in the South	UNOPS roads and markets Assessments

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
	Percentage change in the numbers of bridges identified, designed, built and maintained.	No baseline available	50% increase	
	Ratio Increase in the spatial density of the road network in relation to the size of the Country	1 km of paved road per 600km <sup>2</sup> of road (putting Sudan at the bottom of the ranking in Africa, 2005)	Increase in paved road ratio by 50% (1km of paved road for each 300km <sup>2</sup> of road)	
3.2.2. Policies designed and enforced with respect to road regulations and classification. (UNOPS)	Policies in place and enforced	Policies are in the process of being drafted.	Policies in place and enforced	
3.2.3. Technical training and capacity building of local state and national institutions, on aspects of logistics, mapping and transportation management promoted. (WFP, UNOPS)	Number of technical government staff trained in technical and/or managerial skills to effectively plan, implement and monitor road construction/rehabilitation also by using labour-based construction methodologies	N.A.	North and South: At least three government staff trained in each of the 25 states	1. UNOPS programme reports
<b>3.3. National and state authorities and communities improve sustainable natural resource management and increase resilience to natural disasters (FAO)</b>	<b>Number and type of natural disasters efficiently responded to by national and state authorities</b>	<b>The national, sub-national and state level capacity is currently low</b>	<b>Government at all levels have sufficient mechanisms established to respond to natural disasters</b>	
<b>Assumption</b> Wealth sharing agreement as per the CPA will be enforced Harmonized approach to application of customary and statutory law				
3.3.1. Sustainable forestry practices, including measures to combat desertification, developed and implemented at community level. (FAO, IFAD, UNHABITAT, UNEP)	Number of community forests increased in the selected states	North: North Kordofan: 280  South: 500 communities across 4 states.	North: North Kordofan annual increase of 50  South: Annual increase of 100.	Number of community forests increased in the states
3.3.2. Improved policies and capacities for management of dry	Policy on dryland and water resources developed by 2011	Policy on dry land, pastoral areas and water	Y/N	TBD

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
land, pastoral areas and water resources at all levels. (FAO, UNEP, IFAD)		resources not in place		
	National land commission established by 2009	National land commission not in place (established in Southern Sudan and Darfur)	Y/N	
3.3.3. Land cadastral system developed and established at local, national and regional levels and accessible to the population (FAO, IFAD, UNHABITAT)	Sudan Land Cover Dataset updated by 2009	Sudan Land Cover Dataset not updated since its development in 1999 and publication in 2003	Y/N	Data set available
3.3.4. Institutional capacity for disaster coordination, mitigation and management (including early warning capacity) developed and strengthened. (WFP, IFAD, UNDP, UNICEF, UNEP, FAO)	Number of early warning training programmes undertaken for GoSS counterparts.	0	At least two GoSS training programmes undertaken per state.	Actual expenditure on capacity development (as reflected in where?)
3.3.5. Strategy for adaptation and risk management in response to long term structural change, including climate change, developed. (UNEP, UNDP, WFP, FAO, IFAD)	Number of integrated early warning and disaster preparedness systems plans put in place	0	1. a) One integrated plan at national level including response to different risks b) at least 1 state-level plan developed beginning with areas at greatest risk	1. Examination of early warning systems and plans (WFP) 2. Examination of plans (WFP)
	. Formal linkages between national early warning system and response agencies, including emergency response plan, developed and operational by 2012	0	Response agencies include the same elements in individual plans as in the integrated plan on early warning by 2012	
3.3.6 Land use and land tenure policies, regulations and systems are introduced by the government	Comprehensive land tenure policies	Currently policies insufficiently address land tenure in a comprehensive	Land tenure policies available by 2012	TBD

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
in collaboration with communities, with a focus on access to land by women. (FAO, UNIFEM, IFAD, UNHABITAT)		manner		
<b>3.4. Adolescents and youth, with a focus on women, ex-combatants, mine victims, refugees, IDPs and returnees have increased access to training and education opportunities for increased self-employability (UNIDO)</b>	<b>Number of youth employed</b>	<b>No baseline available</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>
<b>Assumptions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training centres are willing to cooperate, trainers are regularly paid and are motivated to deliver high quality training</li> <li>• Continued willingness of the GoNU and GoSS, employers and workers organisation to engage in Social Dialogue</li> <li>• Availability of workers willing to get involved in labour-based, labour intensive schemes in the county/states, otherwise the need for policy vanishes</li> <li>• Commitment of beneficiaries in getting involved in training and receiving start up capital (or tools) and use them for starting a business</li> <li>• The peaceful environment will be an incentive for private sector investment</li> </ul>				
3.4.1. Appropriate curriculum developed, more trainers available, vocational training centres equipped and upgraded and technical and entrepreneurial training opportunities improved. (UNIDO, ILO, UNDP, UNV, FAO)	Number of students enrolled entrepreneurship sensitisation courses (exemplified through Know About Business (KAB) courses)	South: almost non-existing training on entrepreneurial skills 3	South: At least 2,000 Students	Vocational training records, Curricula, MoL Reports, ILO reports
	Number of people receiving Start and Improve Your business (SYIB) training	North: training on Start and Improve your Business (SIYB) existing for some training centres but to be extended to all centres	At least 4,000 self employers are benefiting of Start and Improve Your business (SYIB) training schemes	
	Vocational end Educational training Policy developed by GOSS	South: Vocational end Educational training Policy under preparation	Y/N	
3.4.2 Trade and craft unions, employers organisations and government are effectively involved in tripartite social dialogue. (ILO)	Mechanism for tripartite dialogue set up and operational	North: Social Dialogue take place but is weak  South: No mechanism for Social Dialogue in place.	Social dialogue is observed among Ministries of Labour, Trade Unions, Employer Associations	- Conference reports, - Social dialogue papers - ILO reports



OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
		Inputs for the creation of Southern Sudan Trade Union Federation in the pipeline		
3.4.3. Policies for decent work based on basic international labour standards and on labour based developed technology (with special emphasis on women) developed. (ILO)	Policy on decent work	Fourteen ILO Conventions Ratified. Training of judges, lawyers and academics for improving ILS implementation on going Little knowledge of ILO conventions ratified by Sudan	Decent work policies adopted and being implemented by 2012	- Meeting reports - Policies produced (ILO)
	Policies set up and operational on labour based technology	North: Unit on labour based technology existing in Ministry of Labour  South: No policy in place	North: Policies enhanced for Federal Government and labour intensive-labour based project implemented.  South: Ministry of Infrastructure, Local Development has endorsed Policy and it is implemented at State level by 2012	
3.4.4. Policies and frameworks to support the transition from informal to formal sector promoted. (ILO)	Policies and frameworks set up and operational	No policy in place.	National policy available, states government endorse the national policy	Policy paper is available.

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
3.4.5. Functional literacy and numeracy delivered for improved livelihoods and sustainable production in rural areas, especially for women and groups with specific needs. (UNESCO)	Literacy rate (%)	North: 43% South: 15%	North: 75% South: 30%	
3.4.6. Income generating activities developed with specific focus on youth and women. (UNDP, ILO, IOM, UNIDO, FAO, IFAD, UNV, UNHCR)	Number of micro and small businesses established through UN projects	N/A	At least 50,000 by 2012	UN agency M&E reports
3.4.7. Young people's participation and empowerment in development promoted. (UNFPA, FAO, UNV)	Evidence based national debate in investment in youth	Limited public debate on investment in youth	National debate on investment in youth observed	1. UNFPA to monitor public/political debate in collaboration with Ministry of Youth
	National volunteer scheme developed and signed by Industrial Research and Consultancy Centre (IRCC) and other interested partners by 2009	Volunteer scheme not developed	Y/N	2. Availability of volunteer scheme
	Number of technology transfer volunteer assignments	0	20 technology transfer volunteer assignments per year 2009-12	3. To be monitored through UNV
<b>3.5 A more equitable and competitive and socially responsible private sector is in place (ILO).</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>
<b>Assumption</b> Access to rural areas will improve Government commitment towards improvement of business environment will increase. Mutual trust between Public and Private sector representatives Government commitment towards environmental friendly economic policies <b>Risks</b> Resistance from private sector to comply with environmentally friendly policies				
3.5.1. Small scale businesses, networks and cooperatives for agro-industrial development in	Number of agro industrial business alliances	Planned businesses survey 2008 (ILO)	5% increase by 2012	Business registration records; Business associations,

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
various rural and urban areas established ( <b>ILO</b> , FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNIDO)	No of cooperatives created	5 Cooperatives created.	At least 20 cooperatives created in each State in North and South	chambers of commerce, businessmen and employers association annual reports; Ministry of Cooperation and Rural Development survey on cooperative in Post conflict scenario with Southern Sudan case study.
	No. of local authorities trained in cooperative development	TBD.	Ministry of Cooperative, rural Development and community development at state level	
3.5.2. Labour market information systems developed and disseminated ( <b>ILO</b> , UNDP)	Number of Employment Services Centres	Survey on labour market information systems to be undertaken in 2008 (ILO)	North: 10% increase by 2012	1. Ministry of Labour, ILO Multipurpose labour force survey (MLFS) report
3.5.3. Appropriate industrial policies developed with active participation of the private sector through public-private partnerships ( <b>UNIDO</b> )	Number of private sector representative aware of/involved in industrial policy making	Planned assessment within the Industrial Climate Survey for Southern Sudan		1. Industrial Climate Survey for Southern Sudan within the framework of the "PSD programme for Southern Sudan" Minutes of public private platforms, reports by private sectors associations i.e. Chambers
3.5.4. Improved investment promotion and appropriate technology transfer, national capacities to enhance productivity ( <b>UNIDO</b> , UNIDO, FAO)	Number of new investment and technology transfer projects brought to the stage of financing by financial institutions	Assessment planned within UNIDO project "Investment and Technology Assistance Programme" to define baseline	100 small-medium scale projects	Business registration records, reports UNIDO project "Investment and Technology Assistance Programme", Ministry of Investment
3.5.5. Economic and Environmental performance of local industries improved through the implementation of environmental-friendly technologies in selected SME clusters ( <b>UNIDO</b> , UNEP, UNDP)	Number and type of pilot enterprises in selected clusters with improved economic and environmental performance	Planned business survey 2009 to be undertaken within the UNIDO project Cleaner production to define baseline	North: 70 pilot enterprises from selected clusters.	UN, Chambers of commerce, businessmen and employers association annual reports

