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Draft country programme document for Sudan (2026-2028)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Republic of Sudan, covering over 1.8 million square kilometres, has a 670-kilometre coastline along the Red Sea, and borders Egypt and Libya to the north, Chad and the Central African Republic to the west, South Sudan to the south, and Ethiopia and Eritrea to the east. Forty per cent of the country's 46.8¹ million inhabitants are under 15 years² of age.
2. About 72 per cent of Sudan is desert and sparsely populated. The country's other ecosystems and habitats encompass a diverse range, including woodland savannah, floodplains, mountain vegetation, and freshwater and marine ecosystems. The land supports an agrarian economy and some mining activities. Approximately 80 per cent of the working population engages in subsistence farming and animal production.³
3. Sudan faces a range of natural and human-induced environmental challenges, including deforestation, land degradation, desertification, biodiversity loss, habitat destruction, and pollution of air, land, and water, exacerbated by climate change. The country's climate change vulnerability score is 179 out of 187 countries, while its climate change readiness⁴ score is 177 out of 192.
4. In 2023, Sudan's Human Development Index (HDI) was 0.511, ranking it 176th out of 193 countries and territories. The country has, however, made significant progress since 1990, when its HDI was 0.255. As described in the Common Country Analysis (CCA), progress stalled after 11 April 2019, when a lack of confidence between and within the civilian and military components of the transitional authorities hindered the transition. The eruption of widespread fighting in mid-April, which quickly spread beyond the capital, blocked aspirations for a political dialogue to pave the way for a return to a civilian transition in early 2023.
5. The war, marked by widespread human-rights violations,⁵ has resulted in approximately 150,000 deaths;⁶ caused one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises, adding 7.66 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) to the 2.39 million already displaced before the war; and disproportionately affected the lives of women and girls, leading to an alarming increase in gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual abuse. Women are now more food-insecure than men, face limited access to health care, and experience a rise in maternal deaths, while remaining largely excluded from peace talks.⁷
6. Essential health and education services have largely collapsed, with significant damage to social infrastructure, and power stations are no longer operational. Combined with structural development challenges—such as limited economic diversification and political, social, and economic exclusion, particularly of women, youth, and peripheral regions—and violence stemming from competition over natural resources, the World Bank estimates that 71 per cent of Sudanese live in extreme poverty in 2024.⁸
7. Sudan's digital infrastructure is underdeveloped and unevenly distributed. Internet access is low and centered in cities. Mobile networks dominate but face outdated equipment, power outages, and insecurity. Despite this, demand for mobile banking, e-commerce, and regional connectivity is rising, showing strong potential if stability improves.

¹ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), July 2025.

² Sudan Population 2025 – United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/SD>.

³ Sudan: First State of Environment and Outlook Report 2020.

⁴ A country's ability to leverage investments and convert them to adaptation actions.

⁵ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/09/sudan-un-fact-finding-mission-outlines-extensive-human-rights-violations>.

⁶ Center for Preventive Action, Global Conflict Tracker, 15 April 2025.

⁷ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/articles/explainer/the-impact-of-sudans-war-on-women-two-years-on>.

⁸ Sudan Economic Update, May 2025: The Economic and Social Consequences of the Conflict – Charting a Path to Recovery <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/34749b76-5d3d-4f71-bd06-e0a68df1121f>.

8. The war in Sudan is not only a struggle for political power but also reflects deeper, unresolved social and ethnic tensions. Without addressing these, peace initiatives are likely to be short-lived, perpetuating cycles of violence and instability.

9. Building on insights from 14 independent project evaluations under the previous \$563 million country programme, ongoing consultations with the Government and stakeholders (essential given the absence of a National Development Plan), and participation in the CCA and Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF), UNDP and its partners recognize the need to address early recovery and the root causes of conflict to build a foundation for peace and development.

10. Aligned with its global mandate and strengths, UNDP will advance the four ICF priorities by leveraging its:

- Expertise in designing integrated, area-based programmes that improve health and water services, drive economic growth, promote sustainable energy and environment management, and strengthen peacebuilding and the rule of law;
- On-the-ground presence through project offices serving marginalized and conflict-affected areas;
- Experience in delivering conflict-sensitive recovery, peacebuilding, governance, and development support tailored to local contexts; and
- Role as a convenor and integrator of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus at local and national levels.

