Country Programme Action Plan
Between the Government of the Republic of Sudan
And the United Nations Development Programme
2013-2016
July 2013
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The Framework

The Government of Sudan and the UNDP Sudan Country Office are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the Country Programme.

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government of Sudan and UNDP are committed,

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme Action Plan (2009-2012),

Entering into a new period of cooperation (2013-2016),

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and have agreed as follows:

Part I. Basis of Relationship

1.1 WHEREAS the Government of Sudan (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as “UNDP”) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement [SBAA]), which was signed by both parties on 24 October 1978 and ratified by the Government on 2 January 1980. Based on Article I, Paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to UNDP. In particular, Decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules, and along with them, the new definitions of “execution” and “implementation” enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision, this CPAP, together with an Annual Work Plan (AWP) concluded hereunder (which shall form part of this CPAP, and is incorporated herein by reference), constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner,” as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and AWPs.

Part II. Situation Analysis

2.1 The UNDP CPAP outlines the Country Programme for Sudan during 2013-2016. The duration of the Country Programme is based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), signed in July 2012, which draws on the United Nations Country Analysis 2012 as well as on information from project and programme evaluations. The CPAP goal is to support the Government in implementing its National Strategic Development Plan 2012-2016 and related policies. This CPAP adopts a transitional strategy moving from humanitarian efforts to recovery and sustainable development, in line with national priorities and strategies.

2.2 Sudan is a country moving from conflict to a post-conflict situation, with wide disparities in human development between regions, as indicated in national Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Reports. The peaceful separation of South Sudan in 2011, which was widely praised by the
international community, has created a significant socioeconomic impact in Sudan. This has led to a 75 per cent loss of oil reserves and a 20 per cent decrease in population, as well as a devalued currency, rationed foreign exchange, and scarcities in goods. Inflation accelerated to a rate of 42.1 per cent by the end of August 2012 and averaged 37 per cent for the year as a whole. As a result of the oil loss, growth of the industrial and service sectors has been negative in 2012, with the overall economy forecast to contract by 8 per cent.1 Sudan also is highly indebted, with an external debt stock estimated at USD 42 billion at the end of 2012, this in addition to the economic sanctions, both of which have serious impact2, on economic development and the achievement of the MDGs. However, a September 2012 agreement on oil pipeline fees and transitional financial mechanisms worth more than USD3 billion, to be paid to Sudan by South Sudan over a period of 3.5 years, may help redress both domestic and external imbalances and thereby stabilize the economy.

2.3 An estimated 46.5 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line. While the country is making progress toward the MDGs on narrowing the gender gap in education and on combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases, it is lagging on the overarching MDG for poverty reduction, as well as on other aspects of gender equality and on access to safe water and improved sanitation. Disparities are significant in the incidence of poverty between urban and rural areas and among states, with the hardest hit including rural dwellers, particularly women, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The Government has demonstrated increased interest in utilizing micro-financing as an effective vehicle toward reducing poverty, including prioritization of the role of microfinance in the Second Five-Year Plan 2012-2016 and the Three-Year Medium-Term Salvation Programme 2012-2014. A Supreme Council of Microfinance has been established under the leadership of the First Vice President. The country is also experiencing serious brain drain as many experts and high calibre are leaving the country to other countries for better opportunities. This phenomenon is putting more challenges to the capacity of the national institutions particularly the research and educational public institutions.

2.4 At the core of the high and persistent level of poverty in Sudan lie low job creation rates, increasing unemployment and a low level of productivity. In 2009, 13 per cent of the active population was unemployed3, with women’s unemployment nearly twice that of men and 1 in 5 youth jobless4. Agriculture remains the main source of employment, although the urban informal sector is reported to account for more than 60 per cent of GDP.5 Poverty is heightened by inefficient development plans and strategies, reduced public expenditures on basic services, and erosion of land and natural resources, as well as by conflict and longstanding international political and economic blockades. Developments following the separation of South Sudan point to a potentially large increase in vulnerability to HIV in Sudan, given low-quality services, human resource constraints, expected further large-scale population movements, and increased urban migration amid economic crisis; at the same time, through UNDP partnership with the Global Fund, HIV prevalence had reduced to 0.67 per cent in 2009. Meanwhile, the malaria prevalence rate fell to 2 per cent by 2009 and the tuberculosis treatment success rate increased to 82 per cent.6

2.5 Multiple inter-related root causes of conflict and instability in Sudan exist, which persist despite the conclusion of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. These include unbalanced resource allocation to states by the Government of Sudan7, as well as inter-communal competition over scarce natural resources (land, water) and tribalism. Although the separation of Sudan and

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1 Growth figures for 2012 are based on forecasts by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU, August 2012). However, it should be noted that baseline comparative GDP figures for 2011 still include South Sudan.
5 Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, op. cit.
6 Ibid.
7 World Bank Study, 2011
South Sudan was itself relatively peaceful, key unresolved issues (border demarcation, status of the Abyei area, disengagement of armed groups) spurred military conflict as recently as April 2012. Seven of Sudan’s remaining 17 states are directly affected by continued conflict.

2.6 Conflict also has been exacerbated by socioeconomic and political disparities; the spread of small arms; a need for strengthened local governance and rule of law structures; new contamination by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States; unemployment; and limited national conflict resolution mechanisms. Women remain disproportionately affected, while their role in promoting peace is underutilized. At the same time, conflict also has disempowered men and their ability to fulfil gender roles such as providers, protectors and fathers.

2.7 The Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) offers the opportunity for vital structural change in one of the poorest and most disadvantaged parts of the country: a new impetus for locally driven recovery in the states of Kassala, Red Sea and Gedaref, through effective decentralization, and increased participation of the Eastern Sudan population in governance, as well as access to resources to address development challenges. At the same time, a need persists for a comprehensive economic development plan for the region. Furthermore, recent progress in peace talks between Sudan and South Sudan under the auspices of the African Union can have a positive impact on prospects for stability and peace in the Protocol Areas border states (South Kordofan and Blue Nile) as well as in Darfur, while security for Abyei, also part of the Protocol Areas, has been the responsibility of UN peacekeepers since June 2012. Food insecurity and malnutrition are particularly prevalent in the Protocol Areas.

2.8 Implementation of critical priorities under the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) has begun through establishment of the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) in 2012, although significant challenges remain. Livelihoods in Darfur have largely collapsed as a result of asset stripping and market failures, basic social services are absent, and desertification and drought are widespread. Where possible, the large humanitarian operation in Darfur that assists almost 3.8 million people increasingly promotes self-reliance for affected populations. Women remain especially needy, facing restricted rights, limited income generation options, and victimization from Gender Based Violence (GBV). The recent International Donor Conference for Recovery, Reconstruction and Development in Darfur has endorsed the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS), which includes a detailed analysis of development needs in this region. The proposed strategy constitutes a comprehensive reference framework for interventions of development partners.

2.9 The weak capacity of Government institutions, coupled with the poor status of infrastructure and consequences of decades of conflict, has reduced institutional ability to formulate and implement macroeconomic reforms and poverty eradication policies, and to deliver services efficiently. Numerous federal budget and revenue cuts as well as lack of developmental resources from donors and investors have had adverse impact on poverty reduction, economic diversification and, consequently, meeting the MDGs by 2015. Although decentralized governance structures are formally in place, state and local governments require significantly strengthened capacities to plan, prioritize and manage revenues, and to coordinate service delivery. In particular, the Protocol Areas have serious needs for basic Government functions, civil administration, and rehabilitation and construction of social and physical infrastructure. Participation of citizens in local governance remains limited. Rule of law institutions face a challenging task to harmonize national laws with international and regional obligations, which requires clear policies and administrative support. Limited awareness of legal rights, access to resources, and institutional capacities challenge rights holders and duty bearers alike. Perhaps the greatest remaining challenge, if unchecked, is the...
potential for corruption taking root, with an urgent need for strengthened transparency, participation and oversight mechanisms. Compounding this is the current inability of the public and private sectors to harness and maximise the benefits of Information Communication and Technology (ICT) as a tool for accelerating democratic governance gains, efficiency in public service delivery and enhanced transparency.

2.10 In the area of access to justice and legal aid, important bridges remain to be built between needy groups, including the poor, women and IDPs, and the formal and traditional justice systems, thereby ensuring strengthening protection of human rights and equal access to justice for all. State- and national-level surveys have revealed low ratios of justice institutions to people in areas such as Kassala, South Kordofan and West Darfur, with as few as 26 per cent of people reporting easy access to justice and as few as 9 per cent having legal aid. Needy groups also have limited confidence to use the justice system; socio-cultural and legal barriers for women exist in disclosing and reporting harassment, domestic violence and sexual violence in particular. At the same time, notable progress has been recorded for community-based policing in seven pilot states as well as for penal and correctional reform, even as more remains to be done.

2.11 Sudan holds high natural resource potential, but factors such as population growth, climate change and other development pressure are severely straining natural resources and, consequently, the environment. These strains are characterized by increased soil degradation, threats to biodiversity, reduce rangeland carrying capacities, deforestation, decreasing water resources, increasing pollution, and increased incidence of environmentally related disasters and risks. The inadequate of existing policies and legislative enforcement has further intensified such challenges.

2.12 Local competition for scarce natural resources has been a key driver of conflict, while in turn; conflict affects the environment and basic food security. Pastoralists and farmers, driven by feelings of marginalization and the failure to protect their rights of access to land, are affected most. Mass internal displacement and an influx of refugees, both with heavy dependence on wood for shelter, energy and income, also contribute to environmental degradation, as do rapid urbanization and the oil, mining, brick-making and hydroelectric power generation industries. Access to electricity remains low, and it is expected that the vast majority of rural dwellers will not be connected to the grid in the foreseeable future. A 2012 study by the Ministry of Electricity and Dams has recommended the use of photovoltaic (PV) solar to be the best option for electrifying rural communities. To diversify the energy mix, the Ministry also is considering implementation of a wind energy system. Lastly, a large amount of un-segregated waste is dumped without processing in urban settlements or left without collection elsewhere, posing a serious environmental threat.

2.13 The status of modern ICTs and of advanced communication technology recently established in Sudan can provide an excellent opportunity to further the ICT for development concept within programme strategies and approaches, thereby achieving broader outreach and substantive development results.

2.14 Critically, Sudan is considered to be one of the countries that are acceptably prepared for the Information Age. Internet usage statistics show that Sudan has 6.5 million Internet users as of June 2012, which constituted 19 per cent of the population and 3.9 per cent of Internet connectivity in Africa, according to International Telecommunications Union. Furthermore, Sudan is sixth on the list

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9 West Darfur Situation Analysis 2012, produced by the West Darfur State Government (with support from UNDP); 2008 National Census.
10 Ibid.
of Africa’s top 10 Internet countries, despite high levels of poverty.\textsuperscript{11} Sudanese mobile users exceed 27 million.

### Part III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learnt

3.1 The Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the UNDP Country Programme Document (2009-2012) recommended several important areas for strengthening in the new Country Programme. In particular, this included suggestions for a more comprehensive approach linking local-level livelihood assistance, community infrastructure rehabilitation, and longer-term governance, rule of law, and poverty reduction strategies, as well as for strengthened linkages between individual reintegration and community-level recovery, employment, stabilization and peacebuilding. The MTR identified the need for a broad framework for effective resource mobilization that is consistent with Government and donor priorities. In developing the CPAP, the Country Office used several regional-based consultations leading to the development of Concept Notes on different CPAP priorities and identification of Implementing Partners. It also identified opportunities for joint UN programming, particularly in support to achievement of the MDGs, private sector development, creation of employment opportunities for youth, and conflict resolution.

3.2 UNDP support to generation of two key reports, the National MDG Report and the National Human Development Report, has contributed to development of an evidence base required for policymaking. Report-generated data will now need to contribute to further discussion across all segments of society to support translation into policies and implementation that enable progress toward achievement of the MDGs in general, and poverty reduction in particular. Further support to Government and partners also is needed to stimulate macroeconomic stability, inclusive growth and employment, with a focus on poor women and needy groups, while considering the environment and natural resource management.

3.3 By December 2012, UNDP had supported the reintegration of about 22,432 ex-combatants under the CPA and ESPA, contributing to stability in the country. In other initiatives, UNDP also helped put in place a legal and policy framework for mine action and supported establishment of reconciliation mechanisms to manage/mediate local conflicts, while providing a solid analytical base for crisis- and recovery-responsive development planning at state level. Moving forward, a twofold approach to building social cohesion will be employed: (1) bottom-up, by addressing localized conflicts through community-based conflict resolution as well as improved access to resources and strengthened livelihood opportunities; and (2) top-down, by strengthening the governance system and decentralization of power to the states.

3.4 In governance, a key lesson learned is that effective linkages and dialogue between the Executive, Parliament, statutory bodies and civil society, at federal and local levels, is critical for strengthening governance systems to ensure transparency and accountability. The role of civil society in integrated and more effective public governance will particularly be strengthened, as will addressing of strategic capacity gaps in targeted Government institutions and coverage of gender-specific initiatives. Development aid coordination was highlighted as needing strengthening, with a focus on empowering the Government to take a leading role.

