

**UNCT Performance Indicators**

**For**

**Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**  
**Gender Scorecard**

**SUDAN**

**Narrative Report**

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations:

CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DPA	Darfur Peace Agreement
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GONU	Government of National Unity
GOSS	Government of Southern Sudan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institution
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNW	United Nations Women
UNMAO	United Nations Mine Action Office
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNAMID	United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WAAFG	Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GBV	Gender Based Violence
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/ Circumcision
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
VAW	Violence against Women
WASH	Water Sanitation and Health
WEP	Women Empowerment Policy
MTC	Mid Term Review
IDP	Internally Displace People
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
CCA	Common Country Assessment
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
RC/HC	Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator
MDG-F	Millennium Development Goals- Fund
GTF	Gender Task Force
GTG	Gender Theme Group
WEP	Women Empowerment Programme
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MIC	Ministry of International Cooperation
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOF	Ministry of Finance
IC	Interim Constitution
POA	Plan of Action
MOSWWCA	Ministry of Social Welfare Women and Child Affairs

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT)<sup>1</sup> Sudan undertook a UNCT-level 'Accounting for Gender Equality' on the basis of the Scorecard<sup>2</sup> to assess its performance, identify gaps, and record the progress being made across the system in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. The UNCT performance indicators were not used during the preparation of the UNDAF 2009-2012 and CCA/UNDAF 2002-2006. The on-going UNDAF 2009-2012 was signed between Government of South Sudan GOSS, Government of National Unity (GONU), and the UN Agencies in 2008.

After the division of country into The Republic of Sudan and South Sudan after the Referendum in 2010, the UNCT in Sudan is in a process of preparing a new UNDAF 2013-2016. The UNCT has already come up with a road map for preparing the new UNDAF. Given the particular circumstances in Darfur, it was not included in the current UNDAF. However all parties agreed on the need to incorporate this region for the remaining period of UNDAF and it will be included in the new UNDAF.

The UNCT in 2006 designated UNIFEM (now UN Women) as the UN's coordinating agency to lead the efforts of the UNCT on gender equality and women's empowerment. An international consultant was hired for 20 working days to undertake the aforesaid assessment of the UNCT Performance Indicators for Gender Equality on the basis of the Scorecard. Four major outcomes of Sudan UNDAF 2009-2012 are 1) Peace Building; 2) Governance and Rule of Law; 3) Livelihoods and Productive Sector and 4) Basic Services. Cross cutting issues are Gender, HIV/AIDS, Environment and Protection. The Accounting for Gender Equality was to be focused on eight dimensions: a) Planning; b) Programming; c) Partnership; d) UNCT Capacities; e) Decision Making; f) Budgeting; g) Monitoring and Evaluation and h) Quality Control and Accountability.

The gender scorecard review is done in conjunction with the national priorities, as indicated in the National Development plan and policies, Sudan's international commitment to achieve gender equality, provisions enshrined in the CPA 2005 and the Interim Constitution of Sudan 2006. This is a very crucial moment as the Government of Sudan (GoS) is in the process of coming up with a Five Year National Strategic Plan (2012-2016) in line with the 25 Year Strategic Development Plan and it has also signed the Protocol of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the rights of women in Africa in the recent past.

Even though some of the information might not be relevant in the present context and the current scenario, some useful information about the joint projects is also included to enable a review of the UN's strategy to ensure gender mainstreaming before the country was separated. A follow up table, containing key issues and recommendations for future actions is included. Also enclosed are the list of documents reviewed/references (Annex 1) and the list of key stakeholders interviewed (Annex 2) and a matrix, mapping of initiatives for gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment (Annex 3).

Taking into account the present context of Sudan, the performance indicators for the Humanitarian and Mission (for the first time) activities are also included in this exercise.

The UN and Partners Work Plan 2012 prepared by the Humanitarian Coordination System in Sudan has also identified gender cross cutting thematic issues that is particularly relevant to humanitarian activity across all twelve sectors. The HCT (Humanitarian Country Team) is led by OCHA.

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<sup>1</sup> The UNCT in Sudan is comprised of 18 UN Agencies/UNCT members and six non-resident agencies that operate under the framework of the resident coordinator System and the UNDAF. UN resident agencies present in Sudan include: UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNRWA, UN WOMEN, UNEP, OCHA, UNESCO, UNOPS, UNAIDS, UNAMID, UNIDO, UNHABITAT. IOM, Non-resident agencies active in Sudan include ILO, IFAD, UNCTAD, ESCWA, UMO and OHCHR.

<sup>2</sup> The Scorecard establishes systems and tools to measure progress against stated gender equality goals, and accountability functions.

The Gender Advisory Unit of UNAMID is one of the substantive units of UNAMID that is mandated to work on the issues related to women, peace and security guided by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325, 1820, 1881, 1889 and UNAMID Mandate 1769 and 1935.

Objectives of the gender equality scorecard exercise are:

- To assist the UNCT in Sudan in identifying areas in which they are meeting or not meeting minimum standards and to stimulate a constructive dialogue within the UNCT about the current status of support for gender equality and women's empowerment;
- To identify specific steps that the UNCT and the programme teams should undertake to ensure progressive gender equality in all aspects of organizational and programme work;
- To identify specific areas of technical backstopping for the achievement of minimum standards;
- To recommend a time bound action plan for redressing the gaps in planning and action; and
- To share good practice in supporting national priorities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment.

This narrative report presents a brief description of the Scorecard exercise. It outlines the methodology used, and presents a summary of findings. It also describes best practice examples of gender-related work in Sudan. A follow up table containing key issues and recommendations for future actions is included.

## II. METHODOLOGY :

The consultant had a series of preliminary meetings with OIC, UN Women in Sudan and other programme officers to come up with a work plan and to identify stakeholders for the meetings and the review of documents. This work plan was shared at the UNCT meeting on 28 November, 2011 where the Consultant was also introduced.

Gathering data for the Scorecard involved two main steps, first a desk review of background documents and the second entailed interviews with key stakeholders in Khartoum and UNAMID in Darfur. The consultant visited various line ministries of the Government of Sudan (GoS), UN Agencies including the Humanitarian agency (OCHA) and the Mission (UNAMID), NGOs, networks and universities. A matrix was also prepared to do mapping of initiatives of agencies for women's empowerment or gender equality.

The review of background literature included, among others, documents on UNCT planning, programming and reporting, a number of UNCT joint initiatives, as well as relevant national legal and policy documents and strategies, gender policy guidelines of various UN agencies, information about the UN Gender Theme Group in Sudan and so on. The key source documents were obtained through UN Women and other UN agencies as well as line ministries, universities, NGOs and networks that were visited.

