



Sudan United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)



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Declaration of Commitment

We, the Government of Sudan and the United Nations Country Team in Sudan, pledge to foster cooperation, coordination and partnership in order to implement this United Nations Development Assistance Framework as a means to support the national priorities articulated in Sudan's national development plans and the Sustainable Development Goals.



On behalf of the Government of Sudan



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in Sudan**

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Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the plan for the United Nations Country Team's (UNCT) contribution towards national development priorities in 2018-2021 and incorporates the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda. This plan outlines how the UNCT aims to collaborate with partners during the UNDAF period on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In line with the UNDAF's principles of national ownership, partnership, transparency and accountability, the framework has been formulated in close collaboration between the UNCT, the Government of Sudan and civil society, ensuring it is closely aligned to the national development agenda. This third UNDAF for Sudan serves as the integrated strategic planning framework for UN development programming and will guide agency-specific programmes in the country to ensure greater coherence and results orientation in the development work of the UN, thus leading to better development outcomes. The UNDAF will employ adequate development programmes where and when possible to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and ensure that priority is given to the people in the most vulnerable situations.

In May 2016, a strategic prioritization retreat served as the forum for federal- and state-level government, civil society and UN partners to review government development priorities and main development challenges in Sudan as identified in the Common Country Analysis, along with the results of a small perceptions survey on the UN's comparative advantage. Five interlinked UNDAF focus areas were identified at the retreat for UN development collaboration in 2018-2021: (i) economic development and poverty reduction; (ii) environment, climate resilience and disaster risk management; (iii) social services; (iv) governance, rule of law and institutional capacity development; and (v) community stabilization. Government-UN thematic groups were formed around each focus area and each engaged in an inclusive, participatory process to refine and reach consensus on the five UNDAF outcomes, theory of change and strategies that are presented in this document.

Through enhanced governance, accountability and institutional capacity at federal and state levels, the UNDAF will contribute to strengthen productivity and competitiveness, sustainable management of resources and community resilience. The UNDAF will also support the Government in its goal of creating an enabling environment to effectively and equitably deliver services. These combined efforts aim at contributing to community stabilization, poverty reduction, and overall progress towards the SDGs. To promote internationally agreed goals and international norms and standards as part of its development programming, the UN will apply the four core UN programming principles: (i) human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; (ii) sustainable development and resilience; (iii) leaving no one behind; and (iv) accountability.

The Sudan Joint UNDAF Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Minister of International Cooperation and the UN Resident Coordinator, will serve as the main forum for Government-UN interaction, at the strategic level, to guide the UN's collective efforts towards development results in the country within the context of the UNDAF. Within the UN, the UN Country Team, at the heads of agency level will oversee the UNDAF strategic direction and implementation. In addition to coordinating implementation, the Programme Management Team will lead the UNDAF review, reporting and evaluation processes, in collaboration with the Ministry of International Cooperation. Inter-agency Results Groups will meet periodically and serve as the main forum for joint planning and coordination for implementation of UNDAF activities within each focus area, and will develop annual/bi-annual work plans detailing the outputs, output indicators and key activities under each outcome. The UN Communications Working Group will publicize UNDAF achievements and overall contributions to the SDGs, and complement programme implementation by advocating for issues addressed in the UNDAF.

The UNDAF document includes eight sections and four annexes: 1. UNDAF Development Context; 2. UNDAF Results; 3. Assumptions and Risks; 4. UN Initiatives outside the UNDAF Results Matrix; 5. UNDAF Resource Requirement; 6. UN Coordination and Implementation Arrangements for the UNDAF; 7. Monitoring and Evaluation; 8. Communications; Annex A. UNDAF Results Matrix; Annex B. Medium-Term Common Budgetary Framework; Annex C. Legal Annex; Annex D. List of Names and Acronyms.

1. UNDAF Development Context

1.1) Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that lie at its core, have been embraced by the Government of Sudan¹, speak to the aspirations of the Sudanese people, and are reflected in the mandates and vision of the UN agencies in Sudan. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the plan for the United Nations Country Team's (UNCT)² contribution towards national development priorities and incorporates the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda and effective development principles. This plan outlines how the UNCT aims to contribute towards sustainable development, and more specifically, how the UNCT will work with partners to help address the inter-connected challenges of sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

This UNDAF serves as the 2018-2021 integrated strategic planning framework for UN development programming and will guide the development of agency-specific programmes agreed with the Government under the coordination of the Ministry of International Cooperation, thus ensuring greater coherence and results orientation in the development work of the UN and leading to better development outcomes. In line with the UNDAF's principles of national ownership, partnership, transparency and accountability, the framework has been formulated in close collaboration between the UNCT, the Government of Sudan and civil society, ensuring it is closely aligned to the national development agenda³ and effective development principles. Throughout the period of implementation, this framework will serve as a platform for continued joint analysis, planning and programming aimed at a coordinated and coherent response towards transformative change.

Increasing coherence between the development and humanitarian programming is imperative to adequately and efficiently address the protracted multi-faceted needs in Sudan. The UNDAF 2018-2021 aims at addressing the root causes that might become or further remain of humanitarian concern if not addressed in a timely fashion. The UNDAF will employ adequate development programmes where and when possible, thereby strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus and ensuring that priority is given to people in the most vulnerable situations. This will include contributing to durable solutions for protracted displacement taking into account the needs of the displaced populations and the host communities in areas of return or integration. The development of a Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy, and the presence of several actors active on both sides of the aid equation offers a unique opportunity to more effectively identify areas to link development programming in the UNDAF and humanitarian programming under the Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy. This will reduce long-term needs for external aid and establish a foundation to ensure aid effectiveness and sustainable results over time, provided that aid can be delivered in an environment that enables sustainable programming and effective development partnership.

1.2) UNDAF Formulation Process

The UNDAF roll-out process was overseen by the UNCT, and was coordinated by the UNDAF Task Force co-chaired by the Ministry of International Cooperation and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and

¹ The Government has set up the "National Mechanism to Supervise the Sustainable Development Goals" for coordinated implementation of the SDGs, chaired by the Vice-President and co-chaired by the Minister of Welfare and Social Security.

² United Nations (UN) work in Sudan encompasses development cooperation, humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations. A total of 18 resident and two non-resident agencies, which form the UNCT, collaborate with the Government of Sudan in implementing development programming in the country and are part of the UNDAF. Resident agencies implementing development programming are: FAO, IFAD, IOM, UN Environment, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNMAS, UNOPS, UNV, WFP, and WHO. Non-resident agencies are: IAEA and ILO.

³ In addition, the UNDAF 2013-2016 was extended for one year to allow greater alignment of this UNDAF to the Government's national development plan, which covers the period of 2017-2020.

composed of key government and UN representatives⁴. In November 2015 a workshop was conducted with relevant government and UN representatives to formally launch the UNDAF roll-out process and discuss the role of the UNDAF in the broader context of the SDGs. The development of the UNDAF was informed by the Common Country Analysis (CCA), a comprehensive assessment prepared in late 2015-early 2016 based on a desk review of relevant existing documents. The CCA centred on four broad areas: (i) economic development and poverty reduction; (ii) social services and social protection; (iii) environment, climate change and disaster risk management; and (iv) governance and institutional capacity development. Also as part of the process, a two and half-day training workshop was conducted for federal- and state-level government partners and UN staff to sensitize those involved in the formulation of the UNDAF on the UNDAF programming principles. The training workshop focused on gender equality, human rights-based approach, environmental sustainability, capacity development and results-based management. This was followed by a half-day orientation focused on the SDGs to build awareness about the 2030 Agenda and its relevance for the UNDAF and for national and state plans, and to build capacities for mainstreaming the SDGs in the UNDAF.

In May 2016, a strategic prioritization retreat served as the forum for federal- and state-level government, civil society and UN partners to review government development priorities and main development challenges in Sudan as identified in the CCA, along with the results of a small perceptions survey on the UN's comparative advantage. Based on the information presented and subsequent discussions, five interlinked UNDAF focus areas were identified at the retreat for UN development collaboration in 2018-2021: (i) economic development and poverty reduction; (ii) environment, climate resilience and disaster risk management; (iii) social services; (iv) governance, rule of law and institutional capacity development; and (v) community stabilization. Government-UN thematic groups were formed around each focus area and each engaged in an inclusive, participatory process to refine and reach consensus on the five UNDAF outcomes, theory of change and strategies that are presented in this document.

