### Country: SUDAN

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: [2013 -2016]

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

While positive outcome-level changes in terms of unemployment and poverty rate, agricultural yields, and overall conflict intensity cannot yet be measured important foundations for improvements were laid in the area of poverty reduction through economic diversification, climate change adaptation and peace-building.

The adoption of a new regulatory framework for employment creation and the rollout of the labor-intensive employment model by the Government established for the first time in Sudan a comprehensive policy framework to address high unemployment in all states. UNDP accompanied the Government closely through technical guidance and capacity building in developing this framework. In addition, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor, UNDP trained and prepared over 2,995 marginalized youth to access the labor market.

In support to micro and small enterprises development through business skill development and access to microfinance UNDP also supported 15 business groups to establish their new businesses in the Red Sea state and pursue self-sustained employment.

A cooperation agreement was signed with Family Bank one of the major microfinance institutions in country to train and finance over 3,300 poor youth supported by UNDP to develop their own business as individuals and groups in response to the labour market needs identified through assessment studies conducted by contracted experts.

An important change took place recently in the area of climate change mitigation. For the first time ever, a comprehensive climate risk finance scheme was developed and launched in Sudan through the Ministry of Environment, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, benefitting a total of 84,000 smallholder rain fed farmers and pastoralists.

With UNDP’s support, 85% of the universal periodic review recommendations were implemented, including an amendment of Criminal Law and Election Law as well as the adoption of Human Trafficking Law. However, due to the overall challenging human rights context in Sudan and weak capacities of the newly established Human Rights Commission, outcome level changes related to human rights protection cannot yet be measured.