Interviews included interviews with the RC/HC, heads of agencies and representatives from UN agencies including OCHA and UNAMID, advocates from NGOs, networks, national partners dealing specially with women's empowerment and gender equality issues, and academic institutions like the Afghad University and University of Khartoum and other concerned stakeholders including the World Bank and IMF. Line ministries like Ministry of International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, and the Directorate at the Ministry of Welfare and Family Affairs were also contacted.

The performance indicators along with the user's guide and the questionnaire were shared among the agencies for their reference. The UNDAF and CCA were also shared with some agencies as per their request.

As recommended by the Users' Guide, the Scorecard is focused on the performance of the UNCT, but takes into consideration the context of Sudan and the opportunity to review the on-going programmes and its strengths and weaknesses, performance of UN agencies (either individually or in collaboration with other UN agencies and line ministries and other concerned stakeholders). This was done with the

intention to provide an assessment of what the UN agencies are contributing as a whole or as individual agencies towards gender mainstreaming and promotion of gender equality in Sudan.

Considering the time (end of the year and the holiday season) of this Scorecard exercise, it was expected that the lack of time would be a constraint faced during the process, in terms of access to key stakeholders and scheduling the meetings. However, because of the logistic support and facilitation provided by UN Women and the cooperation provided by the representatives from various agencies, the meetings with stakeholders went on very smoothly and as planned. Since only some respondents provided information on the requested matrix, the information gathered from the individual interviews was more instrumental to prepare the report. Thanks must also be given to the support provided by various agencies.

### **III. FINDINGS**

The Gender Scorecard has eight dimensions; 1) Planning, 2) Programming, 3) Partnership, 4) UNCT capacities, 5) Decision Making, 6) Budgeting, 7) Monitoring and Evaluation and 8) Quality Control and Accountability. This Scorecard exercise assessed gender dimensions of the current UNDAF for Sudan 2009-2012, as well as the processes initiated for the next UNDAF covering the period 2013-2016. The CCA 2002-2006 which was extended till date along with UNDAF 2002-2006 were also reviewed from the gender perspectives.

Although the UNCT Performance Indicators for Gender Equality were not considered during the UNDAF planning process, this exercise should be considered as an opportunity to assist the Sudan UNCT in becoming more effective in gender mainstreaming throughout the later stages of the new UNDAF cycle, which will start in 2013.

The presentation of findings is an opportunity to highlight strengths, weaknesses and best practice examples, and jointly identify areas which will be a priority for improvement. The findings are based on both the scoring in the Scorecard and interviews.

#### **III.1. STRENGTHS**

##### **Planning:**

- Recognizes the importance of gender mainstreaming in UN Programming by putting gender as a cross cutting issues in the CCA and UNDAF for achieving the goal set by the MDGs.
- The UNDAF 2009-2012 complements the government's 25 Year Strategic Plan for Development from which the Five Year National Strategic Plan (2007-2011) was developed.
- UNDAF 2002-2006 acknowledges women's vulnerability in conflict situations. There is a reference to existing gender equalities in the present UNDAF 2009-2012. Two Outcomes clearly articulates the gender or women's empowerment.
- UNCT views the Gender Scorecard exercise as an opportunity to improve gender sensitive indicators and baseline data in the upcoming UNDAF 2013-2016. The UNCT initiative also affirmed UNCT awareness that the current status of gender mainstreaming has to be improved and that appropriate systems and tools should be in place so that gender equality goals are adequately addressed during the CCA/UNDAF review and quality control exercises (-MTR UNDAF 2011).
- As per MTR UNDAF 2011, Darfur will be included in the new UNDAF 2013-2016

##### **Programming**

- Launching of the joint programme MDG-F and many other women's empowerment programmes individually or in partnership with few/among UN agencies taking into consideration their expertise and outreach.
- Besides the work indicated in the UNDAF, other joint initiatives including Census 2009, Election 2010 and Referendum 2010 have also taken place. UNFPA supported to engender the Census. UNW worked to advocate and lobby to increase women's meaningful participation in Election and Referendum.
- In the area of HIV/AIDS, UN jointly supported the national programme to achieve a number of milestones. These included the development of new National HIV/AIDS Strategy (2010-14) and its M&E Framework.

- Marking of IWD and 16 Days of Activism jointly and sharing of information about UNSCR 1325 1880, 1888 and 1889.
- Working with the line ministries in bringing gender sensitive policies and laws.
- There has been significant progress in mainstreaming gender in other joint programmes such as improving women's reproductive health, reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), morbidity, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and other forms of violence against women (VAW), increasing women's access to HIV/AIDS treatment, reducing Female Genital Mutilation and Circumcision (FGM/C) and child marriage, increasing female children enrolment in school and women's participation in agriculture, improving the environment, increasing livelihood opportunities in informal sectors, increasing livelihood opportunities for IDPs and youth which also include women and advocacy to increase women's participation in politics and decision-making.

**Partnership:**

- Partnership with the line ministries during preparation of the UNDAF 2009-2012
- Taking into account the present context of Sudan and that it is now moving from emergency and humanitarian crisis to early recovery and development, the UNCT is establishing coordination among the UN agencies working in humanitarian and mission activities also..
- Recognizing the importance of involving other NGOs networks and academic institutions and media since the inception period of the UNDAF 2013-2016.
- Collaboration among diverse stakeholders in marking 16 Days of Activism and International Women's Day.
- Taking initiatives to include non-traditional partners like religious leaders, community leaders and men and boys.

**UNCT Capacities:**

- Gender Theme Group and its Terms of Reference (TOR). At present the Chair of the UN GTG is UN Women.
- The UNDAF Mid Term Review (MTR), noted the strengthened institutional capacities (especially women and family directorate of MoWFA) to implement Women Empowerment Policy (WEP), accompanied by concerted advocacy efforts for increasing budget to the implementation of WEP-PoA. As a response against gender based violence, a national plan to reduce GBV was adopted and Violence against Women units in 5 states was strengthened to oversee state based GBV work-plans. Women police officers were trained on the appropriate responses in managing GBV related issues, and the health sector response to clinical management of rape survivors was improved. Specifically on FGM/C, Child Acts in 6 states have included an article that bans FGM/C, 39 communities have declared that FGM/C practices are illegal, and similar declarations are expected in 224 additional communities.
- Many UN agencies have their gender guidelines in place and OCHA as Chair of HCT has developed a Gender Marker to ensure mainstreaming gender in the programmes designed by the members of HCT. These guidelines ensure women's participation in planning and programming. Similarly, UNAMID has many programmes related to Women, Peace and Security, SGBV and early recovery at the state level. Some agencies carried out gender assessment prior to launching programmes.
- Initiation for the establishment of gender database at MIC.
- Line ministries expressed commitment to bring gender sensitive development plan and expressed their commitment to work towards gender responsive budgetary process and in Aid Effectiveness.
- The Chair of UNGTG regularly participates in Head of Agency meetings. In recent years the Chair of UNGTG has been a HoA, and therefore automatically a part of the UNCT.
- There are Gender focal person in the UN agencies, Gender Advisor for RC/HC, housed at OCHA, Gender unit at UNAMID and separate directorate and units at the focal and line Ministries.
- The Government of Sudan has signed the African Protocol for Women's Human Rights in the recent past. This provides better avenues for the UNCT to work on women's rights and gender equality issues from women's human rights perspectives and from result based approach even though Sudan is not yet a signatory to the CEDAW.
- UNCT views the Gender Scorecard exercise as an opportunity to improve gender sensitive indicators and baseline data for the upcoming UNDAF 2013-2016. This initiative also affirms that current status of gender mainstreaming has to be reviewed and that appropriate strategy and tools should be in place to mainstream gender in UNDAF 2013-2016.