3.5 Additional emphasis also was recommended on community-level interventions to strengthen people’s resilience to climate risks, improve Disaster Risk Reduction, and promote climate change adaptation, biodiversity and access to “green” energy. This will build on achievements such as

\textsuperscript{11} Sudan National Human Development Report 2012.
development of the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) and of the Drylands Unit at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Part IV. Proposed Programme

4.1 The consultative process leading to the preparation of the CPAP began through the United Nations Country Analysis-UNDAF process, involving representatives from Government, CSOs, international NGOs, the private sector, donors and other United Nations Agencies. This also facilitated the preparation of the Country Programme Document (CPD), which is to be approved by the UNDP Executive Board in January 2013, and the CPAP for the period 2013-2016.

4.2 The UNDP Country Programme 2013-2016 aims to help realize the National Strategic Development Plan as articulated in the UNDAF. UNDP in Sudan fulfills three roles: (1) UNDP will continue its role in supporting the promotion of coordination, efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations System as a whole at country level; (2) UNDP will continue to provide policy and technical support by working on and advocating for the multi-sectoral challenges of poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, and environment and sustainable natural resource management; and (3) UNDP will further enhance its role as Management Agent of NGO implementation for pooled funding arrangements in Sudan, such as the Common Humanitarian Fund and Darfur Community Peace and Security Fund. UNDP-supported programmes and projects will leverage Government counterpart contributions, when possible, to enhance national ownership and sustainability.

UNDP Sudan Programme 2013 – 2016

**Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth**
- Improved opportunities for decent work and sustainable livelihoods
- Improved access to equitable and sustainable quality basic services

**Environment, Energy & Natural Resources Management**
- Pro-poor policies; livelihoods & employment; HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB programmes
- Climate change adaptation initiatives; energy & environment policies
- Resilient communities and effective management of natural resources

**Inclusive Governance & the Rule of Law**
- Improved public services in an effective and equitable manner
- Enhanced rule of law and basic human rights
- Decentralization & local development; Inclusive participation & accountability

**Social Cohesion & Peace Consolidation**
- Peaceful co-existence; Livelihoods & Access to services for refugees and returnees; DDR processes
- Effective peacebuilding mechanisms
- Timely and equitable delivery of peace dividends

“Achieving Successful Transition to Inclusive Recovery and Sustainable Human Development”
4.3 The UNDP Country Programme has been developed based on Sudan’s National Strategic Development Plan 2012-2016 and the UNDAF. It directly responds to relevant Government priorities, policies and strategies as depicted in Annex 1, the Government Policy Support Matrix.

The programme is structured in 4 pillars: (1) Poverty Reduction, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods (including environmental sustainability); (2) Governance and the Rule of Law; (3) Social Cohesion, Peace Consolidation and Peace Dividends; and (4) Environment, Energy and Climate Change. It is based on the understanding that conflict, recovery and development are inextricably linked. Because it aims to contribute to peace and stability in Sudan, it is important to implement the programme in a conflict-sensitive way to create an enabling environment for long-term conflict prevention across all sectors of society. Use of a thorough security threat and socioeconomic risk mapping methodology, as part of a comprehensive poverty assessment, will provide a basis for mainstreaming conflict- and disaster risk-sensitive programming across the programme.

4.4 Achievement of the MDGs and the promotion of sustainable national and local development agendas depend on the capacities of individuals, institutions and societies to transform. While financial resources are vital to success, they are not sufficient in themselves to promote human development in a sustainable manner. Through a comprehensive capacity development approach, UNDP aims to help create an enabling environment, well-functioning national institutions, and a high-performing human resource base to support Sudan to plan, implement and review its national and local development strategies. Particular emphasis will be given to building the capacities of CSOs as a crucial resource and partner for UNDP in advancing sustainable human development goals and principles.

4.5 Based on the UNDP Eight Point Agenda for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery, a gender perspective will be integrated into the four focus areas. In addition, targeted gender interventions will be undertaken to increase development effectiveness. To this end, UNDP will support national partners to: (1) incorporate gender equality into MDG-based planning and monitoring; (2) expand women’s participation in governance and decision-making processes; and (3) reduce violence against women, the vulnerability of women and girls to HIV infection, and the burden of care that falls on them.

4.6 The diverse socioeconomic and political contexts in Sudan require differentiated programming interventions rooted in a unified strategic intent for each programmatic area in order to continue to be responsive to the varied constituencies where UNDP with close coordination with the Government works, thereby ensuring that the specific challenges of each region are addressed effectively and systematically. UNDP interventions will be undertaken in a holistic manner, avoiding scattered and un-linked activities. Relevant strategic activities will be selected to yield the maximum peace dividends, thus adding up to a coherent development programme. The Results and Resources Framework in Annex 2 constitutes the core of the CPAP; linked to the UNDAF Results Matrix, it spells out the key results that UNDP will be accountable for over the period of the programme cycle (2013-2016).

A. Focus Area 1. Poverty Reduction, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods

4.7 UNDP will work to support progress toward achieving the MDGs under five CPD outputs focused on poverty reduction, inclusive growth and sustainable livelihoods. The overarching goal in this area will be to reduce extreme poverty and regional disparities through the provision of concrete livelihoods and income opportunities. This involves the creation of an enabling environment through the strengthening national and sub-national capacities for MDG reporting, promoting MDG-based
policies, and enhancing MDG-based strategic planning, particularly at state level, with a specific focus on women and youth. The Country Programme also will aim to introduce the post-2015 agenda of internationally agreed development goals while moving toward MDG localization.

All this will support the following UNDAF Outcome and will be closely aligned with interventions in Environment, Energy and Natural Resource Management (see Focus Area 4 below):

- **Outcome 1**: People in Sudan, with special attention to youth, women and populations in need, have improved opportunities for decent work and sustainable livelihoods and are better protected from external shocks, thereby reducing poverty.
- **Outcome 4**: People in Sudan, with a special emphasis on populations in need, have improved access to equitable and sustainable quality basic services.

**Policy frameworks for Economic reintegration, social safety nets and employment creation developed**

4.8 Building on lessons learned, the new Country Programme introduces employment generation as a key objective, providing an overarching impetus for poverty reduction initiatives both in a recovery context and in more stable geographic locations. This approach recognizes youth unemployment in particular as a challenge while identifying employment as a means to enhance livelihood options of populations in rural and urban areas alike. However, the success of these initiatives depends on the macroeconomic environment in the country; as such, the new Country Programme also will advocate and support partners to strengthen the macro-economy to facilitate poverty reduction, generate employment, and enable inclusive growth.
4.9 To increase employment opportunities, UNDP will support the development of a national employment framework and strategy, as well as implementation of expanded and market-oriented vocational training and skills development programmes, particularly for youth, women and populations in need. In addition to the provision of business advisory services, on-the-job training and demonstration pilot projects on sustainable employment and outreach of financial services will be promoted, as will a viable financial business support infrastructure, particularly for young entrepreneurs. UNDP also will support reform and development of microfinance policies and institutions that are pro-poor and responsive to the market, with training of small-scale producers in microfinance management and linkages to national funding institutions.

4.10 The application of ICT for poverty reduction will be a prominent and consistent feature of the poverty portfolio, reflected in many programmes as a tool that can significantly contribute to sustainable socioeconomic development and efficiently lead to positive change in increasing outreach and increasing the efficiency of results achieved. In this regard, four strategies will be adopted to effectively use ICTs among the poor to reduce poverty and promote economic growth: (1) Local entrepreneurship development through establishment of Business Development Services Centres, comprising information/knowledge hubs and client service call centres as well as virtual business incubators to facilitate financial capital, natural capital (opportunities to access Government policies), social capital and physical capital; (2) Capacity building for micro, small and medium enterprises to increase skills, usage and understanding of ICTs; (3) Usage of call centres as advocacy and public awareness tools with regard to HIV/AIDS; and (4) Deployment of ICTs to create employment opportunities through the provision of a platform for job seekers as well as of web-based self- and wage employment for youth in particular. Technical assistance will be given to Government and other partners to develop an integrated social protection policy that includes the promotion of a social safety net particularly designed for poorer segments of society. Strategy development and implementation of conditional cash transfer programmes will be supported to contribute to achievement of the MDGs.

Equitable Livelihoods initiatives for rural and urban communities are supported for recovery and development

4.11 With many Sudanese communities emerging from conflict with particular needs to recover their livelihoods, these communities require provision of basic assets and infrastructure to generate and sustain their basic needs. However, above all, they need linkages to markets and equipping with business opportunities through a strengthened value chain. In the past this has required recognizing specific populations within the community, including groups with special needs, such as IDPs returning home, ex-combatants abandoning arms to become productive citizens, and people with disabilities pursuing independent lives.

4.12 UNDP will adopt an approach to provide community-based support that recognizes community needs as a whole, rather than assisting specific groups only. UNDP will build on its comparative advantages in a wide range of areas to support the building of a sustainable enabling environment. This will include the application of lessons learned from UNDP’s rich experience in promoting livelihoods, community development and innovative life skills programmes for young people, as well as in fostering national ownership and dialogue toward the formulation and monitoring of evidence-based socioeconomic policies.

Relevant public institutions are better able to measure and assess socioeconomic vulnerabilities and review related policies and strategies in support of poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs
4.13 UNDP will work closely with Government institutions at national and local levels and will demonstrate best practices from around the globe. Moreover, UNDP will employ enhanced policy advice and dialogue to strengthen national and sub-national capacities to promote, plan, map and monitor progress toward the MDGs and human development. It will emphasize MDG and human development planning at the local level, with a focus on promoting the inclusion of women and youth. UNDP also will support pro-poor and gender-responsive macroeconomic policymaking as well as strengthened national statistical systems. In particular, it will support capacity development and policy coordination to enhance the national capacities and business efficiency, and to strengthen coherent aid management and coordination, as well as help to introduce key human development issues through dissemination of the first National Human Development Report.

**Inclusive Business environment is enhanced to ensure equitable economic growth**

4.14 A longer-term approach to poverty reduction and livelihoods will be needed to enhance the environment for public, private and development partners’ investments and ensure economic growth in more stable but still-impoverished locations in the country. UNDP will promote inclusive growth that generates investment and trade in such underdeveloped areas. This approach to local development will aim to build strong partnerships among citizens, local authorities and the private sector to translate pro-poor macroeconomic and employment policies into tangible results locally. UNDP thus will support initiatives that encourage and strengthen the capacities of public and private-sector institutions as well as micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and will support tools and mechanisms that can foster inclusive growth.

4.15 Pro-poor value chain integration will be emphasized with regard to private sector development, as will corporate social responsibility (CSR), bringing together companies and local partners. Special attention also will be given to enhancing the economic empowerment of people working in the informal sector, particularly rural women. Likewise, capacities of partners will be developed to promote decent work, with linkages to entrepreneurial skills.

**Government institutions are able to effectively develop, implement, monitor and evaluate national programmes and initiatives to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases**

4.16 In support of achievement of MDG6, the Country Programme will continue to implement an HIV/AIDS programme based on an integrated strategy for promoting HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care. As the Principal Recipient (PR) for the Global Fund grants, UNDP will continue to assist the Government in the fight against AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis through mobilizing a variety of partners and civil society at all levels, to ensure a coordinated and effective response to these three diseases. It will also support national institutions to develop and implement strategic plans in the areas of Health, HIV/AIDS, and Tuberculosis.

B. **Focus Area 2. Inclusive Governance and the Rule of Law**

4.17 Anchored in a rights-based framework, and whether about justice and rule of law, or women’s empowerment, or access to land, UNDP’s programming approach encompasses both policy advice and support to service delivery. The overarching objective of UNDP’s efforts in this CPAP component is to enable Government institutions and civil society to create an environment conducive to sustainable peace and development, based on a foundation of accountable and transparent public service and the prevalence of the rule of law. Inter-linkages thus will be promoted between governance, rule of law, recovery and reintegration, particularly in Darfur, where a Truth and
Reconciliation Commission and a Special Court are scheduled to be established in line with the DDPD peace agreement.

4.18 To achieve this, UNDP will focus on areas of strengthened decentralization and systematic stakeholder engagement; support to creation of an enabling environment for public sector reform and for strengthening institutions that are crucial to meeting the demand for, and the supply of, democratic governance; cross-sectoral engagement and anti-corruption efforts; and access to justice and promotion of the rule of law within an early recovery framework.

4.19 Where Sudanese leadership is undertaking major governance reforms, including strengthened access to justice, public administration and anti-corruption efforts, UNDP will match such resolve by rapidly scaling up technical and financial assistance to support such reforms. In particular, UNDP will seek to expand Government reforms efforts through stimulating national dialogue and analytical work, among others. All this will be in support of the following UNDAF Outcomes:

- **Outcome 5:** Governance institutions at all levels (national, state, local) are strengthened to effectively plan, deliver and monitor their mandates, particularly public services, in an equitable and accountable manner
- **Outcome 6:** People in Sudan are protected under an enabling environment that guarantees the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms

*Inter-governmental, government institutions have adequate systems, frameworks and capacities to support decentralization, (planning, budgeting, public expenditure management), for effective services delivery*
4.20 UNDP will support the enhancement of underdeveloped Government organizational structures at state and local levels, as well as help to expand the number of relevant staff with functional competencies through knowledge transfer and mentoring, using best-practice models. UNDP thus will help to clarify and strengthen the institutional arrangements and the legal, policy and regulatory frameworks to bolster effective decentralized governance, while enhancing comprehensive programmes for public sector reform processes. UNDP will thus scale up existing good practices in working with a broad range of stakeholders, further helping to strengthen state accountability and providing impetus for gains in state capability. Particular attention will be given to policy coordination and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, as well as to overlapping legal frameworks and institutional mandates. In addition, UNDP will focus on identifying catalytic entry points for post-conflict medium- to long-term development programming at state and local levels, as well as supporting consultative forums on policy evaluations and development of annual performance evaluations.