Significant efforts were undertaken by UNDP in partnership with development partners to strengthen peace-building interventions especially those targeting female beneficiaries. To this effect, UNDP commissioned a study in late 2014 and organized a workshop in March 2015 to review and discuss findings. The study recommended more targeted capacity building of female members of peace councils; the systematic use of hakamat women as peace ambassadors; the stronger involvement of women in alternative economic activities and value chains beyond traditional handy-crafts businesses. The Sudan disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme (SDDRP) has followed a bottom-up and participatory approach in the planning and implementation of interventions, focusing on the empowerment of women and reintegration of target groups (ex-combatants, Women Associated with Armed Forces) into civilian life, strongly supporting the programmer’s sustainability.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | | | |
| **Country name: Sudan** | | | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2013-2017** | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** | |
| People in Sudan, with special attention to youth, women and needy populations, have improved opportunities for decent work and sustainable livelihoods and are better protected from external shocks, thereby reducing poverty. | | 5,695,437 | **Indicator 1:** Number of evidence-based strategies to reduce poverty and achieve the MDGs implemented.  **Baseline:** One national strategy endorsed  **Target:** Additional one national strategy and two state-level strategies implemented in all states | | Indicator 1: One national strategy and two state level strategies supported. In working toward achieving the indicators UNDP is working closely with ministry of welfare on support integrated Social protection policy drafting, supported development of national employment strategy and creation of employment opportunities for Youth and Supported the development of national strategy for Statistical Systems in Sudan (NSDS). | |
| **Indicator 2:** Number of private sector companies and microfinance institutions providing microfinance services;  **Baseline:** One company providing microfinance service | | Indicator 2. In support to development of private sector UNDP supported the development of technical education and vocational training guidelines, and enhanced the institutional and human capacity of vocational training centres in support to employment generation and value chain development in East Sudan. | |
| Indicator 3**:** Number of investment initiatives generating local-level employment  **Baseline:**  None.  **Target:** At least one initiativegenerated at local level | | Indicator 3. One initiative generated, which contributed to the improvement of microfinance policies and capacity development of MF institutions, in partnership with the microfinance unit at the central bank. | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  **CP outputs:**  In its Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), UNDP Sudan associated the achievement of this outcome with three main outputs that will collectively support the government and people of Sudan to substantially improve the poverty situation in country:  Output 1: Livelihoods options and opportunities for rural and urban communities enhanced to accelerate economic reintegration, employment creation and long-term recovery and equitable development  Output 2: Relevant public institutions are better able to measure and assess socio-economic vulnerabilities and review related policies and strategies in support of poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs  Output 3: Local business environment for public, private and development partners’ investment is enhanced to ensure economic growth for all  **Progress and Achievements:**  2015 saw the adoption of the SDGs as the basis for development planning and Sudan endorsed the SDGs as the guiding development agenda. The Government, with support from UNDP, set up a road map for efficient bridging from MDGs to SDGs as a base of the national and sub national strategic planning as well as continue considering the unfinished business during the MDGs area within the new development frameworks. A MDGs wrap up report was developed and endorsed early in 2015 by the Government to conclude the 15 years’ work of MDGs and set a baseline for the new SDGs focused plans and policies.  UNDP also supported the drafting of the "Sudan Aid Strategy". In the same context, UNDP has in 2015 supported the development of a "Plan of Action for the National Strategy for Development of Statistics" and the development of a "Compendium for Statistical Work in Sudan". A total of 455 government personnel were trained on aid management, aid information and Result Based Management.  UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor launched a labor-intensive employment model in 2015, benefiting from experiences in Brazil, South Africa, and India. The establishment of the Labor Coordination Unit rooted in the Ministry of Labor works indicates an important policy changes in the rollout of a new employment creation model and act as a hub to coordinate the efforts of local governments, private sector, and youth in creating labor intensive jobs. It also helps in expanding the skills base of Sudanese by giving people access to training and labor market information.  A total of 2,995 youth (30% females) received training on waste management and entrepreneurship skills out of 3,200 planned, with 100 youth (25% females) immediately being offered permanent jobs in the Waste Management Sector.  In the Red Sea state in Eastern Sudan, UNDP supported ex-workers of the Port who became redundant in establishing small businesses. 350 participants were trained (250 male and 100 women) in different vocational skills (mechanic, electricity, handcrafts, and food processing), and 1,100 (840 male and 260 female) trained in entrepreneurial skills. Expansion of the number of members of the 15 CBOs from 700 to 1700 took place. There were 34 “Manual for Small Business” (MSB) Groups formed within the existing CBOs and trained in business and organizational management and participated in small projects competition. 10 TOTs session on CBOs management conducted for 400 (160 female, 240 male) and 15 Small Business groups received start-up micro-grants through partnership with microfinance institutions. All these intervention were built on the national employment policy framework completed in 2013 to strengthen employment opportunities in Sudan. | | | | | | |
| Populations vulnerable to environmental risks and climate change become more resilient and relevant institutions are more effective in the management of natural resources | | 10,150,152 | **Indicator 1:**  Number of environmental strategies with sound action plans for implementation in place;  **Baseline:**  One strategy in place with action plan (i.e. Initial National Communication Report, 2011)  Target:  Five strategies in place | | Indicator 1:  In total, 5 strategies have been developed in consultation with the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources and the State Council of Khartoum (Source: SDN\_ROAR\_2016). | |
| **Indicators 2:**  Number of vulnerable, especially female headed, households adopting climate change adaptation measures  **Baseline:**  24 communities (in four states) piloted climate change adaptation measures  **Target:**  50 communities | | Indicator 2:  37 Communities benefitted from climate resilience and adaption measures, for a total of 11,000 and 9,000 particularly vulnerable women and men in the targeted states. The small holder farmers and pastoralists will benefit from viable and cost-effective adaptation measures resulting in improving their resilience in the face of climate change and generating essential knowledge on good practices. | |
| **Indicator 3:**  Number of communities with access to alternative sources of renewable energy based services  **Baseline:**  limited access to renewable energy  **Target:**  50 communities | | Indicators 3:  14 communities so far.  UNDP Sudan’s targets for investments in green energy and access by vulnerable communities to sustainable energy were not achieved up to date due to the delay of funding committed by the Government of Qatar (6M$). Kick-starting activities have been implementing in 14 communities (villages) in North Darfur since January 2016. | |
| **Indicator 4:**  Number of states with functioning early warning systems, including flood and drought preparedness systems  Baseline: 0 states  Target: Five states | | Indicator 4:  6 States: UNDP established 7 automatic weather stations and 162 rain gauges installed in 6 States (River Nile, North Kordofan, Gedarif, South Darfur State, White Nile and Kassala) with the technical assistance from Sudan Meteorological Authority. UNDP developed a Weather Index Insurance (WII) scheme, which is awaiting Government approval. With this technical assistance, a total of 45,000 farmers and pastoralists received access to weather forecast information, access to micro finance institutions and early warning training. | |
| **Indicator 5:**  National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy/Strategy approved  **Baseline:**  National DRR policy not in place.  **Target:**  One national DRR policy/strategy approved | | Indicator 5**:**  A national level Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy (NDRR) was prepared by the National Council for Civil Defense, supported by UNDP and pending endorsement by the Council of Ministries | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  The UNDP Country Programme identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving the outcome and the detailed outputs are as follows :  CP Outputs:  1) Climate resilience of communities and ecosystems strengthened  2) Investment in green energy and access by vulnerable communities to sustainable energy improved and  3) Environmental governance, policies and regulatory frameworks, and community-based management of natural resources enhanced  Progress and Achievements:  UNDP supported the establishment of a national-owned environment, energy and climate change portfolio since 2013, aiming at increased resilience, expansion of renewable energy and sustainable management of natural resources.  Systematic national capacity building over the past 3 years through UNDP technical assistance resulted in significantly improved government capacities at national and state level for the planning, budgeting and monitoring of climate resilience activities (NAPA midterm evaluation 2013 and final evaluation report 2015). This allowed the Government in collaboration with UNDP to further expand in 2015 the beneficiary base for climate resilience and adaptation measures to 11,000 and 9,000 particularly vulnerable women and men respectively. In parallel, a total of 45,000 farmers and pastoralists received access to climate risk finance and early warning capacities were enhanced through the deployment of 7 Automatic Weather Station and installed 162 rain gauges with the technical assistance from Sudan Meteorological Authority in 6 states (Climate Risk Finance Project progress report, 2015). Based on the success cases of climate change adaptation projects, UNDP provided technical assistance to the Government to seek fund resulting in over USD 60 million, including a submission of USD 46 million to the green climate fund Secretariat in 2016.UNDP Sudan targets for investments in renewable energy and access by vulnerable communities to sustainable energy were not achieved due to the delay in receiving the funding committed by the Government of Qatar (6M$). The first tranche was received in December 2015 (0.64M$), kick-starting activities are being implemented in 14 villages in North Darfur since January 2016. According to the plan, 70 villages will receive access to solar energy for their basic services. In addition, a wind energy initiative is being implemented in Northern State. In total, 1,440 solar pumps will be installed in Northern States by the end of 2019. Of these, 28 demonstration pumps will install in 28 villages by the end of September 2016. In addition, an energy efficiency project has been approved (2M$) by GEF in October 2015. Finally, UNDP initiated the solar for health programme (89M$) in collaboration with African Development Bank.  