### III.2. WEAKNESSES

#### Planning

- CCA 2002-2006 is out dated and it does not cover the CPA, Interim Constitution and the recent census, election, referendum and the division of Sudan.
- As Darfur has not been included in the UNDAF 2009-2012, the issues and concerns of most of the affected women there have not been adequately reflected.
- In general, the level of involvement and response of governmental and non-governmental counterparts in the CCA/UNDAF process could have been at a higher level.
- During the preparation of the UNDAF 2009-2012, the issues and concerns related to women's rights were identified only through a few consultations with women's NGOs and vulnerable and affected groups at the state level. This has not adequately addressed many of the other major concerns of women for e.g. women's participation in any of the commissions and peace negotiating teams.
- The CCA/UNDAF process was initiated before the implementation of the Gender Scorecard, and without the baseline assessment and mechanisms for gender mainstreaming the process.
- Although the UNCT has made serious attempts to improve the gender mainstreaming through the CCA/UNDAF documents, it does not contain an in-depth evidence-based gender analysis and sex disaggregated data. There is no consistent use of sex disaggregated data in all programmatic areas. However some individual agencies utilize sex disaggregated data and mainstream gender in their programme documents and this contributes to achieving UNDAF results to some extent.
- Although women's participation in some programmes is included, there is no discussion of how it may impact women's life.

#### Programming:

- The Sudan MDG-F Joint Programme recognizes that despite the commitment of the CPA and the GoS to eliminate violence against women, women's human rights are still widely denied and violated in many parts of the Sudan. National and international observers and the media have revealed the severity of the problem in the high conflict-prone areas.
- Due to the division of the country in two parts, the MDG-F could not accomplish all its activities as planned. The project has to identify another area for the project that was in South Sudan.
- Not mentioning how gender or women related issues were addressed in major events that took place in Sudan like in the Census 2010, Referendum 2010 and Election 2011.
- The main and specific Outcomes and Outputs and indicators of UNDAF (2009-2012) do not include sufficient reference to gender equality. There is however a significant improvement compared to the previous UNDAF (2002-2006) document.
- Lack of sex-disaggregated baseline data in the UNDAF document, lack of use of existing/available sex-disaggregated data in relevant areas or absence of coherent and reliable gender-sensitive and disaggregated data in the country which negatively impacts the development of appropriate programmes addressing gender inequalities.
- Even though the gender institutional mechanisms at the state level of government have been involved in CCA/UNDAF planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, the partnership at the local level of government is insufficient.
- The general lack of adequate sex disaggregated data and analysis to reflect women's status in all sectors of development.
- Women related programmes only treat women as beneficiaries and do, not recognize women as potential contributors to development in all sectors.
- Women related data is only articulated on issues like women's reproductive health, education and informal sectors of livelihood and does not adequately recognize women's contribution in the national economy and their potential in peace building and decision-making.
- Dissemination of information on UNSCR 1325 1880 1888 and 1889 is not mentioned adequately.
- The CCA/UNDAF does not mention about marking of International Women's Day and 16 Days of Activism.

#### Budgeting

- Even though gender is articulated as a cross cutting issue, the UNCT's budget allocation does not reflect how much or what percentage of the total amount will be allocated for the GTG and there is also no gender analysis of the budget to achieve the desired goal for gender equality.
- GTG is not adequately resourced with both human and economic resources. Recognizing UN Women's technical expertise is appreciable, but not assessing the resources of UN Women in terms of the human resources and finance is not helpful.



- Allocation of budget for the four major outcomes are: 1) Peace building 38%, 2) Governance and rule of law 15% 3) Livelihoods 18% and on 4) Basic services 29% of the total budget. There is no allocation of budget on Gender, which is mentioned as cross cutting issue. It is not clearly articulated what percentage of the total budget or budget allocated on four outcomes of the UNDAF will be spent on gender or women related issues.
- No Gender Audit: UNCT does not track expenditures for gender equality programming within its budgeting system. The budget is tracked only in accordance with the RC/UNCT Annual Work Plans in general.

#### **UNCT Capacities:**

- UN Women was not included in the preparation of a Plan of Action (PoA) on domestic violence. One major weakness is that "Beating" is not recognized as violence against women in the POA.
- Insufficient capacities and resources for the UNGTG activities.
- Discussions with some stakeholders indicated that due to limited technical expertise within agencies there is a fear that there could be gaps in systematic efforts of the RC's Office to promote, monitor and report on capacities and activities related to gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Not adequate advocacy to develop PoA in BPFA, UNSCR Resolutions. As Sudan is not a signatory to CEDAW, it hampers the ability to bring desired changes in women's human rights.
- NGOs are not aware of the signing by the Sudanese Government of the African Protocol on Women in the recent past.

#### **Partnership:**

- Lack of participation of women's NGOs and women from excluded groups, in planning and implementation of UNDAF 2009-2012. Their role is not clearly defined and women from excluded groups are not identified as partners and beneficiaries in key partnerships.
- External gender experts were not involved in CCA/UNDAF preparation; however internal gender experts within the UN agencies were engaged in this process.
- NGOs were not included in preparation of UNDAF 2009-2012 and the CCA. So women's human right issues were not adequately addressed in all spheres of development.
- UN Women was not included in developing PoA on GBV.
- Although customary law and family law overrules national laws, the involvement of non-traditional partners like religious and faith based leaders and community leaders is minimal, except with UNFPA involving them in some programmes.
- Efforts to demystify gender roles to involve men in household chores and to create an enabling environment to promote women's participation in public spheres are not adequately reflected in women's empowerment related programmes.
- Even though UNW participated at the HCT meeting, it is not included officially in the TOR of HCT.
- The MTR of the UNDAF also does not mention how gender was articulated in the Census, Referendum and Election.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation:**

- The weakness of M&E primarily stems from the lack of coherent and reliable gender sensitive indicators and baseline data in M&E frameworks of both UNDAF documents and for proper measuring of gender-related outcome and expected results.
- Gender audit of budget not included in UN programmes.
- Programme management, financial accountability, monitoring and evaluation not articulated in line with the Result Based Management (RBM) to promoter gender mainstreaming as a cross cuttings issue as articulated in the UNDAF.
- As gender audit is not done in UN agency programmes, it is difficult to measure what and how the programmes have benefitted women in line with the Result Based Management. Only some agencies have done assessment prior to launching new projects. However, no impact assessments or gender audit of projects were being done in terms of making or bringing real change or to empower women from the projects.
- The challenges and opportunities related to gender equality have been identified in the country background analyses of the CCA and UNDAF. These include lack of equal participation in decision-making and labour-force, gender-based violence, absence of coherent and reliable gender statistics, lack of equal opportunities and participation and so on. However, very few agencies had their work geared towards increasing women's participation in politics and peace building.

