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Country programme document for Sudan (2018-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. The Republic of the Sudan is Africa's third largest country, with a surface area of 1,886,068 km² and a population estimated at almost 42 million in 2017.¹ The country has a low human development index (HDI) of 0.49.² The poverty rate is 46.5 per cent. Rural areas are home to 66 per cent of the population and 57.6 per cent of the poor. Important regional disparities exist, with a 26 per cent poverty rate in Khartoum state compared to 62.7 per cent in Darfur.³ The loss of around 75 per cent of oil revenues,⁴ following secession of the South in 2011 and two decades of economic sanctions, have exacerbated this trend.

2. Unsustainable debt burden, a volatile security situation, lengthy political transition, fragile relations with the international community and adverse climate change have constrained growth prospects and poverty reduction efforts.⁵ This situation is contributing to prolonged conflict, a key driver of the complex displacement crisis, with approximately 2.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 500,000 Sudanese refugees.⁶ This reality is gradually undermining social cohesion and exacerbating existing governance challenges, such as land ownership and provision of basic services. Communities are caught in a negative vulnerability spiral, exposed to increasing risks, disrupted livelihoods and reduced resilience. Disparities contribute to vulnerability, particularly affecting the poorest and most resource-deprived. Although gender-disaggregated data is limited, conflict has disproportionately affected women and increased their vulnerability to exploitation.⁷

3. Efforts are underway to address conflict and political exclusion. The Government launched national dialogue in 2014, with participation of a wide range of parties and factions. An agreement was reached in October 2016 that will form the basis of the upcoming permanent constitution. In addition, sanctions against the country have eased since early 2017. If fully lifted, it will help Sudan achieve its development potential, with its abundant livestock, fertile lands, large deposits of minerals, and significant human capital. This potential underpins the Government's 2030 vision,⁸ aimed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This country programme will support implementation of the country's sustainable development priorities to operationalize the 2030 vision for 2018-2021. Priorities include peacebuilding, governance, poverty reduction, environment and improved basic services.

4. Greater capacities, transparency, accountability and inclusiveness in planning, allocation and management of resources are key components of reforms. Since the 1990s, Sudan has embarked on decentralization reforms to optimize basic service delivery and strengthen accountability at the subnational level. Results remain limited, however, because fiscal decentralization has not engendered more balanced distribution of resources to address disparities across states and reduce poverty gaps.⁹ A case in point is inadequate access to the formal justice system, which perpetuates vulnerability among civilians, especially at the periphery. Additionally, there is low awareness of the rule of law and human rights and a prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict-ridden areas, such as Darfur, with limited capacities to address it.¹⁰

¹ Central Bureau of Statistics, 2017 projection.

² *Human Development Report*, 2016.

³ Sudan National Baseline Household Survey, op. cit.

⁴ Interim poverty reduction strategy paper, International Monetary Fund country report, no. 13/318, 2013.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Humanitarian response plan, 2016.

⁷ Gender approach to the Darfur development strategy, UN-Women, Sudan, 2015.

⁸ Twenty-five year national strategy, 2007-2031.

⁹ Revenue mobilization and collection at subnational levels in Darfur states, UNDP report, 2015.

¹⁰ Report, Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan, 2016.

5. Although conflict levels have fallen in Darfur,¹¹ the security situation there and in other parts of Sudan remains volatile owing to criminality, small arms proliferation and the regional context.¹² Conflicts in Darfur, Abyei, Blue Nile and South Kordofan have diminished trust between communities, disrupted livelihoods and broken down traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. The protracted displacement crisis has increased urbanization and competition within and between tribal groups over community boundaries, land ownership and livestock routes. Women and youth have been particularly affected. While youth have the potential to drive development, the pressure of making a living and lack of voice can become a destabilizing factor.¹³

6. Climate change exacerbates such community-based conflicts caused by poor natural resource management policies and harmful practices, such as deforestation, overgrazing and soil erosion. Most rural households are dependent on pastoral and rain-fed practices,¹⁴ with desertification an increasing threat.¹⁵ Women carry out the bulk of the work on small farms, making them highly vulnerable to economic losses resulting from natural hazards. Without effective adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures, smallholder farmers and pastoralists will continue to migrate to the towns, increasing stress on cities. Lack of access to electricity and clean energy services is another poverty driver. A UNDP study on commodities concluded that the main challenges to developing inclusive value chains are climate change and lack of access to affordable energy.¹⁶

7. A contributing factor to low HDI is the shortage in basic services, including health, with only 24 per cent of primary health-care facilities providing essential services.¹⁷ Diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS exacerbate vulnerability. Over 95 per cent of health facilities has only partial access to energy, severely affecting their capacity to provide services and store the limited amount of medicine the Government can procure under economic sanctions.