With the technical and financial support by UNDP, the Government of Sudan prepared a National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) and approved by the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD). In addition, Khartoum is part of the Resilient Cities Initiative and developed its “Resilient City Action Plan for Khartoum” in coordination with City State Council and Rabat University in 2015. Moreover, environment and natural resources related strategies have been developed in consultation with Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources. All these documents were approved by the Government. These strategies and action plans are a) 2nd National Communication Report, 2014; b) National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan, 2015 and c) Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action Plan, 2015. In addition, a national level Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy was finalized by the National Council for Civil Defense in 2016. | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| People in Sudan, with special emphasis on needy populations, have improved access to equitable and sustainable quality basic services | 219,638,517 | | | **Indicator 1:**  % of women and men reached with HIV voluntary counselling and testing;  **Baseline:**  15 (annually 2012  **Target:**  12 % by 2016 (3% annually) | | 2.5%  Total number of men and women tested for HIV up to Q3 in 2016: 230,144. People at high risk from total population: 10,168,263. Forecasted number/% up to end of December 2016: 2.5% Source: (WHO and MOH data) |
|  |  | | | **Indicator 2:**  Proportion of patients on treatment to the patients ever started treatment  **Baseline:**  50% (2012)  **Target:**  80% | | 53.7% (by Q3 2016) |
| **UNDP Contributions:**  **CP outputs :**  Government institutions are able to effectively develop, implement, monitor and evaluate national programmes and initiatives to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases.  **Progress and achievements:**  UNDP’s support to improving basic service delivery to vulnerable populations is composed of 2 axes: service delivery to people exposed to Malaria, HIV and Tuberculosis; and service delivery to displaced populations affected by conflict and natural disasters.  In 2016, UNDP continues its support to provide service delivery to people infected by malaria, HIV and tuberculosis under the New Funding Model (NFM). Three new grant agreements, for Malaria, HIV, and TB were signed with the Global Fund valuing USD 120,872,204 million for 2015-2017 (E.35). The malaria grant achieved its expected results, while the HIV and TB grants need more efforts to accelerate the implementation in order to meet their targets (IRRF 3.3.2.A). As a result of these interventions, more than 2,200,000 malaria cases received anti-malaria treatment, 211,780 (106%) people were counseled and tested for HIV and 20,392 cases of TB notified to the national Programme (E.35, Federal Ministry of Health, (Ref. http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/progress\_report2011/en/, 2015 WHO Global TB Report).  Through 237 infrastructure projects in Sudan, UNDP also constructed and/or rehabilitated voluntary testing centers, blood banks, Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) centers, drug warehouses, Academy of Health Science buildings and TB laboratories, out of which 32 were finalized in 2014  In 2015, over 2.4 million out of 3.1 million internally displaced people were provided with critical basic services including access to drinking water, basic education, shelter, food and basic health services (E.35, IRRF 6.1.A.2/3/6/7).  UNDP contributed to this achievement through the management of NGO projects in the context of the Common Humanitarian Fund, channeling over US$ 27 million to NGOs and ensuring the effective implementation of projects in collaboration with OCHA and UN sector leads. As shown by a NGO beneficiary survey administered in December 2014, the overall NGO satisfaction rate with UNDP services received in 2014 improved from 89% to 94% in 2015, marking an outstanding success (E.63, NGO beneficiary surveys 2014 & 2015).  One of UNDP’s major achievements during this period is its continuing successful performance as a Managing Agent of the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), the Darfur Community Peace & Stability Fund (DCPSF) and the Global Fund. The Fund Management Unit (FMU) created in 2006 is responsible for managing these funds in cooperation with the OSD Compliance, Performance and Resources Management Team, and collaborates closely with these ~~f~~unds’ ~~-~~specific technical secretariats and funds management units. The creation of the FMU allowed the international community to address increasing humanitarian needs in the country through transparent and accountable management. Moreover, UNDP is also a principal recipient of the Global Environmental Fund (GEF), the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) and the Darfur Development Fund (UNDF). 76% of UNDP’s resources continue to be generated through the delivery of these funds. Over the past six years, managed over USD1.5 billion out of which approximately 600 million were channeled to national NGOs with continuously positive outcomes of independent annual audits with UNDP ensuring the highest standards of accountable public financial management as the Management of Funds.  As part of its role as the Principal Recipient (PR) for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, UNDP Is working closely within partners to scale up HIV, malaria and tuberculosis (TB) intervention in Sudan. The overall aim of UNDP’s HIV/AIDS work in Sudan was focused on reducing HIV transmission and HIV mortality. Recent research suggests that HIV/AIDS continues to spread in Sudan with the prevalence of HIV/AIDS likely to reach 1.2 % of the population by 2015, almost double what it was in 2009.    UNDP has a two-fold strategy in dealing with this challenge. The first is to increase the availability of HIV/AIDs facilities nationwide and the second is to target the high risk and vulnerable populations that are statistically most likely to be at risk of infection.    The strategy helped improve and expand the national response to HIV/AIDS and included the expansion of voluntary and confidential counseling and testing facilities; an increased access to condoms through free distribution and social marketing amongst target populations; ensuring that more than 80% of blood transfusions in government hospitals are from non-remunerated voluntary donors; and that people living with HIV and Aids receive care and support.  Research shows that HIV is concentrated among high risk populations in Sudan. Therefore UNDP, is specifically running a Programme to target those most at risk. This means improving access and the take up of services aimed at preventing mother-to-child transmission, as well as to other existing treatment and care services.  The UNDP HIV/AIDS Programme in Sudan leads an integrated strategy to promote HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care amongst the Sudanese public. This work is undertaken in close collaboration with the Sudan National AIDS/HIV Programme (SNAP), the technical department of the government responsible for HIV/AIDS national level policy, planning, and coordination, in addition to national and international organizations working in the field of HIV/AIDS.  Malaria is one of the major public health problems in Sudan with the highest percentage of malaria morbidity and mortality in Eastern and Mediterranean Region. WHO/EMRO report of 2012 indicated that Sudan accounts for 24.9% of the population at high risk of malaria in the Eastern Mediterranean Region and 42.5% of the confirmed cases. During the last 8 years Sudan has made great progress in the fight against malaria. As a result of the strong harmonized partnership between malaria partners, the malaria prevalence was reduced from 6.8% in 2005 to 1.8% according to Malaria Indicators Surveys.  Since 2006 UNDP has spearheaded a campaign to control malaria and in 2009 the response escalated to scale up malaria intervention nationwide. The main objectives of the Scaling-up Malaria Interventions (SMI) in Sudan are to increase the percentage of malaria patients receiving prompt and effective treatment and to reach 85% coverage through long lasting insecticide treated bed nets. The main interventions will continue to provide first line treatment free of charge and expand upon previous efforts to support home based management and improve clinical and laboratory diagnosis through strengthening of Malaria Early Warning System (MEWS). This will ensure a rapid response to the epidemic and capacity building of programmer’s managers and care providers.  The other aspects of malaria case management are a gradual shift from clinical, symptom–based, treatment to test-based treatment. This involves improvement of quality of microscopy diagnosis and expansion in the use of rapid diagnosis test kits, preventing malaria during pregnancy, distribution of bed nets free of charge to reach universal coverage, community outreach through school pupils as well as mass media and the capacity building of national institutions. UNDP is attempting to unify and standardize the framework of all NGOs working in the field of malaria control in Sudan with the national framework. Since this work began in 2009, approximately USD 39.7 million were spent in 2012 to support malaria prevention, diagnosis, treatment and capacity building activities.  Tackling tuberculosis (TB) is a serious health problem in Sudan, with the country carrying 15% of the TB burden in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. Conflict and instability in Sudan has affected the capacity of TB Programme provision. The overall aim of UNDP’s efforts in tackling the problem is to drastically reduce the TB burden in Sudan, particularly among poor and vulnerable populations, as well as strengthen the healthcare systems delivering this treatment.  UNDP scaled up its efforts and strengthened the quality of the World Health Organization’s standard TB strategy, known as DOTs (Directly Observed Treatment), including in war-affected and post conflict regions. It also raised awareness amongst communities and in decision-making including campaigning for positive perceptions towards TB prevention, treatment, efficacy and adherence, in addition to reducing stigmatizing attitudes.  UNDP strengthened the health system implementation mechanism with equipment that upgraded five rural hospitals, 25 health centers, 15 laboratories and five health academies. Almost 90 health management personnel from 114 localities were trained in decision-making, teamwork, effective meetings, and health planning and district health management. Some 60 PHC workers received an integrated on-job training (bridging courses) to build their skills necessary to cope with the demand posed by the three diseases. In addition 20 health managers from states and localities received a 2-weeks training course on health economics/financing.  The CO now is supporting the MoH to procure essential medicines for the Government beyond the GF resources. This project, fully funded by the Government, has further advanced partnership with the MOH and mobilized additional funds from the government to maintain and sustain the supply of affordable and essential medicines. | | | | | | |