### III.3. AVERAGE SCORES PER SCORECARD DIMENSION

Dimension	Average Score
1.Planning	3.2
2. Programming	4.2
3. Partnership	2.3
4. UNCT Capacities	3.0
5. Decision Making	4.0
6. Budget	2.0
7. Monitoring and Evaluation	2.0
8. Quality control and Accountability	3.0

**Average Score: 3.0 Needs Improvement**

### III.4. EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNT

- Formation of Gender Theme Group is a good practice example and the allocation of more human and financial resources to meet the desired goal is a good lesson learnt.
- Having gender focal persons in UN agencies is a good initiative; however they need to be given more induction trainings and orientations to promote gender mainstreaming in their respective agency's programme. The gender score card exercise will be instrumental to promote gender mainstreaming in all dimensions as indicated in the UNDAF documents.
- Partnership between/among various UN agencies to launch joint programmes taking into consideration their comparative advantages have been very practical and a doable strategy in the context of Sudan.
- Most agencies working in development, humanitarian issues, and missions have integrated gender or women empowerment related programmes as part of their on-going programmes.
- Agencies have developed gender marker, a gender policy, or are following gender guidelines or checklist to ensure gender mainstreaming since inception of the project.
- Partnership with the government and judiciary has contributed significantly in bringing gender sensitive laws, plans and policies, such as to prohibit FGM/C and child marriage, and an anti-S/GBV policy.
- Establishing partnerships with non-traditional partners like universities and religious leaders have been instrumental in institutionalizing anti-SGBV initiatives.
- Joint programme for gender equality MDG-F is a good effort towards the cause. However given the present context of Sudan, it might not be practical for its replication. Realizing that many agencies in a joint programme might create a lot of practical difficulties to achieve the desired goal in the given time and with limited resources. This is a lesson learnt.
- Gender Score card is going to be introduced/ familiarised to UN agencies, line ministries and other CSOs since the initiation of UNDAF 2013-2016.
- UNCT in Sudan made effort for joint programming, including the quality of work put in place during the preparation, planning, drafting and finalising the project proposal documents. Although some joint gender initiatives were not approved, lessons learnt and the experience gained through this process are positive and useful mechanisms which can be applied in the future.
- There is significant progress in mainstreaming gender in UNCT joint programmes or agency specific programmes where gender component was incorporated during the programme design.

## IV. FOLLOW-UP

Dimension	Average Numerical Rating	Main follow up issues	Steps to be taken, including technical assistance needed, time-frame, allocation of responsibility, and resources required
Planning	3.2 Needs Improvement	<p>The CCA needs to be updated and UNDAF 2013-2016 should include adequate evidence based gender analyses and gender audit</p> <p>Promotion of gender equality to be adequately addressed in UNDAF outcomes, outputs, indicators</p> <p>Gender sensitive indicators and use or collection of gender-disaggregated data (gender sensitive baselines)</p>	<p>CCA to be updated</p> <p>UNDAF 2013-2016 should use available sex disaggregated data (census, respective agencies)</p> <p>External gender expert to ensure gender integrated in line with the Gender Scorecard performance indicators in all eight dimensions of the UNDAF</p> <p>Capacity building of the stakeholders to expand their understanding about gender mainstreaming in line with national and international commitments.</p> <p>Impact assessment of the previous women empowerment related programmes</p> <p>Develop outputs and indicators in line with the Outcomes and to bring gender as a cross cutting issues.</p> <p>Ensure not using gender neutral words like the IDPs, refugees, vulnerable groups, migrants, population, poor people, most at risk populations, needy and vulnerable, people, war affected people, nomads, children, and population etc. on UNDAF.</p> <p>Carry out rapid scan, assessment and studies to avail sex disaggregated data and information to plan to reach effectively to the women target audience. Gender Analysis to examine the difference men and female experience during the time of humanitarian assistance, early recovery and development programmes especially taking into consideration their socio- economic and cultural context.</p> <p>Review Census 2009, Election 2010 and Referendum 2010 of Sudan and I/PRSP from gender perspectives.</p> <p>Gender audit and analysis of allocation of budget within the UN System: e.g. pro women, for women</p>

			<p>or in which women will also be equally benefiting.</p> <p>TOT on Gender scorecard to duty bearers</p> <p>Women's rights issues to be articulated in UNDAF 2013-2016 from human rights perspectives in line with international instruments that Sudan is signatory or obligatory to.</p> <p>Adequate budget allocation to bring trained human resources and to train gender focal persons regularly.</p> <p>GTG to be strengthen and equipped with human and financial resources. Time Frame: 2011-2012</p> <p>Responsible persons: RC and UNCT Resources: at least 30% of the budget should be targeted to women related programmes</p>
Programming	4.2 Meets Minimum standards	<p>Institutionalise Gender Scorecard in programming</p> <p>Support the government in coordination of donor support</p>	<p>Improve UNCT engagement in building the capacity of the government to institutionalise and to increase ownership in mainstreaming gender and women empowerment related issues through increased coordination of donor support to promote gender equality (through the RC/ HC; UNCT and the GTG)</p> <p>While programming it is important to acknowledge women are not only at the receiving end but also major actors and contributors in peace building, economic development sector. As mentioned on the How to Prepare UNDAF II document, use of gender equality resource guide while programming</p> <p>Women's programme to be promoted in line with international human rights instruments. Support GOS to promote Gender Responsive budget and to engender the Aid Effectiveness.</p> <p>Support to review existing laws and policies from gender perspective and for effective implementation of pro women gender sensitive and progressive laws.</p> <p>Continue marking of IWD and 16 Days of Activism at state and local level. Introduce global campaigns:</p>

