

**ANNEXES**

**COUNTRY PORTFOLIO EVALUATION  
UN WOMEN SUDAN (2018–2023)**

# **ANNEXES**

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## ANNEX 1: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED AND DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

The first two tables provide an overview of institutions and people consulted and details of the breakdown across stakeholder category and gender. This is followed by a detailed list of the stakeholders consulted and documents reviewed.

### TARGET AND ACTUAL SAMPLE

	Survey		Interviews		Focus Groups	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
<b>Government</b>	9	1	1	3	n/a	n/a
<b>CSOs</b>	24	9	16	20		
<b>Academic institutions</b>	2	1	3	5		
<b>Donors and multilaterals</b>	17	1	3	6		
<b>Private sector</b>	0	0	5	1		
<b>UNCT</b>	39	1	6	8		
<b>UN Women personnel</b>	24	21	6	8		
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	n/a	n/a	0	1		
<i>Total</i>	115	34	40	52	25	108

### DISAGGREGATION BY GENDER

	Survey	Interviews	Focus Groups	Total
<b>Male</b>	11	18	11	40
<b>Female</b>	22	34	97	153
<b>Other</b>	1	0	0	1

### INTERVIEWS

52 stakeholders were interviewed in total.

No	Organization	Title	Gender	Project sample
<b>Government</b>				
1	Ministry of Finance	Director, Regional Economic Communities Directorate	M	SIDA gender architecture
2	Marine Fisheries Administration	Assistant of the director	M	Fisheries and agribusiness
3	Ministry of Agriculture	Gender Director of the Ministry of Agriculture	M	Fisheries and agribusiness
<b>CSOs</b>				
4	Sahari	Chief Executive Officer	M	WPHF Covid-19
5	MANSAM	Committee member	F	SIDA gender architecture
6	SEEMA	Chief Executive	F	SIDA gender architecture
7	SEEMA	Project Officer	F	SIDA gender architecture
8	SEEMA	Project Officer	F	SIDA gender architecture
9	SORD	Chief Executive	F	SIDA gender architecture and SLF - human rights
10	Alalag	Chief executive	F	SIDA gender architecture
11	Alalag	Project officer	F	SIDA gender architecture
12	Alalag	Advisor	F	SIDA gender architecture
13	Muzna	General Manager	F	SIDA gender architecture
14	National Sudanese Women Association	Chief executive	F	SIDA gender architecture
15	National Planning Organization	Chief executive	F	SIDA gender architecture
16	Sahari	Programme officer	M	WPHF Covid-19
17	Sahari	Programme officer	F	WPHF Covid-19
18	SORD	M&E officer	M	SLF - human rights
19	SORD	Executive director	M	SLF - human rights
20	Network Organization for Best Life	executive director.	M	SLF - rule of law

No	Organization	Title	Gender	Project sample
21	Network Organization for Best Life	the program officer.	M	SLF - rule of law
22	Network Organization for Best Life	HR officer	M	SLF - rule of law
23	Dar Elsalam	Executive director	M	SLF - livelihoods
<b>Research and academic institutions</b>				
24	Independent	Consultant	F	
25	University of Khartoum	Gender Advisor	M	SIDA gender architecture
26	University of Khartoum - Gender Institute	Head	F	SIDA gender architecture
27	Development studies and research institute	Head - Gender Unit	F	SIDA gender architecture and UNSCR 1325
28	Red Sea University	Dean of Veterinary Engineering	M	Fisheries and agribusiness
<b>Bilateral, foundation donors and multilaterals</b>				
29	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	National Program Officer	F	
30	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	Programme Officer- Democracy, Human Rights, Gender Equality	F	
31	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	WE-Rise! team lead	F	WE-RISE!
32	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	Monitoring and evaluation lead	F	WE-RISE! and Fisheries and agribusiness
33	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	Technical Advisor	M	WE-RISE! and Fisheries and agribusiness
34	European Union	Programme officer	F	WE-RISE!
<b>Private sector</b>				
35	Micro-finance institute	Former director	M	Fisheries and agribusiness
<b>UNCT</b>				
36	UNITAMS	Senior gender advisor	F	
37	UNITAMS	Gender Unit Advisor	F	
38	UNDP	Gender Advisor	F	
39	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Gender focal point	F	
40	OHCHR	Gender focal point	F	
41	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	National Technical Advisor	M	Fisheries and agribusiness
42	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Project officer	M	SLF and UNAMID training
43	UNDP	Project officer	F	SLF and UNAMID training
<b>UN Women personnel</b>				
44	UN Women	Programme specialist	F	
45	UN Women	International Consultant	F	
46	UN Women	Humanitarian Specialist	F	
47	UN Women	Representative	F	
48	UN Women	Women Economic Empowerment Officer	F	
49	UN Women	M&E specialist	M	
50	UN Women	Programme Officer Women, Peace and Security	F	
51	UN Women	Project Coordinator	F	
<b>Beneficiaries</b>				
52	National Planning Organization	Beneficiary	F	SIDA gender architecture

108 stakeholders were consulted as part of focus groups. The table below provides further details on the focus groups.

Project	Detail	Participants	
		F	M
SIDA	Youth platform	3	0
SIDA	Disadvantaged women platform	3	0
SIDA	Political party platform	3	0
WEE	Women entrepreneurs at Fisheries Centre Althamra in Soukain, Red Sea.	14	0
WEE	Women entrepreneurs at Fisheries Centre in Mohammed Goal in Red Sea.	12	0
WEE	Women entrepreneurs at Fisheries Centre in Dungab in Red Sea.	11	0
WEE	Women entrepreneurs at cooperative Alquaswaa in Port Sudan	9	0
WEE	Women entrepreneurs at cooperative Alayady Alkhadra in Port Sudan	11	0
SORD SLF	Workshop beneficiaries	10	6
NOBEL	Native administration members	0	5
NOBEL	IDPs from Uboshook IDPs camp	5	0
NOBEL	IDPs from Elsalam IDPs camp	5	0
MANSAM	Committee members	6	0
Dar Elsaalam	Beneficiaries from Elsaalam Locality	5	0

## DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

154 documents were reviewed. These are listed in the table below.