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| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | | | **Key Indicators of outcome**  **(1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| Governance institutions at all levels are strengthened to effectively plan, deliver and monitor their mandates, particularly public services, in an equitable and accountable manner | 5,749,382 | | | **Indicator 1:**  Pro-poor social spending (education, health, water) in Government annual budget as a proportion of GDP  **Baseline:** 10% of GDP  **Target:** 16% of GDP | | Social spending accounted for 8.4% of the GDP in 2016 improved from 7.2% of GDP in 2012 to 8.4% of GDP in 2016. (Source: Sudan IPRSP status report).  . |
|  | | | **Indicator 2:**  Extent of citizen participation in local planning process, disaggregated by state (On a scale from 0 to 10)  **Baseline:** North Darfur, 1:10; Red Sea, 5:10; South Kordofan, 3:10  **Target:** 16% of GDP by 2016 | | Evidence in 7 States showed involvement of citizens and legislative councils in local planning processes (Kassala, Red Sea, Gedarif, North Darfur, South Darfur, West Darfur, and South Kordofan). The extent of the participation in average ranged from 3.5:10 |
|  | | | **Indicator 3:**  Number of states implementing transparent and accountable mechanisms for ensuring compliance with revenue and public expenditure management regulations  **Baseline:** 0 in 2012  **Target:** 5 In 2016   |  | | --- | |  | | | Evidence from UNDP work showed that at least six States include level of fiscal policies that guarantee effective public resource management. These states include: 3 in East Sudan, 3 in Darfur and South Kordofan. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  UNDP’s support to strengthening governance institutions at all levels in Sudan is articulated around 3 main outputs.  **CP Outputs :**  1) Intergovernmental systems, government institutions strengthened to support decentralization for effective service delivery to contribute to recovery processes and long-term development at state and local levels;  (2) Public and social accountability mechanisms established to increase effectiveness of public resources allocation, budgets and service delivery for recovery and development;  (3) Electoral cycle and constitution review processes supported to broaden participation of citizens, including key oversight and legislative institutions, media and CSOs in political processes.  **Progress and Achievements:**  The capacities of local governments to plan and delivery basic services is critical for overall development progress. Notoriously underfunded since a number of years in this area, UNDP has nevertheless facilitated better planning, fiscal allocation and delivery of public services to achieve human development and institutional building in Red Sea, Kassel and Geared States. This is evident by the support to strategic planning participatory discussion at locality level in Kassel, and Broadened locality level contribution in the plan in all localities in Geared, Red Sea states. At municipal levels planning units were trained and capacity in effective planning improved. This is evident in the Ministry of Finance in East Sudan (Kassel, Gedaref and Red Sea States) and Darfur (West, East, South, North and Central Darfur states. Revenue analysis was conducted at the level of the five Darfur States and the strategic plans were reviewed and evaluated at the level of the states. Lessons learned were drawn from the evaluations and way forward was set for the next round of the national strategic plans (2017 - 2021). The government counterparts were engaged in all phases of the evaluation process, hence national ownership was emphasized and met. In addition, executive staff at the level of Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Local Governance was trained in project management, financial analysis and data analysis and management in Gedarif and Kassala States, East Sudan. Manuals and operational procedures were developed and produced by the Ministry of finance in Kassala and Red Sea States. Copies of these documents were made available to all staff in the ministries for adherence to the rules and policies.  UNDP supported extensive training to a more than 1200 state government employees from finance, accounting and auditing departments and members of civil society organizations. In addition, study tours to Malaysia and Dubai were organized for a selected number of officials such as finance specialists to learn how their equivalent institutions function in other countries. Furthermore, at both the state and local authority level some 900 employees have been given a training in areas including monitoring and evaluation, procurement, and planning. Communities and NGOs have been involved in devising Local Development Plans at the locality level that include clear objectives and cost calculations. Better planning and careful budgeting has produced results in terms of a clearer and better vision for the future.  To strengthen the payroll management and the control of Planning and Local Development fund Management, experts were hired to develop functional requirements for Electronic payroll design and installation.  UNDP Sudan has been active in advocacy for anti-corruption. This is mainly represented in the annual Celebrations of the International Anti-Corruption Day (IACD). For example, in the course of 2013-2015, the celebrations of the IACD 2015 in Sudan witnessed very strong advocacy events, and engagement of policy makers (in 2015 the Chief Justice Inaugurated the Anti-Corruption Forum). Youth have been given the leadership of the events with involvement of academia and local institutions, students, civil society activists, journalist, and the public. Gender representation was remarkable, with women participation of more than fifty per cent in the events. Many articles were published in almost all local newspapers tackling the issues of anti-corruption from different perspectives. These articles covered remarkable number of audiences as the coverage of the printed paper goes across the entire country.  Against these guiding objectives, UNDP Sudan worked with various actors to enhance accountability mechanisms, credibility and build capacities for fighting corruption. UNDP Accountability and Citizens’ Participation strongly led various initiatives and capacity building programmers that resulted in major shifts in the fight against corruption.  Trainings for Strategic planning councils in the three states of Kassala, Red Sea and South Kordofan to prepare the Strategic Plan 2017-2021 were conducted. In addition to M&E training aimed at strengthening the capacity of administrative staff to improve monitoring financial policies and legal frameworks for public expenditure management was conducted  UNDP Sudan did not support elections through this reporting period, nonetheless, capacity building for the Sudan National Election Commission (NEC) has been extended. Through this engagement, NEC was among the founders of the Arab EMBs Association (Arab Electoral Management Bodies Association) and an active member in all events related to this infant institution. | | | | | | |
| People in Sudan are protected under an enabling environment that guarantees the rule of law, basic rights and fundamental freedoms | 8,438,388 | | | **Indicator 1:**  Number of justice institutions per 100,000 residents in selected states, disaggregated by type of institutions  **Baseline:** Kassala (police stations 5.41/100,000, courts 2.47/100,000); South Kordofan (police stations 6.96/100,000, courts 1.92/100,000); West Darfur (police stations 1.9/100,000, courts 2.36/100,000)  **Target:**  Kassala (police stations 6/100,000, courts 5/100,000);  South Kordofan (police stations 8/100,000, courts 4/100,000);  West Darfur (police stations 5/100,000, courts 4/100,000). | | Kassala (police stations 6/100,000, courts 4/100,000);  South Kordofan (police stations 7/100,000, courts 4/100,000);  West Darfur (police stations 5/100,000, courts 4/100,000). |
|  | | | **Indicator 2:**  Number of laws and policies in the governance sector (e.g., Anti-Corruption Law, National Security Act, Evidence Act, etc.) reviewed or endorsed in line with international standards  **Baseline:** 3 laws in 2012  **Target:** 5 laws in 2016 | | Five Laws.  The Ministry of Justice established a National Committee on Anti-Trafficking with representation from various concerned line ministries in Sudan. National Human Rights Commission Structure. Amendment of Criminal Act to criminalize sexual harassment. |
|  | | | **Indicator 3:**  % of people expressing high confidence in national and state rule of law  **Baseline:** 46% report high confidence overall; 40% women report high confidence  **Target:** 60% report high confidence overall; 50% women report high confidence | | No data |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  The UNDP Country Programme mainly focused on supporting and working directly with the government on issues related local governance, accountability and anti-corruption, democratic processes, access to justice and promoting human rights.  **CP Outputs :**  (1) Justice institutions including customary and traditional justice and security systems at state/local level equipped to provide effective, equitable and timely justice/protection services in line with international standards.  (2) Availability of legal aid facilities meeting needs of marginalized and vulnerable populations increased to strengthen protection of basic rights, equal access to justice for all.  (3) VAW addressed through legal advocacy, paralegal services, judicial reform and awareness raising within police, judiciary and traditional leadership.  **Progress and Achievements:**  Through, access to Justice and Confidence Building in Eastern Sudan and the Darfur Region, UNDP has supported the setting up of 7 Justice and Confidence Centers (JCCs) at camps for those internally displaced by conflict. These centers, run by paralegal groups, helped more than 250 people in 2012 that would otherwise not have had access to justice.  Groups receiving UNDP micro-capital grants to run non-state legal networks, have helped a further 265 people during 2013-2015.  These cases have included both criminal cases such as rape, murder and serious violence and also civil cases, including land disputes, which otherwise would never have been brought to justice. UNDP focuses on building the capacity of local officials and traditional leaders to develop and sustain a rule of law culture in eastern Sudan through increasing the availability of legal information and resources on rule of law.  UNDP worked closely with state authorities to provide training for prison officers and improve conditions in prisons and police stations.  One result of this successful partnership has been private lawyers providing legal aid in Darfur have been granted unfettered access to all state prisons in the region, a development that has been globally recognized. Cases handled included both criminal cases such as rape, murder and serious violence and also civil cases, including land disputes, which otherwise would never have been brought to justice.  The Justice and Confidence Centers (JCC) established within three states of eastern Sudan and handled 1,200 cases (family cases, criminal cases, administrative cases, employment cases, civil cases) over the course of five years and 900 cases were settled successfully. 200 staff paralegals mediated disputes, trained and supported 600 community-based volunteers and 500 traditional leaders at the village level on topics such as basic human rights, property rights, women rights.  ***Human Rights:*** Based on UNDP’s significant experience in supporting NHRIs worldwide, UNDP has exclusively supported the nascent institution providing high-caliber international expertise as well as organizing a number of critical visioning and capacity development activities. The Commission’s organizational structures and strategic plan were developed and endorsed setting the Commission’s priorities for the next four years (2014 – 2018) in terms of institutional and capacity development towards becoming a full-fledged and independent human rights institution. The objective of UNDP’s support is that the Commission eventually becomes a cornerstone within Sudan’s national human rights protection system and to function in compliance with the Paris Principles.  The installation of the Automated Complaint Management System that give access to Sudan citizens to report any human rights violation from across the country. This online complaint system will ensure confidentiality and rights of the citizens to report any human rights violations. It also ensures transparency and accessibility of information regarding the number of cases filed to the commission and whether they were addressed or not by the concerned parties. | | | | | | |