4.21 UNDP will also support the establishment of state- and national-level information management capacities for recovery and development planning: local-level conflict management and early warning mechanisms to provide inputs into policies for conflict mitigation and reconciliation, monitoring and evaluation, and monitoring of recovery interventions. UNDP will support national and state Government partners to identify, map and analyze crisis recovery opportunities and risks, and will support incorporation of the results into evidence-based and conflict-sensitive State Strategic Plans. Building on lessons learned, national information and knowledge management capacities will be enhanced, including through the establishment of a coherent and effective National Information Management Network.

Public and social accountability mechanisms established to increase transparency and effectiveness of public resources use, service delivery and oversight functions for recovery and development

4.22 On the public sector side, promoting accountability and citizen participation as a framework will require providing technical assistance through initiatives that strengthen states’ ability to provide public goods and services, strategic development planning, monitoring and evaluation systems, information and communications technologies (ICT) for the poor, and transparent and accountable public expenditure and financial management systems. UNDP will particularly support federal institutions to develop predictable, transparent and balanced resource allocation mechanisms from the centre to the states. In so doing, UNDP will support establishment and operationalization of the Anti-Corruption Commission, as well as sharing of best practices to combat corruption and improve development impact and integrity through enhanced formal and informal oversight. Greater systemic attention will be given to addressing such issues in areas as infrastructure, extractive industries, basic services, and the financial sector.

4.23 UNDP also will support states and the national Parliament, as well as social accountability mechanisms, to strengthen capacities of communities and civil society, especially women's groups, for better engagement and enhanced confidence in effective public policy processes. This will include specific attention to auditing, gender-sensitive budgeting and environmental and social management processes as well as initiatives that enable citizens to access to access information that will help to strengthen oversight of important dimensions of governance performance.

Electoral cycle, constitutional review processes and oversight mechanisms and systems to broaden participation of citizens in political processes including legislative institutions, media and CSOs
4.24 In support of systematic stakeholder engagement, UNDP will assist the population at all levels, particularly including CSOs and the media, to be adequately sensitized about the constitutional review process, including through the fostering of public consultations and development of strategic advocacy materials. To support the electoral cycle, UNDP will assist all states to establish elected local councils. Support will also be delivered to the Abyei Area Referendum when the process takes place. Political empowerment of women, including in decision making, will be a key priority.

Justice institutions, including customary and traditional justice and security systems at state/local levels are strengthened to provide effective, equitable and timely justice/protection services in line with international standards

4.25 UNDP will tailor its justice and rule of law efforts under the new Country Programme to reflect the particular opportunities and challenges that the current national socio-political environment presents, marking a shift from the design of a series of projects to suit the demands of needy communities on an ad hoc basis. It will develop rights-based capacities of justice and rule of law institutions, including formal and customary courts, prosecutors, legislature, prisons and police, thereby allowing these institutions to more fully engage in the process of shaping and influencing policy choices in the recovery and transition process. UNDP thus will pursue four strategic interventions to strengthen equitable and timely access to justice and to promote the rule of law, while sustaining community-based access to justice programming to meet the needs of needy populations.

4.26 These comprise: (1) supporting the implementation of recommendations of the 2011 Universal Periodic Review and the identification of remaining gaps that constrain Sudan from fulfilling its human rights obligations; (2) helping to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission is strengthened and in line with the Paris Principles, including development of research, information and referral mechanisms; (3) introducing community policing, given the low proportion of people expressing confidence in state rule of law institutions as well as the low ratio of police stations per 100,000 people in selected states; and (4) supporting the Native Administration to enhance customary law and dispute settlement.

Availability of legal aid facilities meeting needs of needy populations increased to strengthen protection of basic rights, equal access to justice for all

4.27 Building on lessons learned, the strengthening of legal aid and legal representation will promote access to justice by needy groups in Sudan. UNDP will particularly support promotion of legal aid services in rural areas, including among needy households and women. UNDP also will support the empowerment of local communities through building the capacities of NGOs and CBOs in targeted areas and support to the establishment and effective functioning of Community Paralegal Centres. Lawyers will be specifically trained to provide legal aid at all stages of the criminal justice process.

Regulatory framework and mechanisms for addressing Violence Against Women (VAW) established, judiciary and traditional leadership

4.28 Providing protection services for women facing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) must remain a key priority, yet no state in Sudan has a platform or strategy for addressing VAW. UNDP will support development of legal advocacy and paralegal services to address VAW in the targeted areas. It will particularly strengthening the capacities of CSOs in this regard, complementing VAW-related capacity development of Native Administrators and traditional judges and strong awareness raising of VAW as a critical issue. UNDP will support the prosecution of Gender Based Violence cases, including through mediation by Community Paralegal Centres.
C. Focus Area 3. Social Cohesion, Peace Consolidation and Peace Dividends

4.29 The overarching goal on this area is to reduce the likelihood of violent conflict at community level, and to promote recovery thus creating an enabling environment for peace. Mitigating sources of human insecurity and promoting sustainable peace and recovery will be critical for creating the necessary conditions for Sudan to achieve the MDGs. Most importantly, this will be necessary for the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1), promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women (MDG3), and ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG7), particularly in vulnerable areas along the border with South Sudan and in Darfur. UNDP will work to develop national capacities for conflict management and peace-building, and support conflict sensitivity and gender responsiveness. This will support the following UNDAF Outcomes:

- **Outcome 7**: Government and civil society initiatives that promote social cohesion, peace consolidation and pluralism are strengthened
- **Outcome 8**: Peace dividends are delivered for sustainable return, reintegration and recovery

**Government and community-led peace-building initiatives supported to promote stability, inter-communal reconciliation and peaceful coexistence**

4.30 UNDP will deliver specific results in capacity development of the Government and local communities in conflict management, peacebuilding and evidence-based recovery and development planning at state and locality levels. This will be done, for example, by supporting reinstatement of
community-level conflict resolution mechanisms, including traditional structures and local peace councils. The role of women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution will particularly be promoted. UNDP also will support national partners to mitigate immediate and emergent “flashpoint” conflicts through preventive initiatives and inclusive local peace processes that involve representatives of needy groups.

**Community infrastructure and productive assets that sustain social stability, community security and resilience to crisis delivered**

4.31 UNDP will support delivery of tangible peace dividends among communities through grants for small community improvement projects. These programmes will prioritize South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei and Darfur, while targeted interventions may be implemented in East Sudan. Special focus will be given to ensuring that stabilized rural and urban areas remain stable, including as part of the rollout of an early recovery framework in Darfur.

4.32. To create an enabling environment for sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants, community security interventions, establishment of economic infrastructure and capacity development of service providers, CSOs in particular will be supported to prioritize, plan, design and implement priority projects leading to equitable and sustainable growth and access to basic services and infrastructure.

4.33 UNDP also will support setting up of a regional mechanism to maintain oversight of regional developments and threats related to the use and proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), as well as efforts to address these. It is expected to respond to transforming SALW dynamics within the region and to mobilize technical and financial support to address these concerns. This initiative will form part of the regional Khartoum Declaration on SALW Control, where national-level efforts will be complemented by local-level SALW control initiatives.

**IDPs, refugees and their host communities have access to improved basic services and sustainable livelihoods**

4.34 UNDP will help to deliver tangible peace dividends in the form of community infrastructure, livelihoods support and improved service provision, based on community needs. UNDP thus will scale up implementation of community-based recovery with an aim to facilitate the transition from humanitarian relief to long-term development, through community-based institutions that promote joint identification of individual/household/community needs, and that aim at preventing conflict rooted in inequitable distribution of resources or in underdevelopment.

4.35 Programming will focus on community stabilization and economic recovery activities to advance durable solutions for IDPs, returnees and refugees as well as host communities. Particular attention will be given to environmentally sustainable income generation opportunities for needy women, youth and pastoralist communities, including access to microfinance, support to microenterprises and institutionalization of vocational capacities and volunteer recovery opportunities. In Darfur, durable solutions for IDPs will be supported through community post-return packages and rebuilding of the productive asset bases of returning households, as well as by work to develop vocational skills and promote livelihood opportunities for IDP integration in urban areas. Detailed recovery risk and opportunity mapping will be undertaken to inform and target the above interventions. In addition, UNDP will restart its capacity development for mine action to ensure that Sudan’s commitments under the extended period of the International Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty (Ottawa Convention) are met and landmine contaminated areas ultimately released to communities.
Sustainable targeted socio-economic reintegration assistance to ex-combatants and selected community members is accelerated

4.36 Building on lessons learned, UNDP will implement community-based reintegration of armed actors in support of political agreements in South Kordofan, Blue Nile State, Abyei and Darfur, including targeted socioeconomic support to ex-combatants and needy civilians. These efforts will be complemented with community security interventions, establishment of economic infrastructure and capacity development of service providers.

D. Focus Area 4. Environment, Energy and Natural Resource Management

4.37 Weakened institutional arrangements and national policies for natural resource management have increased the livelihoods vulnerability of rural women and men in particular, as well as of semi-urban communities. The overarching objective in this area therefore is to reduce vulnerability and strengthen the resilience of rural and urban communities to climate change by multiplying local adaptation and risk reduction measures. Building on the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), UNDP will scale up its gender-responsive support to national institutions and state-level partners to address environmental degradation and natural resource management. UNDP will also support programmes to protect biodiversity and improve coastal zone management, agricultural productivity, drylands and Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM). UNDP also will support improved access to energy in rural areas and will promote energy efficiency, clean technologies/investment, and use of renewable energy sources. In close alignment with its interventions under Poverty Reduction, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods (see Focus Area 1 above); UNDP will focus on contributing to the following UNDAF Outcome:

- Resilience of communities and ecosystems for climate change enhanced
- Promoting access to green and renewable energy
- Policies and regulatory frameworks for natural resources and risk management developed

**Government Policies**
- National Strategic Plan 2012-2016, 3/13 (Economy and Sustainable Development)
- National Biodiversity strategic action plan (2001)
- National Clean Development Mechanism - CDM Strategy (June 2011)
- Rural Electrification Study (Ministry of Electricity & Water Resources, 2012)

**Outputs**
- National Adaptation Programme of Action - NAPA (2007),
- Draft National Energy Plan 2012-2031

**Outcomes**
- Resilience of communities and ecosystems for climate change enhanced
- Promoting access to green and renewable energy
- Policies and regulatory frameworks for natural resources and risk management developed
**Outcome 2:** Populations vulnerable to environmental risks and climate change become more resilient, and relevant institutions are more effective in the sustainable management of natural resources

**Climate resilience of communities and ecosystems strengthened**

4.38 UNDP will support the establishment of sustainable climate adaptation infrastructures in targeted areas and will deliver specific results in capacity development of the Government, civil society and communities for adaptation to climate change. This will include the development of capacities of microfinance institutions to improve credit services to climate risk-exposed farmers and pastoralists alike. Furthermore, UNDP will strengthen livelihoods of needy communities, including for both men and women, and will build on adaptation pilots while scaling up best practices and lessons learned from the ongoing National Adaptation programme of Action for climate change (NAPA) intervention. UNDP also will support Sudanese institutions to increase knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas, and will develop appropriate models for supporting adaptive capacity of communities to reduce risks of climate-induced economic losses.

**Investment in “green” energy and access by Needy communities to sustainable energy improved**

4.39 UNDP will promote investment in green energy and enhance access by needy communities to sustainable electrification through support to the development and implementation of the first grid-connected wind energy plant in the country, and solar mini-grids for different off-grid rural areas, considering past lessons learned and successful replicated experience. Access to basic energy needs by women and the poor will be enhanced through better utilization of biomass and solar technologies within integrated programs in collaboration with National Energy Research Centre and Ministry of Water and Electricity. In addition, UNDP will support capacity building efforts that aims at developing capability of local people to solve technical problems encountered in all renewable energy related technologies within supported programs. Furthermore, UNDP will support efforts to create an enabling private sector and Government agencies to access international low-carbon financing, through assisting the country to develop the necessary institutional frameworks. It will include a framework for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA), a National Low-Carbon Development Strategy, and standardized baselines for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) priority areas.

**Environmental governance policies and regulatory frameworks for enabling better natural resources and risk management developed.**

4.40 UNDP will strengthen environmental governance and community-based management of natural resources by supporting the implementation of programmes that enhance policy and institutional capacity building for environmental management. This will achieved by particularly strengthening the institutional capacities at all levels for development of gender-sensitive national strategies and risk information systems for Disaster Risk Management (DRM).

4.41 To address drylands issues and enhance community participation in natural resource management, UNDP will support the expansion of information and knowledge of such issues, as well as recommend concrete options for mainstreaming drylands issues into national development programmes and budgets. In addition, UNDP will support updating of the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP), including a participatory stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning and strengthening of national frameworks for resource mobilization, reporting and
exchange mechanisms. Support also will involve development of a joint programme with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to implement Integrated Water Resources Management as part of the promotion of the sustainable use of natural resources in East Sudan. Lastly, UNDP will enhance the raising of environmental awareness and assist Khartoum state to initiate the segregation and recycling of municipal waste, thus contributing to the state’s “green city” initiative.