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
By the end of 2012, individuals and communities have equitable access to and increased utilisation of strengthened and quality basic social services within an enabling environment with special emphasis on women, children and vulnerable groups (UNICEF, WHO)	1. GER	67.8%	100%	2007 Baseline survey; 2006 Sudan Household Health Survey; Annual FMOGE data collection systems/EMIS; population census 2008; 2008 JAM review results;
	MMR (MDG 5.1)	112/1,000 live births (All Sudan)	15% reduction to 95/1,000 live births	
	U5MR (MDG 4.1)	1107/100,000 live births (All Sudan)	10% reduction to 996/100,000 live births	
	Proportion of population having access to improved drinking water sources. (MDG 7.7)	56.1% (NS 58.7%, SS:48.3)	76% for water (NS: 79%, SS: 68%)	
	Proportion of population having access to basic sanitation (MDG 7.8)	31.4% (NS: 39.9%, SS:6.4)	41% for sanitation(NS: 50%, SS:16)	
4.1. Policies, systems, infrastructure and human resource capacities improved to provide equitable, affordable access to basic quality health, reproductive health and nutrition services (WHO)	Percentage of population having access to primary health care.	North : 45% South: 25%	North: 60% South: 50%	MOH records and implementing partner's reports
	Contraceptive prevalence rate (MDG 5.3)	North:TBD South: 3.5%	North: TBD South: 8%	
	Expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP	South: 16.9 %	South: 25%	
	Percentage of birth registration	North: 32.6% South: 5%	North: 60% South: 10%	
<b>Assumptions:</b>				
Underlying causes of malnutrition are addressed also through programming in other sectors, including poverty reduction, improved food security, improved caring practices, and improved public health environment The cost of basic service delivery will decrease as basic infrastructure improves and private investment increase.				
4.1.1. Technical assistance to establish health sector wide approach including sustainable, equitable financing and coordination mechanisms (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF)	1. Expenditure on PHC as a percentage of total public sector health	1. Not available to be determined		FMOH GOSS Health Budget Sector Working Group

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
4.1.2. Support provided to establish and operationalize health policies, plans and frameworks including, health care financing (NHA), logistic management and information systems for all healthcare supplies and commodities (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF)	Percentage of pregnant women who have access to EmoNC	6%	50% increase to EmoNC	Records and report of FMOH/ SSMOH/  - facility and community level surveys
	Increase in new family planning acceptors at facility levels.	acceptance not known currently	North: 60% South: 30%.	
	Number of policy documents, frameworks and guidelines that support increased access of most in need to essential health and nutrition services	National health policy is finalised, reproductive health, child health and nutrition policies are in draft	Policies and frameworks are finalised.	
4.1.3. Comprehensive health management information systems including (birth, death) registration and maternal death audit established at all levels (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA)	1. Percentage of health facilities that are reporting regularly and timely on core health indicators.	1. Not available.	1. North: 80% South: 50%	Records and report of FMOH/ GOSSSMOH/ Statistic Depts.
	System put in place for improved birth and death registration in all states	No systematic birth and death registration	Y/N	
	Percentage of referral hospitals that have established maternal death audit	South: 0 North: 0	South: 20% North: 25%	
4.1.4. Essential integrated basic packages (comprehensive reproductive health care, nutrition, Integrated Management of Child Illnesses, Expanded Immunization services), adequate equipment and supplies provided at PHC, 1 <sup>st</sup> referral facilities and community level with a special focus on groups with special needs (including IDPs, returnees, refugees). (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA)	% of health facilities that are delivering the integrated PHC basic packages (comprehensive reproductive health care, nutrition, Integrated Management of Child Illnesses, Immunization services and Nutrition)	1. North: 45% South: 25%	1. North: 67% South: 40%	WHO training records  Localised nutrition surveys
	Percentage of children fully immunized (MDG 4.3)	2. North: 31% South: 17%	. North: 60% South: 30%	
	Percentage of children who have received Pentavalent 3 vaccine (not including measles)	2. North: 91% South: 17%	. North: 96% South: 30%	
4.1.5. Comprehensive Reproductive Health care policies and services improved and reproductive health commodities	1. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. (MDG 5.2)	1. North 49.2 % South: 10%	1. North: 60 % South: 20%	MOH records and implementing partner's reports

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
provided at primary and secondary levels and infrastructure for improving emergency Obstetrics and neonatal care (EMONC) services rehabilitated and equipment provided at selected PHC levels (UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF)				
4.1.6. Capacities including institutional infrastructure and human resources to provide pre- and in-service training including midwifery schools, created and / or strengthened. (WHO, UNFPA,)	Number of fully functional training institutions for higher cadres of health staff (clinical officers, laboratory technicians, doctors and nurses)	North: 16 institutions 3 regional centres South: 4 Institutions	North: 20 training institutions 5 regional centres South: 7 Institutions	
	Percentage increase of pregnant women who have access to EmoNC	North: n/a South 10%	North: 60% South: 30%.	
4.1.7. Improved capacities for delivering integrated and standard case management for communicable and priority non communicable diseases. (WHO)	Percentage of Treatment success rate of TB	North : 82 %	North: 85 %	Records and report of FMOH/ SSMOH/MOH and UN Work Plan reports
	Number of HIV/AIDS patients on ART	895	10,000	
	Number of patients with uncomplicated malaria getting correct diagnosis and treatment at health facilities and community levels according to GoSS/FMOH approved guidelines	North: 10% South: TBD	North: 80% South: 50%	
4.1.8. Technical/institutional and human capacity strengthened for emergency preparedness and response to man made and natural emergencies (UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA)	Percentage increase of facilities reporting regularly on notifiable diseases	750 HF (North)	20%	FMOH/GOSS-MOH Reports; SMOH reports; Joint Field Monitoring reports; Rapid assessment
	Percentage of disease outbreaks that are investigated within 72 hours after reporting	. n/a	North: 100% South: 85%	
	Percentage of population affected by emergencies have access to health and nutrition interventions	South – 90% of TBD	South: 95%	
4.1.9. Capacities for Identification and management of malnourished children, women and vulnerable	Percentage of children with severe acute malnutrition treated at facility based or community based therapeutic feeding centres.	South: 16% (SHHS 2006?)	North: 50% South: 50%	Localised nutrition surveys, coverage/ national surveys