11. UNDP will mainstream gender and the Women, Peace and Security agenda throughout this programme and invest in initiatives promoting gender-responsive governance, increasing women's participation and leadership in the economy and peacebuilding, while addressing GBV and drivers of gender inequality, as recommended by the Gender Audit. UNDP will also empower Sudan's youth by harnessing their energy, creativity, and drive to tackle pressing challenges facing their communities and future.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. In line with its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNDP seeks to contribute to the overarching aspiration that all men and women in Sudan, particularly youth, vulnerable, and marginalized groups, benefit equally from sustainable livelihoods, access to social and economic services, peace, the rule of law, and a climate-resilient future. The country programme aims to achieve this by focusing on interventions—such as access to energy and water—that benefit the economy, public health, and the environment.

13. This ambition will be guided by:

- Collaboration with the Government, national and international development stakeholders, civil society, and the private sector;
- Integration of South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) into policies, programmes, strategies, and other planning instruments, and partnership with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme for national and local-level technical assistance;
- An evidence- and area-based development approach aligned with partner-agreed strategies, fostering synergies across UNDP projects and complementing UN, national, and local stakeholder efforts, including women's and youth organizations.
- A focus on early recovery to protect development gains, sustain social-cohesion systems, ensure basic needs (livelihoods, education, health), and support sustainable recovery. Local-level programming will prioritize national and international UNV engagement.

- Continued implementation of early-recovery, peacebuilding, and development programmes—directly or through local partners—where access to governments and communities allows.
- Gender-responsive solutions for IDPs, enhancing the resilience of host communities and localities facing conflict- and climate-related migration.

14. In line with the ICF, UNDP will focus on four programme priorities, outlined in the following sections.

Programme priority 1 | Access to functional, inclusive and equitable essential services.

15. Improved access to a resilient health-care system, clean drinking water, and life-saving medicines—enabled by the recovery of health-system infrastructure, the rehabilitation and reconstruction of water-supply systems, and the sustained availability of essential drugs—will lead to better access to quality health services, safe drinking water, and affordable life-saving medicines. These advances will help reduce disease outbreaks, morbidity, and mortality, ultimately improving health outcomes and quality of life.

16. UNDP support to the enhancement of national health-system capacity to deliver services—particularly primary care—and to improve access, availability, affordability, quality, and equity. It also supports the Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH), including its Emergency Directorate and the National Public Health Laboratory, in responding to disease outbreaks and emergencies, thereby strengthening health-system resilience during crises and recovery.

17. UNDP will focus on:

- Ensuring uninterrupted energy supply by solarizing health facilities in remote and underserved areas.
- Strengthening health systems and improving outcomes as the Global Fund’s principal recipient, through HIV and TB treatment and prevention, facility rehabilitation, mobile clinics, emergency operations centres, medical-waste and oxygen infrastructure, and procurement support.
- Assisting the National Medical Supplies Fund (NMSF) in procuring medical equipment and medicines.
- Addressing stigma and mental-health challenges of SGBV and CRSV survivors through a comprehensive approach—identifying and supporting survivors, expanding MHPSS access, promoting social and economic empowerment, reducing stigma, and advancing policies on transitional justice. and
- Supporting the Ministry of Water Resources, Irrigation and Electricity (MoWRIE) in fulfilling its mandate and collaborating with local communities and authorities to ensure equitable access to water sources. UNDP will build new or rehabilitate existing water points in targeted localities, thereby enhancing climate resilience, water security, and equitable service delivery.

Programme priority 2 | Inclusive economic opportunities, jobs and resilient livelihoods, and increased food security.

18. Implementing this programme requires coordinated macro- and local-level support for the Government and communities. Locally, the theory of change holds that if conflict-affected and climate-vulnerable groups—such as women, youth, IDPs, returnees, and smallholder farmers—receive technical support, improved infrastructure, market access, productive assets, climate-resilient water systems, solar irrigation, quality inputs, and agroecological solutions, food production will rise, post-harvest losses will fall, and household food security will strengthen, fostering sustainable, inclusive food systems.

19. UNDP, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the

International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the International Trade Centre (ITC), will support initiatives in water, agriculture, private-sector development, and protection. International non-governmental organizations (INGOs), local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community-based organizations operating despite access and security challenges will implement programmes. UNDP will also partner with private-sector actors, financial institutions, and networks of women entrepreneurs to promote innovative financing.

20. At the macro level, and building on its strong partnership with national institutions, UNDP will support policies and legislation that foster the growth of micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), leveraging advanced methodologies and field-survey data to enhance economic-management capacity, create economic opportunities and jobs, and strengthen food security.