1.3) Findings of UNDAF 2013-2016 Evaluation and Review

An independent UNDAF evaluation was conducted in 2015 to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the UNCT's contribution as part of the UNDAF. Recommendations from the evaluation include activation of a joint Government-UN UNDAF steering committee, completion of UNDAF reviews, and strengthening of UNDAF monitoring and communications. The UNCT is putting these recommendations into effect and expects to enhance their implementation with this UNDAF, as explained in the sections below.

A review of the UNDAF was conducted in 2016, covering 2013-2015, and helped take stock of the UN's contributions to development outcomes in Sudan in the three-year period. Numerous obstacles to implementation of UNDAF programming were identified, including insufficient resource mobilization and inadequate media coverage of UN-supported activities. The UNCT aims to address these issues with this UNDAF, particularly through concerted UNDAF resource mobilization efforts and the recently finalized UN communications strategy, as explained below.

2. UNDAF Results

Through enhanced governance, accountability and institutional capacity at federal and state levels, the UNDAF will contribute to strengthen productivity and competitiveness, sustainable management of resources and community resilience. The UNDAF will also support the Government of Sudan in its goal of creating an enabling environment to effectively and equitably deliver services. These combined efforts aim at contributing to community stabilization, poverty reduction, and overall progress towards the SDGs. To promote internationally agreed goals and international norms and standards as part of its development programming, the UN will apply the four core UN programming principles: (i) human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; (ii) sustainable development and resilience; (iii) leaving no

⁴ The members of the UNDAF Task Force were: National Council for Strategic Planning, National Population Council, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Welfare and Social Security, FAO, IOM, RCO, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNV, WFP.

one behind; and (iv) accountability⁵.

2.1) UNDAF Focus Area 1: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction

Outcome 1: By 2021, people in Sudan, with emphasis on small producers and micro-entrepreneurs, have access to improved productive capacities⁶ that contribute to inclusive and sustainable livelihoods, job creation and ending extreme poverty

Sudan's economic growth is challenged by a composite of factors that have led to a debilitated macro- and microeconomic status at both the national and subnational levels. Moreover, uneven social development strategies and policies have created an environment that is not conducive to private sector development, resulting in lack of rewarding and attractive grassroots livelihood opportunities. Limited access to finance, markets, technology and know-how, high production costs, the poor state of infrastructure, and insufficient institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms have all contributed to low production and productivity. Furthermore, low rates of employment growth, low levels of productivity and internal conflicts have resulted in forced displacement and economic migration that contribute to high and persistent levels of poverty and low productive capacity.

The national strategies for economic growth prioritize employment creation, increased production and productivity, food security, poverty reduction, and protection of natural resources. Accordingly, the strategy for UN support under this outcome is articulated around two results areas as follows:

First, on policies, information and data management, the UN will support the Government in developing coherent and evidence-based policies and programmes aiming at sustainable economic development and poverty reduction. The UN support will contribute to the Government's efforts in fulfilling its commitment towards the SDG targets, mainly on ending poverty, ending hunger, achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth, reducing inequality, and ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. In complementarity with Outcome 4, the support will include a strong focus on enhancing policy and institutional environments to help improve productive capacities, the quality of the labour force, and upgrading production standards, including policies to improve the use of technology for institution development, governance, and remittances services.

The UN aims to support the Government on generation of evidence-based policies, strategies using statistical processes for the collection and analysis of rural poverty and rural development trends, and contribute to the monitoring of related SDG indicators. The UN will continue supporting government structures to monitor, map and assess policies, strategies and national programmes on economic development and poverty reduction.

Second, UN support will focus on the poorest households in rural areas engaged in the agriculture sector as a key pathway to sustainable livelihoods, economic growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. From an SDG lens, this is in line with the principle of 'reaching the furthest behind first'. Under this outcome, and complementing Outcomes 2 and 5, the UN will work with government institutions and other relevant partners to develop the productive capacities of smallholders, entrepreneurs, nomads and farmers, refugees and other migrants, including those who are in displacement-like situations, and encourage women-headed households and youths to develop their business skills.

The UN will support improving access to productive assets, finance, markets, innovative technology, know-how, skills, apprenticeships and services, sustainable management of natural resources, and sustainable production by managing food losses and waste. This will be achieved by: (i) facilitating the adoption of technologies and practices that increase productivity; (ii) promoting community approaches for natural resource management; (iii)) facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogues to address issues related

⁵ The programming principles, which were revised by the UNDG between 2015 and 2016, are further elaborated in the UNDAF guidelines available on <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Interim-UNDAF-Guidance-2016.pdf>.

⁶ "Productive capacities" as derived from UN Secretary-General's report to ECOSOC, E/2012/74, encompass the productive resources, entrepreneurial capabilities and production linkages, which together determine the capacity of a country to produce goods and services in a way which achieves economic growth, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.

to secure land use rights; (iv) strengthening rural institutions and organizations to design and implement resilient rural development programmes; and (v) improving value chains to access international markets.

Integration of programming principles in the outcome

Human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment: Rates of poverty and unemployment are higher in rural than in urban areas. Refugees and displaced populations who have been affected by armed conflict similarly experience high levels of poverty and poor social indicators. In addition, the capacity to involve young people in agriculture is limited partially due to issues of access to, and control over, productive resources (land and capital), and limited knowledge and skills in modern/adaptive farming techniques. This outcome will support inclusive policies, and equitable and sustainable development, with a focus on the empowerment of women and men, and youths who are unemployed, at risk of being radicalized or engaged in irregular migration, decent rural employment for all, and inclusive social protection systems.

Sustainable development and resilience: The strategies under this outcome would help the targeted groups build resilient livelihoods, prevent and better withstand shocks, reduce the impact of disasters (natural and human induced) on their lives, and recover and adapt when disasters cannot be prevented. In complementarity with planned support under Outcome 2, the capacity of local communities to manage their natural resources sustainably will be enhanced, and linkages with smallholder value chains will be supported.

Leave no one behind: The programming under this outcome would address groups most in need of strengthening their self-reliance and resilience, with a special focus on poor women, youth and people with disabilities who could benefit from new livelihood opportunities and economic integration. The UN will work with displaced populations such as internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, migrants and other affected populations who are in need of economic integration.

Accountability: The outcome strategy on information and data management will address the capacities of government institutions in acquiring, sorting, processing and analyzing national statistics. The strategy will support data sharing policies in consultation with relevant stakeholders, thus supporting public resource management and strengthening the voice and capacities of rights holders, especially women and youth.

2.2) UNDAF Focus Area 2: Environment, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management

Outcome 2: By 2021, people's resilience to consequences of climate change, environmental stresses and natural hazards is enhanced through strengthened institutions, policies, plans and programmes

The fragile ecosystems of Sudan are prone to climate change and different climatic disasters such as droughts and floods, while unsustainable natural resource use, often driven by increased pressure on land due to population growth and displacement, leads to various forms of land degradation, including loss of land cover and biodiversity, and depletion of groundwater sources and soils. This results in reduced crop yields and food insecurity (directly impacting people's livelihoods and health), conflicts over natural resources and desert encroachment. Environmental degradation has resulted in human displacement, which is likely to be exacerbated by climate change in the future. Overuse of non-renewable energy, extractive industries, pollution (air, soil and water) and waste are also cause for concern. From an institutional standpoint, it is apparent that there is limited environmental awareness and management capacity, scattered environmental information and data, and fragmented coordination. Finally, disaster risk reduction policy and capacity are insufficient and national climate change policy can be strengthened, while the Nationally Determined Contributions can be improved and better implemented.

In order to address these development challenges, the UN's contribution to the Government's environmental priorities is based on a three-pronged strategy.

First, in collaboration with the Government, UN agencies and their implementing partners will contribute to the enhancement of household and community resilience. Adaptive livelihood strategies will be developed and propagated and will focus on improving agricultural and livestock production systems,

financing mechanisms and disaster risk reduction. The expansion of food-for-assets and cash-for-assets programmes, and providing support to build national and local capacity to implement safety nets and social protection systems, will improve food security and increase resilience to climate change for those most at risk of hunger. Community-based natural resource management models within the water, forest and rangeland sectors will strengthen natural resource management at state level and contribute to the restoration and valorization of ecosystem services, as well as to conflict reduction. In addition, households and communities will be encouraged to implement climate change mitigation measures through the introduction of renewable and alternative energy sources and technologies. They will also be encouraged to participate in afforestation and reforestation and other REDD+⁷-related activities.