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
groups improved at facility and community levels. (UNICEF, WHO, WFP)				
4.1.10. Mental health counseling and care at health facilities in conflict and post conflict areas integrated into PHC essential packages (WHO)	1. Percentage of health facilities that are providing defined package of PHC including mental health services	South : 0% North : 0 %	North 50% South 5%	Records of FMOH and SSMOH
4.2. Community members have improved preventative health and care-seeking behaviour, including for reproductive health and nutrition, and reduced malpractice (UNFPA)	1. Percentage of care takers of children < 5 years who practice correct home management of diarrhoea, correct infant and young child feeding practices.	North : 21.4%, (or 11,3% as mentioned below in now deleted indicator?) South: 23%:	North: 50%, South: 50%	Government and UN Surveys and Reports.
	Percentage of people with correct knowledge on how to prevent HIV infection (knowledge of 2 means)	North 21.4% South: 23%	North : 50% South: 50	
<b>Assumption:</b> Unhindered access and the increasing availability of communication means will increase the number of people reached.				
<b>Risk:</b> Malpractice and other entrenched habits will take time to change.				
4.2.1. Health and reproductive health promotion messages disseminated through mass media and community-level campaigns, especially for young people. (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS)	Percentage of care takers who know at least 2 signs for suspected pneumonia.	South = 24.5%	South = 35%	SHHS surveys, KAP surveys
4.2.2. Care takers, have improved knowledge, attitudes and practices related to maternal and adolescent health and nutrition, including infant and young child feeding. (UNICEF, WHO)	Percentage of 0-5 months children)	1. North: 33.7% South 21.2 %	1. North: 55% South: 50%	SHHS survey
	Percentage of Young children taking complementary feeding and continued breast milk at 6-9 months.	North: 56% South: 28.6 %	North: 75% South: 50%	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
4.2.3. Awareness raised on the use of essential micronutrients and iodised salt among community members, producers and marketing professionals. (UNICEF, WHO).	Percentage of households using adequately iodised salt.	North: 11.4% South: 36.5%	North: 60% South: 60%	Localised surveys
4.3 Vulnerable groups have increased and sustainable access to, and use of safe water and basic sanitation, and have adopted improved hygiene practices (UNICEF).	Percentage of children diarrhoea cases reported	28.2%	23.0.	Government and UN Surveys and Reports.
	Percentage of mothers who wash hands a) before making food, b) after cleaning babies' faeces and c) before taking food d) after using the latrine.	North and south: TBD by KAP study will be conducted in 2008 (1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter)	North and south: Hygiene knowledge improved by 20% and practices by 10% (TBC by KAP study)	
<b>Assumptions:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Funds and supplies will be available on time.</li> <li>•Accessibility of programme areas will improve.</li> </ul>				
4.3.1. Increased/established access to safe water with focus on Guinea Worm endemic areas, returnees, vulnerable communities, schools and health centres. (UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, IOM)	Number of additional people provided access to safe drinking water in rural areas	Access (as of 2006 SHHS) is 56.1% (NS: 58.7%, SS: 48.3%)	Additional 4.43 million (NS: 2.5, SS: 1.93)	-WES/WASH database. Progress and annual reports Ministry of Education reports/database. Surveys Field trips
4.3.2. Increased access to safe means of excreta disposal with focus on returnees, vulnerable communities, schools and health centres. (UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM)	Number of additional people provided access to safe means of excreta disposal.	31.4% (NS: 39.9%, SS: 6.4%)	Additional 2.0 million (NS: 1.2, SS: 0.8)	WES/WASH database. Progress and annual reports Ministry of Education reports/database. Surveys Field trips
4.3.3. Effective systems for community empowerment and hygiene promotion is in place (UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR)	Percentage of school-children who wash hands a) before taking food, and b) after using the latrine.	To be determined by KAP study	1. Improved by 20% (TBC by KAP study)	Surveys/KAP studies.
	Number of people who received hygiene/sanitation messages	N/A	2. 10 mill.	



OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
4.3.4. An effective operation and maintenance system is in place contributing to sustainability of existing safe water and sanitary facilities in rural/urban communities (UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR)	1. Percentage of the functioning water sources and household latrines at any given time.	1. An average of 60% functionality level is estimated (NS)	1. 80%	WES/WASH database. Progress and , annual reports Surveys and field trips
4.3.5. Sector plan, guidelines and manuals developed, adopted and used as planning and monitoring tool by each state (UNICEF, UNEP, UNESCO)	NS and SS sector plans developed	NS and SS sector plans not developed	Y/N	Sector plans, technical guidelines and training manuals documents are in place.  Availability and utilization of the guidelines and training documents at state/county level
	Number of technical guidelines and training manuals published	14 draft technical guidelines are available.	14 technical guidelines and 6 training manuals published	
<b>4.4. Policies, knowledge-bases, systems and human resource capacities are improved for enabling decentralised and sustainable integrated water resources management (IWRM) and WASH service delivery (UNICEF).</b>	<b>1Number of states with:</b> - WES policies - sector plan - Water quality and ground water monitoring system	<b>Zero</b>	<b>North: 7; South: 3</b>	Documents are in place at federal and state/county level. Different targeted systems and structures are in place.
	<b>WES Information and M&amp;E Systems in place established at national level</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	
<b>Assumption:</b> Funding mechanisms modalities will change to meet basic service delivery needs				
4.4.1. Water supply and sanitation policies and strategies are established (North) and operationalised (North and South) through a comprehensive and coherent WASH programme (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO)	Water supply and sanitation policies and strategies are in place in North and South Sudan by 2010	North: No policy drafted South: Draft policy in place	Y/N	Availability of policy and strategy