21. UNDP will support Sudan by:

- Conducting capacity, conflict-damage-and-loss, and poverty assessments;
- Supporting economic recovery and reconstruction planning, based on economic modelling that uses the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their targets to guide the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP) in setting national objectives and priorities for recovery and reconstruction;
- Designing and implementing an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF); and
- Aligning public finance with the SDGs and connecting local and federal levels through taxation, budgeting for the SDGs, insurance, and risk-finance mechanisms.

22. Drawing on lessons from the previous programme cycle, recent UNDP and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) commissioned studies,⁹ and the realities of Sudan's ongoing crisis, UNDP and its partners will implement an integrated package of support to enable MSMEs to recover, adapt, and lead economic revitalization in conflict-affected areas.

23. The interventions will target both formal and informal private-sector actors, including youth- and women-led enterprises, as critical drivers of job creation, livelihood restoration, and resilience. They will be grounded in a multi-pronged approach encompassing policy reform, enterprise recovery, inclusive finance, and private-sector partnerships.

24. To support MSMEs—particularly those led by women and youth—and integrate them into recovery and development frameworks, UNDP will collaborate with financial institutions, microfinance providers, chambers of commerce, and business associations. These interventions will catalyse inclusive growth, restore local markets, and accelerate Sudan's transition from crisis to recovery by positioning the private sector as a partner and co-investor in livelihood restoration.

25. The focus on MSMEs will be complemented by efforts to address the devastating effects of conflict, climate change, and economic collapse resulting from the war through innovative, climate-adaptive agriculture and livelihood diversification targeting host communities and IDPs.

Programme priority 3 | A peaceful, safe, and conducive environment that ensures protection of human rights and equitable access to justice.

26. Empowering local civilian actors with mediation, reconciliation and peacebuilding skills, and supporting inclusive, community-led processes to address conflict drivers and promote human rights and access to justice, will help Sudan move toward a peaceful and

⁹International Food Policy Research Institute

safe environment where justice is accessible and governance is inclusive, particularly for women and marginalized groups.

27. To advance a peaceful and rights-based environment, UNDP will work closely with the office of the United Nations Secretary-General's Personal Envoy for Sudan, through the Peace and Development Adviser, to ensure alignment with broader peace efforts. Collaboration with IOM, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNFPA, and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) will support inclusive governance and protection for vulnerable groups, particularly survivors of GBV.

28. UNDP will work with civil society, academia, and government bodies—including the Peace Commission and Supreme Council for Social Peace—to strengthen Sudan's local peace architecture. By fostering inclusive dialogue and linking grassroots, national, and international peace efforts, UNDP will promote locally led, sustainable transition.

29. Local civilian actors are essential for transforming the ongoing conflict. They possess unique knowledge of local conflict drivers and spearhead community-level conflict-prevention and peacemaking processes, including brokering localized agreements. With no progress at the “track-1”¹⁰ level, local processes provide a critical entry point for bottom-up conflict transformation and an opportunity to connect civilian voices in Sudan with diaspora-led coalitions.

30. Through area-based and people-centred approaches, UNDP will empower local stakeholders to address drivers of violence, resolve intercommunal conflicts, and foster peaceful coexistence. Continued support to Community Management Committees—key entry points for peacemaking and peacebuilding—remains critical.

31. UNDP support for local-level peacemaking and peacebuilding efforts includes investing in conflict-resolution and insider-mediation skills among key community actors; accompanying the newly established Sudan Insider Mediators Network; convening inclusive community consultations and dialogues, with particular engagement of women and marginalized groups; creating coherent strategies that link grassroots peace initiatives (“track 3”¹¹) with national and international peace efforts (“track 1”), and addressing hate speech, misinformation and disinformation.

32. Sudan's challenges require UNDP to bolster local networks and institutions, prioritize localized solutions, and establish groundwork for comprehensive governance and rule-of-law programming. This includes protecting GBV survivors; preventing GBV by addressing harmful social norms and discriminatory practices; and promoting meaningful participation of women in governance, peacebuilding, and decision-making, to ensure inclusive, sustainable outcomes aligned with the WPS agenda.

33. As the situation evolves, UNDP will play a critical role in preparing for the complexities of a post-conflict and transitional environment, where achieving peace will require simultaneously addressing essential areas of governance, including constitution-making, institutional (re)building, elections, justice and accountability, as well as security-sector reform and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR). All interventions will require rapid scaling and a nuanced understanding of the local context to effectively address the deep-rooted issues that have contributed to the conflict.