8. Based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) experience, where joint action to support their achievement came late,¹⁸ UNDP is endeavouring to roll out of the SDG agenda from the onset. Building on South-South cooperation, it aims to prioritize, accelerate, mainstream, localize and monitor the SDGs more methodically, using enhanced instruments. The 2016 mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support (MAPS) mission provided early concrete recommendations on key possible accelerators and on advancing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

9. UNDP support to rule of law and access to justice in Darfur and the eastern states has increased human rights awareness and the number of cases handled by justice institutions, paralegals and traditional mechanisms. Nevertheless, more specific targeting of victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) was recommended.¹⁹ This work would have benefitted from a more integrated approach with justice institutions and peace infrastructures, and stronger linkages with the informal justice system.²⁰ While UNDP-supported local development plans in South Kordofan and the east improved public

¹¹ Report of the Secretary-General, African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, March 2017.

¹² Security Council meeting, 12 January 2017.

¹³ Joint UNDP/Government study on violent extremism in Sudan, 2016-2017.

¹⁴ World Bank Sudan Overview.

¹⁵ National adaptation programme of action report, 2015.

¹⁶ UNDP study on gum arabica, groundnut, sesame and livestock, Darfur, 2016.

¹⁷ National health sector strategic plan, Sudan, 2012-2016.

¹⁸ MDG final report was finalized in 2016 and remains to be validated by the Government.

¹⁹ UNDP Sudan achievements report, 2013-2015.

²⁰ Global focal points for police, justice and corrections, 2012.

expenditure management, they need scaling up, inspired by global development goals and increased participation of local communities in planning and implementation.²¹

10. UNDP contributed to stabilization in Sudan by supporting local peace agreements in the previous two cycles in the east, the border states of the south and Darfur, and by engaging in reintegration of ex-combatants,²² local conflict resolution, and livelihood generation for women and youth at-risk. This work will continue to prevent recurrence of conflict and support peace dividends,²³ focused on peace infrastructures and strengthening rule of law institutions.²⁴ Furthermore, development organizations, including UNDP, need to better address the long-term development needs of IDPs and host communities, through durable solutions, based on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and through improved coordination with the highest authorities of the state.²⁵

11. UNDP successfully implemented climate change adaptation measures in four states, achieving an increase of 50 to 150 per cent in productivity of crops, such as sorghum and sesame, and improved livelihoods of farmers and pastoralists, of whom more than 60 per cent are women,²⁶ with micro-finance support. UNDP supported the development of nine strategic plans and national implementation frameworks, such as biodiversity and low carbon development, thereby making Sudan eligible for increased financing in priority areas such as clean energy and natural resource management.

12. As the interim principal recipient of the Global Fund for Malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS since 2005, UNDP contributed to keeping HIV/AIDS prevalence under 1 per cent and success rates for treated tuberculosis cases at 81 per cent, with deaths halved to 2.5 per cent per 100,000 people. Over 2.1 million cases of malaria were treated and 16 million bed nets distributed.²⁷ Based on this successful partnership, the Government requested UNDP support in procuring essential medicine and solar energy for health services.²⁸

13. Building on the previous cycle's results, UNDP will use its comparative advantage to support country programme implementation and reverse the vulnerability spiral. This includes its solid relationship with the Government at all levels, access to vertical funds, long-term presence in the relatively neglected east and north and difficult-to-reach areas such as the 'three-areas',²⁹ wide network and partnerships, unique know-how as management and administrative agent, regional approach to transnational issues, and coordination role. More specifically, UNDP is coordinating the SDG roll-out drive and has a leading role in the New Way of Working commitment reached at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. These efforts will reinforce the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to strengthen the country's transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery and sustainable development.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. Aligned with the Government's development priorities, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2018-2021, and the multi-year humanitarian strategy, the country programme will focus on four development priorities, informed by the

²¹ Impact of improving local governance capabilities in public budgeting and service delivery in Kassala State, Sudan, UNDP and Ministry of Finance, 2016; Final report of the governance and rule of law programme, UNDP, Sudan, 2009-2013.

²² UNDAF evaluation, 2013-2016.

²³ Achievement report, op. cit.

²⁴ Final evaluation, UNDP-International Organization for Migration, joint conflict reduction programme phase II, West and South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei States, May 2016.

²⁵ Sudan multi-year humanitarian strategy, 2017-2019.

²⁶ Final evaluation, national adaptation programme of action, 2015.

²⁷ The Global Fund (<https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/portfolio/country>).

²⁸ As underlined by the Minister of Health in minuted meeting with UNDP, Khartoum, 5 June 2016.