Second, a unified, accessible and coordinated environment and climate data management system will be created. This will allow existing and new scientific environmental and climate data to be collected, linked and made widely accessible. Providing support for modelling and early warning systems for the benefit of households/communities' livelihoods and institutions. Such capacity strengthening, in addition to supporting the enhancement of tools and systems, will contribute to policy and programme development. At the same time, individual and institutional capacities in data management will be enhanced.

Third, UN agencies will support the Government with the integration of best practice in natural resource management and climate adaptation and mitigation into state/federal-level policies, plans and programmes, as well as in leveraging international environmental and climate funding into Sudan to address environmental and climate change issues. Areas of special interest are natural resource governance including forest and rangelands, water policy, terrestrial and marine biodiversity, climate change adaptation, urban environment, waste management and environmental measures of pollution and extractive industries. Sudan's disaster risk management will be strengthened with support to disaster risk reduction mechanisms and a focus on the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA's). Finally, surveillance and response to chemical and radiation emergencies are limited and will be strengthened at both federal and state levels. These activities will be pursued through partnerships with national organizations and institutions, and financial support will be mobilized from international sources such as the Green Climate Fund, international financial institutions and bilateral donors.

Integration of programming principles in the outcome

Human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment: Environmental degradation and climate change have resulted in negative impacts on the lives and livelihoods of people in Sudan. Households in vulnerability are the most affected, and are often unable to cope with these shocks. As such, programming related to the environment and climate change will prioritize these communities (in line with Outcomes 1 and 3). Groups in vulnerable situations of key consideration are women and girls, subsistence farmers, nomads, returnees, refugees, and those displaced due to conflict, instability and environmental degradation. Gender-responsive programming will include designing income-generating activities for women and ensuring access to micro-financing. In addition, natural resource management groups will be encouraged to include women in decision-making bodies.

Sustainable development and resilience: Developmental gains will be lost if climate change is left unmitigated and adaptation action is not taken. Therefore, programming will focus on tackling climate change and fostering climate-sensitive development pathways, thus aligning socioeconomic benefits with sustainable use of natural resources. Environment and climate data management enables resilience of households and communities and strengthens institutions through environment and climate-proof policies, plans and programmes. This will allow people and institutions to increase their preparedness capacity for natural disasters (disaster risk management).

Leave no one behind: Participatory approaches will target and engage the communities in vulnerable situations most affected by environmental challenges and climate change, youth, host communities,

⁷ REDD+ stands for countries' efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and foster conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

nomads, internally displaced persons, migrants, refugees, returnees, and both rural and urban communities (in line with Outcome 5). The goal of the data management strategy is to provide everyone access to environment and climate data sources, market information, etc. Pursuing gender-responsive community empowerment will ensure that programme participants are able to continue the activities beyond the programme cycle (e.g. natural resource co-management models and uptake in policy frameworks). At the same time, national stakeholders' capacities will be strengthened so they are better able to support the communities' efforts to practice sustainable natural resource management and adapt to climate change.

Accountability: The three strategies of this focus area are in alignment with government priorities and by working with the Government accountability will be ensured. Furthermore, planning and policy development will be evidence-based, and legal and institutional capacities of national and sub-national authorities will be developed and strengthened to improve environmental and climate governance (in line with Outcome 4).

2.3) UNDAF Focus Area 3: Social Services

Outcome 3: By 2021, populations in vulnerable situations have improved health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and social protection outcomes

Equal access to basic, quality services in Sudan remains a key challenge. This is especially true between urban and rural areas where disparities in equitable access to social services affect all sectors. Poverty and ongoing conflict remain the underlying causes of the weak infrastructure in the country. Findings from the 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey reveal that outcome and impact social indicators for health are worse in the conflict-affected areas, as compared to the non-conflict-affected areas. This includes the areas of sexual and reproductive health, learning and protection. Groups in vulnerable situations such as refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees, and nomadic population, conflict- and natural disaster-affected populations, female-headed households and people living with disabilities are more acutely affected by deprivations. Sudan continues to face significant and diverse humanitarian needs, resulting from new and protracted displacement due to conflict, severely impacting on access to basic social services and continuing to disrupt access to livelihoods and food security. Adverse climatic phenomena have further stretched the limited resources and coping mechanisms of the existing population in vulnerability. The overwhelming focus on urgent life-saving assistance and the lack of investment in development assistance, institution building and infrastructure, have resulted in under-development and weak national capacity in delivering quality basic social services, including water and sanitation. Sudan is undergoing a second demographic shift to an increasingly young and urbanized population. Whereas the population growth and total fertility rates are high, the additional influx of refugees, internally displaced persons, migrants and returnees is adding further pressure on the limited basic social services within host communities.

The UN will seek to improve equitable access to quality and comprehensive health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene services that are designed to contribute to peacebuilding efforts, strengthening social cohesion and resilience. The UN will support equitable access to quality water, sanitation and hygiene, removal of bottlenecks in the sector, and thus contribute to achieve SDG targets. Priority focus will be given to maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, with the aim of addressing under-nutrition, stopping and reversing the spread of communicable diseases, strengthening health surveillance systems and meeting the International Health Regulations (2005) obligations. The UN will also support ongoing efforts to control non-communicable diseases, including cancer. Focus will be on strengthening the capacity of the duty bearers to ensure that quality services are provided to groups in vulnerability. Support will be given to national institutions to develop integrated packages of high-impact interventions, including maternal, child and adolescent nutrition and health. At the institutional level, the UN will support capacity development of health sector staff in delivering quality services, including coverage of the related essential lifesaving interventions such emergency obstetric care. At the community level, the skills and capacity of households will be strengthened to promote health-seeking behaviour and healthy behaviour to address harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation and child

marriage, and to improve preventive and care practices. To improve overall household income and resilience, the UN will leverage support to invest in the nutrition sector. The focus will be to create an integrated approach to prevent malnutrition, notably stunting, by providing health and nutrition support in the first 1,000 days of the child's life, addressing nutrition and better educational outcomes in school-aged children and ensuring appropriate livelihood and safety net support for adults.

At the service delivery level, the capacity of the health, food security water, sanitation and education system will be strengthened to better provide quality preventative and curative nutrition services for infants, young children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV. At the community level, the UN will engage with households to improve nutrition care practices for infants, young children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women. This will include treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition, and addressing micronutrient deficiencies. The UN will also focus on increasing community-level knowledge and awareness to improve hygiene and sanitation practices within households, and strengthen community accountability to manage water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and to prevent water-borne diseases.

The UN will support equitable access to quality education at all stages of the formal and non-formal education cycle. Specific technical support will be provided in early childhood development and school readiness; quality primary education through strengthening of curricula development; teacher training; and quality assurance. Particular attention will be given to strengthen the education system and ensure retention in school and among out-of-school learners, including youth, especially young women. The UN will also work with educational institutions to improve quality of life skills training for children and youth, including internally displaced persons, returnees and refugees, migrants and host communities. This will aim to strengthen social integration and protection, provide accelerated learning programmes for children who have missed out on basic education opportunities, and ensure provision of school feeding programmes.

The UN will engage with the key institutions responsible for developing and implementing national and subnational policies, plans, budgets and strategies for the social sector to advocate for evidence-based policy development, increased allocation of social budget, and the development of social protection mechanisms encompassing multiple sectors (including for health, education, food security etc.) for populations in vulnerable situations. This outcome is closely linked to the result of Outcomes 1, 2 and 4 and will hence contribute to the overall result of Outcome 5.

Integration of programming principles in the outcome

Human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment: The results framework and the theory of change under this outcome have been founded on a sound human rights and equity-based approach to ensure that the capacity gaps of duty bearers are addressed as well as the rights holders' ability to uphold their rights. Interventions in this outcome will focus on the development of women's capacities, strengthening women's participation in decision-making processes and addressing negative traditional practices to promote gender equality, protection from harmful traditional practices and reproductive health rights. Protection against gender-based violence will be strengthened. The interventions will also focus on groups in vulnerability to promote equitable access to basic social services.