¹⁰ Involves high-level officials and diplomats engaging in negotiations, conferences, and treaties to promote peace and cooperation between nations.

¹¹ Unofficial, non-governmental efforts to resolve conflicts through dialogue, relationship building, and joint projects.

Programme priority 4 | Clean energy and resilience to climate change impact, environmental stresses, and disaster risks.

34. Aligned with Sudan's climate and clean-energy priorities and its commitments under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), the United Nations Development Programme will strengthen national and local capacity to plan and respond to climate hazards in an inclusive and gender-responsive way; improve early-warning systems and access to global financing such as the Santiago Loss and Damage Fund; enhance environmental governance and coordination to restore degraded ecosystems through nature-based solutions; promote policy reforms that support renewable energy and clean-cooking solutions; and advance climate-smart agriculture and green infrastructure. These measures will help Sudan's people and communities build resilience to climate shocks and foster equitable, sustainable livelihoods.

35. With 65 per cent of Sudan's population lacking access to electricity, UNDP will advocate for solar-powered energy solutions for health-care facilities and for rural and urban water systems for domestic and productive use. To support livelihoods,¹² commercial activities and businesses, UNDP will support decentralized renewable-energy systems, including mini- and micro-solar grids, stand-alone solar systems, micro- and pico-hydro initiatives, and local biomass systems.

36. Based on climate-security and environmental-conflict assessments to ensure climate and conflict sensitivity—and in line with the Sendai Framework and Sudan's NAP—UNDP will continue collaborating with the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, state-level authorities, United Nations entities, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), FAO, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), IOM, and civil society organizations (CSOs) to adopt an integrated climate and disaster risk reduction approach that links environmental resilience, sustainable livelihoods, and peacebuilding.

37. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning at both the national and subnational levels to promote national and international climate financing; integrate climate risk into planning and budgeting systems; and pilot innovative mechanisms—such as community-managed contingency funds, disaster-risk insurance and climate-informed land-use planning—to enhance preparedness and recovery.

38. UNDP builds on 30 years of experience in supporting climate-change adaptation programmes that strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities, ecosystems, and ecosystem services to the impacts of climate change, through the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation and other nature-based solutions. These solutions contribute to progress on food security, poverty alleviation, climate action, and life on land and below water, thereby supporting the achievement of Sudan's NDCs.

39. UNDP Sudan will continue to work with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), leveraging both private and public resources to foster connections and integrate nature-based solutions into its programmes.

III. Programme and risk management

40. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional, and headquarters levels concerning country programmes are defined in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

¹² Including to support clean cooking services.

41. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations entities to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the relevant projects.

42. As a fundamental component of area-based development, UNDP Sudan integrates learning methodology into programme management to analyse and respond to data from internal and external sources, including assessments, monitoring, and conflict analyses. Learning sessions involving collaborative analysis of results, risks, and contextual changes enable Government, donors, and partners to identify insights and adaptive measures for the programme.

43. For strategic level decision-making and based on the analysis obtained from these learning sessions, UNDP will collaborate with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Steering Committee. This multi-stakeholder mechanism addresses implementation issues and reviews performance to ensure quality delivery of results.

44. UNDP has identified seven primary areas of risk:

- Political fragility and delays in transition to civilian rule;
- Escalating human vulnerability, including mass displacement, heightened GBV exposure and deterioration of social services, disproportionately affecting women, children, and marginalized populations;
- Reputational risks from association with controversial actors, shortcomings in conflict-sensitive programming or misalignment with community expectations, which could lead to resistance or disengagement of local communities and stakeholders;
- High costs and risks of implementation and monitoring in the prevailing security context;
- Declining funding linked to political situation and global developments;
- Further environmental degradation adversely affecting fragile energy, food, and water security; and
- Digital and cybersecurity risks.

45. UNDP, led by the Resident Representative and Deputy Resident Representative, will mitigate risks by:

- Balancing upstream and downstream interventions through collaboration with communities, civil society, private sector, and all levels of government;
- Institutionalizing community engagement via participatory planning, partner vetting, and transparent communication;
- Applying adaptive, conflict-sensitive, and risk-informed programming and analysis;
- Anchoring interventions at local and mid-level government tiers;
- Diversifying partnerships across sectors and engaging non-traditional donors and regional/international bodies;
- Broadening the resource base through government co-financing, new donors, and UN/regional collaboration;
- Enforcing UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and Accountability Mechanism;
- Integrating cybersecurity, digital-risk assessments, and remote-monitoring tools into programme management.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

46. The country programme indicators and interventions are aligned with the ICF, the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025) and the SDGs. UNDP will participate in the United Nations Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Group to ensure coordination, joint programming, and harmonized results-based management approaches.

47. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan will track quantitative and qualitative “SMART” indicators, disaggregated by factors such as gender and age, using national and international data sources. UNDP will strengthen M&E by:

- Commissioning periodic reviews and evaluations with national and international partners, emphasizing gender and conflict sensitivity, identifying good practices, and capturing lessons for scaling up;
- Reviewing results at strategy and programme levels, with dedicated budgets for data collection, monitoring, and evaluation;
- Expanding third-party monitoring through local partners and civil society organizations; and
- Using diverse data collection tools—surveys, field visits, interviews, and focus groups—and training staff in M&E with support from the UNDP Results-Based Management (RBM) Hub.

48. In line with the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy, UNDP will allocate 15 per cent of the country programme budget to gender-specific interventions (GEN3 marker). The country office will apply the UNDP Gender Seal initiative to strengthen institutional gender-mainstreaming capacities and deliver results on gender equality.

49. Building on lessons learned during the previous country programme cycle, the M&E plans will focus on tracking, assessing, and interpreting results and changes,¹³ and linking them directly to interventions.

¹³ Including in policies.

Annex A. Results and resources framework for Sudan (2026-2028)¹⁴

Strategic Priority: Restoration of essential inclusive services.				
ICF Outcome #1: By 2028, more people across Sudan — particularly groups in vulnerable situations — have improved access to functional, inclusive, equitable, integrated, quality, safe, and sustainable essential services that enhance their well-being and resilience.				
Related Strategic Plan (SP) Outcome 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.				
ICF Outcome Indicators, baselines, and targets	Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative Country Programme Outputs (including indicators, baselines, and targets)	Major partners and partnership frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (US\$)
<p>1.1 <i>Percentage of functional primary healthcare facilities.</i> Baseline (2024): 66% Target (2028): 75%</p> <p>1.h: <i>Proportion of population disaggregated by sex using at least (a) Basic drinking water services.</i> Baseline: 65% Target: 71%</p>	MoH, World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), IOM Databases/Surveys	<p>Output 1.1 National systems and structures are improved to enhance access, availability, affordability, and equity in health care.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 <i>Percentage of primary healthcare facilities providing essential services.</i> Baseline (2024): 40 Target (2028): 70 Data source, frequency: WHO report, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2 <i>Number of people who have access to HIV and related services. IRRF 1.4.1</i></p> <p><i>a) Behavioural change communication</i> Baseline (2024) Females: 21265 Males: 12611 Target (2028) Females: 23392 Males: 13873</p> <p><i>b) Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment</i> Baseline (2024) Females: 4298 Males: 6446 Targets: (2028): Females: 4904 Males: 7355</p>	<p>National Counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal and State MoH NMSF MoWRIE Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) Rural Water Cooperation <p>Implementing Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDP Epilab IOM UNFPA Sahari Sudanese Organization 	<p>Regular: 1,200,000 Other: 112,324,865</p>

¹⁴ The country programme document development predates the endorsement of the Strategic Plan, 2026-2029. The results framework will be aligned subsequently.