| Government and civil society initiatives that promote social cohesion, peace consolidation and pluralism are strengthened. | | 43,257,668 | **Outcome Indicator 1:** Number of institutions (Government and civil society, at all levels) established, functional and supported that use gender-responsive conflict analysis, intervention and prevention.  **Baseline:**  2 Government-led conflict resolution mechanisms established and functional (1 South Kordofan, 1 Blue Nile);  **Target:** 6  Indicator 2: Number of locality-based initiatives that promote peace education/peace culture and cultural rights.  **Baseline:**  2 civil society-led peacebuilding initiatives established and functional per year  **Target:**  10 civil society-led peacebuilding initiatives established and functional | | **Indicator 1:**  Four peace building mechanisms (Peace councils) are supported and functioning in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, West Kordofan and Darfur  **Indicator 2:**  Sixteen out of seventeen: During the reporting period UNDP strengthened the engagement at local/community level to mitigate and mediate conflicts, and built resilience against future conflict in host communities impacted by large number of displaced persons. JCRP has had a direct impact on the reduction of conflict levels and flashpoints through the sustainability of 16/17 supported peace processes and three new processes (two in West Kordofan and one in South Kordofan) resulting in peace agreements  77 community awareness workshops followed by 25 locality level consultations involving at least 150-170 (30% women) community members in each localities through the Darfur Internal Dialogue platform. | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  (1) Government and community-led peacebuilding initiatives supported to promote stability, inter-communal reconciliation and peaceful coexistence;  (2) Capacity established or strengthened at the national, state and local levels to plan and coordinate recovery, address community security and monitor conflict risks.  Progress and Achievements:  Despite the overall increase in conflict drivers and an on-going access issues in conflict-affected regions of Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan during this reporting period, UNDP managed to facilitate negotiation of local peace processes, supported capacity development of traditional, government, and civil society-led peace building mechanisms that contributed in promotion of community social cohesion, resilience, and stabilization. Interventions have helped strengthening institutions and structures at both State and community levels that created and sustained peaceful societies. They have also helped in enhancing community resilience not to relapse into violent conflicts.  Through the Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP), UNDP Sudan strengthened the capacities of three State-level peacebuilding institutions to address and mitigate local conflicts in the States bordering South Sudan.  Since 2009, UNDP’s conflict reduction Programme has been working to build the capacity of government-led and community institutions to resolve conflict at the local level by providing technical and financial peace dividends’ support that will result in sustained local peace processes and strengthened community resilience to withstand future conflicts, and lead to fostering social cohesion, peace and pluralism across Sudan. In 2012, UNDP scaled-up its support to conflict resolution initiatives and peace dividend application in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei, joining hands with IOM in a joint initiative (JCRP) building on the experience and comparative advantage of both organizations in the area of conflict prevention, peace building and grant management.  The JCRP aimed at strengthening government and community-led peace building initiatives, strengthening community resilience and delivery of peace dividends to consolidate peace agreements. JCRP made significant achievements over the last three years in strengthening government and civil society initiatives that promote social cohesion. Key achievements include brokering 6 inter-community peace agreements that are still respected up to now.    The capacity of the Peace Council (PC) in Blue Nile State as well as community level peace builders, Native Administration and other civil society actors to carry out peace building activities has been enhanced, with their work in turn contributing to the building of community resilience to conflict. This is evidenced in that 16 out of 17 JCRP peace processes continued to hold for more than 12 months according to reports provided by key stakeholders including State Peace building mechanisms and despite ongoing state-level conflicts. The capacity of the Reconciliation and Peaceful Co-existence Mechanism prior to its replacement with the newly formed Social Peace building and Peaceful Coexistence Committee (SPPCC) and the Blue Nile Peace Council greatly increased, as evidenced by their growing ability to effectively lead and implement peace building activities, with the need for JCRP support gradually decreasing over time. The PC, with support of JCRP was instrumental in establishing 27 local level peace committees along the migratory routes in. These local level institutions are increasingly playing an important role in resolving local level conflicts. The PC advised that the number of disputes between farmers and pastoralists reported to police have dropped from around 400-500 each harvest season to less than 30 in the recent harvest season. JCRP supported 17 peace processes, with 16 of these continuing to hold. More CSOs are applying Do No Harm and Conflict Sensitivity principles in their work as a result of trainings provided by JCRP, with positive peace building impacts on local communities.    A major achievement was the brokering of 6 inter-community peace agreements that are still respected up to date.  Despite the overall increased conflict dynamics in Darfur and the southern states, UNDP managed to promote and stabilize local peace processes, build capacities of traditional, government, civil society-led peace building mechanisms and strengthen resilience of conflict affected communities. Even though some IDPs made efforts to return to their villages of origin, many do not settle in as permanent returnees due to the lack of basic services and livelihood opportunities in the return areas. By the end of 2014, community reintegration and recovery efforts resulted in improved resilience to violence despite ongoing conflict in the region, 15 additional communities were supported to improve their livelihoods through the provision of agricultural and income generation skills and access to temporal employment and production.  Tracer surveys and community perception surveys were conducted in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, and the Central Sector of the Darfur region under UNAMID reflected positive feedback from beneficiaries and communities. Surveys validated that there is an alternative to fighting and demonstrates tangible peace dividends for communities. Previously due to the absence of a law enforcement body, many theft and violence cases were reported. The presence of an operating police station has already succeeded in deterring crime and improving security.  The JCRP was built on the back of lessons learnt from the DDR Programme. Approximately 72% (26,112) out of the 36,251 demobilized fighters (approximately 17% women) received reintegration support. Community reintegration and recovery efforts progressed and continue to see improved resilience despite ongoing conflict in the region, throughout the start of 2014.  The Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF), a multi-donor pooled fund, continued to support the strengthening of community cohesion in Darfur. Now in Phase II, the Fund supports the creation and strengthening of community-level reconciliation mechanisms (CBRMs) in Darfur, and provides livelihoods and natural resource management support. From 2013-2015, 382 CBRMs were newly established in the region by the DCPSF. In 2014, the Fund commissioned a study on gender inclusion to provide a roadmap to strengthening women’s inclusion as decision makers in the CBRM mechanisms, the recommendations continue to be implemented. There is evidence that, after nearly ten years in operation, the Fund’s partners are continuing to have measurable impact on community-level peacebuilding. The DCPSF perception survey is conducted annually in communities where the Fund is active. From 2013-2015, 85% of community members surveyed stated “trust and confidence is restored” in their community through Programme activities. In the same period, 90% of tribal and civil society leaders surveyed agreed there was “a common or collaborative approach on how to address root causes of conflict.” The Programme also strengthens linkages between communities and wider peace processes. In 2014-2015, DCPSF partners organized 36 inter-tribal conferences, peace-fora, workshops, and other activities designed to bring different communities together toward peace. | | | | | | |
| Peace dividends are delivered for sustainable return, reintegration and recovery | 148,543,850 | | **Indicator 1:**  % of voluntary returnees, DDR participants and women reporting satisfactory or successful reintegration and empowerment.  **Baseline:**  70% (2012  **Target:**  *90% (2016)*  **Indicator 2:**  Number of peace dividend or community security initiatives in target communities identified and implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner.  **Baseline:**  15 community security initiatives implemented  **Target:**  120 community security (by end of 2016) | | Indicator 1:  By end of 2016: Approximately 75%.  The Community Stabilization and Security Programme (C2SP) is operational in south Kordofan, Blue Nile, West Kordofan and White Nile. The Programme is targeting broader community members as well as Ex-combatants and the youth with conflict carrying capacity. Nine communities s in the troubled areas were targeted with comprehensive community stabilization support. During 2015, 1,729 Combatants were disarmed, demobilized and received the reintegration briefing in preparation for reintegration in Darfur region.  Indicator 2:  120 peace dividends and/or community security initiatives (including community initiatives, social services and markets) in target communities have been identified and implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner  72% of the 36,251 demobilized fighters have been given reintegration support. Specifically, a total of 26,112 former fighters were supported  85 % of the 2,524 (23% female and 77% male) participants reached reported that they were satisfied with the reintegration projects. In addition land and unemployment tend to be the root causes of conflict were voiced out by 60 communities were reached.  A total of 16,000 people have benefitted from Community Security initiatives. A total of approximately 69,000 beneficiaries have been targeted through CSAC projects in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar, West Kordofan and North Kordofan.  9 community stabilization initiatives targeted four southern states of Sudan targeting 1,975 direct beneficiaries and about 50,000 indirect beneficiaries of the community stabilizations initiatives.  10 awareness initiatives and sensitization sessions conducted on SALW ( 2015) one Small Arms cross border initiative held in Addis Abba with the regional institutions | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  **CP Outputs:**  (1) Durable solutions for IDPs, refugees supported through voluntary return, socioeconomic reintegration, restoration of community infrastructure or economic assets;  (2) Social stability and community security improved through community infrastructure, capacity development, reintegration of ex-combatants, management of small arms/landmine threats, increased local capacities for effective social services.  **Progress and Achievements:**  UNDP played a significant role on the reintegration of the Ex-combats related to the different peace agreements in the East, Darfur and the South. The UNDP role was noticeable to the government and the international community. As stated in the UNDAF evaluation report finalized in December 2015 , "UNDP peace-building initiatives produced tangible results in the various areas of conflict in Sudan, viz., Eastern Sudan, Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei. The results included: (i) individual economic reintegration ex-combatants in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Darfur, where the UNDP played a vital role, especially in light of the ongoing conflict within Blue Nile state and South Kordofan state. Former fighters and – more recently – local community members through pilot projects, have been able to create viable livelihoods; decreasing their likelihood of re-joining or entering into conflict.  UNDP followed a bottom-up and participatory approach in the planning and implementation of interventions, focusing on the empowerment of women and reintegration of target groups (ex-combatants,) into civilian life, strongly supporting the programme’s sustainability. Approximately 72% (*26,112*) out of the **36,251** demobilized fighters (approximately 17*% women*) have received reintegration support. Communities’ reintegration and recovery efforts have progressed; furthermore, they continue to see improved resiliency to violence despite ongoing conflict in the region. Positive feedback from beneficiaries and communities validates that there is an alternative to fighting as a livelihood and demonstrates tangible peace dividends for communities.  Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) initiatives have diversified based on previous lessons learned and in an attempt to spread out the benefits to a larger target groups. This enabled UNDP to contribute towards an effective mechanisms for consolidating peace and social cohesion. Currently, a total of 16,000 people have benefitted from UNDP’s support. A total of approximately 69,000beneficiaries have been targeted in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar, West Kordofan and North Kordofan.  Community based reintegration initiatives were piloted in the states of Southern Kordofan, White Nile and Blue Nile in 2013 and 2014 in a bid to a gradual shift from individual assistance to community-based assistance which simultaneously targeted ex-combatants and civilians. The approach resulted in valuable lessons learned and best practices in terms of sustainability and context specific interventions. These evidences have informed the current Community Security and Stabilization (C2SP) approach.  Through UNDP supported infrastructure/economic assets/livelihood interventions in 4 states; 51% of the total 1,839 direct beneficiaries are vulnerable unemployed youth of both female and male community members and approximately 50,000 indirect beneficiaries that include IDPs, refugees and other community members are targeted. The interventions are further aimed to enhance stability and peace building by strengthening the resilience of communities prone to potential conflicts in these “transitional areas” and promoting its recovery through the involvement and active participation of Community Management Committees (CMC’s) trained to manage the socio economic infrastructure/assets .    UNDP contributed to the stability and resilience of unemployed youth (men and women) who have the potential to be radicalized and mobilized to join violent extremists groups and conflicts, as well as the selected communities at the risk of being drawn into conflicts in the border areas. Youth consists of 40% of population in the four target states where 63% are unemployed, thus making them vulnerable to be mobilized or join the conflicts if no alternatives for livelihoods are available. There are recent reports of youth being mobilized to join the conflicts in Sudan but also ISIS. Risk of violent behavior is further exacerbated due to absence of economic opportunities, and availability of small arms. A (4) four days’ workshop was organized to identify immerging issues and design appropriate interventions to support stabilization. The objective was to understand why people engage in extremist behaviors with a view to address those issues, seeking to avoid radicalization or assist people to disengage and stop recruitment. One of the critical issues such as radicalization was discussed in a forum consisting of youth leaders, researchers and key stakeholders of the programme. The participants identified key areas of intervention which could be strengthened such as employability of youth, adequate resources invested in research and capacity building of grassroots level organizations.  Disarmament, DR in Darfur also made progress with the rolling out of the Darfur Development Strategy and strong commitment from the Government to implement the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. At least 4354 people (3925 males, 324 females) received counseling services on the available reintegration options. Despite the high level of risk and politicization as well as uncertainty that comes with the post conflict and post disaster setting, the Programme was able to overcome many of the challenges, primarily lack of economic opportunities and capacity of local NGOs in major target locations. UNDP embedded innovative approaches such as tapping into the private sector and microfinance and worked on the capacity development of NGOs. To strengthen the approaches, these partnerships include but are not limited to, the government at the federal and state levels (SDDRC, HAC, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare, UN (UNAMID, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, and UNEP), CSOs, and NGOs.  Darfur-wide internal dialogue and consultations (DIDC) supported by UNDP and UNAMID in five states of Darfur and in Khartoum and in the diaspora, which aims to support peace and recovery in Darfur. The DIDC process is premised on the need to consolidate the achievements of the Doha peace process, including effective implementation of the DDPD, through an inclusive and continuous multi-stakeholder engagement on issues underlying the Darfur conflict. 77 community awareness workshops organized in the first quarter of 2015 and later followed by 25 locality level consultations involving at least 150-170 community members in each localities.  While UNDP continued to support early recovery and peace building efforts throughout the country, three achievements in particular have the potential of far-reaching transformational impact:   * At the policy and institutional level, UNDP supported the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD), and the supporting Darfur Development Strategy (DDS). UNDP launched the operational structure and took the lead in supporting the establishment of the UN Darfur Fund (UNDF) and its institutional structure. UNDP, together with the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), provided leadership and technical support to the entire process, including the drafting of the DDS, and the organization of the international Donor Conference in Doha in April 2013. * In 2014, UNDP took a lead role in developing the institutional structure of the DDS Board and in facilitating the establishment of the UN Darfur Fund, a pooled funding mechanism for UN/NGO interventions under the DDS, for which the State of Qatar approved the allocation of $88.5 million. * In addition, through the establishment of the Darfur Reconstruction Board supposed to oversee the implementation of the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) and the operationalization of the UN Darfur Fund (UNDF), key institutional arrangements to operationalize strategies that address the causes and triggers of crisis are in place. The main factors which contributed to the progress achieved were partnerships with, and capacity building of national counterparts aiming for group reintegration rather than individual reintegration and strong staff base with sufficient technical capacities. It also ensured full national buy-in for planned activities. The increased used – in 2013 and 2014 – of community-based approaches for the delivery of peace dividends targeting all vulnerable population groups and involving all stakeholders at the same time has proven to be more sustainable and effective.   UNDP implemented community based interventions aimed at restoring the livelihoods of returnees, enhancing their sustainable reintegration and eventual peaceful co-existence with host community members. In view of this, UNDP developed and launched Community based Return Reintegration interventions in Darfur which enabled some 26,109 returnees and host community members restore and sustain their livelihoods and increasing community access to critical productive infrastructure and basic services in the West of Darfur. These resulted in 193%household increase in annual household incomes among targeted households through increased access to income-generating and labor-intensive opportunities. Moreover, there are early signs that livelihoods of returnees are improving conditions to encourage the return or IDPs and refugees. Initial public opinion surveys suggest that community access to basic productive infrastructure increased by 75% thanks to 41 community infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated. The Partnership Survey indicates that **95%** of community member thinknatural resource conflicts havereduced through 9 peace committees established and capacitated in 9 communities who facilitated peaceful dialogues lead to resolution of **22** communal disputes and settlement of 5 intertribal conflicts. Additionally, in order to consolidate the successes so far, UNDP is currently expanding partnerships with UNCHR, IOM, the Darfur Regional Authority and other Government line ministries to expand the interventions beyond west Darfur. UNDP also plays an important role in coordinating return and reintegration activities and processes across Sudan especially in the Darfur region; and providing technical, policy and strategic advisory toward the development of a comprehensive durable solutions strategy.  A total of 2**6,852** vulnerable households in 48 communities (73.42 % women and youth) were supported to improve their livelihoods through the production, processing and marketing of selected commodities (hibiscus, groundnut, honey and hides & skins).. These resulted in the development of 520new MSMEs which created 1,230 new jobs for smallholders through innovative partnerships with the private sector. The Value Chain Integration initiative was developed and launched and now being integrated into a larger livelihoods Programme. Moreover there are early signs that private sector interest is improving in partnering and supporting pro-poor value chain opportunities. Initial public opinion surveys suggest that average household annual incomes increased51.7% increased among target households. Additionally UNDP played an important role in convening state level coordination processes on livelihoods recovery, leading knowledge management on the restoring productive capacities in the agriculture sector using the value chain approach in conjunction with Government ministries, UN agencies and other stakeholders.  At the end of the cycle UNDP established a functioning Youth volunteer scheme across the 5 states of Darfur. Through this initiative, 14,839 community members were support to improve their entrepreneurial and business management skills thereby empowering volunteers and community members contribute to restoring the economic opportunities in rural communities. The interventions have resulted in improved employment opportunities by 51% among target youth on short and long term basis. Moreover there are early signs that government and community interest and approval of the initiative continue to grow.  Initial public opinion surveys and terminal evaluation report suggest that the initiative has been a successful flagship and need to be replicated. The Partnership Survey indicates that this initiative had marked and positive impact on the lives of women, in particular in the target locations. Additionally UNDP played an important role in developing strong partnerships with state government ministries, regional universities, private actor players, the youth and other UN entities such as UNV and UNAMID and ensured participatory engagement at different levels | | | | | | |