²⁹ Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Abyei.

three acceleration areas recommended by the MAPS mission: increasing agricultural productivity, advancing gender equality, and reducing conflicts aimed at enhancing community resilience. UNDP will ensure adequate geographical balance, emphasize gender mainstreaming and capacity building, and focus on those furthest behind. The first two development priorities will be informed by SDGs 1, 5, 10, 16 and 17.

15. UNDP will support a dedicated SDG initiative, in coordination with the United Nations country team and in partnership with the National Development and Population Council and the Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC). The initiative will align with national priorities, focusing on the accelerators,³⁰ and the localization and enhancement of data collection and reporting, including through the UNDP-supported government database on aid management, which will help inform the country programme priorities.

Development priority 1. Improving governance and rule of law

16. Starting in Darfur, UNDP will work closely with government, the United Nations-Africa Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations country team, civil society and local communities to strengthen the institutional capacity of rule of law and human rights institutions. This will include revising selected laws and procedures, re-establishing the criminal justice chain in pilot areas of IDP return, addressing land disputes and building the capacity of justice and security institutions. The programme will factor in gender differential needs to legally empower women. UNDP will support national institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), native administration and paralegals to promote democratic processes, accountability, mediation and legal aid, and strengthen understanding of human rights, particularly on sexual and gender-based violence.

17. UNDP will support improvement of local planning and capacities for service delivery. The World Bank and the African Development Bank will address needed reform issues at the federal level. At state level, UNDP will support public financial management systems and the World Bank will support revenue collection systems.

Development priority 2. Community stabilization

18. UNDP will support peace efforts to stabilize communities and strengthen social cohesion in at least 10 states. It will continue to support the European Union and UNAMID in internal dialogues in Darfur to advocate for dividends of peace, promote civic engagement, and work on reintegration component of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process for ex-combatants in Darfur and in the border states of the south, with an equal focus on host communities. UNDP will scale up and enhance skills and capacities of youth and women more specifically for post-conflict livelihoods and economic recovery, notably through a value-chain approach.

19. UNDP will strengthen local infrastructures for peace, informed by the women, peace and security agenda, to prevent violent conflict through shared resource management. In doing so, it will build the capacity of humanitarian and peacebuilding implementing partners, through the Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund. In addition, UNDP will cooperate with the Government in identifying drivers of violent extremism among youth, addressing them through advocacy and targeted programming.

20. Under the Government's leadership, a durable solutions strategy is being prepared, focused on in-depth understanding of IDP demographic and socioeconomic profiles, strengthened coordination with authorities, long-term support and equal focus on host communities.³¹ In view of the volatile situation in South Sudan and the recent influx of refugees to East Darfur, White Nile, and South and West Kordofan, UNDP will provide

³⁰ Increasing agricultural productivity, advancing gender equality, and reducing conflicts aimed at enhancing community resilience.

³¹ Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) mission, Sudan, April 2017.

basic socioeconomic infrastructure and livelihood assistance to host communities in non-camp settings. This builds on the success of the support programme of UNDP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to refugees and host communities in the east, with more direct partnership with the highest central authorities.

Development priority 3. Addressing vulnerability to climate change

21. UNDP will root its poverty reduction work in its efforts to support adaptation to climate change, employment and equitable access to natural resources in rural areas, in line with SDGs 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 and 13. UNDP will scale up its successful adaptation measures from four to 13 states to build resilience to climate change and disaster risks in the agriculture and water sectors. This includes improved seed varieties and new measures for water harvesting, which will accelerate productivity, increase income and improve livelihoods of the most vulnerable. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Environment, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Bank, local government and communities in monitoring climate change, including through early warning.

22. UNDP will support inclusive, gender-sensitive policies for clean energy systems and sustainable natural resource management. It will invest in value-chain market development for cash crops such as groundnut, sesame and sorghum, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP). Should the lifting of sanctions hold, UNDP will strongly engage the private sector to improve access to services for the rural poor, including microfinance.

Development priority 4. Promoting equitable access to basic services

23. In line with SDG 3 and 17, UNDP will continue to build the capacities of health institutions to improve access to services related to HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, through its role as recipient of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and strengthen gender-sensitive health policies and facilities. In partnership with United Nations organizations, UNDP will support social protection safety nets to extend access to most vulnerable populations, such as people living with HIV/AIDS and with disabilities and IDPs.

24. In partnership with the Ministry of Health and line ministries, and based on SDG 7, UNDP will support solar energy supply, mainly rural health facilities, to enable provision of essential services to the poor. UNDP will continue assisting the Ministry of Health in procuring essential medicines and providing life-saving support under the sanctions regime.

III. Programme and risk management

25. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. The country programme accountability of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation should be charged to the concerned projects.