Category	Document
Country Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">National Quarter Century Strategy 2007-2031 on Peace, Development and Improved Living Conditions of all people</a></li> <li><a href="#">National Women's Empowerment Policy (NWEPP) (2007)</a></li> <li><a href="#">Sudan UNSCR1325 National Action Plan</a></li> </ul>
Country Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Report – 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022</li> <li>Annual Work Plan – 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023</li> <li>Strategic Note – 2018 - 2021</li> <li>RMS data on results and donors</li> <li>OneApp and Atlas Data</li> <li>UN Women Sudan Country Office retreat 2022 note plan</li> <li>UN Women 2021 retreat report, results of retreat slidedeck, Implementation of AWP 2022 Agenda May 2022, Concept note on implementation AWP 2022, questions for group work 15 December</li> <li>UN Women report of retreat meeting for preparation of the 2023 AWP</li> <li>Implementation of the AWP 2022 presentation to staff in CO</li> <li>UN Women Sudan CO Concept note final</li> <li>Road Map AWP 2023</li> <li>Sudan Country Office planning retreat agenda 2023</li> <li>Field Visit Report to the Red Sea Italian project, preparation document and field visit report</li> <li>Success story template</li> <li>Lessons learned log template</li> <li>Mission report Blue Nile</li> <li>2021 Performance Monitoring Framework</li> <li>Indicators tracking tool template</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation plan template</li> </ul>
UN Country Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">2021 UNCT-SWAP GENDER EQUALITY SCORECARD: COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT REPORT AND ACTION PLAN. UNCT in Sudan 2021.</a></li> <li>Sudan Gender Equality Profile – UN Women</li> <li>Sudan UNDAF 2018 – 2021</li> <li>Sudan Common Country Analysis 2016</li> </ul>
<b>Thematic</b>	
Women's Economic Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road Map for Gender Mainstreaming in Macroeconomics</li> </ul>
Women, Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender, Conflict and Environmental Assessment/Analysis - Blue Nile State</li> </ul>

Category	Document
Women Political Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Women Partners Meeting Report</li> <li>Concept note towards a national women's agenda in Sudan</li> <li>Strengthening women's political participation and leadership in Sudan Project Document and assessment report annex</li> </ul>
Humanitarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2023 Humanitarian Response Plan</li> <li>UN Women Gender Feedback on Clusters narrative 2023 HRP</li> </ul>
Project	
Enhancement of Women's Entrepreneurial Capacity for Effective Engagement in Fisheries and Agribusiness in Red Sea State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donor Report, January 2019 to June 30th, 2020, NCE to December 31st 2021,</li> <li>Technical Agreements between UN Women and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Italian Republic.</li> <li>The financial report 2020</li> <li>Project Budget and financial reports</li> </ul>
SIDA Gender Architecture project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call For Proposals (CFP) Template for Responsible Parties</li> <li>SIDA Project Document</li> <li>SIDA Amendment No. 2</li> <li>Interim Donor Reports – 30 September 2020, 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2022 and annexes (Logical framework, Strategic joint results framework, workshop report)</li> <li>Alalag Final Report</li> <li>Sudan Organization for Recovery and Development – concept note</li> <li>DSRI Quarterly Report</li> <li>Gender Institute Final report</li> <li>MANSAM Concept Note</li> <li>Muzna Final Project Report</li> <li>NPO final project report</li> <li>NSWA Final narrative report</li> <li>SAHARI final report</li> <li>SORD performance evaluation</li> </ul>
SLF projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 examples of weekly reports</li> <li>Example of Daily Sitrep</li> <li>Heads of UN agencies contact details</li> <li>SLF 2 Final Narrative Report UN Women to UNAMID</li> <li>SLF 3 Final Narrative Report UN Women to UNAMID</li> <li>SLF 5 Final Narrative Report UN Women to UNAMID</li> <li>Joint UNAMID-UNCT Meeting notes</li> <li>Final Rule of Law Powerpoint workshop</li> <li>Concept Note Joint UNAMID – UNCT – UNITAMS Workshop on SLF Programmatic</li> <li>Joint UNAMID – UNITAM – UNCT Workshop presentation – DS 2021</li> <li>UNAMID – UN Women Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Jan 2019</li> <li>UNAMID Mar 2019</li> <li>6-month staffing IOA-GOE</li> <li>Signed MOU interagency agreement</li> <li>Addendum SLF Phase 2</li> <li>Amendment no 2 and 3 to MOU between UN Women and UNAMID</li> <li>UN Women Annex Pillar 4 Human rights SLF 3</li> <li>UN Women Annex 2 SLF III Rule of Law</li> <li>UN Women Annex Pillar 1 livelihoods Durable Solutions</li> <li>Final PMU UN Women Annex Priority Area 1 Livelihoods</li> <li>Financial Report SL5</li> <li>Report SLF 2 Interim Narrative and Financial</li> <li>SLF 5 UN Women MOU Addendum</li> <li>SLFs Staffing</li> <li>UN Women No Cost extension to SLF 2 and 3</li> </ul>
Dar Salaam Women Development Association- Livelihoods and Durable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Women final comprehensive narrative report</li> <li>Project Cooperation Agreement</li> <li>Concept Note Livelihood projects with UN Women</li> </ul>

Category	Document
Solutions (SLF 2,3&5)	
Sudan Organization for Recovery and Development- Human Rights (SLF 2&3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SORD – SLF Interim Narrative Report</li> <li>• Signed Agreement – SORD</li> <li>• Concept Note – for Human Rights SLF Activities with UN Women</li> </ul>
Network Organization for Best Life-Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCA Amendment – Network Organization for Best Life</li> <li>• Concept Note Rule of Law SLF Activities with UN Women</li> <li>• Concept Note - NOBEL</li> </ul>
WE-RISE! Women’s Empowerment for Resilience, Inclusion, Sustainability and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim Narrative Report. Reporting period: 1st February 2021, 31st January 2022</li> <li>• Budget</li> <li>• Partnership Agreement between AICS and UN Women- THE EUROPEAN UNION CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT NUMBER To5-EUTF-HOA-SD-96-02</li> <li>• DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION, ANNEX 1 TO THE EUROPEAN UNION CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT NUMBER To5-EUTF-HOA-SD-96-02</li> </ul>
Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP PRCSF Final narrative reporting template</li> <li>• PRCSF final agreement for signature</li> <li>• UNDP Reporting for Jan – Jun 2019, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2018,</li> </ul>
Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund Covid-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAHARI UN Women project narrative report.</li> <li>• WPHF-Annual Report Sudan February 2021.</li> <li>• WPHF Operations Manual - May 2019[1][1].</li> <li>• Women's Wings Organization Summary of the Technical Review.</li> <li>• Women's Wings Organization's final report, August 2020-March 2021.</li> <li>• Sahari Summary of the Technical Review.</li> <li>• Sahari Q2 Progress Narrative Report 1 October 2020 to 31 December 2021.</li> <li>• Sahari Q1 Narrative report August to October 2020.</li> <li>• Sahari 3Q Progress Report January-March 2021.</li> <li>• WPHF Terms of References (Updated May 2019).</li> <li>• Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Women's Wings Organization.</li> <li>• Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Sahari organization.</li> </ul>
Blue Nile Building a democratic State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Proposal to DFID 17 Jan 2021</li> <li>• Table of villages targeted and priorities</li> <li>• Final donor report</li> <li>• Report on liberated areas</li> <li>• Signed agreement 8 February 2021</li> <li>• State Action plan – UNSCR 1325 plan budget, progress reports 1 &amp; 2, concept note training, readings for workshops, consultations reports, draft Blue Nile 1325 plan final, comprehensive report</li> </ul>
UNAMID staff assigned to state and UN Women training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-organization agreement between the African UNION-united nations Hybrid operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and UN Women with respect to UNAMID staff assigned to State Liaison Functions (SLF).</li> <li>• Conducting gender analysis on project</li> <li>• Report on training</li> <li>• Gender Analysis Framework</li> <li>• Gender and Policing UN Women SLF III</li> <li>• Gender concepts</li> <li>• SDG Goal 5</li> <li>• TOR for National Consultant Gender Analysis for SLF 11</li> <li>• TOR National Consultant Women, Peace and Security for Gender Mainstreaming</li> <li>• Conflict-Related Sexual Violence</li> <li>• Gender Concepts</li> <li>• Presentation 3 – Gender Mainstreaming</li> <li>• National Legislations Related to Women\</li> <li>• WPS Indicators</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 2: THEORY OF CHANGE

The Strategic Note included the following theory of change.