			<p>Say No to VAW and White Ribbon Campaign in Sudan.</p> <p>Ensure gender mainstreaming, protect and promote women's rights, promote gender justice and responses to SGBV, women's participation in peace negotiations and processes and access to livelihood and economic activities</p> <p>Promote gender responsive budgeting within the UN System</p> <p>Mapping of initiatives to build on what is being done and documentation of good practices to see how it can be replicated or institutionalized</p> <p>UNCT and UNGTG to maintain better coordination with HCT and UNAMID to promote engendering the humanitarian and mission initiatives.</p> <p>Time Frame: 2011-2016 Responsible persons: RC/HC, UNCT and GTG Resources: at least 30% of the budget should be targeted to women related programmes</p>
Partnership	2.3 Inadequate	<p>Promote partnership with gender institutional mechanism at all levels of government, mission, humanitarian assistance, and from the state to local level including women's organizations, academic institutions, media, non-traditional partners like religious leaders, men and boys, and community leaders</p> <p>Women's NGOs (including women from excluded groups) not sufficiently included in the new UNDAF planning</p>	<p>Improve partnership with gender mechanisms at all levels of government in all stages of UNDAF cycle</p> <p>Bring diverse stakeholders including rights holders and duty bearers, mission and humanitarian agencies on board for identifying Outcomes, outputs and indicators on UNDAF</p> <p>Include Women's NGOs and women from excluded groups in CCA/UNDAF implementation, decision-making and monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Time Frame: 2011-2016 Responsible persons: RC and UNCT Resources:</p>
UNCT Capacities	3 Needs Improvement	<p>UNCT and UNGTG to be oriented and updated with the women's human rights instruments and situation in the county</p> <p>UNGTG to be adequately resourced both financially and in terms of human resources</p>	<p>Enhanced understanding on gender equality (to engage women as development actors and contributors in all development plans in Sudan)</p> <p>Review of the census 2009, referendum 2010, National Election 2010 and also political manifesto of different parties from the gender perspectives to come up with better</p>

		<p>Come up with a revised TOR of UNGTG with sub groups as per each outcome of the UNDAF</p> <p>Gender audit of budget allocation and expenditure</p> <p>Impact assessment on how programmes made difference on women's lives</p> <p>Increase participation of other stakeholders (gender mechanisms and CSOs) in UNGTG</p> <p>Gender expert roster at the UNCT level does not exist</p> <p>Training and refresher training for UNCT.</p>	<p>strategies to include women in political decision making processes</p> <p>Increased advocacy through UNCT and GTG to ensure women's equal and meaningful participation in peace building and peace processes</p> <p>Include GoS representatives also in GTG to have better institutional memory and to increase ownership to the process</p> <p>Review TOR of UNGTG and come up with doable work plan and strategy</p> <p>Divide the GTG into various sub-groups as per the outcome of UNDAF 2013-2016 Allocate adequate resources for annual work plan implementation</p> <p>Include key stakeholders (gender mechanisms) in UNGTG meetings</p> <p>Create consolidated UNCT gender expert roster using existing rosters of UN Agency. Update the Gender roster regularly and include international gender experts.</p> <p>Provide gender training for UNCT and to the HOAs</p> <p>Time Frame: 2011-2016 Responsible persons: RC and UNCT Resources: at least 7% of the total budge to human resources and capacity building</p>
Decision Making	4.0 Meets Minimum standards	Decisions related to gender equality to be followed up systematically	<p>Specify in the UNGTG ToR that the Chair of the UNGTG should continue to be a Head of an Agency</p> <p>Include gender equality issues in HoA meetings in a more systematic way so that related decisions are followed through in a more coordinated manner through information sharing with Chair of UNGTG and other relevant UN staff</p> <p>Refer to the MDG and associated indicators in the implementation of national commitments and the women's rights related international instrument that GOS is signatory or obligatory to, including Beijing Platform for Action as an overarching framework.</p>

			<p>Time Frame: 2011-2016</p> <p>Responsible persons: RC and UNCT</p> <p>Resources:</p>
Budget	2.0 Inadequate	<p>Budget for cross cutting issues be reflected in UNDAF</p> <p>Gender analysis of budget to ensure that the 50% of beneficiaries will be women</p> <p>UNCT to track expenditures for gender equality programming</p> <p>RC/HC to build capacity of UNCT and GTG members</p> <p>Budgets allocated to stimulate stronger gender equality programming.</p>	<p>Introduce tracking of expenditures for gender equality programming in the UNCT budgeting system in line with the UNCT performance indicators</p> <p>Carry out Gender audit/ analysis of the budget</p> <p>Increase RC/HC specific budgets to strengthen support for gender equality and women's empowerment</p> <p>Time Frame: 2011-2013</p> <p>Responsible persons: RC/HC and UNCT</p> <p>Resources: at least 30% of the budget should be targeted to women related programmes or 50% of the beneficiary should be women</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation	2.0 Inadequate	<p>UNDAF monitoring and evaluation has not included adequate attention to gender equality so far. An external gender expert to be included in developing inputs on M&amp;E indicators</p> <p>UNDAF (2009-2012) M&amp;E Framework contains gender-sensitive indicators and data which are not coherent and reliable enough for proper measuring of gender-related outcome and output expected results.</p>	<p>RC/ HC and UNCT/ and UNGTG to ensure that the indicators and outputs developed will be instrumental to do monitoring and evaluation is of UNDAF 2013-2016 from gender perspective.</p> <p>Consider regular gender equality evaluation or audit within the UNDAF period.</p> <p>Provide gender training for RC/HC and UNCT M&amp;E Unit</p> <p>Define clear roles and responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation of the gender related expected results in UNDAF 2013-2016, and the type of remedial action to be taken if the results are not being achieved as planned.</p> <p>Introduce the Result Based Management strategy to achieve anticipated goals for gender mainstreaming within the UNDAF outcomes through Programme management, financial accountability and monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Time Frame: 2011-2016</p> <p>Responsible persons: RC and UNCT</p> <p>Resources: at least 10% of the budget should be allocated for M&amp;E purpose</p>

Quality Control and Accountability	3.0 Needs Improvement	<p>External gender expert were not involved in UNDAF planning process</p> <p>Gender equality assessment to be in place, to ensure gender mainstreaming or to bring gender as a cross cutting issues as reflected in the CCA/UNDAF</p>	<p>Involve gender experts during the UNDAF implementation, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Ensure that gender equality is explicitly included in the TOR for the Peer Support and Readers groups</p> <p>RC/HC, UNCT and UNGTG to follow up the proper use of recommendations of the Gender Scorecard exercise to promote gender mainstreaming in all eight dimensions of UNDAF 2013-2016.</p> <p>Time Frame: 2011-2012 Responsible persons: RC and UNCT Resources:</p>
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### **Annex 1: List of Documents Reviewed/ References:**