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
4.4.2. National, sub-national and state authorities improved management of river basins and aquifer systems to ensure proper access of water for humans and animals. (UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF)	River basin management plans developed for all major basins	Local river basin management plans exist for Nyala and Kassala	Major basins covered by river basin management plans	Plans/ documents. Infrastructure planning refers to RBMP
4.4.3. WASH sector planning, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, water quality management and database system and tools improved, and support provided for their adoption at all levels. (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO)	WES database is established at all NS states and WES Sector Web site is established.	North: 10 states South: zero WES Website is under construction.	North: 15 WES database launched. South: 10	Database/Website availability/access at all NS states. Database output reports. Availability of water quality labs and groundwater monitoring system at all states
4.4.4. Improved capacity in water science and integration of water education at all levels in water, sanitation and environment. (UNESCO, UNEP, UNICEF)	Water security level quantitatively and qualitatively	Low water security level in rural areas	High water security levels	Assessment and evaluation reports
	Water education curriculum	Fragmented water education Curriculum	Water education curriculum available and functional	
4.4.5. a. <b>North:</b> National training centre established and conducting training courses on key WES topics, with capacity to train. (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO)	National training centre established and equipped with the required training material/equipment	National training centre is under construction	WES National training centre established and in operation	1. National training centre documents  2. National training centre training materials and equipment in place
	Number of WES professional trained in the training centre on key WES topics		Training of 300 WES professional per annum on the key WES topics	
4.4.5. b. <b>South:</b> System established (including training centres) for training WASH professionals, WASH committee	Number of training institutions established and number of people trained in WES	Zero	3 training institutions established and 200 people trained per annum	Progress report from implementing partner. Report from the Institute National Action Plan (MCRD)

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
members and artisans enabling training and retraining. (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO, IOM).	Institutional capacity development plan in place	Institutional capacity development framework	Institutional capacity development plan developed and implemented	and state Action Plans Annual Report
<b>4.5. Children, youth and adults have increased and equitable access to, and completion of quality education in learner friendly environments (UNICEF)</b>	<b>1. Apparent Intake Rate by gender (South)</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>2007 Baseline survey; 2006 Sudan HHS; Annual FMOGE data collection systems/EMIS; population census 2008; 2008 JAM review results</b>
	Gross Enrolment Rate by gender	67.8% (MoE)	100%	
	Gender Parity Index	0.93	1	
	Primary Completion Rate by gender	19.4%	50%	
	Literacy rate for adults by gender	43%	75%	
	Literacy rate for youth by gender (15-25)	55	75%	
<b>Assumption:</b> The cost of basic service delivery will decrease as basic infrastructure improves and private investment increase.				
4.5.1. Safe, inclusive, child-friendly learning spaces provided in basic education (including water and separate sanitary facilities) especially for girls, nomads, children with special needs and children in conflict affected and underserved areas (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, IOM, WFP)	1. Number of schools and classrooms being developed into CFS (child friendly schools;	1. North: 750 schools and 6000 class rooms	1. North: 2,500 schools and 4,000 classrooms,	2006 RALS data; EMIS data for 2008-2012.  Joint Field Monitoring and reports
	Number of girls & boys in CFS	North: 320,000 girls, boys	. North: 1 Million girls & boys	
	Number of classrooms constructed/rehabilitated	North: 1059 (2007)	North: 16,880	
	Number of schools with safe water and separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls at standard ratios	76% of schools have access to safe drinking water, 65% have latrines (Basic Education Baseline Survey, 2007)	2,500 Child Friendly Schools.	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
4.5.2. Alternative learning opportunities provided in literacy, numeracy and life skills (UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP)	1. Number of additional girls and boys, young people by gender with access to AES, and specifically to alternative literacy, numeracy and lifeskills learning opportunities	1. No baseline	1. 500,000 additional children & young people	AEC data for 2008-2012; EMIS data for 2008-2012.
	Percentage of children in ALP who achieve the nationally defined minimum learning outcomes in literacy, numeracy and life skills	. a (TBD in 2008)	80% (TBC)	MLA sssessment reports
	ALP Curriculum reviewed to include practical life skills for health, nutrition, hygiene, peace building and FGM prevention (and child care practices for parents).	n/a/	Curriculum reformulated.	Annual Progress Reports
4.5.3. Integrated school, home or community initiated services supported (including services that enhance school readiness, life skills for health, hygiene, nutrition, peace, parenting and psychosocial care skills, mine risk education) (UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM)	Percentage of pupils in grade 1 who have attended at least one year of school readiness/ECD programmes	43%	75%	EMIS 2008-2012; JAM review 2008
	Number of parents or community based early child care givers who have completed training on parenting and PSS skills services in CFCI/ICRD communities	0	100,000	Joint Field Monitoring reports; Annual reports Field monitoring reports, Annual reports
4.5.4. Secondary education opportunities for girls and boys especially for nomads and children affected by conflict provided. (UNESCO, UNICEF)	1. Secondary school net attendance rate	1.18.9% (SHHS 2006)	1. 25% by 2012	EMIS 2008-2012
	Transition rate to secondary by gender (children in nomadic schools)	5% (FMoH)	60% by 2012	EMIS; State level MoE data
4.5.5. School feeding to support enrolment and retention provided to vulnerable children. (WFP, UNICEF)	Number of vulnerable children benefiting from school feeding programmes	North: 1,400,000	North: 2,700,000	WFP/MOEST Needs Assessment Joint Field Monitoring reports; Annual reports
4.5.6. Strategy to combat the economic, cultural and other barriers to girls' education	1. Gender parity index	1. 0.43 (SHHS 2006)	1. 0.67	EMIS 2008-2012; Research report; policy/ strategy paper