As a cross cutting theme, UNDP will also mainstream environment into its recovery and early recovery programmes through implementation of a package of environment and natural resources interventions aiming at restoring the environment, enhancing recovery and sustaining peace.

**Part V. Partnership Strategy**

5.1 UNDP promotes coordination, efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations System as a whole at the country level. Moreover, UNDP will continue to build on its partnership with the Government at all levels, as well as with international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), donors and relevant organizations of the United Nations System, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). UNDP will work closely with multilateral funding sources such as the World Bank-administered Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

5.2 Other strategic partners include international and national non-Government organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), international financial institutions (IFIs), the private sector and academia, as well as women’s networks and organizations. UNDP internal resources will be tapped, including regional experts/sub-regional support centres, as well as the Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery and the Bureau for Development Policy. UNDP will make sure the responsible government counterpart of each sector of the CPAP will participate in coordination of relevant activities. Partnership modalities will include joint programming based on the “One UN” principle, collaborative technical assistance and achievement of synergies, using limited UNDP core resources as seed money to leverage pooled funding mechanisms. UNDP also will aim for joint programmes with international partners and will approach non-traditional development partners and the private sector, where possible.

5.3 To the extent possible and practical, UNDP activities will be coordinated with the two peacekeeping missions in Sudan, the United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA). This will likely occur in the areas of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), as well as support to law enforcement and correctional facilities.

**Part VI. Programme Management**

6.1 The programme will be executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy (MoFNE, Government Coordinating Agency). Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs, and United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes, including UNDP, will implement programme activities. The Government Coordinating Agency will nominate the Government Cooperating Agency directly responsible for the Government’s participation in each UNDP-assisted Annual Work Plan. The AWPs describe the specific results to be achieved for a given year and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each Implementing Partner on the use of resources to deliver these results. The reference to “Implementing Partner(s)” shall mean “Executing Agency (ies)” as used in the SBAA.
6.2 The CPAP and its AWPs will be aligned to the extent possible with national development plans and systems to streamline the tracking of implementation and real disbursements. Under the overall coordination of MoFNE, the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) will be considered as one of the delivery modalities, alongside the National Implementation Modality (NIM) depending on the nature of the project. To facilitate gradual movement from DIM to NIM, UNDP is expected to support the capacity development of the national implementing partner within this CPAP cycle. UNDP will endeavour to use national systems, including national monitoring and evaluation systems, and to capacitate relevant institutions for NIM. Where possible, UNDP will use Letters of Agreement (LoAs) to ensure national ownership of implementation of specific programme activities. Similarly, UNDP, in consultation with the relevant institutions, will utilize NGO implementation in accordance with the assessment of capacities under UNDP regulations and rules.

6.3 In programme design and implementation, UNDP works closely with key partners. The country programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the UNDAF results matrix, Delivering as One (DaO) efforts, joint monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and the AWPs. To create efficiency and effectiveness gains, policy and programme interventions of similar or complementary nature will be grouped under common programme management structures, aiming at reducing as much as possible the total number of projects under implementation.

6.4 UNDP Sudan will ensure it has the relevant capacity to implement its new programming priorities (environment/energy, private sector development, employment, peace dividends). UNDP will have appropriate field presence with the appropriate capacity in North Sudan, North and South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Abyei, East Sudan, and Darfur for effective programme implementation and monitoring. All this will require closer engagement with UNDP regional and global facilities to allow swift deployment of critical, high-level expertise. The Country Office also will seek an increased role in facilitating South-South cooperation. Fast-track modalities will be applied where necessary to increase the pace and effectiveness of delivery.

6.5 Operating in fragile contexts with limited access to conflict-affected areas has been a key challenge for programme delivery. UNDP will find alternative ways of working in volatile settings, including arrangements for remote monitoring and mission-based programme management that may involve stronger partnerships with local service providers, NGOs and United Nations Agencies.

6.6 To the extent possible, UNDP and its partners will use the minimum documents necessary – namely, the signed CPAP and signed AWPs – to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents will be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP and AWPs. UNDP will sign the project documents with partners in accordance with corporate practices and requirements. In line with the UNDG Joint Programming Guidance Note, the scope of inter-Agency cooperation will be strengthened through joint programmes and geographical convergence.

6.7 All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the AWPs and LoAs agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP.

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12 In some exceptional cases, it may be necessary to prepare a project document outside the CPAP. While the use of project documents outside the CPAP should be avoided, such project documents, if necessary, could be prepared (for example, in crisis situations not envisaged before). In such cases, the AWP format will be used as project document, ensuring that it reflects the mandatory clauses (legal context, management arrangements and cash transfer).
6.8 Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWPs can be made by UNDP using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
   a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
   b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);

2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by an Implementing Partner on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;

3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

6.9 Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three (3) months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. UNDP shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditures made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

6.10 Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.

6.11 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities will depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of a non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNDP may conduct such an assessment.

6.12 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

6.13 Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the Results and Resources Framework and ensure sustainability of the Country Programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, or Government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme.

Part VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

7.1 Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF Results Matrix and UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. An M&E Framework/Plan specifically focused on monitoring and overseeing the results that are being supported directly by UNDP will be prepared and implemented within the UNDAF/national M&E processes. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms and tools, including those needed to monitor outcomes, and for conducting reviews to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, with a view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity.13 The Implementing Partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. Reporting will be in

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13 For more details, see *Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers* (HACT)
accordance with the procedures and harmonized with United Nations Agencies to the extent possible.

7.2 Management, monitoring and evaluation are grounded in UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures, including annual planning, quarterly progress reviews, Joint Annual Reviews, and programme and project outcome evaluations. In addition, Results Based Management will be systematically integrated across all UNDP-supported programmes and projects. Continuous monitoring and feedback will be ensured at all stages of project/programme design and implementation. UNDP will ensure that the Country Office is structured and has the requisite substantive and operational resources to deliver and monitor the programme, as well as to carry out its fiduciary responsibilities.

7.3 An annual CPAP review, based on AWP/annual project reviews and the completed project evaluations and Outcome evaluations, will be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year. This will enable the Government and UNDP to assess programme performance, document achievements and lessons learned, and ensure that such lessons are being integrated into programming.

7.4 Selected Country Programme Outcomes will be evaluated during the four-year cycle, according to the Evaluation Plan annexed to the CPD.

7.5 A Mid-Term Evaluation of the Country Programme will be conducted by an independent external team and will assess the effectiveness of the programme and provide recommendations for improvement.

7.6 An overall evaluation of the programme will be conducted as part of the UNDAF Evaluation in order to account for complementarities and to effectively assess the performance and impact of the programme.

7.7 Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by UNDP. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives;
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP’s standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring;
3. Special or scheduled audits. UNDP, in collaboration with other United Nations Agencies (where so desired, and in consultation with the coordinating Ministry), will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, as well as those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

7.8 To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing Partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.

7.9 Audits will be commissioned by UNDP and undertaken by private audit services.

7.10 Assessments and audits of non-Government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with policies and procedures of UNDP.
Part VIII. Commitments of UNDP

8.1 UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP/AWP, UNDAF Results Matrix and MDGs, including M&E reporting. Through annual reviews and periodic progress reporting, responsibilities among UNDP, the Government and the Implementing Partners will be emphasized.

8.2 The following chart represents UNDP Headquarters-recommended roles and composition for management and oversight arrangements of UNDP programme activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Composition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme Manager</td>
<td>Successful management and delivery of programme Outcomes</td>
<td>UNDP Resident Representative (by default)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Coordinating</td>
<td>Defining, assessing, and monitoring programme achievements toward country-level Outcomes</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance and National Economy (MoFNE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Executive Board</td>
<td>Making executive management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including approval of project revisions and workplans</td>
<td>DCD(P), UNDP Heads of Unit, MoFNE, line Ministries/state/local Governments, Implementing Partners and responsible parties, CSOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Partner</td>
<td>Management of projects, achievement of project outputs, and responsibility for effective use of UNDP resources</td>
<td>Refer to Implementing Partners in the CPAP Results and Resources Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Manager</td>
<td>Day-to-day management and decision making for the project</td>
<td>One staff of the Implementing Partner (or UNDP for Direct Implementation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Assurance</td>
<td>Support to Project Executive Group and the Outcome Board by carrying out of objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions</td>
<td>UNDP Programme Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Support</td>
<td>Project administration and management support to the Project Manager, as required by the needs of the project or Project Manager</td>
<td>UNDP Programme Assistant, Operations, and Service Centre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3 In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in thirty (30) days.

8.4 In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment within thirty (30) days.

8.5 UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor.
8.6 Where more than one United Nations Agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those United Nations Agencies.

**Part IX. Commitments of the Government**

9.1 The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) of 24 October 1978. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations Agencies to UNDP’s property, funds, and assets, and to its officials and consultants. In addition, the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials, and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the SBAA.

9.2 Roles and responsibilities of the Government will include:

- The Government will provide a minimum of 10% and up to 50% of the CPAP development envelop of USD 380 million, to be paid in cash in USD or SDG or any other relevant currency, or in kind as appropriate, as contribution to UNDP projects;
- The Government will facilitate access of UNDP contractors/Implementing Partners to different areas in Sudan;
- The Government will facilitate visas and travel permits on time;
- The Government will provide, where appropriate, office space with effective connectivity.

9.3 Roles and responsibilities of Ministry of Finance and National Economy (MoFNE) will include:

- Responsibility for overall delivery of the CPAP and ensuring Government ownership and responsibility over programme activities, as well as financial accountability for the achievement of the expected outputs and Outcomes of the CPAP;
- Organization of the joint Government/UNDP/partners monitoring and evaluation of CPAP programme activities;
- Organization of bi-annual reviews of implementation of the approved AWPs, and reporting accordingly;
- Support to audits and ensuring implementation of audit recommendations;
- Ensuring that the UNDP portfolio is included in sector-wide planning.

9.4 In case of Government cost-sharing through the CPAP, the following clauses will be applied:

i. The Government can deposit its contributions to the following accounts:

**UNDP Sudan - SDG Account with Bank of Khartoum**
Bank of Khartoum
UNDP Representative in Sudan
893811110113013010
SWIFT Code: BAKHSDKH
P O Box 1008 Khartoum Sudan
Gomhoria Street Qaser Street Intersection

**UNDP Euro Contribution Account:**
Account 6008-6272022
Bank of America
5 Canada Square
ii. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars (USD), shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Government with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Government. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the CPAP may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

iii. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of CPAP delivery.

iv. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

v. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars (USD).

vi. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the Government on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Government shall use its best endeavours to obtain the additional funds required.

vii. If the payments referred above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with Paragraph [vi] above is not forthcoming from the Government or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the CPAP under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

viii. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP's account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.

ix. In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board, reflected in its Policy on Cost Recovery from Other Resources, the contribution shall be subject to cost recovery for indirect costs incurred by UNDP Headquarters and Country Office structures in providing General Management Support (GMS) services. To cover these GMS costs, the contribution shall be charged a fee equal to 3 per cent. Furthermore, as long as they are unequivocally linked to the specific project(s), all direct costs of implementation, including the costs of the executing entity or Implementing Partner, will be identified in the project budget against a relevant budget line and borne by the project accordingly.

x. Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP and as stipulated in the project document.
xi. The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP

9.5 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the Country Programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic programme reviews, planning and Joint Strategy Meetings and, where appropriate, to coordinate sectoral and thematic development partner groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and United Nations Agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing progress, and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact on cooperation.

9.6 A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditures. Implementing Partners will use FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. An Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE report will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

9.7 Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWPs only.

9.8 Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six (6) months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, United Nations Agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

9.9 In the case of international NGO and INGO Implementing Partners, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six (6) months after receipt of the funds.

9.10 To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:

- All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP;
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner’s internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

9.11 The findings of the audit and public reports will be reported to the Implementing Partner, UNDP and MoFNE. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by auditors;
- Provide timely statements of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the auditors and UNDP so that auditors can include those statements in their audit report and submit it to UNDP;
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations;
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to UNDP on a quarterly basis, or as locally agreed.

**Part X. Other Provisions**

10.1 This CPAP enters into force on the date signed by both Parties. In the case that the CPAP is signed on different dates, then it shall enter into force on the date of the later signature. The CPAP shall continue in force for a period of four (4) years from the date of the later signature.

10.2 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed Country Programme framework between the Government of Sudan and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the Joint Strategy Meeting.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day [day, month, and year] in Khartoum, Sudan.
ANNEX 1: SUDAN UNDP CPAP 2013-2016

GOVERNMENT POLICY SUPPORT MATRIX
**UNDAF OUTCOME 1**: People in Sudan, with special attention to youth, women and populations in need, have improved opportunities for decent work and sustainable livelihoods and are better protected from external shocks, thereby reducing poverty.