- **If** gender-responsive national policies and laws facilitating women's equal participation and decision making in economic and social development exist and are implemented by a capacitated cadre;
- **If** women, especially the poorest and most excluded have access to, ownership, control and use of land, technology, finances, skills and other productive resources, especially in rural, climate challenged, conflict, post-conflict and humanitarian settings;
- **If** peacebuilding processes and humanitarian are well coordinated between the UN, Government and other development partners and align with nationally applicable global accountability standards;
- **If** the processes and actions are shaped by women's leadership and participation and pay attention to protection of all women and girls;
- **If** enabling social norms and practices support women and girls equal participation in social, economic and political processes;
- **Then** women and girls in Sudan will enjoy their full rights and contribute effectively to economic, social and political development in peaceful, inclusive, resilient and prosperous communities;
- **Because**, stereotypes, structural and socio-cultural barriers to their participation as well as contribution to economic, peacebuilding and humanitarian action have been removed and grounded in supported in policies and laws informed by their voices, needs and experiences, especially in rural, conflict, post-conflict and humanitarian contexts.

The diagram below sets out the revised theory of change, building on the narrative theory of change in the Strategic Note, the Results Framework, the inception workshop, and findings from the evaluation. The expected causal pathways have been further elaborated, to strengthen the evaluability of the theory of change. The changes made from the version set out in the inception report are additional assumptions added to the theory of change, in italics, based on contributory factors identified by the evaluation (see finding 6).

### Summary theory of change

Goal	Women and girls in Sudan are able to enjoy their full rights and contribute effectively to economic, social and political development in peaceful, inclusive, resilient and prosperous communities		
Outcomes → Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stereotypes, structural and socio-cultural barriers to women and girls' participation and contribution to economic, peacebuilding and humanitarian action have been removed</li> <li>• Women and girls are supported by policies and laws informed by their voices, needs and experiences, especially in rural, conflict, post-conflict and humanitarian contexts.</li> </ul>		
Outcomes	Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems	Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy	Women and girls contribute and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and from humanitarian action.
Outputs	Gender equality advocates have increased leadership to influence legal and policy framework and support adoption and implementation of national action plans on WPS.	Improved Women's access to and control of productive resources, markets and financial profits in rural, peri-urban and humanitarian settings	Humanitarian/Crisis response planning, frameworks and programming are gender inclusive and responsive; Mechanisms are established to ensure effective implementation of role of law and human rights principles by governance and state institutions.
	Diverse networks of support for women leaders created and sustained	Strengthened capacities for women entrepreneurs to create cooperatives and platforms in agricultural and fishery value chains at state level	Improved access to effective protection and access to justice for women and girls through functional referral pathways, formal and informal justice institutions/mechanisms, and access to other services through social spaces in humanitarian communities



Goal	Women and girls in Sudan are able to enjoy their full rights and contribute effectively to economic, social and political development in peaceful, inclusive, resilient and prosperous communities		
			Enhanced positive attitudes and behaviors of women, men and boys towards gender equality and women's leadership and effective participation in decision-making, peace and humanitarian processes
	Enhanced capacities of the key targeted stakeholders to develop gender responsive legal and admin frameworks	National stakeholders strengthened at national and local levels to adopt and/or implement policies facilitating women's access to productive resources	Capacity of NGM, CSOs, Networks and Women leaders strengthened to participate in peace processes, humanitarian planning, response frameworks and programming
			Vulnerable communities and groups especially women at risk/IDP, disabled, Ex-combatants empowered to have sustainable livelihoods through cooperative and access to market facilities.
<b>Key Assumptions</b>			
Assumptions	<p>External</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social norms support women and girls participation in social, economic and political processes; structural and socio-cultural barriers are removed</li> <li><i>Stability and conduciveness of the wider context and economy</i></li> <li><i>Commitment and capacity of participants</i></li> <li><i>Other stakeholders, policies and projects are supporting the project and also contributing to target outcomes</i></li> </ul> <p>Internal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Credibility and expertise of UN Women and implementing partners</i></li> <li><i>Accessibility of project activities</i></li> <li><i>Projects of sufficient duration and scale to support sustainability</i></li> <li><i>Projects provide sufficient support for participants to have the opportunity to apply skills developed as part of training / capacity building</i></li> </ul>		
	<p><b>Gender-responsive national policies and laws</b> facilitating women's equal participation and decision making in economic and social development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exist,</li> <li>are informed by women's voices, needs and experiences, and</li> <li>are implemented by a capacitated cadre.</li> </ul> <p>There is <b>political will</b> to develop and implement gender-responsive national policies and laws.</p>	<p>Peacebuilding and humanitarian processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>are <b>well coordinated</b> between the UN, Government and other development partners</li> <li><b>align</b> with nationally applicable global accountability standards</li> </ul>	

Theory of change with additional detail on causal linkages

Impact	Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems
Outcome → Impact	Women engage with political and economic institutions, which leads to more gender-responsive governance systems enabling women to benefit.

Outcome	More women of all ages fully engage with political and economic institutions and in leadership	
Outputs	<b>Diverse networks of support for women leaders created and sustained</b>	
	<b>Activities:</b> Strengthening women's movement to adopt a common agenda and ensure women's representation, and advocate for more gender-responsive governance system	<b>Cont. to outcome:</b> Women's movement supports greater women representation, and advocates and holds the gender machinery accountable to deliver a more gender-responsive governance system to support women engagement.
	<b>Enhanced capacities of the key targeted stakeholders to develop gender responsive legal and admin frameworks</b>	
	<b>Activities:</b> Strengthening the gender machinery in key sectors at federal and state levels (Strengthening gender architecture in Sudan)	<b>Cont. to outcome:</b> Gender machinery is more capacitated to implement gender-responsive policies and laws, which facilitates greater engagement of women in political and economic institutions.
	<b>Enhanced coordination and accountability mechanism in place to deliver commitments on Gender Equality and women's empowerment in Sudan</b>	
	<b>Activities:</b> Strengthening coordination and accountability mechanism at federal and state levels; Supporting the Bureau of Statistics to strengthen the gender statistics system, Dissemination of Sudan Criminal Law 1991 on rape and sexual harassment	<b>Cont. to outcome:</b> Gender responsive policies and laws are developed and implemented in a more coordinated way. This means policies and laws are better able to facilitate and support women to engage with political and economic institutions.