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
developed (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM, WFP)	Girls' Education Strategy developed	n/a	Y/N	Copy of strategy document
4.5.7. Learning outcomes improved in Math, Language, Science and Life skills (for health, hygiene, nutrition, peace building, and mine risk education. (UNICEF, UNMAS)	1. Percentage of pupils who achieve the nationally defined minimum learning outcomes in literacy, numeracy and life skills	1. n/a (TBD by assessment 2008)	1. 80%	MLA Assessment reports Annual Progress Reports
	Curriculum reviewed to include practical life skills for health, nutrition, hygiene, peace building, FGM prevention (and child care practices for parents)	0	Curriculum reformed	
	Number of practicing untrained and unqualified teachers provided with 2-year initial upgrading training (New Diploma) (in 10 States North)	0	North: 32,000	
	Number of qualified practicing teachers trained in learner-centred methodologies for Math, Language, Science and Life skills	5.223 (UNWP, 2007)	North: 15,000	
4.6. By 2012, policy, planning, management, financing, coordination systems and human resource capacity improved to deliver quality education services for all (UNICEF)	Percentage in government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP	0.8% of GDP	6.8%	Policy framework and strategy available
	Percentage of national budget set aside for education; within-sector allocation of budget-% to primary education	7.5% of total budget.	At least 15.0% of total budget.	
<b>Assumptions</b> FMOGE adoption of sector-wide approach with increased government spending Peace will be sustained, and there will be less spending on security and more on basic services. Federal and State MOE and MOEST have sufficient number of trained staff to prepare good plans. Federal and State MOE and MOEST will have a full staff complement that is stable. OSS and states will make teaching an increasingly attractive career				
4.6.1. Policies for sustainable equitable financing mechanisms for basic and secondary education are established and financial barriers to basic education are sequentially removed. (UNICEF, UNESCO)	1. Policy framework and capacity development strategy developed and funded	1. Not in place	1. Y/N	Annual Budget and GOSS & State budget statements & reports; MTEF
	Basic and secondary education policies revised	N/A	Y/N	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
4.6.2. Education strategic plans developed at state levels. (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, IOM)	1. Education sector strategic plan developed.	Draft Plan available.	1. Education strategic plan in place.	Annual Reports; MOEST documents
4.6.3. System of EMIS monitoring learning outcomes established. (UNICEF, UNESCO).	Number of States with functioning EMIS	1. 0	1.North: 15 South: 10	Training reports; MOEST annual reports
	Number of PTAs formed in North and Southern Sudan.	not known	North: 8,440	
	Number of PTAs trained in co-management of schools	n/a	At least 3,000	
4.6.4. Capacity of personnel in education sector enhanced. (UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM)	1. Number of education statisticians and planners trained by gender	1. 0.	1. 480, (20% of which are 480).	AEC 2008-2012, EMIS 2008-2012; Training reports
	Number of head-teachers trained by gender	2. N/A	800 (200 Female, 600 Male).	
	Number and type of MOEST personnel, by gender and category, trained in policy development & analysis, planning, budgeting, management, monitoring;	. N/A	xx staff trained; at least 5 technical staff seconded	
	. Number of sector personnel who have completed training in policy analysis, educational planning, sector coordination, budgeting processes, monitoring (including EMIS) and reporting	345 in 2008	1200	
<b>4.7. HIV infection is reduced and care of those infected and affected is increased through better access to and utilisation of quality, gender-sensitive, prevention, care, treatment and support services (UNAIDS).</b>	<b>HIV prevalence rate in men and women 15-49 yrs,</b>	<b>2.6 (North) 3.1 (south)</b>	<b>Less than 2%</b>	<b>Reports from sentinel sites</b>
	<b>HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women (15-24 and 15-49)</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>Report from sero-behavioral survey</b>
	<b>Percentage of national budget allocated (and spent on) for HIV /AIDS programmes</b>	<b>South: 7 Millions USD (2008)</b>	<b>10% of the health budget</b>	<b>UNGASS report</b>

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
<b>Assumptions:</b> The cost of basic service delivery will decrease as basic infrastructure improves and private investment increase. Funding mechanisms modalities will change to meet basic service delivery needs				
4.7.1. Increased awareness on transmission, prevention and control of HIV and engagement of civil society in the national AIDS response (including media, community leaders, teachers etc). (UNICEF UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP, IOM)	Percentage of people in the sexually active population who can 1. correctly identify two ways of HIV transmission, methods of protection and 2. reject three major misconceptions	North : 4% of women (15-49) have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (SHHS) South : 9.8% of women know the 3 main ways of preventing HIV transmission	1. Increase by 50% in 2012	Findings from sero-behavioral survey KAPB studies
4.7.2. Multisectoral (including private sector) decentralised HIV/AIDS and STIs policies and strategies developed and strengthened with increased resource allocations from national and state budgets (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA UNICEF, WHO, ILO)	Number of states with multisectoral HIV operational plans	North: 10 ministries South: 2 ministries	All ministries All 10 line ministries	Sectoral Ministries' annual plans, reports UNGASS report Reviewed NSP
4.7.3. National and sub-national research and surveillance capacity strengthened to generate disaggregated evidence-based knowledge and information to guide HIV programming (WHO)	Number of population groups with HIV/AIDS prevalence data determined within preceding 2 years	North: 5 South: 0	North: 8 South: 4	MoH reports
	Number of population groups with HIV/AIDS behavioural data determined within the preceding 2 years	North: 4 South: 1	North: 8 South: 1	
4.7.4. The 'three ones' (one coordinating authority, one strategic framework and one M&E system) established and operationalized at central level and all states (UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA UNICEF, WHO)	Number of, states with all 'three ones' established	North: 15 States South: 1 states	All States	- Government reports - UNGASS report - SNAP annual reports - NSF mid year review report - SSAC annual report - SSHASF mid-term review report
	Number of ministries and states with functioning management & coordination structures as per national guidelines	TBD	10 line ministries 10 state plans	