**Focus Area 1. Poverty Reduction, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPD Output</th>
<th>Project/ Concept Note</th>
<th>Budget Estimate</th>
<th>Corresponding Government policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support integrated social protection policies: cash transfers, safety nets</td>
<td>USD 1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enhance improvement of microfinance policies and support capacity development of MF institutions</td>
<td>USD 3,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Establishment of polytechnic in East Sudan</td>
<td>USD 15,491,760</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creation of Job opportunities for youth in Sudan (labor-intensive work opportunities)</td>
<td>USD 1,300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promoting the Rights and Enhancing Employment Opportunities of People with Disability in Sudan</td>
<td>USD 300,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ICT for poverty reduction and employment creation</td>
<td>USD 300,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support development of national employment framework</td>
<td>USD 630,000</td>
<td>- Corresponding Government objectives stipulated in the Social Development &amp; Cultural Sector of the Five Year Plan: • Objective (13): Increasing the coverage and quality of vocational training centres • Objective (26): Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger • Objective (35): Expanding microfinance coverage • Objective (37): Integrating rural women in local development plans through productive family schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support to Business Development Services in pilot states</td>
<td>USD 2,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support to development of Vocational training</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1.2: Equitable Livelihoods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Support livelihoods of agro-pastoralists and fisheries in Eastern Sudan    | USD 400,000 | - IPRSP 2012  
|                                                                            |         | - National Strategic Plan, 2012-2016                                      |
| Support to employment generation and value chain in Eastern Sudan           | USD 2,000,000 |                                                         |
| Enhancement of Agro-finance for poverty reduction of farmers in rural      | USD 350,000 |                                                         |
|  communities in River Nile state                                          |         |                                                         |
| - Darfur Livelihoods Recovery Programme                                    | USD 16,000,000 | - Government’s 25-Year Strategy (2002-2027):  
| - Pro-poor value chain integration for peace and early recovery            |         | Priority: “to establish a National Volunteer Scheme for private sector  
| - Youth Volunteers Rebuilding Darfur                                       |         | development”  
| - Capacity Development of Government Institutions and civil society for    |         | - Doha Darfur Peace Document  
|  recovery coordination and planning                                        |         | - Darfur Reconstruction, Recovery and Development Strategy (DRRDS)        |

### 1.3: Relevant public institutions are better able to measure and assess

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Advocacy for pro-poor policy development and reform                        | USD 977,027 | - Five-Year National Development Plan  
|                                                                            |         | - IPRSP 2012                                                             |
| Enhance national capacity for pro-poor public policy & advocacy            | USD 456,000 |                                                         |
| (macroeconomic policy)                                                    |         | - IPRSP 2012                                                             |
| Support to capacity development and policy                                 | USD 687,000 |                                                         |
| coordination to strengthen aid management and                             |         | - Sudan Aid Strategy (not yet endorsed)                                   |
| coordination in Sudan                                                      |         |                                                         |
| Support National mechanism for Donors pledges in                           | USD 441,666 |                                                         |
| East Sudan                                                                 |         |                                                         |
| Enhance national capacity to plan, implement and                          | USD 1,300,000 |                                                         |
| monitor MDGs and localization in selected States                           |         | - National Strategic Plan, 2012-2016  
|                                                                            |         | - Ministry of Finance and National Economy,  
|                                                                            |         | Directives 2006 – 2012                                                    |
| Support to national strategy for statistical systems in                   | USD 600,000 | - IPRSP 2012  
| Sudan                                                                     |         | - State Strategic Plans: Red Sea, Kassala &  
|                                                                            |         | Gedaref States                                                            |
| Preparation of National Human Development Report                          | USD 1,620,000 | - Five-Year National Development Plan  
|                                                                            |         | - IPRSP 2012                                                             |
| Support to Capacity Development and process                                | USD 540,000 | - Government’s 25-Year Strategy (2002-2027)                             |
| reengineering for Ministry of Foreign Affairs                             |         |                                                         |
### UNDAF OUTCOME 2: Populations vulnerable to environmental risks and climate change become more resilient, and relevant institutions are more effective in the sustainable management of natural resources

#### Focus Area 4. Environment, Energy and Natural Resource Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CDP Output</th>
<th>Project/ Concept Note</th>
<th>Budget Estimate</th>
<th>Corresponding Government policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.1 Climate resilience of communities and ecosystems strengthened</strong></td>
<td>Building resilience for adaptation to climate change in the water and agricultural sectors in Sudan 2010 - 2014</td>
<td>USD 4,050,000</td>
<td>- National Strategic Plan 2012-2016, 3/13 (Economy and Sustainable Development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Climate risk financing for sustainable rain-fed and pastoral systems in Sudan (2013 - 2016)</td>
<td>USD 5,850,000</td>
<td>- National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approaches for adaptation to climate change</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2: Investment in green energy and access by vulnerable communities to sustainable energy improved</strong></td>
<td>Promoting utility scale power generation form wind energy (2013-2017)</td>
<td>USD 4,000,000</td>
<td>- Draft National Energy Plan 2012-2031 and National CDM Strategy (June 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promoting access to renewable energy (2014 -2016)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>- Draft National Energy Plan 2012-2031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.3: Environmental governance policies and</strong></td>
<td>Support to green economy (2013)</td>
<td>USD 30,000</td>
<td>- National Strategic Plan 2012-2016, 3/13 (Economy and Sustainable Development);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regulatory frameworks for enabling better natural resources and risk management developed</td>
<td>National disaster risk management programme in Sudan</td>
<td>USD 2,270,000</td>
<td>- National Implementation Plan for Combating Desertification, 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstreaming dry-land issues into national planning frameworks</td>
<td>USD 20,000</td>
<td>- Environmental Management Plan 2009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updating the national biodiversity strategic action plan</td>
<td>USD 270,000</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNDAF OUTCOME 4:** People in Sudan, with a special emphasis on populations in need, have improved access to equitable and sustainable quality basic services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Area 1. Poverty Reduction, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods</th>
<th>Project/Concept Note</th>
<th>Budget Estimate</th>
<th>Corresponding Government policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1: Government institutions are able to effectively develop, implement, monitor and evaluate national programmes and initiatives to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases</td>
<td>Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in government sectoral strategies</td>
<td>USD 75,000</td>
<td>- National TB Strategic Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Global Fund Projects:</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Sudan Health Sector Strategic Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Scaling-up for Universal Coverage with Community Participation</td>
<td>USD 240,095,000</td>
<td>- Sudan National AIDS Strategic Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Scaling-up Malaria interventions (SMI) in Sudan</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Sudan national Malaria Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Comprehensiveness and Quality of DOTS in Sudan, addressing TB control in war-affected, post conflict areas and other challenges</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- To intensify the HIV/AIDS national response in Sudan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**UNDAF OUTCOME 5:** Governance institutions at all levels (national, state, locality) are strengthened to effectively plan, deliver and monitor their mandates, particularly public services, in an equitable and accountable manner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Area 2. Inclusive Governance and the Rule of Law</th>
<th>Project/Concept Note</th>
<th>Budget Estimate</th>
<th>Corresponding Government policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDP Output</td>
<td>---</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 5.1: Inter-governmental, government institutions have adequate systems, frameworks and capacities to support decentralization, (planning, budgeting, public expenditure management), for effective services delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support to Information &amp; Knowledge Management for Strategic Planning</td>
<td>USD 10,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Governance Capacity Building South Kordofan</td>
<td>USD 1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to Abyei Civil Administration</td>
<td>USD 4,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Region Local Government Public Expenditure Management</td>
<td>USD 3,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning and Public Expenditure Management in Darfur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to Decentralization</td>
<td>USD 2,600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### National Strategic Plan (2012-2016):
- Chapter One - Scientific and technical enhancement factors. p14: Focus on establishing information networks and databases, and build the national capacities in IT to stretch to the concept of e-Government.
- Analyze and diagnose the current situation, p12: Analyzing the current political, economic, social, technical, and scientific situation which reflects the current environment.
- Main challenges in rule of law (1), p17: Strengthen unity of the country, through settlement of internal conflicts so as to build peace through participatory information collection that captures community perception regarding conflict analysis.

### 5.2: Public and social accountability mechanisms established to increase transparency and effectiveness of public resources use, service delivery and oversight functions for recovery and development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accountability &amp; Citizens Participation</td>
<td>USD 2,056,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to the Sudan CSOs</td>
<td>USD 3,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to Anti-Corruption</td>
<td>USD 3,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Presidential Decree Establishing the National Anti-Corruption Body, 2012
- Interim National Constitution

### 5.3: Electoral cycle, constitutional review processes and oversight mechanisms and systems to broaden participation of citizens in political processes including legislative institutions, media and CSOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Area</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support to Election and Democratic Processes</td>
<td>USD 4,923,270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to Abyei Referendum</td>
<td>USD 3,600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Interim national Constitution, 2003
- Decree establishing the constitutional review process
- Abyei Protocol, under CPA 2005
**UNDAF OUTCOME 6: People in Sudan are protected under an enabling environment that guarantees rule of law, basic rights and fundamental freedoms**

### Focus Area 2. Inclusive Governance and the Rule of Law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CDP Output</th>
<th>Project/Concept Note</th>
<th>Budget Estimate</th>
<th>Corresponding Government policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1: Justice institutions, including customary and traditional justice and security systems at state/local levels are strengthened to provide effective, equitable and timely justice/protection services in line with international standards</td>
<td>Strengthening Rule of Law and Sustainable Protection in Darfur</td>
<td>USD 3,880,000</td>
<td>- Government institutions such as law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary already exist. The Government policy is to strengthen them (Government Fifth Strategy Document)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity Building of Sudan Judiciary</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>- The Government adopted legislation organizing the Native Administration on the provision of justice as related to customary law and dispute settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengthening Access to Justice and Rule of Law in Eastern Sudan</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Policy evident on establishing the NHRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access to Justice in the Three Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Fifth Strategy document (strengthening Government institutions to consolidate rule of law, justice and good governance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Policing</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Adherence to recommendations by the UPR (OHCHR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support the Implementation of Sudan’s UPR</td>
<td>USD 1,550,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengthening Capacity of the Sudan National Human Right Commission</td>
<td>USD 1,500,000</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| 6.2: Availability of legal aid facilities meeting needs of needy populations increased to strengthen protection of basic rights, equal access to justice for all | Promoting Rule of Law, Access to Justice and provision of Legal Aid | USD 4,000,000 | - The legal aid bill (awaiting the adoption by the National Assembly) |

| 6.3: Regulatory framework and mechanisms for addressing Violence Against Women (VAW) established, judiciary and traditional leadership | Promoting Rule of Law, Access to Justice and provision of Legal Aid Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) | USD 1,000,000 | - The Fifth Strategy Document on the promotion of human rights and women’s rights |
| |  | USD 5,000,000 |  |
## UNDAF/CPD Outcome 7: Government and civil society initiatives that promote social cohesion, peace consolidation and pluralism are strengthened

### Focus Area 3. Social Cohesion, Peace Consolidation and Peace Dividends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CDP Output</th>
<th>Project/ Concept Note</th>
<th>Budget Estimate</th>
<th>Corresponding Government policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Government and community-led peace-building initiatives supported to</td>
<td>Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP) – Outputs 1, 2 and 4</td>
<td>USD 7,000,000</td>
<td>- National Strategic Plan (2012-2016):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Focus Area IV. Social Development and Culture: “Strengthen civil society and all its constituents”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Address the causes of armed conflict and establish security and peace</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Framing of peaceful coexistence in diversity that is characteristic of a culture of peace and to encourage peaceful dialogue to achieve coexistence between the tribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Darfur Community Recovery for Coexistence (DCRC)</td>
<td>USD 930,000</td>
<td>- Doha Darfur Peace Document (DDPD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inception phase in 2013 for a comprehensive programme to government- and community-based conflict resolution and social cohesion mechanisms in five (5) Darfur states.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 Community infrastructure and productive assets that sustain social</td>
<td>Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP) – Outputs 3</td>
<td>USD 1,000,000</td>
<td>- National Strategic Plan (2012-2016):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stability, community security and resilience to crisis delivered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Focus Area I. Governance &amp; Administration: “Establish pillars of peaceful coexistence, value of negotiation and communication”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Focus Area IV. Social Development and Culture: “Strengthen civil society and all its constituents”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>• Address the causes of armed conflict and establish security and peace</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Framing of peaceful coexistence in diversity that is characteristic of a culture of peace and to encourage peaceful dialogue to achieve coexistence between the tribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community-Based Reintegration and Security in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Abyei (community component) Currently: Sudan Disarmament,</td>
<td>USD 10,000,000</td>
<td>- The Threat of Armed Groups and Illegal Arms-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- National Reintegration Strategy/Plan 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDP Output</td>
<td>Project/ Concept Note</td>
<td>Budget Estimate</td>
<td>Corresponding Government policy</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demobilization and Reintegration Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- National CSAC Strategy 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SDDRP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Darfur Community-Based Reintegration and Security Strategy/Plan 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Doha Darfur Peace Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darfur Community Peace and Security Fund</td>
<td>USD 8,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Khartoum Declaration on Small Arms Control 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(DCPSF) - Outputs 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Regional SALW Control Protocol (draft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan Small Arms and Light Weapons Control</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
<td>- National Action Plan on SALW Control (draft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(DCPSF) - Output 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Support to the Recovery of Abyei</td>
<td>USD 437,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Current phase closing in 2013. Next phase to</td>
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<tr>
<td>be developed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>is the focal UN Agency for mine action capacity development“ (para 27: Role of UNDP)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- International Anti-Mine Ban Treaty (ratified October 2003)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNDAF/CPD Outcome 8: Peace dividends are delivered for sustainable return, reintegration and recovery**