Impact	Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy	
Outcome → Impact	Women's engagement in resource creation activities (decent work) and leads to increased income security and economic autonomy	
Outcome	Women secure access to productive resources and engage in sustainable resources creation activities in rural, peri-urban, conflict, post-conflict and humanitarian settings.	
Outputs	<b>Improved Women's access to and control of productive resources, markets and financial profits in rural, peri-urban and humanitarian settings</b>	
	<b>Activities:</b> Supporting private sector to improve women's access to inputs and information	<b>Cont. to outcome:</b> A more gender-responsive private sector means women are more able to engage in sustainable resources creation
	<b>Strengthened capacities for women entrepreneurs to create cooperatives and platforms in agricultural and fishery value chains at state level</b>	
	<b>Activities:</b> Capacity building to women entrepreneurs (e.g. Empowering Women in Agribusiness and Fishing Value Chains in the Red Sea State)	<b>Cont. to outcome:</b> Women entrepreneurs increased capacities means they are able to increase engagement in resource creation activities
	<b>National stakeholders strengthened at national and local levels to adopt and/or implement policies facilitating women's access to productive resources</b>	
	<b>Activities:</b> Supporting government with advice on gender-responsive policies, capacity development on gender-responsive budgeting	<b>Cont. to outcome:</b> More gender responsive policies means women are more able to engage in sustainable resources creation

<b>Impact</b>	<p>Women and girls contribute and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience          Women and girls benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and from humanitarian action.</p>	
<b>Outcome → Impact</b>	<p>Greater involvement of women in the peace process leads to more gender responsive peace and humanitarian action, which means women and girls are able to benefit equally.</p>	
<b>Outcome</b>	<p>Commitments on women, peace and humanitarian action are implemented in coordination between the UN System and national stakeholders, with more women and gender equality advocates influencing the processes</p>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<p><b>Capacity of National Government Machinery, CSOs, Networks and Women leaders strengthened to participate in peace processes, humanitarian planning, response frameworks and programming</b></p>	
	<p><b>Activities:</b> Capacity building to gender equality advocates (e.g. Capacity Building for Enhanced gender Participation in Peace and Economic' Activities (increasing participation of women in the Darfur-Darfur peace dialogue))</p>	<p><b>Cont. to outcome:</b> Gender equality advocates have increased capacity, which leads to greater engagement and influence on the peace and humanitarian processes.</p>
	<p><b>Humanitarian/Crisis response planning, frameworks and programming are gender inclusive and responsive. Mechanisms are established to ensure effective implementation of role of law and human rights principles by governance and state institutions.</b></p>	
	<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up and ongoing support to the gender focal point system in UNAMIDs, including through supporting UNCT-UNAMID transition team</li> <li>• Training duty bearers</li> <li>• Supporting development/implementation of Juba peace agreements, National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 and gender strategy accompanying the Darfur peace and dev. strategy</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cont. to outcome:</b> Support to the UN system, duty bearers and implementation process leads to more inclusive and responsive humanitarian / crisis planning, and ensures that commitments on women, peace and humanitarian action are implemented</p>
	<p><b>Improved access to effective protection and access to justice for women and girls through functional referral pathways, formal and informal justice institutions/mechanisms, and access to other services through social spaces in humanitarian communities</b></p>	
	<p><b>Activities:</b> Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection (LEAP) programme (women's leadership, participation in decision-making and social cohesion, and access to services). GBV referrals project, promoting gender-responsive approaches to natural resource management</p>	<p><b>Cont. to outcome:</b> Strengthened Gender Based Violence (GBV) referral system and project supporting greater women's leadership, access and participation protects women from violence and increases their access to justice, resulting in women and girls more likely to benefit equally from prevention and humanitarian action.</p>
	<p><b>Vulnerable communities and groups especially women at risk/IDP, disabled, Ex-combatants empowered to have sustainable livelihoods through cooperative and access to market facilities.</b></p>	
<p><b>Activities:</b> LEAP programme (livelihoods, and learning opportunities programme).</p>	<p><b>Cont. to outcome:</b> Livelihoods support means women and girls more likely to benefit equally from prevention and humanitarian action.</p>	

Assumption	Social norms support women and girls participation in social, economic and political processes; structural and socio-cultural barriers are removed; Enhanced positive attitudes and behaviors of women, men and boys towards gender equality and women's leadership and effective participation in decision-making, peace and humanitarian processes. Women groups in all states aware and accountable for monitoring and sustaining change in social norms supporting gender equality.	
Activities	<b>Activities:</b> Advocating with UNDP and FAO to eliminate barriers to women's economic empowerment, implementing recommendations of social norms study	<b>Cont. to outcome:</b> Advocacy work results in barriers to women's economic empowerment eliminated Activities to implement social norms study recommendations changes social norms, ensuring they are more supportive of women and girls participation in social, economic and political processes
	<b>Activities:</b> Strengthening target implementing partners to conduct awareness raising initiatives on women's and girls' rights and safety and the harmful effects of violence against women on individuals and communities.	<b>Cont. to outcome:</b> Awareness raising initiatives changes social norms on women's and girls' rights and safety

## ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF RESULTS DATA

This annex synthesizes secondary results data for the Development Results Framework (DRF) and the Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework (OEEF) of the Country Office.

### Result Area 1: Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems

**Outcomes:** More women of all ages fully engage with political and economic institutions and in leadership

**Outputs:**

- Improved women representation in decision making positions.
- Stronger legal, institutional and administrative frameworks promoting women's rights.
- Diverse networks of support for women leaders created and sustained.
- Enhanced capacities of the key targeted stakeholders to develop gender responsive legal and admin frameworks.
- Enhanced coordination and accountability mechanism in place to deliver commitments on Gender Equality and women's empowerment in Sudan.

### Result Area 2: Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy

**Outcomes:** Women secure access to productive resources and engage in sustainable resources creation activities in rural, peri-urban, conflict, post-conflict and humanitarian settings.

**Outputs:**

- Improved Women's access to and control of productive resources, markets and financial profits in rural, peri-urban and humanitarian settings.
- National stakeholders strengthened at national and local levels to adopt and/or implement policies facilitating women's access to productive resources.
- Cooperatives and market networks established, and vulnerable groups empowered to have sustainable incomes and livelihoods.
- Strengthened capacities for women entrepreneurs to create cooperatives and platforms in agricultural and fishery value chains at state level.

### Result Area 3: Women and girls contribute and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and from humanitarian action.

**Outcomes:** Commitments on women, peace and humanitarian action are implemented in coordination between the UN System and national stakeholders, with more women and gender equality advocates influencing the processes

**Outputs:**

- Proactive measures to protect women from natural resource-related violence and enhance access to justice and peace adopted in selected communities in Blue Nile State.
- Capacity of national government machinery, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Networks and Women leaders strengthened to participate in peace processes, humanitarian planning, response frameworks and programming.
- Humanitarian/Crisis response planning, frameworks and programming are gender inclusive and responsive.
- Vulnerable community members mainly women, Internally Displaced Persons, disabled, ex-combatants and youth provided with employable technical skills and are having sustainable incomes.
- Enhanced positive attitudes and behaviors of women, men and boys towards gender equality and women's leadership and effective participation in decision-making, peace and humanitarian processes.
- Mechanisms are established to ensure effective implementation of role of law and human rights principles by governance and state institutions.