26. The country programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme in situations of force majeure. At project level, national implementation will be the priority modality. Direct implementation will be considered in circumstances related to limited capacities and donor concerns. It will be accompanied by targeted national capacity development efforts and direct agreements with national authorities. UNDP social and environmental standards will

be applied, as well as the harmonized approach to cash transfers, in coordination with other United Nations organizations, to manage financial risks.

27. The next programme cycle will likely witness a drawdown of UNAMID in Darfur following the February 2017 strategic review mission. Based on early joint planning, UNDP will seek to gradually expand its programmes, building on the joint UNDP/UNAMID rule of law programme, as part of the shift from peacekeeping to peacebuilding. Given the tasks involved, UNDP will seek additional expertise and capacities to support this transition planning process.

28. Protracted violent conflict remains a programme risk, particularly in border states with South Sudan. UNDP is stepping up its collaboration with the Government and UNHCR, focused on livelihoods, to cater to current needs and possible future stress on local communities, with the likely increase in refugees, and to promote stabilization in affected areas. In addition, UNDP will continue to manage the three humanitarian, peacebuilding and development funds – the Sudan Humanitarian Fund, the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund and the Qatar-supported United Nations Darfur Fund – allowing UNDP to strengthen links between humanitarian, peacebuilding and development interventions, in line with the New Way of Working.

29. Climate change is an endemic risk. UNDP is strengthening national early warning systems through a national disaster risk reduction strategy, creation of a disaster loss and damage data centre, and nation-wide equipment installation.

30. Resource mobilization is a major challenge for development aid in Sudan. The prospect of sanctions lifting may open new development opportunities, for example, in the area of extractive industries, value-chain development and bio-tourism. UNDP will seek new funding avenues and galvanize partnerships with the private sector, new vertical funds (such as the Green Climate Fund), and multilateral development banks, such as the Islamic Development Bank and the African Development Bank on the SDGs and sustainable energy. Should sanctions remain, UNDP will explore programmatic mitigation measures, such as supporting the Ministry of Health in procuring essential medicines.

31. Successful programmatic measurement will rely on updated, reliable disaggregated data and improved targeting of policies and programmes. The MDG final report, the national household survey and the poverty reduction strategy paper, however, are all overdue, with data dating from 2009. Mitigation measures include a collective push for publication of these reference documents and launching of new data and capacity-building initiatives.

32. The country office will remain flexible to adjust to new priorities, following possible lifting of sanctions, constitutional revisions, endorsement of the next UNDP strategic plan, 2018-2021, and wider United Nations reforms.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

33. The Government and UNDP are committed to results-based management, supported by strong monitoring and evaluation. Reliable data is challenging and costly. Building on previous work on the country's statistical system³² and other data sources, such as the multi-indicator cluster survey, UNDP and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) have developed a vulnerability proxy indicator to provide sex and age-disaggregated vulnerability data at national, state and local levels and allow proper targeting of priority groups (IDPs, women and youth). The vulnerability proxy indicator uses innovative, low-cost methods of data collection, such as satellite imagery and big data, based on mobile phone records. The 2016 household baseline survey will, if approved, provide baseline data. These systems will support SDG localization and monitoring.

³² African Development Bank, UNDP and the World Bank.

34. The gender marker, the UNDP accountability tool for gender equality, was rolled out in 2015 to improve gender-sensitive planning, targeting and monitoring. It will rely on the 2016 gender analysis and 2017 gender strategy.

35. UNDP will evaluate projects at least once per cycle, and allocate 2 to 5 per cent of budgets for monitoring and 1 per cent for communication.

36. To ensure its continued thought leadership and programme effectiveness, UNDP will emphasize evidence-based programming. Early in the new programme cycle, UNDP will carry out studies of emerging trends impacting Sudan and the Horn of Africa, such as migration and displacement, youth as agents-of-change and prevention of violent extremism, in collaboration with the Government and through South-South cooperation.