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| Summary of evaluation findings  Key Evaluations and reviews conducted (2013-2017 ):   1. UNDP Sudan CPAP Indicators Tracking Portfolio Study (ITS) (March 2013) 2. UNDP Sudan Final Evaluation of Project LGDPEM in Eastern Sudan. 3. UNDP Sudan Evaluation on the Rule of Law Project in Darfur 2013 4. Mid-Term Evaluation of the Sudan NAPA Follow-up Project: “Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change”: (March 2013) 5. Sudan DDR Project Survey in 2013 6. UNDAF Evaluation (October 2015) 7. End-of-Project Evaluation of the Sudan NAPA Follow-up Project: “Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water Sectors to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change”: (May 2015) 8. Final Evaluation for project Youth Volunteers Rebuilding Darfur (YVRDP): (December 2015) 9. Mid Term Review of the Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (Final evaluation of the same projects is under-way): (May 2015). 10. Final Evaluation of the Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (Final evaluation report May 2016). 11. East Sudan’ programme Review: (November 2015) 12. Country Programme (CP) Achievements Report (2013-2016): The objective of the CP achievements report, is to provide evidence-based accomplishments, resulted from UNDP interventions, and offers opportunity to recommend future programming.   Ongoing/planned evaluations in 2017:  1. Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) Phase II (2011-2017) Evaluation  2. Terminal Evaluation of the Canada funded project: Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the Agriculture and Water sectors  3. Promoting Utility Scale Power Generation from Wing Energy  4. Evaluation of the Outcome: Populations vulnerable to environmental risks and climate change become more resilient and relevant institutions are more effective in the management of natural resources.  5. Mid-Term review of the Climate Risk Finance Project for Sustainable Agricultural and Pastoral Systems in Sudan  Major Lessons Learnt:   * UNDP managed to successfully realize many achievements during this cycle (2013-2015) in spite of a volatile political situation and localized conflict flare ups, shrinking resource base, institutional instability in government counterpart structure as well as senior UNDP staff turn-over. Planning for the next cycle will want to take stock of the challenges encountered and the lessons learned particularly the drastic diversity in Sudan’s diverse regional contexts and the constantly changing socio-economic and political challenges with no solid evidence of change so far. In addition, UNDP needs to also follow closely the conflict situation and peace efforts in surrounding countries such as South Sudan, Libya and even Syria because of possible implications for Sudan in terms of refugee influx, the human trafficking problem and availability of resources for recovery. * In dealing with the complex context of Sudan and its conflict profile, an integrated approach to peace building is crucial. UNDP Sudan pioneered an integrated approach in 2011 and has piloted it since in conflict-affected regions of the country such as Darfur and eastern Sudan, combining governance and access to justice, supporting local peace mechanisms and peace dividends and sustainable livelihoods and employment at community level. This approach is now strongly recommended by UNDP’s global corporate Strategic Plan. * While this integrated approach has proven successful in stabilizing conflict-affected communities, it requires careful navigation and monitoring since results are entangled with the macro-level politics of conflict in the country. * In a low technology context such as Sudan, the cross-cutting issue of ICT is crucial. ICT has been successfully piloted for the first time in UNDP’s programme interventions in different ways, with youth generally and especially those based in conflict-affected regions specifically targeted. * A combination of policy support and demonstrative piloting of how policy can be practically effected on the ground is a pragmatic approach to change. UNDP’s focus on the macro federal level has allowed it to support a range of strategic policies related to poverty reduction, human rights and the environment that are crucial to human development and sustainable development. This will ultimately and eventually build a foundation for sustainable human development - the deterrent of conflict. * Including a component of peace dividends for the community in terms of social service delivery and livelihoods is a crucial step in mitigating drivers of conflict, in consolidating peace and in ensuring buy-in and attention from the community. Introducing natural resources management in its capacity-building package is again a successful approach by UNDP to demonstrate that livelihoods and recovery should not be achieved at the expense of environmental sustainability, especially in an already conflict-ravaged or post-conflict area. * Faced with a dire financial resource situation, a multi-pronged approach of consolidating existing partnerships, expanding to South/South cooperation, and forging partnerships with emerging and new partners is a step in the right direction. UNDP did exactly that, but it needs to continue and expand this trend to the maximum extent possible. Partnerships should not be limited to funding but enlarged to include knowledge exchange and “in kind” input of expertise and capacity-building. Examples abound of countries who successfully drew on this approach to help them surmount horrific conflict experiences, achieve reconciliation and sustain peace, e.g. South Africa and Rwanda. Others, such as Ethiopia, were able to begin surmounting acute development challenges in part through making major strides in development planning. * UNDP’s long-standing position as a trusted partner in Sudan is a major asset that should not be underestimated. It has helped the organization to carve inroads into the most difficult of conflict-and-post conflict areas in the country, as well as in exclusively venturing into the most sensitive areas of intervention at national policy level, such as human rights, gender equity, disarmament and reintegration. * While UNDP’s interventions were successful in responding to evolving needs and resources availability in this cycle, there is a need for even “ more focus within the focus” in the next cycle but with a flexibility that allows accelerated expansion and replication as context and needs evolve both geographically and thematically. |