Source: Sudan Strategic Note 2018-23

### Summary of progress against indicators

The table below sets out the summary of progress against indicators for the DRF outcomes (by thematic area) and OEEF in 2021.

	Not reported	No change	Some progress	Significant progress	Target reached / surpassed
Leadership & political participation	75%			25%	
Economic Empowerment	50%			50%	
Peace, security and humanitarian actions			100%		
OEEF	92%		8%		

Source: OneApp Results Management System

The sections below synthesizes results data from the DRF, drawing on the Results Management System and Annual Report, focusing on what the CO has identified as the areas of the most significant change. A sample of these achievements will be validated during the evaluation.

### Operational

- “Promoting Gender-Responsive Approaches to Natural Resource Management for Peace” (2018), supported women to successfully harvest cash crops, as a tool for women's political and economic empowerment in peacebuilding contexts.
- Capacity Building for Enhanced gender Participation in Peace and Economic' Activities, leading to increased participation of women in the Darfur-Darfur peace dialogue). (2018)
- Support to UNSCR 1325 – accountability framework, development of state action plans (2019-21). Organized consultations with stakeholders to inform the development of the Sudan National Action Plan. Supported the development of the draft Sudanese Accountability Framework on Women peace and security, to support rigorous tracking of the four pillars of SCR 1325 for the Sudan context. In support of the 2020 - 2023 Sudan NAP 1325 implementation, at states level, UN Women supported financially and technically the development of a state action plan (Blue Nile state Action plan 1325).
- support to government was provided to implement the NAP 1325 at Federal and state level and development of state action plans on 1325 in two

states, not only through funding but also through UN Women's direct technical support confirming UN Women's relevance and technical hub on normative issues.

- Blue Nile state – GBV referrals (2020), supported women organizations to integrate GBV messages within the local efforts to raise awareness on COVID19 prevention measures. Supported the development of early warning systems on GBV during the pandemic, to build a data collection system that is connected to the referral pathways for response.
- ‘Strengthening gender architecture in Sudan’, (2020-21), including providing support to the ministry of justice. UN Women supported awareness raising workshops for Sudan Police Forces, Judiciary, Prosecutors, and Medical Personnel to disseminate Article 149 and 152 of Sudan Criminal Law 1991 on rape and sexual harassment to strengthen criminal justice. UN Women also worked with rural court judges to provide enhanced protection of Human rights of women and girls by formal and informal justice institutions/mechanisms
- Empowering Women in Agribusiness and Fishing Value Chains in the Red Sea State” (2019-21), supporting 6 women associations, enabling women to acquire and apply knowledge and skills to producing and selling different types of food items.
- UN Women engaged 29 implementing partners in 2019 to implement UNAMID transition project activities on Rule of Law, Human Rights and Livelihoods under SLF 11.

### Coordination

The CO supported UN coordination and training of gender focal points across UN agencies in the 4 Darfur states to support SLF implementation and set up of gender focal point system (2019-21). The CO also started a consultation process with women in Sudan, and incorporated outcomes into the cluster documents to strengthen the gender responsiveness of UNITAMS. UN Women supported the development of a gender focal point system during the UNAMID transition.

### Normative

- Support to women’s network, and to increase women’s engagement in governance, including through MANSAM on advocacy (Miscellaneous amendment law, criminal code personal status law), No Excuse Campaign (demanding equal women’s political participation) and other legal reform (2019). As a result, many organizations joined the campaign, and pressure has been built to ensure

that women are part of Federal and state level government. Hence, 2 women governances were appointed. The support to the NO Excuse campaign led to the commitment from decision makers to ensure at least 40% in the new government to be formed in 2021. UN Women supported the women’s movement to voice their concerns and claim the repeal and reform of laws violating women’s human rights such as the public Order Law which was then repealed in December 2019. Due to strong action by the women civil society and supported by UN Women, further key reforms have been introduced under the Miscellaneous Amendment Law in July 2020 including amendments to the Criminal Code and Personal Status Law. Additionally, there was also the reforms of banning Female Genital Mutilation and criminalizing; the freedom of movement for women to travel with their kids without the permission of the father ; and the repeal of the Public Order Law, which provided greater protection to the rights of women in Sudan.

- Supported gender and economy components in 13 workshops preparatory to the National Economic Conference, as well as the adoption of the recommendations as part of the National recommendations of the National Economic Conference.
- Supported 3 women ministers and a women chief Justice and 2 women governors at state level in post.
- UN Women supported the reforming of the framework that informed the development of the National budget. For the first time in the history of Sudan, the budget circular which is considered as the legal framework of the financial system and is gender blind was reformed. An article that clearly indicates the importance of gender in all the processes of developing budget, in addition to developing guidelines to the Ministries and sectors to develop gender responsive budgeting was integrated in the budget circular.
- Through “Strengthening Gender Architecture in Sudan”, UN Women seconded a gender adviser to Ministry of Justice to support the ministry engender its processes, procedures, budget; support the development of strategy on law reform
- Dissemination of Sudan Criminal Law 1991 on rape and sexual harassment (2020)
- Reforming the framework that informs the development of the National budget (2021)
- UN Women supported the gender machinery to develop the Beijing report. The report is considered as a highly important report signalling a new normative approach to government reports on women’s situation after the revolution.

## ANNEX 4: SAMPLING FRAME

The evaluation undertook three levels of sampling:

### 1) Deep dive sample - most significant contributions to outcomes

Most significant change was used to identify which of UN Women's contributions to target outcomes to focus on. Based on review of annual reports and discussions with Country Office stakeholders, several areas (see Annex 3) were highlighted where UN Women has made the most significant contribution to target outcomes. Based on this and discussion with the Country Office to ensure good coverage across all Strategic Note areas of work, the following **deep dive case studies (see project review sample below)** involved in-depth data collection with all relevant stakeholders. This annex includes the sample:<sup>1</sup> the full project title, the short form used throughout the report, category of activity and a brief description.

Contribution analysis was used to validate the achievement of these outcomes; gather evidence for UN Women's contributions; and identify other enablers and barriers to achievement.

### 2) Project review sample

To ensure a comprehensive review of the Country Office's processes and systems, i.e. not only areas of most significant progress, a separate sample was taken of all interventions.

The Country Office's main interventions were mapped into a sample frame for evaluation. Across this, a **stratified, random sample** was taken to ensure good coverage across thematic areas and normative, coordination and operational work. A desk review and select interviews with programme staff and partners were undertaken for this sample, as shown below.