		<p>Data source, frequency: FMOH/Disease Control Directorate (DCD), HIV Program Data, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3 <i>Number of tuberculosis patients reached (disaggregated by gender)</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024): 12120</p> <p>Male: 8344 Female: 3776</p> <p>Target (2028): 19631</p> <p>Male: 7733 Female: 11893</p> <p>Data source, frequency: FMOH/DCD Tuberculosis Program Data, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4 <i>Number of health facilities equipped with and able to maintain photovoltaic energy supply.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2025): 110</p> <p>Target (2028): 200</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP reports, Annual.</p> <p>Output 1.2 Vulnerable and displaced communities have improved access to safe, adequate, and sustainable water sources.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 <i>Number of people accessing basic services: IRRF 1.3.1</i></p> <p>a) Female</p> <p>b) Males</p> <p>Baseline (2024): 500,000 (300,000 women)</p> <p>Target (2028): 1,500,000 (900,000 women).</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP reports, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 <i>Number of conflict-affected communities with functioning, equitable and inclusive community-managed water systems.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024): 120</p> <p>Target (2028): 300</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP reports, Annual.</p>	<p>for Research and Development (SORD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudanese Association for Combating Landmines JASMAR Sudanese Organization for Relief and Recovery (SORR) <p>Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO UNFPA IOM Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster Members <p>Donors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Fund NMSF The King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSrelief) Republic of Korea Kuwait Fund for Economic Development (KFD) 	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Qatar 	
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Strategic Priority: Socioeconomic Recovery, Resilient Livelihoods, and Food Security.				
ICF Outcome #2: By 2028, more people across Sudan — particularly groups in vulnerable situations — benefit from inclusive economic opportunities, sustainable jobs and resilient livelihoods, and improved food security.				
Related Strategic Plan Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions.				
ICF Outcome Indicators, baselines, and targets	Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative Country Programme Outputs (including indicators, baselines, and targets)	Major partners and partnership frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (US\$)
<p>2.1 <i>Status of policy frameworks on (a) Integrated national financing framework (INFF), (b) Digital public infrastructure.</i> Baseline (2025): (a) INFF at preparatory stage of development, (b) No Digital Public Infrastructure policy framework in place. Target (2028): (a) INFF finalized and under implementation, (b) Digital Public Infrastructure Policy Framework in place and under implementation.</p> <p>2.2 <i>Percentage increase in youth and women's employment in MSMEs and growth sectors (green and digital) through enhanced financial access, infrastructure, and market linkages.</i> Baseline (2025): (a) 1.6%-1.8% over the previous year, (b) 12% of MSMEs reported improved access to financial services.</p>	<p>2.1 Government policies</p> <p>2.2 UNDP- IFPRI datasets</p> <p>2.3 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)</p> <p>2.4 FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI).</p>	<p>Output 2.1 The Federal Government's economic modelling, planning, financing and implementation capacity for recovery and development coordination strengthened. Indicator 2.1.1 <i>Number of Federal Government policy documents supported by UNDP that include economic modelling, planning, financing, or implementation for recovery and development, with gender integration.</i> Baseline (2024): 0 Target (2028): 1 Data source, frequency: international financial institutions (IFI), Sudan Digital Public Library, Annual.</p> <p>Output 2.2 Sudan's MSME sector (including women and youth-led MSMEs) is provided with an enabling business environment that provides access to innovative financing solutions. Indicator 2.2.1 <i>Percentage of MSMEs (with sex disaggregated leadership) providing direct benefit to people.</i> Baseline (2025): 12% Target (2028): 15% (at least 5% women-led and 5% youth-led) Data source, frequency: UNDP/IFPRI Rural Household' Survey, Annual.</p>	<p>National Counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoFEP Central Bureau of Statistics Central Bank of Sudan Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoA&I) Rural Water Cooperation Irrigation Schemes Authorities Agricultural Research Cooperation <p>Implementing Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sahari 	<p>Regular: 7,876,000 Other: 25,829,127</p>

<p>Target (2028): (a) 2%-3% from 2024 levels, (b) 15%.</p> <p>2.3 <i>Percentage of smallholder farmers (disaggregated by gender and age) benefiting from access to (a) Finance, (b) Irrigation, (c) Renewable energy support.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024): (a) 3.6% (c) 5% (b) 30%</p> <p>Targets (2028): (a) 5% (c) 8% (b) 35%</p>		<p>Indicator 2.2.2 <i>Percentage of women and youth-led MSMEs that successfully apply for financing opportunities or participating in employment initiatives in green, digital, renewable energy, or other emerging sectors, as a result of improved enabling business environment.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2025): 1.6%-1.8% (Youth and women)</p> <p>Target (2028): 2%-3% (youth and women)</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP/IFPRI Rural Household Survey, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3 <i>Percentage of vulnerable individuals (disaggregated by sex) supported to access bank accounts or mobile money services through social protection or inclusion programmes.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2025): 3%</p> <p>Target (2028): 6% (3% women)</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP/IFPRI Rural Household Study, Annual.</p> <p>Output 2.3 Vulnerable and displaced communities, with a focus on women and youth, access productive infrastructure and immediate and longer-term economic opportunities.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1 <i>Number of smallholders farmers, including women and youth, reported improved access to a) financial services, b) productive infrastructures, c) renewable energy solutions.</i></p> <p>(disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline (2024): (a) 215,000 (64,500 women) (b) 156,000 (46,800 women) (c) 600,000 (40% women, 20% youth)</p> <p>Target (2028): a) 400,000 (200,000 women) (b) 300,000 (120,000 women) (c) 750,000 (375,000 women, 225,000 youth)</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP/IFPRI, Projects Annual Reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sudan Organization for Rural Development (SORD) • Sudanese Association for Combating Landmines (JASMAR) • SORR Sudan Organization for Relief and Reconstruction <p>Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Banks • Micro Finance Institutions • FAO • UNHCR <p>Donors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KSrelief • Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) • Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) • Japan Supplementary Budget (JSB) • Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) • Italy • Qatar • KFD • CERF 	
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DP/DCP/SDN/4