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of verification
4.7.5. Essential package of HIV/AIDS, prevention, transmission, care and support provided for universal access of the most at risk populations (including children, youth, uniformed services, ex-combatants, and population of humanitarian concern) (UNFPA, UNICEF UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR )	Additional number of PHC facilities providing essential package of HIV/AIDS prevention, care treatment and support.	N/A	TBD	Behavioural Surveillance Surveys among MARPs, Government Reports.
	Additional number of localities/counties with CSOs running targeted interventions for MARPs	N/A	TBD	
4.7.6 Support to sustainable livelihoods & income generating activities for people living with HIV also reducing stigma and discrimination (UNDP still to refine) (UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO, WFP, FAO)	1. Number of HIV positive persons (By age and gender) reporting discrimination from employers and colleagues <sup>2</sup> .	1. Not known	Not applicable to South	SNAP, Surveillance data and routine reporting; surveys SSAC annual report, Network of PLHIV annual report
	Number of PLHIV (By age & gender) who received legal aid/income generation activities/food aid or any other free basic external support.	Not Known	2. TARGET	



## Annex C: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar 2009-2012

	Activity	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
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<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">UNCT M&amp;E Activities UNCT M&amp;E</p>	<p><b>Surveys/ Studies/ assessments</b></p>	<p>Early Childhood Education and Care survey (UNICEF)</p> <p>Secondary Education situation analysis (UNICEF)</p> <p>School Environment/ Inclusive Education/ Special Needs Education Assessment (UNICEF)</p> <p>Monitoring of Learning Achievement Assessment (UNICEF)</p> <p>WASH KAP study</p> <p>National Human Development report (UNDP)</p> <p>Livelihoods Assessment (WFP)</p> <p>Multipurpose labour force survey (MLFS) (ILO)</p> <p>Industrial Climate Survey (UNIDO)</p> <p>Registration/profiling exercise of refugees in camps in Eastern Sudan (UNHCR)</p> <p>Continuation of Village Assessments in areas of high return in South Sudan (UNHCR)</p>	<p>Facts finding survey on secondary education (UNESCO)</p> <p>Comprehensive Sub-sector analysis for Technical and Vocational Education (UNESCO)</p> <p>WES baseline (Facility coverage and functionality) (UNICEF)</p> <p>KAP analysis on improved awareness in child protection (UNICEF)</p> <p>EmOC Survey (UNICEF)</p> <p>Sudan National HIV/AIDS Prevalence Study (UNFPA)</p> <p>Assessment of UNDP Capacity Building Interventions for CSOs in HIV/AIDS Response (UNDP)</p> <p>Livelihoods Assessment (WFP)</p> <p>Assessment of the industrial sector within the framework of the Modernization Strategy in Southern Sudan (UNIDO)</p> <p>North: Second Malarimetric survey (UNICEF)</p> <p>North: Micronutrient survey (UNICEF)</p> <p>Darfur Nutrition survey (UNICEF)</p> <p>North: Nutrition surveillance (UNICEF)</p> <p>South: HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Practices (KAPB) Survey (UNICEF)</p> <p>South: Study on Early &amp; Forced Marriage in 3 states in SS (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Comprehensive Sub-sector analysis for Technical and Vocational Education (UNESCO)</p> <p>Situational Analysis on Youth Development (UNFPA)</p> <p>Enhanced capacities to plan, monitor, evaluate and implement the MDGs and related development policies (UNDP)</p> <p>Monitoring of Learning Achievement Assessment (UNICEF)</p> <p>North: Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Behaviours study among young people on HIV knowledge (UNICEF)</p> <p>North: WASH KAP study (UNICEF)</p> <p>WES baseline (facility coverage and functionality) (UNICEF)</p> <p>Nutrition surveillance (UNICEF)</p> <p>MDG Report (UNDP)</p> <p>National Human Development report (UNDP)</p> <p>Livelihoods Assessment (WFP)</p> <p>DDR Client Satisfaction Surveys (UNDP)</p> <p>Business Survey within the framework of the Cleaner Production Project (UNIDO)</p>	<p>Assessment of achievements towards EFA Goals (UNESCO)</p> <p>Sudan Household and Health Survey (UNICEF, MoH)</p> <p>Training effectiveness/impact assessments (UNDP)</p> <p>Livelihoods Assessment (WFP)</p> <p>North: Situation of children and women update (SITAN) (UNICEF)</p> <p>DDR Client Satisfaction Surveys (UNDP)</p> <p>North: Community based survey to assess the maternal and neonatal tetanus incidences (UNICEF)</p> <p>MDG Report (UNDP)</p>	<p>North: Nutrition surveillance (UNICEF)</p> <p>Sudan KAP study</p> <p>South: HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Practices (KAPB) Survey (UNICEF)</p>
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		<p>Human Resource Survey, Health facilities Gap assessment, assessment of the health system in Transitional areas</p>	<p>MDG Report (UNDP)</p> <p>Sectoral HMIS, EMIS, WASH- MIS, NCCW MIS, NMIS</p> <p>NSAP DevInfo established, functioning and in use at national level</p> <p>Registration/profiling of refugees completed in urban areas of Eastern Sudan and in Khartoum (UNHCR)</p> <p>Continuation of Village Assessments in areas of high return in South Sudan (UNHCR)</p>			
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<p><b>Monitoring systems</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DevInfo will be the main monitoring system for MDG targets and be established at state level.</li> <li>• Threat and Risk Mapping (TRMA) databases to be rolled out in 13 states providing monitoring tool for geographical located threats and risks related to all four UNDAF outcomes (UNDP)</li> <li>• Monitoring of Learning Achievement Assessment (UNICEF)</li> <li>• Sectoral annual monitoring through HMIS, EMIS, WASH- MIS, NCCW MIS, NMIS</li> <li>• Southern SudanInfo updated twice a year and disseminated</li> <li>• South: The 5<sup>th</sup> periodic report on the implementation of the CRC and its Optional Protocols- 2012</li> <li>• South: Monitoring indicators on birth registration</li> <li>• South: Monitoring the cases of children injured by mines</li> <li>• South: Sudan Water Clearing House</li> <li>• DDR electronic Monitoring Information System constantly updated with data collected from the field</li> <li>• Routine monitoring information systems through field visit reports of all agencies</li> </ul>
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	<b>Evaluations</b>	NSPFS (National Special Programme for Food security) bi-annual evaluation reports (FAO) WES NS Programme evaluation (UNICEF)	Evaluation of the Go to School Initiative in Southern Sudan (UNICEF)  Evaluation of costing in the Water and Sanitation in Sudan- 2009 (UNICEF)  Multi Year DDR Programme mid term external evaluation  ACSI Evaluation (UNICEF)	End of year evaluation of country programme (UNESCO)  CP mid term evaluation (UNDP)  Evaluation of the child protection programme (UNICEF)  NSPFS (National Special Programme for Food security) bi-annual evaluation reports (FAO)  Joint Programme Evaluation of 'Creating Opportunities for Youth Employment' (lead agencies UNIDO; ILO)  HIV life-skills programme in schools evaluation (UNICEF)  Assess the impact of routine ACSI (UNICEF)  Evaluation of the formalized family & community based approach for children victims of violence, abuse and exploitation pilot in 5 states in SS (UNICEF)	End of year evaluation of country programme (UNESCO)  Outcome Evaluation: Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated, crisis affected groups returned and reintegrated (UNDP)  Outcome Evaluation: National, sub-national, state, and local levels of governance expand their capacities to reduce conflict and manage equitable delivery of public services (UNDP)  CP End Evaluation (UNICEF)	End of year evaluation of country programme (UNESCO)  CP end term evaluation (UNFPA)  CP end term evaluation (UNDP)  Multi Year DDR Programme end term external evaluation  NSPFS (National Special Programme for Food security) bi-annual evaluation reports (FAO)  Evaluation of the operationalization of South Sudan Water Policy (UNICEF)
P Ja	<b>UNDAF evaluation milestones</b>				UNDAF Evaluation (external)	