Sustainable development and resilience: This outcome will aim to strengthen the link between humanitarian and development interventions through a coherent and coordinated approach. It will address the underlying causes of vulnerabilities and deprivations, ensuring that affected populations, including those in protracted displacement, have equitable access to basic services. Positive behaviour change will increase community and household resilience. Finally, the duty bearers' capacity to provide social safety nets and basic social services will be strengthened by investing in human resources, infrastructure and through policy advocacy.

Leave no one behind: This outcome draws on an equity-focused approach for planning results and determining the target population. The following groups have been identified for targeted interventions: internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees; migrants; nomadic population; women and

children; people living with disability; people living with HIV/AIDS and those at risk; the poorest families; and people affected by conflict and natural disasters. Data will be disaggregated, to the extent possible, to ensure targeting and monitoring of the results for the most hard-to-reach population in the most vulnerable situations, including those in urban and peri-urban areas. Baseline data and assessments will incorporate a harmonized/standardized approach to calculate vulnerability based on the population, which can then be applied by leading line ministries and participating agencies.

Accountability: Programming under this outcome will promote community participation to ensure that a voice is given to affected communities and people as rights holders, and efforts will be made to engage in particular women, children and youth. Accountability will also be promoted through the capacity development of relevant institution and organizations as duty bearer to deliver equitable and quality basic social services.

2.4) UNDAF Focus Area 4: Governance, Rule of Law and Institutional Capacity Development

Outcome 4: By 2021 national, state and local institutions are more effective to carry out their mandates including strengthened normative frameworks that respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensure effective service delivery

Sudan has made efforts to improve public sector performance, however the Government continues to face obstacles in the effective delivery of public services. Manual processes are prevalent which require reform in the civil service. There is a great need to enhance the capacity of government, institutions and public organizations to respond to and serve the diverse needs, priorities and rights of people in a timely manner. The Government has engaged in substantive actions to meet the requirements and obligations of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). The country has brought national laws in line with the provisions of UNCAC, however, the challenges faced by the governance sector in Sudan are common for its law enforcement and judiciary.

Rule of law institutions face the challenging task of harmonizing national laws with international and regional obligations, requiring clear policies and administrative support. Limited awareness of legal rights, access to resources, and the role of customary courts and lack of institutional capacities challenge rights holders and duty bearers alike. The combined effects of poverty, instability, lack of infrastructure, and conflict continue to have serious consequences on human development and human rights. The challenges faced by Sudanese justice mechanisms and rule of law institutions, and the operational and capacity deficits of the legislative, the judicial and the law enforcement institutions compound this. Sudan statistical departments face problems such as weak infrastructure.

Complementing all other UNDAF outcomes, UN support in this area will be focused on: (i) enhancing the capacity of national, state and locality institutions on planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring and accountability for reduction of inequalities; (ii) strengthening the performance of targeted public service delivery institutions; (iii) promoting innovation and knowledge generation supported by independent oversight and evaluation systems, as well as civil participation towards enforcement of accountability, transparency and integrity; and (iv) strengthening socioeconomic policies with key cross-cutting principles such as national ownership, security and enabling environment, political settlement, accountability and transparency.

The UN will also support the Government and its partners in strengthening their monitoring systems. This will include enhancing evidence-based planning, progress tracking, reporting, policy dialogue on universal coverage and health system reform, high-level strategic research and in-depth analysis to guide the formulation and evaluation of policy. To inform evidence-based advocacy, policy dialogue and service delivery, the UN will also provide support to increase the capacity of relevant institutions to collect and analyze data, such as population and housing census and national household surveys.

The UN will support government institutions to further consolidate the rule of law, including human rights. Particularly, the UN will promote and support efforts towards legal reforms, including: (i) strengthening the capacity of law enforcement systems for full respect of human rights, including refugee rights, and equitable access to justice; (ii) support (a) ratification of international conventions,

incorporation of international human rights law treaties, (b) harmonization of domestic legal frameworks with international obligations and commitments, and (c) the implementation of World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; (iii) strengthen the capacity of government institutions to address human trafficking, smuggling of migrants and other crimes, and corruption. The UN will strengthen its support for the promotion and protection of human rights through capacity building for enacting laws on women empowerment, gender mainstreaming, engagement and participation of non-state actors, and ratification and domestication of international treaties on human, child and women's rights.

Integration of programming principles under the outcome

Human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment: This outcome will contribute to the development and update of policies, strategies and national standards for the prevention, early identification and case management of human rights conflict and violations (retake and intake). Outcome activities will focus on the political empowerment of women, the inclusion of women in conflict resolution and reducing violence (sexual violence against women) and other crimes against women, such as trafficking. In addition, this outcome will support the development of international norms to help assure fair treatment of people and create equal opportunities for both women and men to take part in all areas of the society, particularly in decision making and in the formation of policies at all levels.

Sustainable development and resilience: By supporting the improvement of governance and enhancing the capacity of government institutions the UN will contribute to sustaining a resilient society, where services are delivered in a timely manner, and reflect the needs of communities, including the voices of those in the most vulnerable situations and those most in need.

Leave no one behind: The target groups with whom the UN will work are highly diverse. In line with the SDGs and the National Strategic Plan of Sudan, this outcome will ensure that the rights of people are realized so they can benefit equitably from—and contribute fully to—Sudan's development. Moreover, the UN will be working with women's groups, traditional leaders and other institutions to improve women's representation and participation in local government. The UN will work with a range of groups who have historically been left behind, including: women, children, youth, people living with HIV/AIDS, key population at risk of HIV, persons with disabilities, people from remote geographic areas, migrants, including internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees, and other affected populations. In addition, the UN will build commitments in its monitoring and evaluation, cross-referencing the findings of human rights treaty bodies, to provide relevant evidence on progress and challenges in leaving no one behind.

Accountability: The UN will implement a responsive mechanism, such as the citizens' report card, which will bring together citizens, non-governmental organizations/community-based organizations, local councils and administrations. The UN will provided guidance to the Government to improve consideration of citizens' demands in the local policy-making process. The public participatory mechanism will be promoted at all levels through the implementation of activities creating public backing for better governance and reforms. The introduction of reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanism to government authorities will enhance the capacity of the Government to respond to social accountability demands and support them in the publishing the information on expenditures, budget, national, state and locality plans.

2.5) UNDAF Focus Area 5: Community Stabilization

Outcome 5: By 2021, security and stabilization of communities affected by conflict are improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion

Communities in Sudan face insecurity stemming from a number of factors: protracted and emerging conflicts; large-scale displacement; the proliferation of arms, armed violence and illegal activities, including human trafficking and other cross-border issues; the incidence of gender-based violence; the presence of people with conflict-carrying capacities, ex-combatants and child soldiers; and the presence

of landmines and explosive remnants of war. Environmental degradation, climate change and an increased scarcity of natural resources lie at the root of many conflicts. Limited livelihood opportunities, and inadequate services, infrastructure and shelter/housing remain potential sources of conflict that hamper the increase of self-reliance. These problems result from limited capacities of law enforcement at federal and local level, limited capacities and resources of native administrations and land commissions, and limited community participation, especially from women and youth. This is compounded by weak conflict resolution mechanisms, non-conducive environments for durable solutions, social cohesion, coexistence, socioeconomic development and self-reliance, and migration management capacity. This shows the importance of linking community stabilization initiatives to interventions in UNDAF Outcome 4.

UN interventions will promote linkages between the community, state and national levels to ensure that institutions and policies, communities and relevant socioeconomic actors support peace building and community stabilization processes. Utilizing community participatory approaches and strengthening community- and state-level mechanisms will enhance social cohesion and promote non-violent conflict management, thus utilizing two key instruments for community reconciliation, coexistence, stabilization and durable solutions.

At the community level, UN efforts will focus on strengthening community security and social cohesion, reinforcing traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and native administration, and developing capacities for dialogue and mediation. The UN will also contribute to the sensitization of host communities towards the refugee and other displaced populations to ensure peaceful coexistence and development of the communities at large. Arms control will be another important intervention area. To help address some of the conflict drivers and root causes of violent extremism, the UN will support peace building and conflict management around natural resources, as well as the provision of peace and socioeconomic dividends, such as basic services and alternative livelihoods—key elements for achieving durable solutions. Therefore, linkages will be made to interventions under UNDAF Outcomes 1, 2 and 3. Attention will be devoted to the security, protection and empowerment of affected groups, including displaced Sudanese populations, refugees, communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war, women, children and elders. UN initiatives will support the involvement of at-risk youth, including youth with conflict-carrying capacities, unemployed youth, youth at risk of being radicalized, refugee youth, or youth engaged in irregular migration channels. Women’s participation will be specifically supported through promoting empowerment and representation in decision-making and participation in conflict prevention and peace building processes (also applicable for state level).