III. Country Programme Resources

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| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($) for 2013 -2016** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | **Regular (TRAC)** | **Other** | **Total** |  |
| Poverty and MDGs | 3,201,468 | 222,132,485 | 225,333,954 | 51 |
| Democratic Governance | 3,188,014 | 10,999,756 | 14,187,770 | 3 |
| Crisis Prevention and Recovery | 4,635,154 | 44,963,071 | 49,598,225 | 11 |
| Environment and Sustainable Development | 1,738,267 | 8,411,885 | 10,150,152 | 2 |
| CHF | - | 142,203,292 | 142,203,292 | 32 |
| **Total** | **12,762,904** | **428,710,489** | **441,473,393** | **100** |

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| **Data sources:** |
| **All sources of the above information are available within the following links/table:**  <https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/Oversight%20and%20Support%20Division%20OSD/Forms/AllItems.aspx>  [SDN\_CO\_2016\_ROAR\_Evidences](https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN_CO_2016_ROAR_Evidences/Forms/AllItems.aspx)<https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/plans/detail/1296> |

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| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Reference ID** | **Full title** | **Date of publication (MM/DD/yyyy)** | **Author** | **Link if any** | | E.1 | Ministry of Labour (Sudan) Sudan Labour Force Survey (LFS) | 05/01/2011 | Ministry of Labour (MoL) | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.2 | SDN Tribune, 1 May 2014 SDN Vision, Jul 9, 2015 SDN Tribune Nov 16, 2015 | 05/01/2015 | News letters/Media | http://www.sudantribune.com/ | | E.3 | Promoting Access to Justice and RoL in SDN Bridge and Inception Report | 06/30/2015 | UNDP&UNAMID | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.4 | OCHA Humanitarian Update (Sudan), August 2015 | 08/03/2015 | UNOCHA | https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/). | | E.5 | 2015 UNHCR country operations profile – Sudan | 09/12/2015 | UNHCR | http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e483b76.html | | E.6 | End-of-Project Evaluation: Sudan NAPA Follow-up Project: | 05/04/2015 | UNDP, HCENR | http://erc.undp.org | | E.7 | National Biodiversity Strategy&Action Plan 2015 -2020 | 06/01/2015 | Ministry of Agriculture (HCENR) | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.8 | Wind Energy Annual Operational Report | 12/15/2015 | Government; Ministry of Agriculture | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.9 | Study on Revenue Mobilization & Collection at Subnational levels, Darfur | 11/03/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.10 | SDDR End of Progarmme Review and lessons learned workshop | 12/18/2014 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.11 | Social Reintegration & Women Empowerment in BN & SK-Evaluation Brief. | 10/01/2015 | UNDP, SDDR | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.12 | EVALUATION REPORT OF SUDAN UNDAF(2013-2016) | 10/05/2015 | UNCT | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.13 | Sudan Country Office ROAR for 2014 | 01/31/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.14 | Joint Conflict Reduction Programme 2015 Biannual Report | 09/01/2015 | UNDP, IOM (JP) | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.15 | Peace Building Fund (PBF) –Final Report | 02/15/2015 | UNDP, PBF | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.16 | TSI JP -Phase I (2012-2014) Report. | 03/31/2015 | UNDP & UNHCR | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.17 | Darfur Community Recovery for Coexistence Annual Report 2014. | 02/01/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.18 | DDR Preparatory Support Project Final Report of 2014 | 03/31/2015 | UNICEF | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.19 | Sudan DDR Programme –Annual Report 2014 | 03/31/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.20 | PBF End of Project Report Jan 2011-31 Jul 2014 | 01/31/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.21 | JCRP End of Grant Report, Jan 2011- Feb 2014 | 07/31/2015 | UNDP & IOM | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.22 | IOM/UNDP: JP JCRP Mid-Term Review | 06/30/2015 | UNDP&IOM | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.23 | Review of UNDP Programming in East Sudan | 06/30/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.24 | Youth Volunteers Rebuilding Darfur- Final Evaluation Report | 12/31/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.25 | Support the Implementation of SUPR Recommendations-Annual Report | 03/31/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.26 | DCPSF in Darfur Perception Survey in 2015 | 05/01/2015 | UNDP, MPTF | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.27 | Darfur Document Strategy DDS and FAST Project Booklet | 08/31/2015 | UNCT | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.28 | Key Messages from the Analysis of the 2015 Budget | 06/30/2015 | Central Bureau of Statistics | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.29 | UNDP Sudan Digest- December 2015 (Related to Innovations) | 12/05/2015 | UNDP | http://ow./VqfAq) | | E.30 | The Report of Independent Expert for HR | 03/31/2015 | OHCHR | https://geneva.usmission.gov/.../u-s-statement-at-human-rights-council | | E.31 | Reports and Updates from the Ministry of Justice | 06/30/2015 | Governments Counterparts | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.32 | NHRC Annual Report 2014 | 03/31/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.33 | HDR 2015 | 12/14/2015 | UNDP | http://hdr.undp.org/en/2015-report | | E.34 | SDN Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey | 09/16/2015 | UNICEF & CBS | http://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-2014-key-findings | | E.35 | WHO Data & MoH Annual/Progress Report 2014 & 2015 | 09/30/2015 | WHO & MoH (UNDP GF) | http://search.unaids.org/search.asp?lg=en&search=global%20report%20201 | | E.36 | CRF for Sustainable & climate resilient rain-fed Farming &Pastoral Systems | 05/20/2014 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.37 | News letter | 08/10/2015 | Newsletter (UNOCHA Report) | http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article55980 | | E.38 | The Impact of Local Governance development on Budgeting in E. Sudan. | 12/30/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.39 | Support the Development of National Employment Framework | 12/31/2014 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.40 | CASE STUDY: USING A RURAL FINANCING MECHANISM. | 08/20/2015 | UNDP, CIDA, GEF, HECNR | http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/ourstories/a-new-window-of-hope-in-sudan.html | | E.41 | NAPAP: IMPLEMENTING PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS TO BUILD RESILIENCE. | 05/31/2015 | UNDP, GEF, WHO Report 2015 | http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/ldcf-sudan | | E.42 | Pro-poor Value Chain Integrated project annual report | 11/30/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.43 | Improving people's lives: A story of women from Siraj Alnour | 09/30/2015 | UNDP | http://www.sd.undp.org/ | | E.44 | Capacity Development for Aid management & coordination Phase II. | 06/30/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.45 | Planning and Public Expenditure Management in Darfur Annual Report | 06/30/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.46 | Sudan Country Brief – updated in October 2015 | 10/31/2015 | UNDP CO | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.47 | ROAR 2013 of Sudan CO | 01/31/2014 | UNDP CO | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.48 | Sudan Aid Information Data Base — SAID | 01/31/2015 | UNDP, GOV counterpart | www.said.imof.sov.sd | | E.49 | Youth Volunteers Rebuilding Darfur Project Document | 12/31/2014 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.50 | Disaster risk reduction AWP in 2015 | 02/15/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.51 | LGDEM, in Eastern Sudan, annual report 2014 | 06/30/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.52 | Promoting Access to Justice and ROL in Sudan - Final Report | 03/31/2015 | UNDP & UNAMID | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.53 | DIDC PEB Presentation | 06/30/2015 | UNDP & UNAMID | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.54 | Central sector and community perception survey | 08/31/2013 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.55 | Strengthening early recovery operations &coordination in Darfur | 06/30/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.56 | Indicators Monitoring & Evaluation System (IMES)// Local System Solutions | 08/31/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.57 | Big data // Innovation nucleus in Sudan Background Study and Concept Note | 10/22/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.58 | IMWG 4Ws Database and Mapping Tool to track projects progress | 10/22/2015 | UNDP | http://imwgweb.4wsimwg.net/db\_tools/index.html). | | E.59 | Country Office Human Resources Newsletter, 3rd quarter 2015 | 09/30/2015 | UNDP, HR | www.sd.undp.org | | E.60 | Labour Intensive Project Quarterly Progress Reports in 2015 | 10/01/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.61 | Promoting Low Carbon Development- Annual Report | 02/28/2014 | UNDP, Gov. counterpart | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.62 | Strengthening Access to Justice and Confidence Building in Eastern Sudan | 03/31/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.63 | Common Country Analysis (CCA) for Sudan- Desk Review (Draft | 01/10/2016 | UNCT | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | | E.64 | Eastern Sudan Mapping, Partner Interventions, Development of Indicators & Migration. | 10/08/2015 | UNDP | https://intranet.undp.org/country/rbas/sd/intra/OSD/SDN\_CO\_2015\_ROAR\_Evidencies/Forms/AllItems.aspx | |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)