**Focus Area 3. Social Cohesion, Peace Consolidation and Peace Dividends**

- 8.1 IDPs, refugees and their host communities have access to improved basic services and sustainable livelihoods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CDP Output</th>
<th>Project/ Concept Note</th>
<th>Budget Estimate</th>
<th>Corresponding Government policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable returns and reintegration of IDPs</td>
<td>USD 2,070,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>- National Strategic Plan (2012-2016), p16: the threat of IDPs and refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current: Post-return packages inception phase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- IPRSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Doha Darfur Peace Document (DDPD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- The 2007 joint UNHCR/COR Solutions Strategy for the Protracted Refugee Situation in Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Solutions Initiative in East</td>
<td>USD 12,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan (TSI)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund</td>
<td>USD 10,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(DCPSF) - Output 4</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to the Recovery of Abyei</td>
<td>USD 437,000</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current phase closing in 2013. Next phase to</td>
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<tr>
<td>be developed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity Development for Mine Action</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Sustainable targeted socio-economic reintegration assistance to ex-combatants and selected community members is accelerated</td>
<td>Community-Based Reintegration and Security in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Abyei (individual reintegration component) Currently: Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (SDDRP)</td>
<td>USD 11,800,000</td>
<td>- National Strategic Plan (2012-2016), p16: The Threat of Armed Groups and Illegal Arms - National Reintegration Strategy/Plan 2007 - National CSAC Strategy 2010 - Darfur Community- Based Reintegration and Security Strategy/Plan 2012 - Doha Darfur Peace Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-Based Reintegration and Security in Darfur individual reintegration component) Currently: Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (SDDRP)</td>
<td>USD 15,750,000</td>
<td>- National Strategic Plan (2012-2016): Raise awareness of livestock producers to develop their economies and the establishment of methods of breeding farms and modern reconstruction and reservation and maintenance of natural pastures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 2: SUDAN UNDP CPAP 2013-2016

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK (RRF)
Outcome 1: 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

Indicators / Baselines / Targets:
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
2. Number of vulnerable households having access to and microfinance services /Baseline: One company providing microfinance services / Target: TBD
3. Number of women and men benefitting from diversified livelihoods opportunities / Baseline: TBD / Target: TBD.
4. Employment growth (disaggregated by sector and sub-sector and by sex and age) / Baseline: Current unemployment rate is 26% / Target: TBD
5. Number of private sector companies and microfinance institutions providing microfinance services /Baseline: None /Target: TBD
6. Number of investment initiatives generating local-level employment /Baseline: TBD /Target: TBD

Output 1

Implementation Arrangements
- Ministry of Human Resources Development & Labor
- Sudan High Supreme Council of Microfinance
- Central Bank of Sudan- Microfinance Unit
- UN Agency (ILO)
- National NGO (Reyada)
- Sudanese Microfinance Development Facility (SMDF)

Resources overview
- Regular: USD 1,893,109
- Non-Core: 0
- Total Available: USD 1,893,109
- Unfunded: USD 24,128,651

Annual Targets 2013
- National employment framework developed
- National capacities for poverty assessment & mapping developed
- Technical vocational & educational training policy formulated

Annual Targets 2014
- National Integrated social policy formulation supported
- Vocational training capacities for women and people with disabilities in Khartoum improved
- Microfinance providers’ capacities developed
- All vocational training centers have the required managerial and technical systems

Annual Targets 2015/2016
- Innovative youth employment models e.g. labor intensive, youth business incubator, developed and adopted
- Rights of employment for people with disability promoted
- Support labour market data base

Output 2

Implementation Arrangements
- Ministry of Agriculture,
- Bank of Agriculture
- State Government of River Nile
- State Government of East Sudan

Resources overview
- Regular: USD 550,000
- Non-Core: USD 1,520,000
- Total Available: USD 4,050,000
- Unfunded: USD 14,128,651
### Annual Targets 2013

- CSOs
- Ministry of Environment, Forestry & Physical Development

### Annual Targets 2014

- Agricultural livelihoods for poor farmers in 10 rural communities in River Nile state improved
- 10 Women groups in poor societies empowered and engaged in economic activities
- Income for micro-producers within three value chains in Darfur increased, benefiting 5,000 households

### Annual Targets 2015 / 2016

- Agricultural and pastoral poor livelihoods in East Sudan supported
- Livelihoods of poor communities in three selected states diversified and improved
- Income for micro-producers within four value chains in Darfur increased, benefiting 10,000 households
- Income for micro-producers within five value chains in Darfur increased, benefiting 20,000 households

### Annual Resources 2013

| Regular | USD 200,000 |
| Non-Core | USD 3,500,000 |
| Total Available | USD 3,700,000 |
| Unfunded | USD 1,200,000 |

### Annual Resources 2014

| Regular | USD 350,000 |
| Non-Core | 0 |
| Total Available | USD 350,000 |
| Unfunded | USD 6,000,000 |

### Annual Resources 2015 / 2016

| Regular | 0 |
| Non-Core | 0 |
| Total Available | 0 |
| Unfunded | USD 8,000,000 |

### Output 3

Relevant public institutions are better able to measure and assess socioeconomic vulnerabilities and review related policies and strategies in support of poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs.

- Ministry of Social Welfare & Social Security
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- National Bureau of Statistics
- National Population Council
- CSOs

### Implementation Arrangements

- Partnerships with selected Ministries strengthened e.g. MOWSS, MOFNE
- Sudan aid strategy is officially adopted and implemented by the Government
- Second NHDR developed with key messages, widely distributed and adopted for policymaking
- Pro-poor economic policies developed and/or reformed

### Resources Overview

- National statistical systems well-developed and inform policymakers.
- MDG Accelerated frameworks implemented.
- Human Development concepts and issues are advanced in government development frameworks.
- Post-2015 national consultation exercise is concluded and the future national development agenda is featured and shared with the global team.
• Capacities to implement National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) is supported
• National and local MDG reports developed and published

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Resources 2013</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2014</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2015 / 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular: USD 1,530,000</td>
<td>Regular: USD 1,926,000</td>
<td>Regular: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Core: 0</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 100,000</td>
<td>Non-Core: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Available: USD 1,530,000</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 2,026,000</td>
<td>Total Available: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded: 0</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 1,500,000</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 2,265,693</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 4</th>
<th>Implementation Arrangements</th>
<th>Resources overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive Business environment is enhanced to ensure equitable economic growth&lt;sup&gt;iv&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>• Ministry of Investment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ministry of Trade</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Businessmen Federation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Local GC network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Legal framework for business enabling environment improved.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Investment policy and promotion capacities developed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Trade-related issues mainstreamed into in national development policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• National Capacities for trade negotiation developed for expansion of trade supported</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• National Aid for trade mechanism strengthened</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Private public partnership promoted</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular: USD 640,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Core: 0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Available: USD 640,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 1,000,000</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Government capacity for trade and investment assessed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Inclusive market development and Value Chain approach promoted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Corporate social responsibility (CSR) for achievement of MDGs supported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Legal framework for business enabling environment improved.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Investment policy and promotion capacities developed</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Trade-related issues mainstreamed into in national development policies</td>
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<tr>
<td>• National Capacities for trade negotiation developed for expansion of trade supported</td>
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<tr>
<td>• National Aid for trade mechanism strengthened</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Private public partnership promoted</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Resources 2013</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2014</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2015/2016</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular: USD 240,000</td>
<td>Regular: USD 400,000</td>
<td>Regular: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Core: 0</td>
<td>Non-Core: 0</td>
<td>Non-Core: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Available: USD 240,000</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 400,000</td>
<td>Total Available: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded: 0</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 500,000</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outcome 2: Populations vulnerable to environmental risks and climate change become more resilient and relevant institutions are more effective in the management of natural resources
**Indicators / Baselines / Targets:**

1. Number of environmental strategies with sound action plans for implementation in place/ Baseline: One strategy in place with action plan piloted climate change adaptation measures/ Target: Five strategies with concrete action plans in place
2. Number of communities with access to alternative sources of renewable energy-based services /Baseline: Limited access to renewable energy /Target: 50 communities
3. Number of states with functioning early warning systems, including flood and drought preparedness systems /Baseline: 0 states /Target: Five states

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1</th>
<th>Implementation Arrangements</th>
<th>Resources overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Climate resilience of communities and ecosystems strengthened** | Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) | **Regular:** USD 770,000  
**Non-Core:** USD 5,000,000  
**Total Available:** USD 5,770,000  
**Unfunded:** USD 2,000,000 |

**Annual Targets 2013**

- Piloting more NAPA interventions in 50 communities
- Full-fledged project proposal developed and resources mobilized

**Annual Resources 2013**

- Regular: USD 210,000  
- Non-Core: USD 1,500,000  
- Total Available: USD 1,710,000  
- Unfunded: USD 500,000

**Annual Targets 2014**

- Successful pilots up-scaled in four states. At least three knowledge products printed
- MF services to 50 pastoral and farming communities have access to (proposal) at national level microfinance services
- At least one Joint Project with UNEP on Integrated Water Resources Management is developed

**Annual Resources 2014**

- Regular: USD 200,000  
- Non-Core: USD 1,500,000  
- Total Available: USD 1,700,000  
- Unfunded: USD 500,000

**Output 2 | Implementation Arrangements | Resources overview**

| **Investment in green energy and access by vulnerable communities to sustainable energy improved.** | Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity  
Energy research Institute, Ministry of Science and Communication | **Regular:** USD 410,000  
**Non-Core:** USD 100,000  
**Total Available:** USD 510,000  
**Unfunded:** USD 1,800,000 |

**Annual Targets 2015 / 2016**

- Successful pilots up-scaled in four states. At least three knowledge products printed
- MF services to 50 pastoral and farming communities have access to (proposal) at national level microfinance services
- At least one Joint Project with UNEP on Integrated Water Resources Management is developed
- A Framework National Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for climate change developed
- Regulatory and policy frameworks conducive to renewable energy investment developed and adopted
- 50 communities adopted clean energy systems
- Regulatory and policy frameworks conducive to renewable energy investment developed and adopted
- 50 communities adopted clean energy systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 3</th>
<th>Implementation Arrangements</th>
<th>Resources overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental governance policies and regulatory frameworks for enabling better natural resources and risk management developed.(\text{vi})</td>
<td>Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR)</td>
<td>Regular: USD 372,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 318,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Forestry &amp; Physical Development</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 690,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Unfunded: USD 1,798,000</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key decision makers from at least 10 ministries informed on opportunities for transition to green economy</td>
<td>National NBSAP updated and finalized</td>
<td>National NBSAP updated and finalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th National Biodiversity report developed</td>
<td>National disaster risk management plan finalized and disseminated to government</td>
<td>National disaster risk management plan finalized and disseminated to government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Resources 2013</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2014</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2015 / 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular: USD 111,000</td>
<td>Regular: USD 100,000</td>
<td>Regular: USD 161,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Core: USD 125,000</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 125,000</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 68,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Available: USD 236,000</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 225,000</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 229,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded: USD 500,000</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 400,000</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 898,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outcome 4: People in Sudan, with special emphasis on needy populations, have improved access to equitable and sustainable quality basic services

#### Indicators / Baselines / Targets:
1. Percentage of women and men reached with HIV voluntary counselling and testing / Baseline: 1% annually / Target: 3% annually
2. Number of people that have appropriate access to HIV and AIDS services, disaggregated by sex, urban/rural / Baseline: 30% of target population on AVR treatment / Target: 50% of target population;
3. Proportion of patients on treatment to the patients ever started treatment / Baseline: 50% / Target: 80%
4. Number of Ministries with strategic action plan to implement the Workplace HIV/AIDS Policy / Baseline: One ministry / Target: Nine ministries

#### Output 1

**Implementation Arrangements**
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Youth
- Ministry of Social Welfare
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Human Resources
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Guidance
- Ministry of Justice

**Resources overview**
- Regular: USD 170,000
- Non-Core: USD 240,000,000
- Total Available: USD 240,170,000
- Unfunded: 0

#### Annual Targets 2013
- 387,000 women and men reached with HIV voluntary counselling and testing
- 2,700,000 patients with uncomplicated and severe malaria receiving anti-malarial treatment according to the National guidelines
- 62 Tuberculosis cases notified per 100,000 populations

#### Annual Resources 2013
- Regular: USD 35,000
- Non-Core: USD 60,000,000
- Total Available: USD 60,035,000
- Unfunded: 0

#### Annual Targets 2014
- 490,000 women and men reached with HIV voluntary counselling and testing;
- 2,500,000 patients with uncomplicated and severe malaria receiving anti-malarial treatment according to the National guidelines
- 65 Tuberculosis cases notified per 100,000 populations

#### Annual Resources 2014
- Regular: USD 105,000
- Non-Core: USD 60,000,000
- Total Available: USD 60,105,000
- Unfunded: 0

#### Annual Targets 2015 / 2016
- 1,000,000 women and men reached with HIV voluntary counselling and testing;
- 5,000,000 patients with uncomplicated and severe malaria receiving anti-malarial treatment according to the National guidelines
- 137 Tuberculosis cases notified per 100,000 populations