At the state level, the UN will contribute to the activation and capacity development of relevant government institutions, civil society and community-based organizations. Efforts of academic institutions, peace-building centres, the private sector, and volunteer networks will be enhanced to ensure productive networking between state-level peace building and social cohesion mechanisms. In addition, the UN will assist in linking state-level mechanisms with local peace processes and stakeholders. Effective approaches to cross-border management and control (also applicable for the national level) will also be supported.

At the national level, the UN will assist with the implementation of relevant clauses of the peace agreements and the enactment and implementation of relevant legislations, legal frameworks, policies, strategies, and government action plans, including the Action Plan for 2015-2019 on Women, Peace and Security (Security Council Resolution 1325). A strategy to prevent violent extremism and to build resilience against this phenomenon will be developed in coordination with relevant ministries and national bodies, with input from civil society, religious and traditional leaders, youth and women representatives.

Integration of programming principles in the outcome

Human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment: Special attention will be given to expanding women’s participation and strengthening their representation in the social, political and economic spheres. As such, women can be given a voice in peace building and recovery processes, and gender

equality will be promoted. Community-based approaches will ensure that men and youth understand and accept the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women. Moreover, interventions will address a multitude of threats across different aspects of human life, highlighting the interface between security, human development and enhancing human rights.

Sustainable development and resilience: Community security and stability is achieved through interventions that interconnect the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Interventions will: (i) foster social cohesion by creating natural spaces for peace building and conflict resolution; (ii) improve the conditions for sustainable socioeconomic inclusion and improved livelihood support, specifically for the individuals and communities in the most vulnerable situations; (iii) strengthen resilience and self-reliance to reduce the risks of shocks and stresses, build the capacity of peace infrastructures in both formal institutions and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, provide training at national and state level, ensure inclusive community participation with emphasis on including women and youth; (iv) increase the awareness, skills and capacity of civil society, government structures, and traditional conflict mitigation mechanisms, thereby strengthening the main pillars of peace infrastructure.

Leave no one behind: Resolving protracted and emerging conflicts, achieving durable solutions and realizing sustainable peace requires that peace agreements are inclusive of all parties to conflict and encompass all sectors of the affected populations. To ensure that no one is left behind, the UN will support consultative processes and peace negotiations that include the different segments of society, such as women, internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, tribal/community leaders, ethnic groups, etc.

Accountability: The focus on community participation will ensure that the voice of affected communities and people as rights holders is heard, with particular efforts made to engage displaced populations, women and youth. Accountability will also be promoted through the capacity development of relevant institutions and organizations, the delivery of peace and socioeconomic dividends, and support to the implementation of relevant legislations, policies, etc.

3. Assumptions and Risks

UNDAF programming is based on the overarching assumption that the political and economic context will be relatively stable and conditions will be conducive for the implementation of recovery and development programming. Achieving results will also depend on supportive policies, legislations and strategies being in place, as well as the openness and commitment of partners to the objectives of the UNDAF. With regards to the operating environment and access, it is assumed that, at minimum, the status quo will be maintained. It is also assumed that there will be effective sectoral and inter-sectoral coordination and data sharing among stakeholders. UNDAF programming hinges on the participation and cooperation of community-based organizations, national and international non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. Progress will only be possible if necessary funding is available.

Achievement of UNDAF outcomes would be negatively affected in situations of increased insecurity or conflict. The occurrence of disease outbreak, natural disasters or extreme climate incidents such as draughts or floods, also pose risks for UNDAF programming. Similarly, instability in neighbouring countries could have a negative impact on performance, as well as high mobility/migration of people in Sudan.

During the monitoring process, attention will be given to tracking major assumptions and risks that may jeopardize the achievement of UNDAF expected results. The Sudan Joint UNDAF Steering Committee (see below) will provide leadership to ensure potential risks are assessed and managed.

4. UN Initiatives outside the UNDAF Results Matrix

The UNDAF presents the collective contribution of the UN in addressing priority development challenges in Sudan and therefore does not encompass the peacekeeping work carried out by UN entities. The United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) was established in 2007. Its mandate includes

protection of civilians, facilitation of delivery of humanitarian assistance, mediation between the Government and armed movements, and support to the mediation of community conflict. To help coordinate activities in Darfur, the UNCT and UNAMID develop bi-annual Integrated Strategic Frameworks that bring together the mission's and the UNCT's mandates into an agreed upon set of priorities and measures. The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) was established in 2011 with a mandate that includes protecting civilians, facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid and ensuring security in the Abyei Area.

Similarly, the UNDAF does not capture the humanitarian work carried out by UN agencies. In terms of humanitarian action, the UN and its partners in Sudan work to ensure that: (i) Populations affected by natural or man-made disaster receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of a shock, (ii) Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance, (iii) Vulnerable residents in targeted areas have improved nutrition status and increased resilience. Emphasis is placed on providing life-saving assistance, strengthening self-reliance, facilitating durable solutions and addressing the specific needs of women and men, boys and girls, and groups in vulnerable situations such as the elderly, disabled and chronically ill.

Other activities not represented in the UNDAF include individual undertakings in Sudan by ESCWA, ITU and UNCTAD; UNESCO activities pertaining to culture, access to information and media development; and activities carried out by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Although not in the UNDAF results matrix, the activities listed above complement and support the achievement of UNDAF outcomes. Additional development activities that respond to emerging needs as identified jointly by the Government and the UNCT and where the UNCT is found to have a comparative advantage may be implemented during the UNDAF period.

5. UNDAF Resource Requirements

The estimated financial resources required to achieve the five UNDAF outcomes, including for operational costs, amount to \$1.4 billion for 2018-2021. Details on the estimated resource availability for the UNDAF, including core and other resources, and the projection of resources to be mobilized are presented in the table below, along with the breakdown by UNDAF focus areas. Breakdown by agency is presented in the common budgetary framework in Annex B. Budgets are indicative, as accurate as possible at the time of UNDAF preparation, and will be reviewed and updated during the UNDAF annual reviews to reflect relevant changes. To help address the funding gap, the UNCT, the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) on behalf of the UNCT, and individual agencies will build on existing partnerships and seek to establish new partnerships, including south-south and triangular cooperation. To better target resource mobilization efforts, the UNCT will conduct a review of existing and potential funding sources and their priority areas and map them to UNDAF outcomes.

UNDAF focus area	Projected to be available per focus area (\$)	To be mobilized (funding gap) per focus area (\$)	Total per focus area (\$) ^{a/}
1. Economic development and poverty reduction	33 million	72 million	105 million
2. Environment, climate resilience and disaster risk management	90 million	114 million	204 million
3. Social services	119 million	723 million	842 million
4. Governance, rule of law and institutional capacity development	10 million	76 million	87 million
5. Community stabilization	12 million	179 million	191 million
Total	264 million	1,164 million	1,428 million

^{a/} Some numbers may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

6. UN Coordination and Implementation Arrangements for the UNDAF

The **Sudan Joint UNDAF Steering Committee**, co-chaired by the Minister of International Cooperation and the UN Resident Coordinator, was set up in late 2016 as the main forum for Government-UN interaction, at the strategic level, to guide the UN's collective efforts towards development results in the country within the context of the UNDAF. The committee is scheduled to meet once a year to examine the findings of UNDAF reviews, make recommendations for future implementation, and discuss challenges and propose solutions, thus providing overall strategic guidance.

Within the UN, the following mechanisms will be in place to help with internal coordination and the implementation of the UNDAF:

The **UNCT**, at the heads of agency level and under the leadership of the RC, who also represents non-resident agencies, will oversee the UNDAF strategic direction and implementation.

Overall coordination of UNDAF implementation, including between outcomes, will be carried out by the **Programme Management Team (PMT)**, which reports to the UNCT and brings together all agencies to discuss programming issues and make recommendations to enhance coherence in UN programming. In addition to coordinating implementation, the PMT will lead the UNDAF review, reporting and evaluation processes, in collaboration with the Ministry of International Cooperation.