37. To mainstream innovative practices across its programme and beyond, UNDP will establish an innovation lab to generate pioneering, citizen-centric, design-led development approaches and create alternative space for cutting-edge research, ideation and testing. The organization will explore possibilities for support through South-South and triangular cooperation.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Sudan (2018-2021)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Accelerate state reforms				
UNDAF OUTCOME 4.1: By 2021 national, state and local institutions are more effective to carry out their mandates efficiently, including strengthened normative frameworks, which respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms, and ensure effective service delivery.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: Outcome 2. Related SDGs: ³³ 1, 5, 16.				
UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines and target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities ³⁴	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)	Major partners/partnerships	Indicative resources by outcome (in United States dollars)
<p>1.1. Integrated results and resources framework (IRRF 3.3): Access to justice services disaggregated by sex, age, geographic location, population group. Baseline 1.1: 45% (2015) Targets: 50% (2019) 53% (2020) 60% (2021)</p> <p>1.2. (UNDAF 4.2) Number of regulations and policies aligned, reformed and implemented in line with international standards (including migrants' rights, specifically trafficking and smuggling). Baseline: 4 (2015) Target: 10 (2019)</p> <p>1.3. (UNDAF 4.3): Number of</p>	<p>1.1.1. Citizen Report Card Survey by UNDP (every two years), UNDP tracking studies, UNAMID, United Nations organizations, rule of law institutions.</p> <p>1.1.2. Ministry of Justice and United Nations country team reports, national Human Rights Council reports, Universal Periodic Review (UPR) status; perception survey (one in cycle).</p> <p>1.1.3. Local development plans, programme/projects evaluation reports, national household survey data source: international treaty body reports.</p> <p>1.1.4. UPR, evaluation reports, United Nations country team reports, national Human Rights Council reports, Ministry of Interior, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Access to and accountability of public justice and rule of law institutions enhanced. <i>Indicator:</i> 1.1.1. Percentage of citizens who have confidence in rule of law institutions being independent, impartial, effective and fair. <i>Baseline:</i> 1.1.1. 47.3% high confidence (2012) <i>Target:</i> 1.1.1. ≥50% have high confidence (CSOs and CBOs, gender disaggregated) <i>Data source:</i> 1.1.1. UNDP tracking studies, UNAMID, United Nations organizations, rule of law institutions</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 1.1.2. Percentage of citizens who know how to access justice systems and are aware of their human rights (by gender). <i>Baseline:</i> 1.1.2. 22 % know how to access justice and aware of their human rights (2012) <i>Target:</i> 1.1.2. 40% of the communities</p>	Justice, traditional and customary institutions, Human Rights Commission, CSO, UNAMID and UNOHCR, justice and rule of law programme, United Nations organizations ³⁵	Regular: 2,000,000

³³ For all SDG indicators, the baseline and target will be defined as soon as the modalities of the localization of SDGs are agreed on.

³⁴ Annual, unless otherwise indicated.

³⁵ FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNHCR, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN-Women, WFP.

<p>national, state and locality strategies and plans developed (sex and age-disaggregated data) (IRRF 2.1). Baseline: 0 (2014) Target: 17 (2020)</p> <p>1.4. (UNDAF 4.4): Percentage of recommendations from the United Nations Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review implemented Baseline 1.4: 65% (2016) Target: 85% (2021)</p> <p>SDG 5.2.1. Baseline/target: TBD</p> <p>SDG (1.a.2). Baseline/target: TBD</p>	<p>(15% women) <i>Data source:</i> 1.1.2. Perception survey</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 1.1.3. Extent to which institutions have capacity to support fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations (IRRF 2.3.1). <i>Baseline:</i> 1.1.3. Two - very partially (through UNDP support, the national human rights institutions have met one or more of four criteria – as per the IRRF guidance note – and/or the NHRI doesn't yet have capacity to operate without external support). <i>Target:</i> 1.1.3. Three – partially (rule of law institutions through UNDP support, the NHRI has met all 4 criteria) <i>Data source:</i> 1.1.3. International treaty body annual reports.</p>		<p>Other: 38,000,000</p> <p>Canada, Japan, Germany, European Union, United Kingdom Aid/ Department for International Development (DFID), Sweden</p>
	<p>Output 1.2. SGBV support systems strengthened. <i>Indicator:</i> 1.2.1. Improved coverage of: (a) family and child protection units; and (b) gender-sensitive policing services (IRRF 3.5.2). <i>Baseline:</i> 1.2.1. One – not adequately <i>Target:</i> 1.2.1. Two – very partially,³⁶ improvement on child protection units and gender-sensitive policing. <i>Data source:</i> 1.2.1. Ministry of Interior, Human Rights Commission, UN-Women (annually).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 1.2.2. Number of SGBV survivors supported. <i>Baseline:</i> 1.2.2. 180 cases received legal aid and 35 SGBV survivors received psychosocial support in 2016 (UNDP</p>	<p>United Nations organizations,³⁶ private sector; justice, family and child protection traditional and customary institutions; legislative council at state level; local government (in selected states); CSOs.</p>	

³⁶ UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women.