1. Sudan Common Country Assessment(CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2002-2006)
2. United Nations development Assistance Framework UNDAF (2009-2012)
3. United Nations Assistance –Framework for Sudan, Roadmap, UNDP, Sudan
4. Mid Term Review UNDAF 2009-2012, September 2011
5. United Nations Gender Task Force Retreat Report, April 2011, Khartoum, UN Women, Sudan
6. How to Prepare and UNDAF Part (II)-Technical Guidance for UN Country Teams January 2010, United Nations Development Group
7. MDG-F Programme related documents-UN Women
8. Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender in Joint Assessment for Sudan-UNIFEM
9. Making the MDGs Work Better for Women –implementing Gender Responsive national Development Plans and Programmes
10. Joint Assessment Mission-JAM Sudan, report on Gender Situation and Priorities North Sudan January 2005
11. Sudan UN and Partners Work Plan 2012-OCHA, United Nations
12. Gender Advisory Team, Annual Progress Report 2012 Department of Peace Keeping Operations, Department of Field Support , DPKO, United Nations
13. Sector Gender Scan- Summary of Sudan Results, OCHA-11 August 2011
14. Gen Cap Gender Stand for Capacity Project, Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC)- Sudan Roll out of Gender Marker- Summary report December 2011, OCHA
15. Housing and Gender, Policy reference document, UNHABITAT
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18. Progress report of the implementation of governing Council decision 23/11 on gender equality in the field of environment-Report of the Executive Director
19. Women Empowerment National Policy-2007, Ministry of Social Welfare, Women and Child Affairs
20. **Conclusions Women's Preparatory Conference** The Sudan Consortium, Oslo, May 5-7, 2008
21. Gender Center for training and Research A study on The Impact of CPA on Sudanese Women's rights and gender concerns
22. Report on Rural women Empowerment and Her role in Poverty Reduction Promotion and Present Challenges , General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs, Ministry of Welfare and Social Security
23. Ensuring Sudanese Women's Inclusion in elections- A Call for Action –Prepared by the Coalition of Women Leaders in Sudan-October 23, 2008
24. Darfur Peace Agreement
25. Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement
26. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
27. Report on Women's Economic Empowerment, September 2011, Ministry of Welfare and Social Security, General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs
28. Capacity Assessment of the women Directorates in UNFPA 5 States focus: Ministry of Welfare and Social Security
29. UNIFEM-Guideline/ Checklist on Gender Mainstreaming
30. UNOPS Project Assessments: Gender Analysis Tool
31. Sudanese Women Profile pathways to Empowerment: Afghad university
32. A Study: The Impact of CPA on Sudanese Women's rights and Gender Concerns, Gender Center for Training and Research, Khartoum 2011
33. UNCT Performance Indicators for Gender Equality and women's Empowerment-Country reports: Armenia, Nepal, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Vietnam

**Annex 2: List of Key Informants:**

No	INSTITUTION	KEY INFORMANT	CONTACT – EMAIL & TEL	Date of Meeting
1	UNDP	Peter de Clercq Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. in Sudan	<a href="mailto:declercq@unhcr.org">declercq@unhcr.org</a> +249 (0)187121129	28 Nov 2011
	UNCT Meeting			28 Nov 2011
2	UN-HABITAT	Wael Al Ashhab Chief Technical Advisor	<a href="mailto:Wael.alashhab@undp.org">Wael.alashhab@undp.org</a> +249 187121813	29 Nov 2011
	UNIDO	Leosa Nanette Agdeppa Chief Technical Advisor	<a href="mailto:l.agdeppa@undp.org">l.agdeppa@undp.org</a> +249 907977833	30 Nov 2011
4	UNIDO	UNDAF Nadia Hamid National Consultant	<a href="mailto:nadiaahamid@yahoo.co.uk">nadiaahamid@yahoo.co.uk</a> +249 912332145	29 Nov 2011
5	UN WFP	Adham Musallam Head of Field Coord Unit	<a href="mailto:Adham.musallam@wfp.org">Adham.musallam@wfp.org</a> +249 912133899	30 Nov 2011
6	UNIDO	Ahmad Gamer Admin and Finance	<a href="mailto:a.gamer@uniddo.org">a.gamer@uniddo.org</a> +249 912177701	30 Nov 2011
7	IASC Gen Cap	April Pham Gender Advisor	<a href="mailto:phama@un.org">phama@un.org</a> +249 912140174	30 Nov 2011 06 Dec 2012
8	OCHA	Raga Makawi Gender Focal Point	<a href="mailto:macaw@un.org">macaw@un.org</a> +249 912178709	13 Dec 2011
9	UNDP	Hanna Schmitt Strategic Partnership	<a href="mailto:Hanna.schmitt@undp.org">Hanna.schmitt@undp.org</a> +249 183773128	01 Dec 2011
10	FAO	Mai Moussa Abari Representative in Sudan	<a href="mailto:abari@fao.org">abari@fao.org</a> +249 183779235	04 Dec 2011
11	UNESCO	Ben Mohamed Imen		04 Dec 2011
12	ILO	Suzan elsadig Abdeisiam Programme Officer,		
13	UNDP	Yakup Beris Assistant Country Director (P)	<a href="mailto:Yakup.beris@undp.org">Yakup.beris@undp.org</a> +249 912167860	05 Dec 2011
14	UNFPA	Lamya Badri		05 Dec 2011
15	UN WOMEN	Rabab Baldo Programme Specialist	+249 187121802	06 Dec 2011
16	IOM	Jill Head of Agency		
17	UN WOMEN	Mary Adhiambo Mbeo Officer In Charge of Sudan and Programme Specialist in Charge of Darfur	<a href="mailto:mary.mbeo@unwomen.org">mary.mbeo@unwomen.org</a>	06 Dec 2011
18	UN WFP	Hanan I. el Abbas National Gender Officer	<a href="mailto:Hanan.elabbas@wfp.org">Hanan.elabbas@wfp.org</a> +249 912307080	30 Nov 2011
19	Ministry of Finance	Nasreldin Nour Eldarim Ahmed Deputy Director General		07 Dec 211
20	Ministry of Finance	Nasreldin Nour Eldarim Ahmed Deputy Director General		07 Dec 211
21	Ministry of Finance	Ismail Yousef Ihsam Sharaf Eldin Ms. Asma Ahmed El Hem Karran		07 Dec 2011
22	Ministry of International Cooperation	Faisal Guma Abdelrahman, Director Aid Management and Coordination Unit	<a href="mailto:Faisalna2@mic.gov.sd">Faisalna2@mic.gov.sd</a> +249 9121201643 +249 21236933	07 Dec 2011
23	Ministry of International Cooperation	Ahmed Hussein Ahmed Director of UN Agencies	<a href="mailto:Ahmedhusseina@gmail.com">Ahmedhusseina@gmail.com</a> +249 912904047	07 Dec 2011
24	WHO	Dr. Anshu Banerjee Representative	<a href="mailto:banerjeea@sud.emro.who.int">banerjeea@sud.emro.who.int</a> + 249-912130308	07 Dec 2011
25	UNAIDS	Mahboob A Rahaman		08 Dec 2011
26	UNEP	Robin Bovey Programme Manager	<a href="mailto:robin.bovey@unep.org">robin.bovey@unep.org</a> +249 (0) 912 322 883	08 Dec 2011
27	Ministry of Finance	Sana Bukhari Wisal Ahmed A. ELhamied Siham Tagalser	<a href="mailto:sanabukhari@hotmail.com">sanabukhari@hotmail.com</a> +249 918408934	11 Dec 2011