In an effort to find ways of increasing the efficiency of the programming in the UNDAF, agencies will gather in the **Operations Management Team**, which reports to the UNCT, to discuss operations issues and recommend ways of harmonizing business practices and procedures.

Inter-agency **Results Groups** reporting to the PMT have been formed around each of the UNDAF focus areas. The Results Groups will meet periodically and serve as the main forum for joint planning and coordination for implementation of UNDAF activities within each focus area. In particular, the Results Groups will: (i) discuss programming issues around their respective focus area and be responsible for preparing annual/bi-annual outcome work plans; (ii) identify possible overlaps, gaps and potential synergies, including joint programming opportunities; (iii) provide and analyze the necessary information/reports for monitoring, annual reviews, progress reports and evaluation; (iv) and raise relevant issues and make recommendations to the PMT and UNCT on a regular basis. Results Groups will engage non-UN actors, including representatives of the Ministry of International Cooperation, line ministries, civil society, and humanitarian actors, in their discussions and activities, as appropriate.

The **Monitoring and Evaluation Advisory Group (MEAG)**, which is composed of monitoring and evaluation staff from the various UN agencies, will advise and provide technical assistance to the PMT and the Results Groups in tracking progress towards UNDAF results, as well as in conducting the UNDAF reviews, reporting and the evaluation.

The coordination roles of the PMT and the Results Groups will be facilitated by the work of the **Information Management Working Group**, which gathers information management expertise from various agencies and provides technical support for the maintenance of a 'Who does What Where and When' (4Ws) system of the UN's humanitarian, recovery and development activities.

The inter-agency **UN Youth Coordination Group, Gender Theme Group and UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS**, composed of focal persons from various UN entities, will advise the PMT and the Results Groups to ensure that proper consideration is given to youth, gender and HIV/AIDS issues, respectively, in UNDAF programming.

The UN's contribution to development results in Sudan through the UNDAF will be communicated by the **UN Communications Working Group (UNCWG)**. The UNCWG will work closely with the PMT and the Results Groups and partners to identify success stories that can be disseminated through the 'UN in Sudan' website (<http://sd.one.un.org/>) and other media and social media outlets.

Beyond the UN, the **Development Partners Group**, which brings development partner together in a platform for information sharing, discussion, coordination and collaboration around development assistance, will help the UNCT keep bilateral and multilateral partners informed about the UNDAF.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

The Results Groups, in consultation with government partners, will develop annual/bi-annual work plans detailing the outputs, output indicators and key activities under each outcome. These will be rolling work plans, and will be updated by the groups every one or two years (to be determined), as implementation progresses. The UNDAF results matrix (at the outcome level, as presented in Annex A), together with the work plans (at output level), will be used throughout the duration of the UNDAF for active monitoring, reporting and evaluation. The web-based UNDAF Indicator Reporting System (IREPS, dataforall.org/ireps/) developed by the Sudan UNCT in 2015/16 will be used to collate monitoring data and narrative to be entered annually and to track progress. To help coordinate UNDAF monitoring and evaluation activities, the MEAG will develop and maintain an UNDAF monitoring and evaluation plan, listing all the data collection and analysis activities that will provide data for the indicators in the UNDAF results matrix. Building on the fact that various UNDAF indicators are SDG indicators (as indicated in the results matrix), UNDAF monitoring and reporting will be aligned to SDG monitoring activities carried out with government partners to the extent possible. Furthermore, the projects within the UNDAF will be monitored through the system currently being developed by the Government for the monitoring and evaluation of external aid strategies, programmes and projects.

The PMT, with inputs from the Results Groups and with the technical support from the MEAG, will lead the annual review process, prepare reports summarizing progress towards UNDAF targets, and identify obstacles to implementation and emerging opportunities. These reports will be submitted to, and be examined by, the Sudan Joint (Government-UNCT) UNDAF Steering Committee in its annual meeting. This will serve as a platform for recommendations for future programmes and implementation methods.

An independent evaluation will be conducted to assess the performance and contribution of the UNCT towards the strategic intent and desired results of the UNDAF. To inform the development of the next UNDAF, the evaluation will be carried out in the penultimate year of this UNDAF.

8. Communications

Communicating the UNDAF is an opportunity for the UNCT to provide focus to the existing scope of external communications. Guided by the 2017-2019 joint communications strategy, the UNCWG will publicize UNDAF achievements and overall contributions to the SDGs. The UNCWG will work with the Results Groups to solicit examples of achievements to be reflected within advocacy products targeting specific audiences, such as Government, donors, general public and media. Mediums include the UN in Sudan website, social media channels, public events/engagements, campaigns, etc. The UNCWG will raise awareness and increase the visibility of the UNDAF within a narrative that showcases the UN's added value in achieving the SDGs. This narrative may come through thematic progress reports, human/community success stories broadcast to the public showcasing joint results, and press statements that inform the public about development breakthroughs in the context of the UNDAF.

Furthermore, to complement programme implementation, the UNCWG will advocate for issues addressed by the UNDAF, with the aim of sensitizing target groups and building their awareness about select programming issues.

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Annex A. UNDAF Results Matrix

UNDAF focus area 1			
Economic Development and Poverty Reduction			
UNDAF outcome 1			
By 2021, people in Sudan, with emphasis on small producers and micro-entrepreneurs, have access to improved productive capacities that contribute to inclusive and sustainable livelihoods, job creation and ending extreme poverty			
Most relevant national plans and strategies			
The Twenty-Five Year National Strategy (2007–2031); Five-Year Programme for Economic Reform (2015-2019); Highlights of the Four-Year Development Plan 2017–2020; Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2011-2016); Darfur Development Strategy (2013-2019); National Agriculture Investment Plan (2016–2020); National Adaptation Plan, 2014.			
SDGs			
1, 2, 8, 10, 17			
Main partners			
Government partners: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; Ministry of Animal Resources; Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Investment; Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Youth; Ministry of Welfare and Social Security; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Industry; Central Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Water Resources; Secretariat for Sudanese Working Abroad; national and state governments.			
Indicator	Baseline (and year of baseline value)	Target (and year of target value)	Means of verification / source of data
Number of small-scale producers with secure productive resources by class of production	Agriculture ⁸ : 4,500,000 (2015) Enterprises: 480,000 (2015)	Agriculture: 5,500,000 (2021) Enterprises: 580,000 (2021)	Bank of Sudan – micro finance Unit, Ministry of Agriculture
Number of new or amended policies, strategies and programmes that enable secure and equal access to productive resources	0	10 (2021)	Final policy, strategy and programme documents
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (SDG indicator 2.1.2)	9% (2016) ⁹	5% (2021)	Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture
Unemployment rate (SDG indicator 8.5.2)	20% (2013)	To be determined upon finalization of the forthcoming National Employment Strategy	Labour Force Survey

⁸ Calculated as percentage of population count. The baseline will be reviewed in accordance to the results of the Agricultural Census, 2017.

⁹ Based on latest IPC report. IPC is not complete food security indicator. The baseline will be reviewed in 2017 based on FIES.

UNDAF focus area 2

Environment, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management

UNDAF outcome 2

By 2021, people's resilience to consequences of climate change, environmental stresses and natural hazards is enhanced through strengthened institutions, policies, plans and programmes

Most relevant national plans and strategies

National Adaptation Plan; Nationally Determined Contributions; Sudan National Agriculture Investment Plan; 2007-31 National Strategy; Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper; The Statement of Forest Policy; The Forests Act; The Forests and Renewable Natural Resources Act.

SDGs

1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17

Main partners**Government:** Ministry of Environment; Physical Development and Natural Resources; Higher Council of Environment and Natural Resources; Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Agriculture; Forest National Corporation; Ministry of Water Resources; National Council of Civil Defence; Humanitarian Aid Commission; Ministry of Youth; Ministry of Social Welfare; Ministry of Animal Resources; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Wildlife and Tourism; Ministry of Industry; Ministry of Petroleum; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Minerals; Ministry of Welfare and Social Security.**Non-government:** Academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, private sector.