Project title ( <i>Short form</i> )	Category: Description
WE-RISE! Women's Empowerment for Resilience, Inclusion, Sustainability and Environment ( <i>WE-RISE!</i> )	<b>Women's Economic Empowerment:</b> In collaboration with Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, the project aims to support a more inclusive market system, positive social norms and federal and state institutions strengthened to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.
Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur ( <i>PRCSP</i> ) – joint programme with UNDP	<b>Women's Economic Empowerment:</b> UN Women delivered capacity-building to community leaders and justice sector officials in Darfur.
Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund COVID-19 ( <i>COVID-19</i> )	<b>Women, Peace and Security:</b> The project provided cash transfers to women and delivered awareness-raising sessions on COVID-19.
Building a democratic State ( <i>UNSCR 1325</i> )	<b>Women's Political Participation, Normative:</b> UN Women supported implementation of the peace agreement and National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325 <sup>2</sup> by supporting women's participation and developing the state action plan in the Blue Nile state.
UNAMID (African Union - United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur) staff assigned to state and training ( <i>UNAMID training</i> )	<b>Women, Peace and Security, Coordination:</b> UNAMID staff were seconded to UN Women, and UN Women delivered training for UNCT partners delivering State Liaison Function projects.

This project review sample was used to answer the following evaluation questions:

- **EQ1:** Capturing any unexpected outcomes.
- **EQ4:** Examining the coherence of interventions with UNCT and other national level stakeholders.
- **EQ5:** Examining the alignment of interventions with UN Women's comparative advantage.
- **EQ6:** Assessing whether interventions are supporting structural changes in gender equality and applying gender, human rights and disability inclusion approaches.

### 3) Stakeholder sampling

The evaluation applied a purposive sampling approach to ensure a diverse range of perspectives was considered.

A full stakeholder mapping was undertaken with the support of the Country Office (See Annex 7). There were three areas of stakeholder consultation and associated purposive sampling based on the characteristics below.

1. **Deep dive sample - Most significant contribution to outcomes:** Stakeholders selected based on their ability to comment on the most significant contributions to target outcomes - to support the validation of achievements and UN Women's contribution.
2. **Project review sample:** Stakeholders able to comment on the sampled interventions, including programme managers, partners and government stakeholders.

<sup>1</sup> Total number of projects and number of selected project are presented in Annex 5.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

3. **Country level stakeholders**, including UNCT, UN Women staff members, donors, government stakeholders and others. These were purposively sampled to focus on stakeholders with a strategic overview of the portfolio and stakeholders working in significant areas for the Country Office.

Project title ( <i>Short form</i> )	Category: Description
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) Gender Architecture ( <i>SIDA Gender Architecture</i> )	<b>Normative and Political Participation:</b> The project ran from 2020-21 with a budget of US\$ 1m, funded by SIDA. It involved a call for proposal and a number of small, 6-month projects supporting women's political participation across Sudan.
Empowering Women in Agribusiness and Fishing Value Chains in the Red Sea State ( <i>Fisheries and Agribusiness</i> )	<b>Women's Economic Empowerment:</b> The project ran from 2019-21 with a budget of US\$ 1.3m, funded by AICS. It supported women entrepreneurs in the Red Sea State.
State Liaison Functions (SLF) projects (sample of 3 set out below)	<b>Women, Peace and Security:</b> The SLF projects were transferred to UN Women from UNAMID. Running from 2019 to 2021, phases 2, 3, 4 and 5 involved a total budget of US\$ 2.2m.
<i>Dar Salaam Women Development Association-Livelihoods and Durable Solutions (SLF – livelihood)</i>	<i>The project delivered capacity building and skills training to support setting up of businesses.</i>
<i>Sudan Organization for Recovery and Development (SLF – human rights)</i>	<i>The project supported the judiciary and related stakeholders to implement two revised laws on rape and sexual harassment.</i>
<i>Network Organization for Best Life (NOBL) (SLF - Rule of Law)</i>	<i>The project supported gender mainstreaming in the native administration.</i>



## ANNEX 5: STRATEGIC NOTE INTERVENTIONS

### STRATEGIC NOTE INTERVENTIONS

The table below sets out the list of Strategic Note Interventions, as per Atlas, along with actual budget values across the Strategic Note cycle. Sampled projects are indicated in the 'sample' column.

- The **deep dive sample** will involve a validation of reported project achievements and assessment of UN Women's contribution to target outcomes. Data collection will involve interviewing of all relevant stakeholders, including donor, implementing partners, other government, CSO and private sector partners and a sample of beneficiaries. These have been selected based on the most significant achievements as reported by the annual reports and identified by the Country Office, while ensuring a good mix across the Strategic Note time period and across different categories and result areas of the Strategic Note, which are: Women Political Participation (WP); Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE).
- The **project review sample** will involve a desk review and interviews with the donor, UN Women staff and implementing partner, focused on answering evaluation questions concerning individual interventions (around unexpected outcomes, coherence of intervention with those of other stakeholders, alignment with UN Women's comparative advantage and gender and human rights dimensions). The sample has been randomly selected using a stratified sample approach (across category, result area and time period) to ensure a good mix of projects.

Project	Category	Result Area	Start Date	End Date	Total	Sample
2015-2016 Institutional Budget (IB) Sudan	Coordination	Coordination, Management	2015	2022	2,486,190	
Extra Budgetary Sudan	Coordination	Coordination, M&E, Management	2013	2022	852,812	
SIDA Operation Amendment 2	Operation	WPP	2022	2023	1,091,575	Deep dive
SIDA Operational Costs	Operation & Normative	WPP	2021	2022	870,184	Deep dive
2012 AWP Sudan-Cross Thematic	Operation	WEE, Coordination, Partnerships, M&E, Management	2012	2022	1,775,341	
Building a democratic state	Operation	WPP&WPS	2021	2022	278,564	Project review
Capacity Building for Enhanced Resilience	Operation	WPS&WEE	2016	2021	353,427	
Enhancement of Women's Entrepreneurship	Operation	WEE	2018	2022	921,992	Deep dive
ESA Women Count Phase II	Operation	WEE, Management	2022	2025	40,452	
Global Facility- II	Operation	WPS	2016	2022	84,040	
Promote Reconciliation and Coexistence for Sustainable Peace in Darfur (PRCSP)	Operation	WPS	2016	2021	903,481	Project review
Promoting Gender-Responsive Purchasing	Operation	WEE	2016	2021	108,284	
Promoting Women's Participation	Operation	Management (OEE 4)	2005	2021	31,652	
Promoting Women's Rights in Darfur	Operation	EVAW&WPS	2016	2021	499,837	
SDN_DRF1_WLPP	Core	WPP	2020	2022	95,449	
SPF2 O1.1 Legislation	Normative	WPP	2016	2022	124,483	
SPF2 O3.1 Constitutions & laws	Normative	WPP	2016	2022	27,000	
Strengthening the Gender Archi	Coordination & operation	WPP	2019	2022	919,898	
Supporting Sustainable Peace i	Operation	WPS	2021	2024	957,531	
Sustainable Development and Po	Operation	WEE	2016	2021	296,209	
UN Darfur Fund	Operation	WPS	2015	2021	634,901	

Project	Category	Result Area	Start Date	End Date	Total	Sample
UNAMID Staff assigned to State	Coordination	WPS	2019	2022	86,205	Project review
UNAMID_SLF 2	Coordination & operation	WPS	2016	2022	1,047,499	Deep dive
UNAMID_SLF 3	Coordination & operation	WPS	2020	2021	523,296	Deep dive
UNAMID_SLF 4		WPS	2020	2021	132,255	
UNAMID_SLF 5	Coordination & operation	WPS	2020	2021	222,025	
Women Economic Empowerment in	Operation	WEE	2018	2021	120,773	
Women's Empowerment for Resilience	Operation	WEE	2002	2023	1,024,031	Project review
Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund WPHF_COVID 19	Operation	WPS, WEE	2016	2022	218,718	Project review

Source: Atlas

## RESULT AREAS – MAIN INTERVENTION AND PARTNERS

The table below summarizes the main intervention details across the result areas.