#### Annual Resources 2015 / 2016
- Regular: USD 30,000
- Non-Core: USD 120,000,000
- Total Available: USD 120,030,000
- Unfunded: 0
**Outcome 5: Governance institutions at national, state and local levels are strengthened to effectively plan, deliver and monitor their mandates, particularly public services, in an equitable and accountable manner**

**Indicators / Baselines / Targets:**

1. Parliament and Electoral Commission perform core functions effectively, as certified by independent expert assessments / Baseline: Capacity and performance gaps identified / Target: Capacity benchmarks (to be defined) met by 2016.
2. Pro-poor social spending (education, health, water) in Government annual budget as a proportion of GDP / Baseline: 10.27% of GDP / Target: 16% of GDP
3. Extent of citizen participation in State/local planning process, public resource allocation and service delivery disaggregated by state (On a scale from 0 to 10) / Baseline: ) North Darfur, 1:10; Red Sea, 5:10; Gedaref, 2:10; South Kordofan, 3:10 / Target: North Darfur, 6:10; Red Sea, 9:10; Gedaref, 6:10; South Kordofan, 6:10
4. Voter turnout (disaggregated by sex, and age) / Baseline (last election, official data): 65% / Target: 70%.
5. Number of sub-national governments/administrations which have functioning planning, budgeting and monitoring systems which are transparent and participatory / Baseline: Full participatory mechanism available at 3 states (Kassala, Gadarif & Red Sea) / Target: 6 states

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1</th>
<th>Implementation Arrangements</th>
<th>Resources overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Inter-governmental, government institutions have adequate systems, frameworks and capacities to support decentralization, (planning, budgeting, public expenditure management), for effective services delivery. | Darfur Regional Authority
Government institutions at Federal & State levels | Regular: USD 130,000
Non-Core: USD 827,421
Total Available: USD 957,421
Unfunded: USD 4,899,169 |

**Annual Targets 2013**

- One institutional review conducted targeting Ministries in charge any of the following - planning, finance, civil service, social development & Human Resources Development at federal / state levels for reform processes
- Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) Secretariat institutionalized with relevant institutional capacities assessed, commissions established & human resource capacities built to spearhead implementation of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD)
- Regulatory, policy framework, mechanisms & guidelines for Decentralisation established for federal-state-locality level planning and fiscal transfers

**Annual Targets 2014**

- Two institutional reviews conducted targeting Ministries in charge any of the following - planning, finance, civil service, social development and Human Resources Development at federal / state levels for reform processes.
- Institutional and human capacities built in two commissions & four ministries under the DRA to address mandate issues to consolidate peace building, recovery and development.
- Seven states have adopted the mechanisms and guidelines for operationalizing the policy framework for decentralisation.
- A decentralisation agenda (enabling regulations, decentralisation policy framework, mechanisms and guidelines for federal-state-locality level fiscal transfers, related human capacities) established and/

**Annual Targets 2015 / 2016**

- Relevant institutional & related human capacities built to strengthened decentralisation in seven states as foundation for recovering from conflict/post conflict situation.
- Information management tools developed & utilized by 90% of federal institutions supported & 20 states in state strategic planning processes; State situational analysis incorporated into 10 State Strategic Plans.
- 11 nationals with international expertise identified, recruited & deployed to support institutional capacity building of selected national governance & rule of law
- Abyei Area Administration Institutionalised with clear legislative assembly & executive mandates & strategies of operations
- Information management tools developed, deployed and utilized by 30% of the federal institutions supported & 8 states for strategic planning; State Situation Analysis incorporated into State Strategic Plans in 60% of the 10 target states
- Seven expatriate nationals with international expertise identified, recruited & deployed to support institutional capacity building of selected national governance & rule of law institutions critical in regulating and/or delivering services to needy persons/areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2</th>
<th>Implementation Arrangements</th>
<th>Resources overview</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Public and social accountability mechanisms established to increase transparency and effectiveness of public resources use, service delivery and oversight functions for recovery and development ix | - Anti-Corruption Commission  
- National Assembly, Council of States  
- Civil Society  
- Higher Council for Decentralization | Regular: USD 130,000  
Non-Core: USD 827,421  
Total Available: USD 957,421  
Unfunded: USD 4,899,169 |

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacities of the national and state legislatures built for evidence-based and participatory budget planning</td>
<td>Gender Budgeting tools and analysis integrated in the budget planning process for the target states.</td>
<td>Political parties capacities for policy development built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity of the National Audit Chamber built to provide high-quality audit reports on public spending</td>
<td>Information flow and dialogue between Legislature, CSOs, Political Parties and the Media institutionalized.</td>
<td>Civic-oriented journalism institutionalized with clear communication and consultation processes between elected officials / other decision-makers and the media for increased media coverage of the budget planning and implementation process at both national and state media levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislations regulating the operations of the CSOs reviewed and / or improved to provide a conducive and an enabling environment for their productive engagement in services delivery, oversight, civil education and advocacy / social responsibility</td>
<td>The capacities of CSO forum / network and 10 CSOs (at both national and state levels) built to enhance their operational modalities and human capacities institutionalised and strengthened for oversight, monitoring and advocacy for accountable and</td>
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</table>
### transparent processes in planning and use of public resources.
- Six states decree and champion setting up and operationalization of Finance and Administrative Monitoring Boards as oversight and prosecution support mechanisms for anticorruption
- Legal, policy, regulatory framework and institutional arrangements to bolster decentralization instituted
- Six state mechanisms for effective, transparent and participatory local planning, budgeting, approval, auditing and environmental and social management processes established

#### Output 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Arrangements</th>
<th>Resources overview</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Electoral cycle, constitutional review processes and oversight mechanisms and systems to broaden participation of citizens in political processes including legislative institutions, media and CSOs, | Election Commission
- Abyei Area Referendum Commission
- Ministry of Justice |
| Regular: USD 140,000 | Regular: USD 140,000 |
| Non-Core: USD 827,421 | Non-Core: USD 827,421 |
| Total Available: USD 967,421 | Total Available: USD 967,421 |
| Unfunded: USD 4,899,169 | Unfunded: USD 4,899,169 |

#### Annual Targets 2013

- Population at all levels in the country adequately sensitized about the constitutional review process.
- The necessary legal and policy framework in place and institutional capacity built for the National Elections Council and the political parties for the conduct of elections processes are in place
- Capacities including funds administration, civic and voter education and mechanisms for arbitration on electoral cycle processes and results established to ensure credible, free and fair elections (presidential, gubernatorial, local council and referendum) in the country and Abyei area.
- 17 states supported in the conduct of elections for local councils
- Post-voting electoral process support provided covering aspects of audits and evaluations, civic dialogue, parliamentary strengthening and political parties' dialogue and capacity enhancement.

#### Annual Resources 2013

| Regular: 0 | Regular: USD 140,000 |
| Non-Core: USD 827,421 | Non-Core: 0 |
| Total Available: USD 827,421 | Total Available: USD 140,000 |
| Unfunded: USD 1,000,000 | Unfunded: USD 1,000,000 |

#### Annual Resources 2014

| Regular: USD 30,000 | Regular: USD 30,000 |
| Non-Core: 0 | Non-Core: 0 |
| Total Available: USD 30,000 | Total Available: USD 30,000 |
| Unfunded: USD 1,000,000 | Unfunded: USD 1,000,000 |

#### Annual Resources 2015 / 2016

| Regular: USD 70,000 | Regular: 0 |
| Non-Core: 0 | Non-Core: 0 |
| Total Available: USD 70,000 | Total Available: 0 |
| Unfunded: USD 2,899,169 | Unfunded: USD 2,899,169 |
Outcome 6: People in Sudan are protected under an enabling environment that guarantees the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedom

Indicators / Baselines / Targets:
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).
2. % of people expressing high confidence in and easy access to rule of law institutions disaggregated by gender disaggregated by state /Baseline: 46% report high confidence overall; 40% women report high confidence; 22% reported easy access. /Target: 60% report high confidence overall; 50% women report high confidence; 40% report easy access.
3. Number of laws and policies in the governance sector reviewed or endorsed in line with international standards and norms /Baseline: TBD /Target: 5 new laws/acts to reviewed and endorsed and human rights provisions incorporated in the new constitution

Output 1

<p>| Justice institutions, including customary and traditional justice and security systems at state/local levels are strengthened to provide effective, equitable and timely justice/protection services in line with international standards |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Arrangements</th>
<th>Resources overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ministry of Justice</td>
<td>Regular: USD 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• National Human Rights Commission</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 831,666.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sudan Police Training Department</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 931,666.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sudan Judiciary</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 3,045,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Civil Society Organizations, Constitutional Commission</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Women Centre for Human Rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual Targets 2013
- Increased and improved delivery of justice and security services
- Three laws (priority laws as stipulated in UPR Recommendations (i.e. laws pertaining to women and children) reviewed in line with international norms
- 120 Native Administrators and traditional judges trained
- Human rights provisions, as stated in UPR, incorporated in the new constitution
- Human Rights Action Plan developed

Annual Targets 2014
- Policy documents and operations guidelines developed for National Human Rights Commission
- Increased and improved delivery of justice and security Services
- Build capacities of the judiciary for harmonisation of the statutory and traditional mechanism – rural courts construction and trainings in laws, legal processes, trial skills, legal documentation, and ethical stances in dispensing justice and developing accompanying guidelines

Annual Targets 2015 / 2016
- The capacity of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police and correction officers enhanced to administer and deliver justice services equitably;
- Increased and improved delivery of justice and security Services

Annual Resources 2013
- Regular: USD 25,000
- Non-Core: USD 831,666.67
- Total Available: USD 856,666.67
- Unfunded: USD 3,045,207

Annual Resources 2014
- Regular: USD 25,000
- Non-Core: 0
- Total Available: USD 25,000
- Unfunded: USD 1,000,000

Annual Resources 2015 / 2016
- Regular: USD 50,000
- Non-Core: 0
- Total Available: USD 50,000
- Unfunded: USD 1,500,000
### Output 2: Implementation Arrangements and Resources Overview

**Availability of legal aid facilities meeting needs of needy populations increased to strengthen protection of basic rights, equal access to justice for all**

- CBOs
- NGOs
- Bar Association
- Ministry of Justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources overview</th>
<th>Regular:</th>
<th>USD 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Core:</td>
<td>USD 831,666.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Available:</td>
<td>USD 931,666.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded:</td>
<td>USD 3,045,207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Annual Targets 2013

- Access to justice, legal aid and representation mechanism for men, women and needy groups in Darfur, the Three Areas and East Sudan improved
- 300 cases mediated by Community Paralegal Centres, disaggregated by gender

#### Annual Targets 2014

- Access to justice, legal aid and representation mechanism for men, women and needy groups in Darfur, the Three Areas and East Sudan improved
- Community Paralegal Centres (JCCs) are properly gender-mainstreamed, functional, and operational (nine in JCC in Darfur, three in East, three in South Kordofan and one in Blue Nile)
- At least 100 lawyers trained to provide legal aid at all stages of the criminal justice process

#### Annual Resources 2013

- Regular: USD 25,000
- Non-Core: USD 831,666.67
- Total Available: USD 856,666.67
- Unfunded: USD 545,207

#### Annual Resources 2014

- Regular: USD 25,000
- Non-Core: 0
- Total Available: USD 25,000
- Unfunded: USD 1,000,000

#### Annual Resources 2015 / 2016

- Regular: USD 50,000
- Non-Core: 0
- Total Available: USD 50,000
- Unfunded: USD 1,500,000

### Output 3: Implementation Arrangements and Resources Overview

**Regulatory framework and mechanisms for addressing Violence Against Women (VAW) established, judiciary and traditional leadership**

- Traditional leaders
- Police, paralegals
- Native Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources overview</th>
<th>Regular:</th>
<th>USD 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Core:</td>
<td>USD 831,666.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Available:</td>
<td>USD 931,666.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded:</td>
<td>USD 3,045,207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Annual Targets 2013

- Population at all levels in the country Violence Against Women (VAW) is addressed through legal advocacy, paralegal services, judicial reform and awareness-raising within the police, judiciary and traditional leadership
- At least three laws pertaining to VAW reviewed

#### Annual Targets 2014

- Violence Against Women (VAW) is addressed through legal advocacy, paralegal services, judicial reform and awareness-raising within the police, judiciary and traditional leadership
- Support gender focal point capacities in state ministries, localities and selected state education institutions

#### Annual Targets 2015 / 2016

- Family and Child Unit capacity enhanced
## Outcome 7: Government and civil society initiatives that promote social cohesion, peace consolidation and pluralism are strengthened

### Indicators / Baselines / Targets:
1. Number of functioning and participatory conflict resolution mechanisms (Government and civil society, at all levels) and number of people involved, disaggregated by gender. / Baseline 1: Two functional Government-led conflict resolution mechanisms / Target 1: Six functional Government-led conflict resolution mechanisms.
2. Percentage of supported peace-agreements that hold after 12 months / Baseline 2: 27% / Target 2: 50%
3. Number of CSOs and other actors identified as critical for peace building and supported their capacity development to manage conflict / Baseline 3: 18 CSOs / Target 3: 35 CSOs
4. Number of crisis-affected communities provided with critical infrastructure and key economic assets and skills, based on priorities identified by affected populations, Baseline 4: 15 community initiatives implemented, Target 4: 30
5. Number of peace dividend/community security initiatives in target communities identified and implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner

### Implementation Arrangements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government and community-led peace-building initiatives supported to promote stability, inter-communal reconciliation and peaceful coexistenceativ</th>
<th>Resources overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDDRC</td>
<td>Regular: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 9,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance- Directorate of International Cooperation</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 9,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Governments in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur States</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 3,330,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (RPCM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Nile State Peace Council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abyei Area Administration (once established)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Councils in Darfur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Ministry of Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Annual Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All of the new members of RPCM, PC and native administration trained on conflict mediation and Do No Harm</td>
<td>Conflict monitoring system led by RPCM and PC in place and supporting effective prevention and resolution of local conflicts</td>
<td>Conflict monitoring system in place in SKS, BNS and Abyei, supporting effective prevention and resolution of local conflicts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Intra-community dialogue launched in Abyei
- Three locality-level peace councils established in Darfur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Resources 2013</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2014</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2015 / 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular: 0</td>
<td>Regular: 0</td>
<td>Regular: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Core: USD 5,900,000</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 3,000,000</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Available: USD 5,900,000</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 3,000,000</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded: 0</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 330,000</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 3,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output 2: Implementation Arrangements

Community infrastructure and productive assets that sustain social stability, community security and resilience to crisis delivered™

- SDDRC
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Finance - Directorate of International Cooperation
- State Governments in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur States
- Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (RPCM)
- Blue Nile State Peace Council
- Abyei Area Administration (once established)
- Peace Councils in Darfur
- IOM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2</th>
<th>Implementation Arrangements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular: USD 2,081,330</td>
<td>Resources overview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Core: USD 11,600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Available: USD 13,681,330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded: USD 12,318,670</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual Targets 2013

- 20 priorities from local peace process addressed and 75% of local peace processes supported are sustainable after six months
- 10 communities implement community security and small-arms management initiatives

Annual Targets 2014

- 40 priorities from local peace process addressed and 75% of local peace processes supported are sustainable after six months
- 20 communities implement community security and small-arms management initiatives

Annual Targets 2015 / 2016

- 40 priorities from local peace process addressed and 75% of local peace processes supported are sustainable after six months
- 20 communities implement community security and small-arms management initiatives.
### UNDP Sudan Country Programme Action Plan – July 2013

### Annual Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Annual Resources 2013</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2014</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2015 / 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular: USD 581,330</td>
<td>Regular: USD 500,000</td>
<td>Regular: USD 1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 7,200,000</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 3,000,000</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Available: USD 7,781,330</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 3,500,000</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 2,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 318,670</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 5,000,000</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 8,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

#### Indicators / Baselines / Targets:

**Indicators:**

1. Per centage of IDP returns processes that are sustainable after 1 year / Baseline: TBD / Target: 70%
2. Number of refugees previously dependent on external aid that have become self-reliant / Baseline: 21,765 refugees dependent on external support in target area / Target: 10,000 refugees
3. Number host community members with increased income from vocational and improved access to basic services / Baseline: Zero host-community beneficiaries / Target: 10,000 households
4. Per centage of demobilized ex-combatants and women associated with armed groups provided with socioeconomic reintegration support / Baseline: 31%; national policy framework for reintegration in place / Target: TBD
5. Per centage of beneficiaries with ongoing reintegration schemes after six months / Baseline: 70% in Blue Nile and 74% in South Kordofan / Target: TBD

#### Output 1

**Implementation Arrangements**

- SDDRC
- Ministry of Finance - Directorate of International Cooperation
- Darfur Regional Authority
- Commission of Refugees (COR)
- State Ministries of Finance and Agriculture
- UNHCR
- World Bank
- Federal Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Human Resources Development & Labour

**Resources overview**

- Regular: USD 2,081,330
- Non-Core: USD 10,100,000
- Total Available: USD 12,481,330
- Unfunded: USD 12,325,670

#### Annual Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Four sustainable IDP voluntary returns in West and Central Darfur targeting 200 households (Award: 46028/84517).</td>
<td>• Multi-partner model for IDP returns in place, covering 10% of voluntary returns processes in Darfur (TBD); Socioeconomic self-reliance achieved for of 10% of 20,000 refugees in East Sudan; improved living standard for 10% of 20,000 host-community households.</td>
<td>• NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Two Locality development plans including livelihoods initiatives of refugees and host</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Note: The text is slightly edited for clarity and formatting.*
- Communities developed based on background assessment
- Mine Action National Plan updated and capacity development programme in place.

- NMAC operating effectively with limited external technical assistance to reduce landmine risks to communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Resources 2013</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2014</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2015 / 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular: USD 581,330</td>
<td>Regular: USD 500,000</td>
<td>Regular: USD 1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Core: USD 7,221,000</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 2,179,000</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Available: USD 7,802,330</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 2,679,000</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded: 0</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 5,325,670,000</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 8,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output 2
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Arrangements</th>
<th>Resources overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Governments in South Kordofan, Blue Nile State and Darfur.</td>
<td>Regular: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (RPCM)</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 5,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Nile State Peace Council</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 5,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abyei Area Administration (once established)</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 13,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Councils in Darfur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual Targets 2013
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- Sustainable reintegration for 2,000 (1,000 ex-combatants & 1,000 civilians) in Darfur initiated under the DDPD (subject to ceasefire monitoring commission agreement).
- Six communities targeted for socio-economic infrastructure projects
- Sustainable reintegration for 900 ex-combatants & 100 selected civilians is initiated in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei
- 2 communities in South Kordofan & Blue Nile States targeted for socio-economic

Annual Targets 2014
---

- Sustainable reintegration for 4,000 (3,000 ex-combatants & 1,000 civilians) in Darfur initiated under the DDPD (subject to ceasefire monitoring commission agreement) & 6,000 (5,000 ex-combatants & 1,000 civilians) South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei (subject to signing of peace-agreement)
- 4 communities targeted for socio-economic infrastructure projects

Annual Targets 2015 / 2016
---

- Sustainable reintegration for 4,000 (3,000 ex-combatants & 1,000 civilians) in Darfur completed under the DDPD (subject to ceasefire monitoring commission agreement) and 12,000 (10,000 ex-combatants & 2,000 civilians) South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei (subject to signing of peace-agreement)
- 8 communities targeted for socio-economic infrastructure projects
infrastructure projects in support of reintegration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Resources 2013</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2014</th>
<th>Annual Resources 2015 / 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular: 0</td>
<td>Regular: 0</td>
<td>Regular: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Core: USD 4,779,000</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 621,000</td>
<td>Non-Core: USD 5,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Available: USD 4,779,000</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 621,000</td>
<td>Total Available: USD 5,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfunded: USD 2,000,000</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 6,000,000</td>
<td>Unfunded: USD 5,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Projects for Output 1.1
- Support the Development of National Employment Framework (Award ID: 69251)
- Poverty Assessment and Mapping (Award ID: TBD)
- Support cash transfer system to promote safety net model (Award ID: TBD)
- Enhance improvement of microfinance policies and support capacity development of MF institutions (Award ID: TBD)
- Establishment of polytechnic in East Sudan (Award ID: TBD)
- Creation of Job opportunities for youth in Sudan (Labor Intensive Work Opportunities) (Award ID: TBD)
- Support to Business development Services in pilot states (Award ID: TBD)
- Promoting the Rights and Enhancing Employment Opportunities of People with Disability in Sudan (Award ID: TBD)
- ICT for poverty reduction and employment creation (Award ID: TBD)
- Support to development of Vocational training (Award ID: TBD)

Projects for Output 1.2
- Darfur Livelihoods Recovery Programme (Award ID: 46028): (i) Pro-poor value chain integration for peace and early recovery (Project ID: 77132, 80789), (ii) Youth Volunteers Rebuilding Darfur (Project ID: 79800), (iii) Capacity Development of Government Institutions and civil society for recovery coordination and planning (Project ID: 54580, 72220)
- Support to Employment generation and value chain in East Sudan (Award ID: TBD)
- Support livelihoods of agro-pastoralists and fisheries in Eastern Sudan (Award ID: TBD)
- Enhancement of Agro-finance for poverty reduction of farmers in rural communities in River Nile state (Award ID: TBD)

Projects for Outputs 1.3
- Advocacy for pro-poor policy development and reform (Award ID: TBD)
- Enhance national capacity for pro-poor macroeconomic and public policy development (Award ID: TBD)
- Support to capacity development and policy coordination to strengthen aid management and coordination in Sudan (Award ID: 41081)
- Enhance national capacity to plan, implement and monitor MDGs (Award ID: 57603)
- MDG monitoring, planning and localization in Selected States (Award ID: TBD)
- Preparation of National Human Development Report (Award ID: 57584)
- Support to national strategy for statistical systems in Sudan (Award ID: TBD)
- Support to Capacity Development and process reengineering for Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Award ID: TBD)
- Support to Capacity Development for Ministry of Labour and HRD(Award ID: TBD)
- Support to Enhancing Decision Support Systems (Ministry of Council of Ministers) (Award ID: TBD)
- Support National mechanism for Donors pledges in East Sudan (Award ID: TBD)

Projects for Output 1.4
- Pro-poor market development (Award ID: TBD)
- Support of Investment and private sector Development (Award ID: TBD)
- Support development of trade for inclusive market growth (Award ID: TBD)

Project for Output 2.2
- Utility-scale power generation from wind energy promoted (Award ID: 66988)
• Low-carbon investment promoted (Award ID: 69392)
• Access to alternative energy promoted (Award ID: TBD)

vProject for Output 2.3
• Updating national Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (Award ID: 88222)
• National strategies for Disaster Risk Management developed (Award ID: TBD)
• Drylands issues mainstreamed into national development programmes (Award ID: TBD)
• Support to green economy (Award ID: 84242)
• Support the development of Environmental Management through capacity Building (Award ID: TBD)

vii Projects for Output 4.1
• Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in government sectoral strategies (Award ID: TBD)
• Scaling-up for Universal Coverage with Community Participation (Award ID: 80744)
• Scaling-up Malaria interventions (SMI) in Sudan (Award ID: 70280)
• Comprehensiveness and Quality of DOTS in Sudan, addressing TB control in war-affected, post conflict areas and other challenges (Award IDs: 77037 and 77038)
• To intensify the HIV/AIDS national response in Sudan (Award ID: 80740)

viiiProjects for Output 5.1
• Support to Information & Knowledge Management for Strategic Planning (Award ID: 48046)
• Local Governance Capacity Building South Kordofan (Award ID: 42772)
• Support to Abyei Civil Administration (Award ID: 51054).
• East Region Local Government Public Expenditure Management (Award ID: 57582).
• Planning and Public Expenditure Management in Darfur (Award ID: 65074).
• Support to Decentralization (Award ID: TBD)

ixProjects for output 5.2
• Accountability & Citizens Participation (Award ID: 61410).
• Support to the Sudan CSOs (Award ID: TBD).
• Support to Anti Corruption (Award ID: TBD)

xProjects for output 5.3
• Support to Election and Democratic Processes (Award ID: TBD).
• Support to Abyei Referendum (Award ID: 59644)

xiProjects for Output 6.1
• Strengthening Rule of Law and Sustainable Protection in Darfur (Award ID: 42853).
• Capacity Building of Sudan Judiciary (Award ID: 45482).
• Strengthening Access to Justice and Rule of Law in Eastern Sudan (Award ID: 47458).
• Access to Justice in the Three Areas (Award ID: 49191).
• Community Policing (Award ID: 56843).
• Support the Implementation of Sudan’s UPR (Award ID: 67634).
• Strengthening Capacity of the Sudan National Human Right Commission (Award ID: 68473)

xii Projects for output 6.2
• Promoting Rule of Law, Access to Justice and provision of Legal Aid (Award ID: TBD)

xiii Projects for Output 6.3
• Promoting Rule of Law, Access to Justice and provision of Legal Aid (Award ID: TBD)

xiv Projects for Output 7.1
• Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP) – Output 1, 2 and 3 (Award ID: 14862)
• Darfur Community Recovery for Coexistence (DCRC) (Award ID: 46028)
• Darfur Community Peace Stability Fund (DCPSF) – Output 1 (Award ID: 64738)

xv Projects for Output 7.2
• Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP) – Output 3 (Award ID: 14862)
• Darfur Community Peace Stability Fund (DCPSF) – Output 2 and 3 (Award ID: 64738)
• Community-Based Reintegration and Security in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, Abyei and Darfur (Award ID: TBC), currently: Sudan Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (SDDRP) (Award ID: 51037)
• Sudan Small Arms and Light Weapon Control Project (Award ID: TBD)

xvi Projects for Output 8.1
• Sustainable returns and reintegration of IDPs (Award ID: 46028), Post-return packages inception phase
• Transitional Solutions Initiative in East Sudan (TSI) (Award ID: 66369)
• Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund (DCPSF) -- Output 4 (Award ID: 64738 and 56597)
• Support to the Recovery of Abyei (Award ID: 14863), Current phase closing in 2013. Next phase to be developed
• Capacity Development for Mine Action (Award ID: TBD)
• Livelihood support for nomads, pastoralists and farmers (Award ID: TBD)

xvii Projects for Output 8.2
• Community-Based Reintegration and Security in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, Abyei and Darfur (individual reintegration component) (Award ID TBC), currently: Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (SDDRP) (Award ID: 51037)