		Gender Unit		
28	Sudanese Women General Union & Sudanese women Empowerment Network	Zaynab El Sawi Programme Coordinator	<a href="mailto:zelsawi@hotmail.com">zelsawi@hotmail.com</a> + 249 9 15521756	11 Dec 2011
29	World Bank	Heltaybaly, Gender Focal Person		
30	UNOPS	Luai Galal Programme Officer	<a href="mailto:LuaiO@unops.org">LuaiO@unops.org</a> +249(9) 12501240	12 Dec 2011
31	UNOPS	Jeffery McMurdo Head of office	<a href="mailto:JefferyM@unops.org">JefferyM@unops.org</a> +249 (0) 926590706	12 December
32	Ministry of Welfare and Social Security	Farida Hassan Al Baba General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs	<a href="mailto:kokofarida123@gmail.com">kokofarida123@gmail.com</a> +249 912205975	(proposed for meeting) 12 Dec 2012
33	Ministry of Social Welfare, Women and Child Affairs	Farida Koka UN Women Project Coordinator	+249 919821487	12 Dec 2012
34	Ministry of Social Welfare, women and Child Affairs	Manazil El Sharil Director of State Affairs	<a href="mailto:info@gdwfa.gov.sd">info@gdwfa.gov.sd</a> +249 923670848	12 Dec 2012
35	University of Khartoum & Sudanese women Coalition &	Samia Ahmed Nihar Tagir Program Manager & Coordinator of Gender and Development Unit	<a href="mailto:Samia.nihar@hotmail.com">Samia.nihar@hotmail.com</a> +249 912893743	12 Dec 2011
36	Sudanese Women General Union	Chairperson		12 Dec 2012
37	OCHA	Mark Cutts Head of Office and April Pham	<a href="mailto:cuts@un.org">cuts@un.org</a> +249 912306469	13 Dec 2011
38	Ministry of Justice	Elham Osman	<a href="mailto:elham@achr.gov.sd">elham@achr.gov.sd</a> +249 9122339666	
39	Ministry of Justice	Tahani Yahia Human Rights Unit, ACHR	<a href="mailto:tahani@achr.gov.sd">tahani@achr.gov.sd</a> +249 912991390	
40	Ministry of Justice	Ensaf Mohamed Women Unit ACHR	<a href="mailto:ensaf@achr.gov.sd">ensaf@achr.gov.sd</a> +249 912410	
41	UNICEF	Samira Ahmed	+249 (0) 156553670 ext 302	13 Dec 2011
42	IMF	Paul Jenkins Resident Representative	<a href="mailto:pjenkins@imf.org">pjenkins@imf.org</a> +249 903305106	13 Dec 2011
43	UNHCR	Madeleine Tchabi Moumouni Community Services Officer	<a href="mailto:moumouni@unhcr.org">moumouni@unhcr.org</a> +249 912 177815	13 Dec 2011
44	UNAMID	Mohamed El-Amine Souef Head Of Khartoum Liaison Office (KLO)	<a href="mailto:souef@un.org">souef@un.org</a> +249 922448001	14 Dec 2011
45	UNAMID	Velayutham Gopal Administrative Officer UNAMID KLO	<a href="mailto:gopal@un.org">gopal@un.org</a> +249 922410222	14 Dec 2011
46	Ahfad University	Professor Balghis Badri Director	<a href="mailto:balghisbadri@yahoo.com">balghisbadri@yahoo.com</a> +249 912179152	14 Dec 2011
47	UNAMID	Yegerawork Angagaw Chief, Gender Advisory Unit, UNAMID	<a href="mailto:angagaw@un.org">angagaw@un.org</a> +249 922410357	17 Dec 2011
48	IFAD	Ms. Hanneke Bouta Vermeulen Associate Professional Officer	<a href="mailto:h.vermeulen@ifad.org">h.vermeulen@ifad.org</a> +249902841722	22 Dec 2011
49	Sudanese Women General Union	Naha Ahmed Elnager Secretary of the Secretariat Training	<a href="mailto:nuhaalnager@hotmail.com">nuhaalnager@hotmail.com</a> +249 912 786835	22 Dec 2011
50	Salmah Women Resource Center	Fahima Hashim Director	<a href="mailto:fahimahashim@yahoo.com">fahimahashim@yahoo.com</a> +249 2222822	22 Dec 2011

### **Annex 3: Mapping of Joint Initiatives of UN agencies and programmes on women empowerment and gender equality in Sudan**

Note: This matrix covers programmes 2009-2012.

<b>Agency / Programme</b>	<b>Key partners</b>	<b>Geography area of work</b>	<b>Staff working on gender equality / Gender focal point</b>	<b>Activities on gender</b>
United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT)	UNDP, UNEP & FAO	Khartoum, Red Sea, Kassala and White Nile	TBD	The joint programme is under preparation, hence gender activities yet to be determined
UNAIDS	UN Women	Federal	Hind Hassan	Review of HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan to ensure that it addresses women, girls, gender equality issues
UNWOMEN	UNDP & Government, the Ministry of Social Welfare – South Kordofan State	South Kordofan State	3	Technical support to the state women's machinery and build their capacity to mainstream gender in the state development plan and budget
UNWOMEN	UNDP, ILO, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA	South Kordofan State and South Sudan	2	Joint peace building project; UNWOMEN component is to provide capacity building for women.
UN WOMEN / Women Empowerment Project for Participation in Sustainable Development (Source: General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs)	General Directorate for Women & Family Affairs(GDWFA) -Women Centre for Human Rights WCHR. - Women Centre for Peace and Development (WCPD) centres attached to the Ministry	South and North Darfur, Red Sea, Blue Nile, Northern Kordofan, plus the federal ministries in Khartoum.	- Mrs Mawahib Mohamed Ahmed , Director of GDWFA & Supervisor for Women Empowerment Project for Participation in Sustainable Development  - Farida Hassan El-Bana Koko –UN Women Project Coordinator . - Makarim Mohamed Khalifa-WCHR. - Iqbal Bashir El Khalifa WCPD	*Develop and strengthen the existing national/federal mechanisms of women and family affairs and in the Northern states. * Disseminate a culture of peace. *Achieve equity for women. * Eliminate violence against women. * Increase women awareness and participation in elections
UN Women (Source: Sudanese Woman's General Union)	Sudanese Woman's General Union)	White Nile and Blue Nile state		Awareness raising and training on gender issues, ending VAW
UN Women (Source: Sudanese Woman's General Union)	Sudanese Woman's General Union	South Darfur State		To educate women electors for 2010 election
UN Women (Source: Sudanese Woman's General Union)	Sudanese Woman's General Union			