Governance and participation in public life
<p><b>Strengthening the gender machinery for gender mainstreaming in key sectors and the gender coordination mechanism at federal and state levels, specifically through working with the government to support:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Ministry in charge of gender with a team of gender experts</li> <li>• the Ministry of Justice to review the legal framework in line with CEDAW to identify gender gaps, supporting the abolition of discriminatory laws against women and the ratification of CEDAW and the Additional Protocol on women's Rights.</li> <li>• gender integration in the Constitution and electoral law reform to support women to participate in electoral processes more effectively.</li> <li>• the establishment and operationalization of the Women and Gender Commission</li> <li>• training and expertise to ensure gender mainstreaming by targeted government and state institutions in Sudan.</li> <li>• implementation of the Gender capacity development plan based on the recommendations of the UNCT SWAP-Gender Score Card.</li> <li>• Support operationalization of gender coordination mechanisms at Federal and State levels.</li> </ul> <p><b>Strengthening the women's movement for the adoption of a common agenda and to ensure women's representation, through working with women groups to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the dialogue between women groups and men in political parties to change legal provisions of political parties and strengthen women leadership</li> <li>• Capacity development of women groups and gender equality advocates to influence programs and policy reforms at federal and state levels and to develop a database of women capable to defend women's rights agenda in Parliament.</li> <li>• the development of a women's common agenda to ensure effective women representation in the Parliamentarian Council</li> </ul>
Women's economic empowerment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocating with UNDP and FAO for the elimination of structural and social barriers impeding women's access to economic resources and advocating for conversion of social spaces into safe economic empowerment hubs</li> <li>• Supporting government by providing advice on gender-responsive policies related to land tenure and facilitating women's access to infrastructure and services; supporting gender integration in economic policy reforms; supporting capacity development of the Ministry of Finance and the gender responsive budgeting exercise in targeted ministries</li> </ul>

- Strengthening partnerships with private corporations to improve women's access to technologies, finances, inputs and information to improve livelihoods. Targeting one of the most marginalized regions in Sudan to support women's engagement in the fishery sector.
- Supporting changes in social norms by implementing recommendations on the impact of social norms on women participation in economic empowerment initiatives.

#### Women, peace and security, humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction

Supporting gender integration in the peace building process and the humanitarian development nexus, through the UNCT-UNAMID transition team, in the areas of 1) resilience and livelihoods; 2) human rights promotion and capacity building; 3) strengthening the gender coordination mechanism at federal and state levels. Specific interventions include:

- Building capacity and supporting women (including leaders, gender advocates and civil society) to establish coalitions and effectively engage in formal and informal peace processes to influence the political transition processes and humanitarian and recovery planning.
- Training duty bearers, including security and justice personnel in gender-responsive justice; holding awareness-raising dialogues with religious leaders and native administrators on violence against women; and training humanitarian actors on gender analysis and gender mainstreaming.
- Supporting the implementation of the gender provisions of the Juba peace agreements and the Gender Strategy accompanying the Darfur Peace and Development Strategy
- Supporting the development and implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, including through undertaking gender and conflict analysis and providing of tools and guidelines.
- Delivering the Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection in crisis response (LEAP) program, to strengthen security for women and girls, focusing on Prevention and Protection, including establishing one stop centers and specialized women and children protection desks in police stations

#### Coordination

- Training of UN agency gender focal points in the Darfur states to support implementation and coordination
- Supported the development of a gender focal point system during the UNAMID transition.

#### Normative

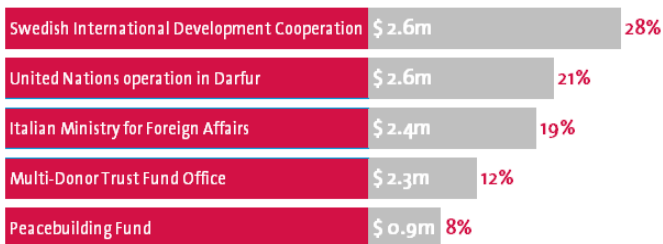
- Supported the gender machinery to develop the Beijing report.
- Supported the women's movement to advocate for the repeal and reform of laws violating women's human rights such as the public Order Law.
- Technical and financial support to government to implement the NAP 1325 at Federal and state level and development of state action plans on 1325 in two states.
- Seconded a gender adviser to Ministry of Justice to support the ministry engender its processes, procedures, budget; support the development of strategy on law reform

## ANNEX 6: HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS

The diagram below sets out the key human and financial resources analysis undertaken for the Sudan Country Office, based on data available as at Q4 2022.