<b>M&amp;E capacity development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development of FMoH, Sudan National AIDS Program, National Population Council and Ministry of Social Welfare in data collection, analysis, dissemination and utilization (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO)</li> <li>• Capacity development of Ministry of International Cooperation in aid management and monitoring and of judiciary in M&amp;E (UNDP)</li> <li>• Support to MoWRI to develop water quality and ground water monitoring system at state level (UNICEF)</li> <li>• WASH Information and M&amp;E Systems at national level (UNICEF)</li> <li>• Southern SudanInfo rolled out at state and county levels (UNICEF)</li> <li>• WASH Information Data Base replicated at State and Country Levels (UNICEF)</li> <li>• Training of Gov. staff on data collection and analysis (SPSS)/EPI Info, report writing and disseminations (several agencies)</li> <li>• Institutional capacity building in monitoring and evaluations (several agencies)</li> <li>• Inter-agency data and knowledge working group established to streamline data management and sharing in Southern Sudan.</li> <li>• Support DDR Commissions to develop and maintain Information, Counselling and Referral System (ICRS) as well as an M&amp;E framework</li> </ul>
<b>Use of information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informing policy development for the benefit of government institutions, United Nations, donors and NGOs</li> <li>• Informing UN DDR Steering Committee, NDDRCC, Joint Coordination meetings of DDR Commissions, DDR Round Table Conferences (Govt. Donors, UN)</li> <li>• Informing program progress assessment, measurement of performance and annual work plans</li> <li>• Informing the preparation of the next UNDAF and CPs</li> <li>• Census data to be used in analysis on maternal mortality, adolescents, gender</li> <li>• Informing RC annual reports</li> <li>• Informing monitoring on progress on MDGs</li> <li>• Reporting on CP and UNDAF performance and fine-tuning implementation</li> <li>• MDGs and UNDAF monitoring</li> <li>• Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Sudan</li> <li>• PRSP</li> <li>• Contribution to Sudan Water Development Report 2009-2012</li> </ul>

<p><b>Partner Activities</b></p>	<p>Involvement in UN led M&amp;E activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participating in the development of TOR for the surveys and studies</li> <li>• Validating and indorsing proposals</li> <li>• Partnerships in implementing assessment reviews and evaluations</li> <li>• Participate in conducting DDR client satisfaction surveys</li> </ul> <p>Partner activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining and updating HMIS on RH – Federal Ministry of Health</li> <li>• Establishment of one monitoring and evaluation system of HIV/AIDS in Sudan - SNAP</li> <li>• Maintaining and updating monitoring system on progress of Program of Action of National Population Policy – National Population Council</li> <li>• Maintaining and updating the ICRS database</li> </ul> <p>Partner data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual aid information report – Aid management Unit, MIC</li> <li>• EMIS annual data collection – FmoGE, MoE</li> <li>• Population census (2008)</li> <li>• SSAC annual report (name)</li> <li>• 2009 National Survey on HIV/AIDS Prevalence – SNAP</li> <li>• Central Bureau of Statistics annual reports</li> <li>• DDR Commissions M&amp;E Reports</li> <li>• DDR Implementing Partners Reports</li> </ul>
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