World Food Programme	Ministry of Education, Health, Social Welfare, Agriculture, NGOs and INGOs	Red Sea State, Kassala, North and South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Darfur	Gender Officer at Khartoum Office and focal Points at State Level	Integrated into all WFP activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food for Training</li> <li>- Food for Education</li> <li>- Food for work</li> <li>- Nutrition</li> <li>- Farmers to Market</li> </ul>
UN Women (source Sudanese women General Union)	Sudanese Woman's General Union	All Darfur States	30	1-Production of training materials, reference booklets on advancing equality, democracy transformation, good governance and Peace.  2-Training workshops on good governance and elections.  3-Training of community leaders, local administration, women groups and youth on human right issues and good governance  4- Training workshops on gender and women issues  5-Training workshops on conflict resolution and early warning
UNDP/DDR (source: Sudanese Woman's General Union)	Sudanese Woman's General Union	South Kordofan and Blue Nile States	20	Vocational training of WAAF women
UN CHF (source: Sudanese Woman's General Union)	Sudanese Woman's General Union	South Kordofan and North Darfur IDPs camps		Rehabilitate and construction number of water source points in mentioned states- with training of 50 community and IDPs hygiene promoters, all of them are women in South and North Darfur and South Kordofan.  - Construction of blocks of common latrines in camps and girls schools and health facilities  - Hygiene campaigns in the above mentioned locations through community participation.  - Provide HIV/AIDS awareness training for 25 mobilizers in the target communities  - Provide environment protection awareness in the target communities.

United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)/ Human Rights Section & Gender Section (Source: ACHR)	NGOs	Khartoum		1/ Law reform to the Criminal Law 1991 and Criminal Procedure Act 2/ Economic empowerment of Women. 3/ Personal Law Act
UNFPA/ Gender Component - GC output 1- Gender Mainstreaming and Women Empowerment integrated into National Development Plans (Source: MoWSS)	Ministry of Welfare and Social Security (MoWSS) and Ahfad University for Women (AUW).	Kassala, Elgadarif, White Nile, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, North, South and West Darfur	-Mrs Mawahib Mohamed Ahmed , National director of Women Empowerment Project and Mrs. Nawal Mohamed Elfaki, Coordinator of Women Empowerment Project, MoWSS	Establish M&E system at MoWSS and 5 states, 3 more states in 2012 Five (5) Advocacy session targeted legislative council and decision makers on MMR and GB in five states Assessment study on efforts made to integrate gender into sectoral plans Assessment study on structure, M&E system of Gender focal point in 5 states Updating action plan of the Women Empowerment National Policy, Training need to implement the WEP Training session on M&E tools at states level and line ministries
				Set up national plan to reduce MM from socio economic factors Implementation of National on MMR Design media messages to reduce MM guidelines and modules produced on gender mainstreaming at national level
UNFPA GC out put 2 Responses to gender based violence including female genital mutilation, domestic violence and early marriage, and to HIV/AIDS stigma through improved policies, security and protection systems and community mobilization, including emergency and post emergency situations. Source: Ministry Women and Family Affairs)	Ministry of Council of Ministers (MoCMs), the National Council of Child Welfare (NCCW), Ministry of Guidance and Endowment (MoGE), Ahfad University for Women (AUW)	Kassala, Elgadarif, White Nile, Blue Nile, south Kordofan, North, South and West Darfur	- Mrs Amira Azhari, coordinator at NCCW - Dr. Nafisa Badri, FGM project at AUW. - Mrs Maryam Badri, coordinator, AUW project	Community based workshops, training sessions on FGM Advocacy session on FGM targeted legislative council at stated level Workshop on the Personal Affairs Act 1991 to review the law from all aspects including legal, health and religion with a purpose of determining the appropriate age of marriage Training sessions on GM and GB targeted the political parties and NGOs in five states Modules integrate FGM/C into SRH produced Four days workshop in positive message - Community conversation Sessions on FGM  - Religious sessions on FGM/C de/link to Islam
UNIDO/ Youth Entrepreneurship Development YED (2008 – 2010)	Khartoum State Vocational Training Administrative Unit (KSVTAU).	Khartoum State		Entrepreneurship Development Training among women which 59.7% of beneficiaries trained  Skills Training where women are 41.5% of beneficiaries  4 Vocational Training Centers have been refurbished with skills for women (ex: beauty & health care) and encouraged

				participation of women in non-traditional women skills.
UNIDO: Recovery of Coastal Livelihood in Red Sea through Fisheries and Creation of Markets (on-going)	Red Sea State	Red Sea State		Capacity building, training & Technical assistance with more 50% women beneficiaries
UNIDO: Community Livelihood and Rural Industry Support Programmes (CLARIS II)-skills for peace and income (SKIPI) On-going since 2007	Community based organizations	South Kordofan State,		Building capacities in agricultural production , including women which is 50% of total beneficiaries
UNIDO: Sustainable Food Security through Community-Based Development TF/SUD/11/002 (disrupted by conflicts in the State since June 2011)	Ministry of Agriculture; community based organizationns	South Kordufan State		Agricultural production with about 50% women beneficiaries
UNAMID Gender Advisory Unit	State government, Wali's Advisor on Women and Children, TDRA, GoS military officers, GoS police, Central Reserve Police, prison staff, State Committee on Combating Violence against Women, IDP camp teachers, IDPs, civil society women	Darfur	35	<p>Peace/Political Process mobilization of women to participate in Doha Civil Society Peace Process, Establishment of Darfur Women's Legislative Caucus, Establishment and partnership with 1325 state committees, Open Day on UNSCR 1325, Impact study on the implementation of UNSCR1325</p> <p>Sexual and Gender Based Violence 16 Days of Activism, Community dialogues with IDP and local communities on SGBV, Establishment of ZAEEM network, Capacity building and awareness raising on SGBV issues for GoS military officers, GoS police, central reserve police, prison staff, members of State Committee on Combating Violence against Women, IDP camp teachers, IDPs and civil society women, Development of Comprehensive Strategy on SGBV Prevention and Response</p> <p>Rule of Law and Governance Capacity building on gender mainstreaming for state governments, Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, etc. Capacity building on gender issues for GoS police, prison staff</p> <p>Early Recovery Activities</p>

				Development of Early Recovery Assessment Report Gender sensitive QIP projects
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