		<p>reports).</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 1.2.2. 3,000 victims directly and indirectly supported.³⁷</p> <p><i>Data source:</i> 1.2.2. CSO, United Nations reports.³⁸</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 1.2.3. Legal and policy framework in place to prevent and address SGBV (IRRF 4.2.1).</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 1.2.3. Very partially (sections of criminal acts is in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 2015).</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 1.2.3. Partially (Family Act to be reformed, criminalization of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), three laws for promotion and protection of women rights).</p> <p><i>Data source:</i> 1.2.3. Ministry of Social Welfare, Committee for Combatting Violence Against Women (annually).</p>		
		<p>Output 1.3. Local planning and service delivery capacities developed.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 1.3.1. Number of subnational governments and/or administrations that have functioning planning, budgeting and monitoring systems (UNDAF group 4).</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 1.3.1. 0 (2014)</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 1.3.1. 10 localities (2021)</p> <p><i>Data source:</i> 1.3.1. Evaluation reports</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 1.3.2. Extent to which local and national policies and plans have integrated SDGs.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 1.3.2. Very partially</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 1.3.2. Partially (local and</p>	<p>Local government in selected states, the World Bank, decentralized and strengthened federal system, municipalities, technical directorates, chambers of commerce, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Planning (national and state level), Legislative Council at state level (in selected states).</p> <p>National institutions (Relief and Reconstruction Committee, line ministries) contribute to planning and priority identification. NGOs and faith-based</p>	

³⁷ Disaggregated by gender.

³⁸ UNDP, UNFPA and UN-Women.

		<p>national policies and plan) <i>Data source:</i> 1.3.2. National mechanism for SDG localization progress reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 1.3.3. Extent of civic engagement, including legal/regulatory framework for CSOs to function in public sphere and contribute to development and effective mechanisms/platforms to engage civil society (with focus on women, youth, marginalized groups) (IRRF 2.4.2). <i>Baseline:</i> 1.3.3. Medium (2) <i>Target:</i> 1.3.3. High (3) rule of law institutions. <i>Data source:</i> 1.3.3. Project reports (annually).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 1.3.4. Global SDG localization, and mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support (MAPS). <i>Baseline:</i> 1.3.4. 0 <i>Target:</i> 1.3.4. TBD <i>Data source:</i> 1.3.4. TBD</p>	<p>organizations ensure engagement of local communities and implementing partners.</p>	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Peace, reconciliation and the promotion of peaceful co-existence.				
UNDAF OUTCOME 3: By 2021, community security and stabilization of people affected by conflict is improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 6. SDGs: 1, 5 and 16.				
<p>2.1 Proportion of community members in conflict-affected areas that consider their environment as safe and stable, disaggregated by priority population. Baseline: 80% (Darfur and 3 areas) (2016)</p>	2.1.1 and 2.2.1. Annual perception survey (of different stakeholders).	<p>Output 2.1. Conflict-affected livelihoods revitalized and stabilized (national). <i>Indicator:</i> 2.1.1. Number of additional people benefitting from emergency jobs and other livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by age and</p>	<p>Government institutions and local authorities at state level (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rangelands, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Youth</p>	Regular : 4,384,000
	2.1.3. Impact evaluations (of different partners).			Other : 103,000,000
	2.2.1. Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) database			Qatar, Japan,

<p>Targets: 85% (2021)</p> <p>2.2. Number of conflict incidences occurring in affected (identified) regions in Sudan. Baseline: 3,119 (2016) Targets: 2,000 (2021)</p> <p>2.3 Number of conflict-affected communities with functional conflict resolution mechanisms in place. Baseline: 246 (2016) Targets: 500 (2021)</p> <p>2.4 Proportion of protracted displaced persons caseload achieving durable solutions. Baseline: 0 (2016) (out of 3.2 million displaced persons) Targets: 480,000 (2021)</p> <p>SDG 16.1.2 Baseline/target: TBD</p>	<p>(http://www.acleddata.com/).</p> <p>2.1.2. and 2.2.3. Partner reports (United Nations country team, the Government, NGOs, CSOs/CBOs).</p> <p>2.1.2. Return, reintegration and recovery (RRR)/resource mobilization strategy (RMS) sector data (HCT).</p>	<p>sex in Darfur, South Kordofan State, West Kordofan State, Sennar, Blue Nile State, Port Sudan, Gedaref and Kassala (IRRF 6.1.1). <i>Baseline:</i> 2.1.1. 185,000 (2014) (disaggregated by age and sex) <i>Target:</i> 2.1.1. 585,000 (2021) individuals (IDPs and returnees, disaggregated by age and sex) <i>Data source:</i> 2.1.1. Project progress reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 2.1.2. Number of crisis-affected communities provided with key infrastructure and economic assets and skills. <i>Baseline:</i> 2.1.2. 120 communities (2016). <i>Target:</i> 2.1.2. 200 IDPs communities targeted with value chain (2021). <i>Data source:</i> 2.1.2. Project reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 2.1.3. Number of peace dividend initiatives implemented in target communities. <i>Baseline:</i> 2.1.3. Four (2013) <i>Target:</i> 2.1.3. 120 initiatives/projects (2021) <i>Date source:</i> 2.1.3. Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) reports.</p>	<p>and Sport, MIC.</p> <p>Private sector engagement in markets and value chains.</p> <p>RRR and food security and livelihoods (FSL) sector – Coordination</p> <p>FAO, IOM, UNHCR, UNAMID, UN-Habitat, UN-Women, UNEP, World Bank, WFP, other banks, microfinance institutions.</p> <p>DDR Commission, Land and Return, humanitarian aid commissions, peace networks, including peace ambassadors.</p> <p>Academic and research institutions, peace centres, CBOs, cooperatives, native administration, Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission.</p> <p>South-South cooperation – regional peace initiatives, knowledge sharing and learning.</p> <p>Academic and research institutions, peace centres, NGOs, CBOs.</p>	<p>Switzerland, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/OFDA, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom Aid/DFID, European Union, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Canada, United Nations Volunteers, Government of Sudan</p>
		<p>Output 2.2: Local and national peace infrastructures boosted. <i>Indicator:</i> 2.2.1. Number of mechanisms for mediation, conflict resolution and consensus building capable to perform core</p>	<p>Ministry of Youth, native administration, Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, community-based conflict resolution mechanisms, peace</p>	