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• African Development Bank Group (AfDB)• German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ)	
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Strategic Priority: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions				
ICF Outcome #3: By 2028, more people across Sudan — particularly groups in vulnerable situations — live in a safer and more peaceful society with strengthened human rights protections, inclusive institutions, and equitable access to justice.				
Related Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
ICF Outcome Indicators, baselines, and targets	Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative Country Programme Outputs (including indicators, baselines, and targets)	Major partners and partnership frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (US\$)
<p>3.1 <i>Worldwide Governance Indicators scores</i></p> <p>Baseline (2023):</p> <p>(a) Government effectiveness: -1.98</p> <p>(b) Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: -2.47</p> <p>(c) Regulatory quality: -1.6</p> <p>(d) Rule of Law: -1.67</p> <p>(e) Voice and Accountability: -1.6</p> <p>Target (2028):</p> <p>(a) -0.48</p> <p>(b) -2.00</p> <p>(c) -0.80</p> <p>(d) -1.20</p> <p>(e) -1.15</p> <p>3.2 <i>Core civil society participation index score.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024): 0.42</p> <p>Target (2028): 0.75</p>	<p>3.1 World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators.</p> <p>3.2 Varieties of Democracy (V-DEM).</p>	<p>Output 3.1 Local actors, including youth and women, have enhanced mediation, dialogue, negotiation, and context analysis capacities and are participating in transitional and peacebuilding processes.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1 <i>Number of local actors (disaggregated by sex) participating in mediation, reconciliation, and peacebuilding mechanisms at state and federal levels.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024): Male: 240 Female: 160</p> <p>Target (2028): Male: 4000 Female: 2500</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP Annual Progress Report, United Nations and Partners Reports, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2 <i>Number of conflict-affected communities with functional conflict resolution mechanisms in place.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024): 33</p> <p>Target (2028): 50</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP Annual Progress Report, United Nations and Partners Reports, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3 <i>Number of conflict analyses conducted and actively used by UNDP and development partners to inform programming and policy decisions, as verified through surveys and application.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2025): 2</p> <p>Target (2028): 10</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP Annual Progress Report, Annual</p> <p>Output 3.2 Formal and traditional justice systems strengthened to address gender-based violence and other justice needs.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1 <i>Number of initiatives to prevent GBV by addressing harmful social norms and gender discriminatory roles and practices. IRRF 6.3.2</i></p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0</p>	<p>National Counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace Centres • Peace Commissioner and Supreme Council for Social Peace • Combating Violence Against Women Unit • Women- and youth-led institutions <p>Implementing Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Sudan Association for Small Enterprise Development (PASED) • JASMAR • Sudanese Association for Community Development - CAFA Development Organization <p>Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHCHR • UN-Women • UNFPA • UNICEF • UNHCR • IOM • Office of the United Nations Secretary-General's Personal Envoy for Sudan 	<p>Regular: 2,000,000</p> <p>Other: 3,821,278</p>