Indicator	Baseline (and year of baseline value)	Target (and year of target value)	Means of verification / source of data
Output from smallholder agriculture (<i>resilience sub-indicator 1</i>) (SDG indicator 2.3.2)	Sorghum: 1,016 (000 tonnes) Millet: 680 (000 tonnes) Total production: 1,696 (000 tonnes) (5-year average 2011/12-2016/17)	Sorghum: 1,067 (000 tonnes) Millet: 714 (000 tonnes) Total production: 1,781 (000 tonnes) (4-year average 2018-2021)	Annual Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) (<i>resilience sub-indicator 2</i>) (SDG indicator 6.5.1)	5 (2017)	10 (2021)	Yearly expert assessment by UN Environment based data from across all states captured in a score card
Percent of forest loss (SDG indicator 15.3)	9% (2015-16) (forest stock in baseline year is 19.2 million hectares)	5% (2021)	The Forest National Corporation (FNC)

Fully functional environmental data system properly utilized, referenced and considered by institutions, policies and plans as a reliable data source	No (2016)	Yes (2021)	Survey in 2019 and 2021
Number of new or amended policies, strategies, programmes and plans integrating environment and climate management and disaster risk reduction influenced by functional environmental governance and climate resilience-related coordination mechanisms ¹⁰	0 (2016)	4 (2021)	Decrees, meeting resolutions and recommendations and final policy, strategy and programme documents and plans

UNDAF focus area 3

Social Services

UNDAF outcome 3

By 2021, the populations in vulnerable situations have improved health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and social protection outcomes

The Twenty-Five Year National Strategy 2007-2031: Capacity Building and Community Development; Social services sectoral priorities as stipulated in: Sudan Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health Strategic Plan 2016-2020; Sudan Nutrition Investment Case; Education Sector Strategic Plan; Draft National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy Framework; Water and Sanitation Strategy 2017-2020.

SDGs

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 16, 17

Main partners

Government (Federal and State): Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; National Council for Child Welfare; Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Social Welfare; Federal Government Chamber.

Non-government: Non-governmental organizations (international and national), academia and private sector.

Indicators	Baseline (and year of baseline value)	Target (and year of target value)	Means of verification / source of data
Under-five mortality rate (SDG indicator 3.2.1)	Total: 68.4 (2014) Urban: 56.5 (2014) Rural: 72.8 (2014)	Total: 55 (2019) Urban: 43.5 (2019) Rural: 59.8 (2019)	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
Prevalence of stunting (moderate and severe) among children under 5 years of age (SDG indicator 2.2.1)	Total: 38.2% (2014) Male 40.3% (2014) Female 36.1% (2014)	Total: 25.2% (2021) Male: 27.3 (2019) Female: 23.1 (2021)	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

¹⁰ Assumption: baseline zero at the start of the 2018-2021 UNDAF cycle. Examples of coordination mechanisms: Climate change forum, REDD+ committee, NDC coordination.

Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age and key populations (SDGI 3.3.1)	Total: 0.13 (2015) Male: 0.16 Female: 0.13 Children: 0.06	TBC upon finalization of sectoral strategy in 2017 (2021)	HIV estimation for 2015, MoH
Maternal mortality ratio	216 (2010)	152 (2020)	Household Health Survey
Tuberculosis prevalence rate (per 1,000 population)	35 (2015)	TBC upon finalization of sectoral strategy in 2017 (2021)	WHO, Tuberculosis Profile
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (SDG indicator 3.3.3)	17 (2015)	TBC upon finalization of sectoral strategy in 2017 (2021)	WHO
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age (SDGI 5.3.2)	Total: 40.9% (2014) Poorest: 61.9% (2014) Urban: 28% (2014) Rural: 47.4% (2014)	Total: 25% (2019) Poorest: 45.9% (2019) Urban: 12% (2019) Rural: 31.4% (2019)	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
Gross enrolment rate	<u>Pre-primary:</u> Female: 50.3 (2014) Male: 49.8 (2014) <u>Primary:</u> Female: 39.6 (2014) Male: 33.5 (2014) <u>Lower-Secondary:</u> Female: 42.3 (2014) Male: 37.7 (2014)	TBC upon finalization of the sector strategy in 2017	EMIS
Percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water	68% (2014)	72% (2019)	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Sudan Water Atlas WASH Outcome Indicator WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
Percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities	32% (2014)	36% (2019)	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey WASH Outcome Indicator / WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme

UNDAF focus area 4			
Governance, Rule of Law and Institutional Capacity Development			
UNDAF outcome 4			
By 2021 national, state and local institutions are more effective to carry out their mandates efficiently including strengthened normative frameworks that respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensure effective service delivery			
Most relevant national plans and strategies			
Ten-Year National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Sudan 2013-2023; A National Policy on Violence against Women, 2016-2031; Five-Year Strategic Plan for Prison Development 2013-2018; Five-Year Strategic Plan for Strengthening the National Human Rights Commission 2014-2018.			
SDGs			
4, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17			
Main partners			
Government: Ministry of Finance; Chamber of Federal Government; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Welfare and Social Security; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health; National Audit Chamber; National Elections Commission; Legislative Councils; Ministry of Labour and Administrative Reform; Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Sudan Judiciary; Ministry of Human Resources; legal government; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Health; Human Rights Commission; High Council for Migration; National Committee for Protection of Sudanese Abroad; Ministry of Water Resources; Federal Government Chamber			
Non-government: Non-governmental organizations (international and national), academia and private sector.			
Indicators	Baseline (and year of baseline value)	Target (and year of target value)	Means of verification / source of data
Proportion of the population satisfied with the quality of public services	45% (2015)	50% (2019) 53% (2020) 60% (2021)	Citizen Report Card Survey;
Number of regulations and policies aligned, reformed and implemented in line with international standards (including migrants' rights, specifically trafficking and smuggling)	4 (2015)	10 (2019)	National and UN reports, UPR, Evaluation reports, Surveys
Number of national, state and locality strategies and plans developed (with sex and age-disaggregated data)	0 (2014)	17 (2020)	National and Strategic plans, Evaluation reports, Surveys; Administrative data, macroeconomic review
Percent of recommendations from UN Human Rights Council on Universal Periodic Review (UPR) implemented	65% (2016)	85% (2021)	UPR, Evaluation reports, UN reports, National Human Rights Commission Report, Government reports

UNDAF focus area 5			
Community Stabilization			
UNDAF outcome 5			
By 2021, community security and stabilization of people affected by conflict is improved through utilization of effective conflict management mechanisms, peace dividends and support to peace infrastructures and durable solutions that augment peaceful coexistence and social cohesion			
Most relevant national plans and strategies			
The Darfur Development Strategy; The Internally Displaced Persons National Policy; The National Strategy for Small Arms Control; Strategy for Addressing Human Trafficking, Kidnapping and Smuggling of Persons in Sudan.			
SDGs			
1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17			
Main partners			
Government: Central Bureau of Statistics; Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; Ministry of Animal Resources; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Human Resources; Ministry of Industry; Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Investment; Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Welfare and Social Security; Ministry of Youth; Ministry of Defence; Chamber of Federal Government; National Mine Action Centre; national and state governments.			
Indicator	Baseline (and year of baseline value)	Target (and year of target value)	Means of verification / source of data
Proportion of community members in conflict-affected areas that consider their environment as safe and stable, disaggregated by priority population	80% (Darfur and 3 areas) (2016)	85% (2021)	Annual perception survey
Number of conflict incidences occurring in affected (identified) regions in Sudan	3,119 (2016)	2,000 (2021)	ACTLET database
Number of conflict-affected communities with functional conflict resolution mechanisms in place	246 (2016)	500 (2021)	Partner reports
Proportion of protracted displaced persons caseload achieving durable solutions	0 (2016) (out of 3.2 million displaced persons)	480,000 (2021)	RRR/RMS sector data

Annex B. Medium-Term Common Budgetary Framework

UNDAF Focus Area 1: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction			
Agency	Projected to be available per agency (\$) ^{a/}	To be mobilized (funding gap) per agency (\$) ^{b/}	Total per agency (\$)
FAO	6,300,000	11,500,000	17,800,000
IAEA	425,000	0	425,000
IFAD	16,000,000	24,000,000	40,000,000
ILO	700,000	12,800,000	13,500,000
IOM	0	6,300,000	6,300,000
UN-Habitat	0	1,202,145	1,202,145
UN Women	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
UNDP	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
UNESCO	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
UNICEF	800,000	1,000,000	1,800,000
UNIDO	4,304,542	0	4,304,542
UNOPS	1,000,000	6,700,000	7,700,000
UNV	220,000	0	220,000
WFP	0	5,400,000	5,400,000
Total Focus Area 1	32,749,542	71,902,145	104,651,687

^{a/} These are funds available from all sources and already secured (including under contract) at the time of preparation. They can include core/regular budget funds, as well as donor contributions received in-country, allocated from headquarters or regional levels, and/or received through global funds and multi-donor trust funds. They include confirmed donor resources, plus all pipeline funds under negotiation by UN organizations and any expected potential resource contributions from other sources. ^{b/} This is the difference between resources already secured and firmly available and the required resources to implement the UNDAF. This gap should be based both on needs and realistic projections of new resources that can be mobilized.