		<p>functions (IRRF 5.6.2). <i>Baseline:</i> 2.2.1. 246 (2016). <i>Target:</i> 2.2.1. 500 mechanisms (2021). <i>Data source:</i> 2.2.1. Partners reports, DCPSF (annually).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 2.2.2. Number of CSOs and CBOs supported to manage conflicts. <i>Baseline:</i> 2.2.2. Three (2013). <i>Target:</i> 2.2.2. 60 CSOs and CBOs (national). <i>Data source:</i> 2.2.2. DCPSF reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 2.2.3. Number of CSOs and peace centres rolling out the peacebuilding training manual in training and capacity development initiatives. <i>Baseline:</i> 2.2.3. Two (2016) <i>Target:</i> 2.2.3. 20 CSOs and peace centres (2021). <i>Data source:</i> 2.2.3. Peacebuilding project annual report.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 2.2.4. Number of community conflict resolution and mediation mechanisms and structures having benefitted from standardized peacebuilding training. <i>Baseline:</i> 2.2.4. Zero (2016) <i>Target:</i> 2.2.4. 500 conflict mediation and resolution mechanisms (2021). <i>Data source:</i> 2.2.4. Peacebuilding projects' annual reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 2.2.5. Number of</p>	<p>ambassadors, peace networks.</p>	
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		<p>national NGOs supported to deliver SHF. <i>Baseline:</i> 2.2.5. 20 (2016). <i>Target:</i> 2.2.5. 50 national NGOs (2021). <i>Data source:</i> 2.2.5. Financial Management Unit reports.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 2.2.6. Extent of establishment of country office innovation lab. <i>Baseline:</i> 2.2.6. Partially established (2016). <i>Target:</i> 2.2.6. Innovation lab is fully established (2021). <i>Data source:</i> 2.2.6. Country office updates/results-oriented annual reports (ROARs)</p>		
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Improved environmental management				
UNDAF OUTCOME 2: By 2021, people's resilience to consequences of climate change, environmental stresses and natural hazards is enhanced through strengthened institutions, policies, plans and programmes.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1.5. SDGs: 1.5, 7, 13.				
<p>3.1. Output from smallholder agriculture (resilience indicator 2.1). Baseline: Sorghum: 1, 016,000 tonnes Millet: 680,000 tonnes Total production: 1, 696,000 tonnes³⁹ Target : Sorghum: 1,067 (000 tonnes) Millet: 714 (000 tonnes) Total production: 1,781,000 tonnes (4-year average 2018-2021)</p> <p>3.2. Number of new or amended policies, strategies and programmes integrating environment/climate management and disaster risk reduction influenced by functional environmental governance and climate resilience-related coordination mechanisms, such as the climate change forum, REDD+ committee, Nationally determined contributions coordination Baseline: 0 (2016)</p>	<p>3.1.1. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), World Energy Outlook 2016.</p> <p>3.2.1. Crop and food supply assessment mission by FSL working group.</p> <p>3.2.1 and 3.3.1. Recommendations and final policy by end of programme cycle (UNDAF).</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Access to clean energy for the poor enhanced. <i>Indicator:</i> 3.1.1: Number of households supported to access clean energy (IRRF 1.5.2) <i>Baseline:</i> 3.1.1: 0 (2016) <i>Target:</i> 3.1.1: 8,000 households/IDPs (2021). <i>Data source:</i> 3.1.1: Solar for basic need and agriculture project reports (annually).</p>	<p>Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity (MWRE), National Energy Research Centre, UNIDO</p>	<p>Regular: 6,293,000</p>
		<p>Output 3.2: Community Livelihoods adapted to climate change. <i>Indicator:</i> 3.2.1: Number of people who have received and benefitted from the microfinance loans and capacity-building support (male and female). <i>Baseline:</i> 3.2.1: 500,000, (CBS 2016) (Male, Female) <i>Target:</i> 3.2.1: 530,000 people/IDPs <i>Data source:</i> 3.2.1: CRF, DDS, CCA, and GCF projects reports (annually) <i>Indicator:</i> 3.2.2: Number of jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural</p>	<p>HCENR, micro-finance institutions, state government, Agriculture Research Centre, Agriculture Bank of Sudan, African Development Bank, international development banks and commercial banks</p>	<p>Other: 62,000,000</p> <p>GEF, Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), GCF, African Development Bank</p>