		<p>Target (2028): 4</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP Annual Progress Report, United Nations and Partners Reports, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2 <i>Number of inclusive and victim-centred transitional justice responses that contribute to peace and reconciliation.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2025): 0</p> <p>Target (2028): 15</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP Annual Progress Report, United Nations and Partners Reports, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3 <i>Number and proportion of people supported, who have access to justice: a) Female b) Male IRRF 2.2.3</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024): 0</p> <p>Target (2028): 20,000 (10,000 females)</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP Annual Progress Report, United Nations and Partners Reports, Annual.</p>	<p>Donors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) • Funding Window • JSB 	
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Strategic Priority: Environment, Climate Action, and Disaster Resilience.				
ICF Outcome #4: By 2028, more people across Sudan — particularly groups in vulnerable situations — benefit from clean energy sources and sustainable management of natural resources, and are more resilient to climate change impacts, environmental stresses, and disaster risks.				
Related Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
ICF Outcome Indicators, baselines, and targets	Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative Country Programme Outputs (including indicators, baselines, and targets)	Major partners and partnership frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome (US\$)
<p>4.1 <i>Environmental protection regulatory framework to ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources updated and promulgated.</i></p> <p>Baseline: Environmental Protection Act (2001), Sudan Forests and Renewable Natural Resources Act (2002), and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020).</p> <p>Target (2028):</p> <p>(a) Revision and enforcement of environmental protection regulations/laws addressing evolving thematic areas such as mining, land degradation, desertification, and natural resources management.</p> <p>(b) Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>4.2 <i>Proportion of terrestrial, fresh water, and marine ecosystems protected or restored.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2020):</p> <p>a) 2.28% (Protected land area)</p> <p>b) 16% (Marine and Coastal area).</p> <p>Target (2028):</p> <p>a) 3%</p> <p>b) 18%</p>	<p>4.1 FAO Sudan Monitoring Dashboard; Convention for Biological Diversity.</p> <p>4.2 Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>4.3 International Energy Agency (IEA), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), World Bank, WHO, The Energy Progress Report.</p> <p>4.4 International Energy Agency</p>	<p>Output 4.1 Renewable energy solutions, for productive and domestic use, provided to communities living in off-grid areas through public and private service delivery agents.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1 <i>Number of people who benefitted from services from off-grid, clean, affordable, and sustainable energy, disaggregated by gender and geographic location (IRRF 5.1.2).</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024):</p> <p>Male: 72,032</p> <p>Urban: 57,009</p> <p>Female: 33,803</p> <p>Rural: 57,772</p> <p>Target (2028):</p> <p>Male: 100,000</p> <p>Urban: 70,000</p> <p>Female: 60,000</p> <p>Rural: 90,000</p> <p>Data source, frequency: ICF, UNDP Annual Progress Report, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2 <i>Increase (in megawatt) in installed renewable energy capacity per technology IRRF 5.2.1</i></p> <p>a) <i>Solar</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024): 14 MW</p> <p>Target (2028): 16 MW</p> <p>Data source, frequency: ICF, UNDP Annual Progress Report.</p> <p>Output 4.2 Capacity of national and sub-national entities strengthened to enhance resilience of climate-vulnerable population.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1 <i>Number of people directly benefiting from initiatives to support and promote sustainable use of resources. (disaggregated by gender) IRRF 4.1.1</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024):</p> <p>Male: 447,144</p> <p>Female: 429,609)</p>	<p>National Counterparts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP) High Council for Environment and Natural Resources MoFEP MoA&I <p>Implementing Partner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University of Khartoum Sudanese Development Initiative (SUDIA). Sudanese Environmental Conservation Society (SECS). <p>Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Solar Alliance UNEP FAO UNDRR <p>Donors:</p>	<p>Regular: 1,504,000</p> <p>Other: 30,044,730</p>

<p>4.3 <i>Share of modern renewables in final energy consumption.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2021): 22.31%</p> <p>Target (2028): 27%</p> <p>4.4 <i>Proportion of population using clean cooking energy sources.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024): 7%</p> <p>Target (2028): 15%</p>		<p>Target (2028):</p> <p>Male: 500,000</p> <p>Female: 500,000 Data source, frequency: UNDP Annual Progress Report, High Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) Report, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2 <i>Number of national and sub-national coordination mechanisms in place to facilitate climate adaptation interventions.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024):</p> <p>National: 1</p> <p>Sub-National: 0</p> <p>Target (2028):</p> <p>National: 2</p> <p>Sub-national: 3</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP Annual Progress Report, HCENR, 2026 and 2028.</p> <p>Output 4.3 Improved national, local, and inclusive community-based governance mechanisms for ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions.</p> <p><i>Indicator 4.3.1 Number of inclusive and community-based local governance mechanisms established or strengthened to support ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions.</i></p> <p>Baseline (2024):</p> <p>National: 0 Sub-national: 0</p> <p>Target (2028):</p> <p>National: 1 Sub-national: 3</p> <p>Data source, frequency: UNDP Annual Progress Report, ICF HCENR, Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.2 <i>Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access, and benefit-sharing regime: a) Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares) IRRF 4.1.2</i></p> <p>Baseline (2020): 11,211,200 ha of terrestrial protected areas that are either newly established or benefitted from improved management practices.</p> <p>Target (2028): 11,281,200 ha Terrestrial and 30,000 Marine (Protected areas).</p> <p>Data source, frequency: Convention on Biological Diversity, Ministry of Forests, UNDP Project Report, Annual.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AfDB • GIZ • GEF • GCF • Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) 	
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