UNDAF Focus Area 2: Environment, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management			
Agency	Projected to be available per agency (\$)	To be mobilized (funding gap) per agency (\$)	Total per agency (\$)
FAO	2,300,000	9,000,000	11,300,000
IFAD	49,650,000	0	49,650,000
IOM	300,000	3,500,000	3,800,000
UN Environment	9,400,000	3,035,000	12,435,000
UN-Habitat	50,000	1,550,000	1,600,000
UN Women	0	35,000	35,000
UNDP	4,384,000	60,000,000	64,384,000
UNESCO	800,000	1,300,000	2,100,000
UNICEF	1,000,000	2,250,000	3,250,000
UNIDO	1,050,000	1,538,500	2,588,500
UNOPS	4,100,000	2,100,000	6,200,000
WFP	15,000,000	27,500,000	42,500,000
WHO	1,800,000	2,100,000	3,900,000
Total Focus Area 2	89,834,000	113,908,500	203,742,500

UNDAF Focus Area 3: Social Services			
Agency	Projected to be available per agency (\$)	To be mobilized (funding gap) per agency (\$)	Total per agency (\$)
FAO	388,000	1,500,000	1,888,000
ILO	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
IOM	0	20,000,000	20,000,000
UN-Habitat	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
UN Women	100,000	400,000	500,000
UNAIDS	600,000	500,000	1,100,000
UNDP	30,000,000	157,000,000	187,000,000
UNESCO	200,000	2,200,000	2,400,000
UNFPA	7,000,000	12,000,000	19,000,000
UNHCR	22,050,000	67,200,000	89,250,000
UNICEF	48,000,000	60,000,000	108,000,000
UNIDO	4,900,000	0	4,900,000
UNOPS	550,000	3,000,000	3,550,000
WFP	0	310,287,004	310,287,004
WHO	3,500,000	85,000,000	88,500,000
Total Focus Area 3	119,288,000	722,587,004	841,875,004

UNDAF Focus Area 4: Governance, Rule of Law and Institutional Capacity Development			
Agency	Projected to be available per agency (\$)	To be mobilized (funding gap) per agency (\$)	Total per agency (\$)
IAEA	50,400	0	50,400
IOM	500,000	11,100,000	11,600,000
FAO	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
UN-Habitat	100,000	4,000,000	4,010,000
UN Women	350,000	800,000	1,150,000
UNAIDS	100,000	250,000	350,000
UNDP	2,000,000	38,000,000	40,000,000
UNESCO	370,000	930,000	1,300,000
UNFPA	5,000,000	11,000,000	16,000,000
UNHCR	487,000	1,466,000	1,953,000
UNICEF	350,000	2,350,000	2,700,000
UNOPS	0	4,456,800	4,456,800
Total Focus Area 4	10,307,400	76,352,800	86,570,200

UNDAF Focus Area 5: Community Stabilization			
Agency	Projected to be available per agency (\$)	To be mobilized (funding gap) per agency (\$)	Total per agency (\$)
FAO	1,000,000	3,500,000	4,500,000
ILO	500,000	6,500,000	7,000,000
IOM	0	23,300,000	23,300,000
UN-Habitat	585,200	3,000,000	3,585,200
UN Women	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
UNDP	4,384,000	105,000,000	109,384,000
UNESCO	0	100,000	100,000
UNFPA	1,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
UNHCR	2,266,000	7,064,000	9,330,000
UNICEF	500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000
UNMAS	0	20,000,000	20,000,000
UNV	440,000	0	440,000
WHO	350,000	2,350,000	2,700,000
Total Focus Area 5	11,525,200	179,314,000	190,839,200

Total UNDAF (\$)	263,704,142	1,164,064,449	1,427,678,591
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Other UNDAF-related resource requirements			
	Projected to be available (\$)	To be mobilized (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDAF evaluation	0	100,000	100,000

Annex C. Legal Annex

1. Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of Sudan (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS 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. 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 the 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 UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this UNDAF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNDAF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 18 May 1994, and amended and signed on 31 March 2010.
- c) With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 15 September 1968.
- d) With the World Food Programme a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on 26 February 1968.
- e) The SBAA between the Government and UNDP, signed on 24 October 1978 and ratified by the Government of Sudan on 2 January 1980 constitutes the legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Sudan and UNFPA.
- f) With the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) between the Government of Sudan and UNIDO concluded on 8 March 1988.
- g) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Sudan on 31 May 1975.
- h) With United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) a Host Country Agreement between the Government of Sudan and UNESCO on 22 May 2006 outlining the type of technical assistance to be provided by UNESCO and the scope of UNESCO’s presence in the country.
- i) With International Organization of Migration (IOM) a Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Sudan and IOM concluded on 13 October 1998.
- j) With the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Host Country Agreement (HCA) between the Government of Sudan and UNOPS signed on 11 November 2013.
- k) For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures.

The UNDAF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

2. Programme Management and Accountability Arrangements

The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of International Cooperation. Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted the results matrix. Government Ministries, non-governmental organizations

(NGOs), international NGOs (INGOs) and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. The UNDAF will be made operational through the development of joint work plan(s) (JWPs)¹¹ and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNDAF and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNDAF and joint or agency-specific work plans and/or project documents¹².

For those UN system agencies following HACT procedures:

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the work plans (WPs¹³) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies 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 the Implementing Partners 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 UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may 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 the non-UN¹⁴ Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

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.

¹¹ As per the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for countries adopting the “Delivering as One” approach.

¹² In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Cooperating Agency directly responsible for the Government’s participation in each UNDP-assisted work plan. The reference to “Implementing Partner(s)” shall mean “Executing Agency(s)” as used in the SBAA. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in a work plan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified as who will have responsibility for convening, coordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the work plan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the work plan.

¹³ Refers to results Groups’ or agency specific annual, bi-annual or multiyear work plans

¹⁴ For the purposes of these clauses, “the UN” includes the international financial institutions.

3. Resources and Resource Mobilization Strategy

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNDAF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies' support may be provided to non-governmental and civil society organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans (WPs) and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes.

The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UNDAF. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans (WPs) and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

For those UN system agencies following HACT procedures:

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in up to 30 days.

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 the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within up to 30 days from receipt of invoices.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies 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 the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies';
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring.
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will

establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

For those UN system agencies following HACT procedures:

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services¹⁵.

5. Commitments of the Government

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNDAF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Sudan; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Sudan to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the International Civil Service Commission circulars).

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined above in the section on Partnership, Values and Principles.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

[If required]: Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or

¹⁵ Seen through a South-South lens, the capacity assessment process presents an opportunity to identify capacity assets that a particular country could offer to other developing countries and the capacity gaps that could be filled by other developing countries. For UNDP, the audit of NGO or nationally implemented projects can be assigned to the national Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) only on the condition that the institution has a demonstrated capacity to carry out the audits in an independent manner. To this effect, the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) has made available on its Intranet site guidance on the assessment of SAIs along with a questionnaire that will need to be properly completed, signed and communicated to OAI to support that due diligence has been exercised prior to opting for having such audits undertaken by the national SAI. Please refer to OAI Intranet site for further details.

indemnify the agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

(a) “Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement”.

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

For those UN system agencies following HACT procedures:

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

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.

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 work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/civil society organization and intergovernmental organization 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 work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

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

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.

- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF that provided cash (and the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and to the SAI), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

Annex D. List of Names and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CCA	Common Country Assessment
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Office/Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
INGO	International non-governmental organization
IREPS	Indicator Reporting System
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JWP	Joint work plan
MEAG	Monitoring and Evaluation Advisory Group
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PMT	Programme Management Team
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SAI	Supreme Audit Institution
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNAMID	United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur
UNCAC	UN Convention against Corruption
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCWG	United Nations Communications Working Group
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WP	Work plan





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