³⁹ 5-year average 2011/12-2016/17.

<p>Target: 4 (2021) SDG Indicator: 13.1.1 Baseline/target: TBD</p> <p>SDG Indicator: 7.1.1 Baseline/target: TBD</p>		<p>resources, ecosystems services, chemicals and waste⁴⁰ (IRRF 1.3.2). <i>Baseline:</i> 3.2.2: 15,000, (UNDP reports 2016: male 9,000; female 6,000). <i>Target:</i> 3.2.2: 140,000 people targeted for jobs and livelihood opportunities (male 84,000; female 56,000). <i>Data source:</i> 3.2.2: Protected area management project report (annually).</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 3.2.3: Number of early warning systems established. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 6 states. <i>Data source:</i> 3.2.3: Civil defence reports, UNDP project reports.</p>			
		<p>Output 3.3: Policies for sustainable use of natural resources supported. <i>Indicator:</i> 3.3.1: Number of strategies, policies, programmes and budgets supported at national and subnational level to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives, inspired by South-South cooperation (IRRF 1.4.2). <i>Baseline:</i> 3.3.1: 6 (2017). <i>Target:</i> 3.3.1: 11 policies and strategies address climate-resilient development (2021). <i>Data source:</i> 3.3.1: Climate-risk finance project final reports. <i>Indicator:</i> 3.3.2: National and</p>	<p>HCENR, MWRE, electricity distribution companies, states, Wildlife Conservation Department; Government of India, Brazil</p>		

⁴⁰ Disaggregated by sex and rural versus urban.

		state legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use and equitable access of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems (IRRF 2.5.1). <i>Baseline:</i> 3.3.2: Not adequately (1) (2016). <i>Target:</i> 3.3.2: Adequate (4) by 2021. <i>Data source:</i> 3.3.2: Access to benefit-sharing regulation from project report (annually).		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Promoting access to basic services.				
UNDAF (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME 3: By 2021, underserved populations have improved health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and social protection outcomes.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3. SDGs: 1 and 3.				
4.1. By 2021, underserved populations have improved health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and social protection outcomes. SDG indicator: 3.8.1 Baseline/target TBD	4.1.1. Ministry of Health report, WHO reports and multi-indicator cluster survey	Output 4.1. Equitable access to primary health-care centres providing essential services to populations improved (national). <i>Indicator:</i> 4.1.1. Percentage of primary health-care facilities providing essential services. <i>Baseline:</i> 4.1.1. 24% <i>Target:</i> 4.1.1. 50% <i>Data source:</i> 4.1.1. Ministry of Health annual statistical report. <i>Indicator:</i> 4.1.2. Percentage of health facilities with essential medicines. <i>Baseline:</i> 4.1.2. 100% (2015). <i>Target:</i> 4.1.2. 100% of health facilities (2021). ⁴¹	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Youth	Regular: 0
				Other: 187,000,000
				Global Fund, Italy, Government of Sudan, Global Climate Fund, African Development Bank

⁴¹ Maintain 100 per cent ratio, through UNDP support in procurement of essential medicine, to curb impact of potential continuous sanctions.

		<i>Data source:</i> 4.1.2. National Medical Supplies Fund (NMSF) report (annually).		
		<p>Output 4.2. Community-owned climate resilient health-care system built.</p> <p><i>Indicator:</i> 4.2.1. Number of health facilities equipped with and able to maintain photovoltaic energy supply.</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i> 4.2.1. 0% of health facilities capacitated (2016).</p> <p><i>Target:</i> 4.2.1. 55% of health facilities capacitated (2021).</p> <p><i>Data source:</i> 4.2.1. Solar for health project report.</p>	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, NGOs/CSOs	