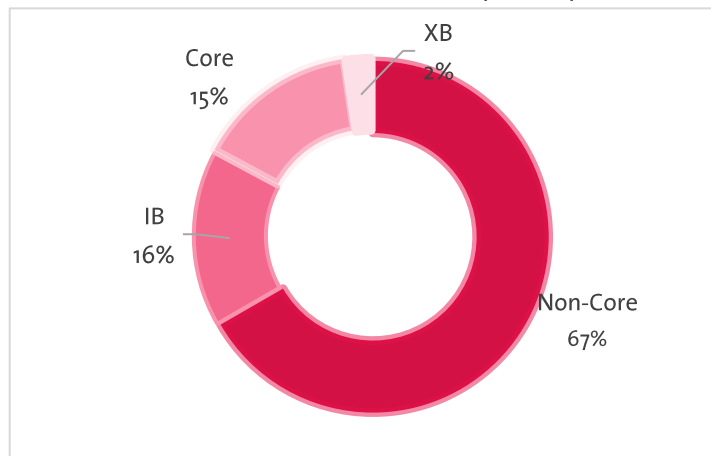
### COUNTRY PORTFOLIO EVALUATION UN WOMEN SUDAN COUNTRY OFFICE 2018-23

#### TOP DONORS to SCO and USD\$ received during 2018-22



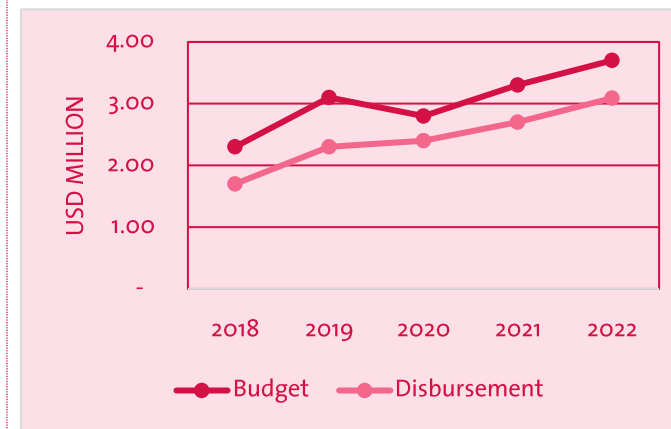
Source: UN Women Atlas

#### SCO TYPE OF FUNDING USD\$ (2018-22)



Source: UN Women Atlas

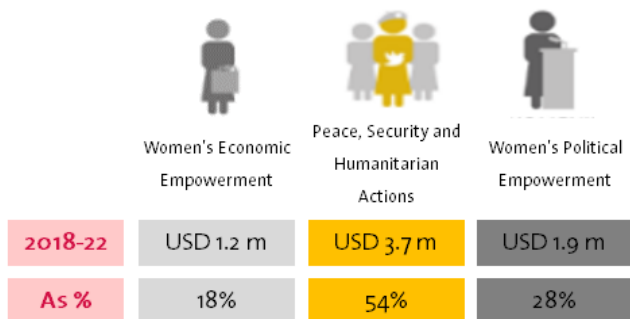
#### SCO ANNUAL BUDGET vs. DISBURSEMENT USD (2018-22)



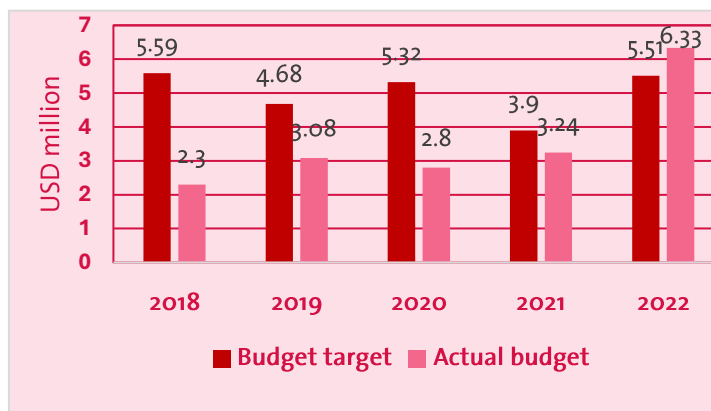
Source: UN Women Atlas

#### Delivery by Thematic Areas, USD\$ million (2018-22)

Source: UN Women Atlas.

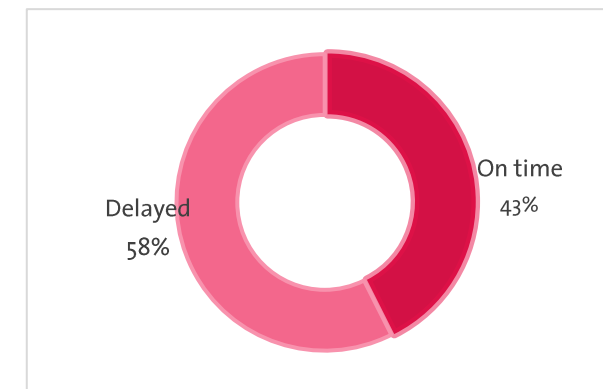


#### Results Framework Resource Mobilization (2018-22)



Source: UN Women Atlas.

#### SCO TIMELINESS OF DONOR REPORTING 2018-22



Source: UN Women One App, Donor agreements dashboard

## ANNEX 7: STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

The table below maps out the key stakeholders against the following categories, their contributions to the Strategic Note and the sampling approach for each stakeholder category. All stakeholders will be surveyed, and purposively sampled for interview / focus group discussion.

Category	Contributions to the Strategic Note	Sampling Approach
Governmental Stakeholders	Principle and primary duty bearers who make decisions and responsible for country development outcomes.	All government partners will be surveyed. Those partnering with UN Women on the <i>deep dive projects</i> will be interviewed. Due to the current political situation and turnover within the government, the Country Office have flagged that certain government entities should not be contacted. These are marked below.
Civil Society Organizations	Partners working with UN Women to deliver; partners working on different activities aiming to contribute to the same target outcomes	All civil society partners will be surveyed. Those partnering with UN Women on the <i>deep dive projects</i> and those implementing <i>desk review projects</i> will be interviewed or invited to join focus group discussions.
Research and academic institutions	Researchers working in the areas of UN Women's work, providing useful insights into what does and does not work.	All academic partners will be surveyed. Those partnering with UN Women on the <i>deep dive projects</i> will be interviewed.
Private sector	Partners on Women's Economic Empowerment Projects and funders.	All private sector partners will be surveyed. Those partnering with UN Women on the <i>deep dive projects</i> will be interviewed.
UN agencies	Partners on joint programs, development partners supported by UN Women's coordination work.	The UN Country Team will be surveyed. Several UN agencies have been identified as key partners for UN Women – these will be interviewed.
Bilateral and foundation donors	Donors of UN Women's work in SCO	All donors will be surveyed. Donors funding the <i>deep dive and desk review projects</i> will be interviewed.
UN Women team	Responsible for implementing the strategic note.	As those with a leadership role to implementing the SN, the country rep, deputy country rep and thematic leads will be interviewed. All other colleagues will be surveyed.
Other multilaterals / regional bodies	Key partners contributing to same target outcomes.	All multilateral partners will be surveyed. Those partnering with UN Women on the <i>deep dive projects</i> will be interviewed.
Target groups of rights holders	Target Groups of rights holders	Purposively sampled for <i>deep dive sampled projects</i> , to ensure a good range of rights holders, considering different characteristics including: marginalized groups, those with disabilities and the hard to reach. These stakeholders will be invited to take part in focus group discussions.

Their contribution to and/or engagement in UN Women's normative, coordination and operational work, as well as thematic area is also mapped. The list also highlights stakeholders linked to the deep dive and desk review sample. The list is drawn from: donors from Atlas, partners from list of partner agreements, annual reports and UN Women personnel inputs.<sup>3</sup>

The Operational Result Areas are:

- **Women Political Participation (WPP):** Women Lead, Participate and Engage with Governance Systems
- **Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE):** Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy
- **Women, Peace and Security (WPS):** Women and girls contribute to building sustainable peace and resilience and benefit equally from humanitarian action

The final columns indicates whether the institution was sampled, and what form of data collection is envisaged. Stakeholders the evaluation team were able to reach through interview and focus group are annotated in green. As survey responses were anonymous, the evaluation team is unable to ascertain whether the sampled stakeholders have participated.

<sup>3</sup> Some stakeholders are listed more than once, where more than one representative from the organization has been identified as relevant for consultation.

## STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

No.	Institution	Normative	Coordination	Operational	Link to deep dive	Interview	Focus Group	Survey
Governmental Stakeholders								
1	Central Bureau of Statistics			✓				
2	Federal Ministry of Health		✓	WPP	✓			
3	Legal Reform Commissions			✓				
4	Marine Fisheries Administration			WEE	✓			✓
5	Ministry of Agriculture Development (Red Sea)			WEE				✓
6	Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning	✓		WEE	✓			✓
7	Ministry of Health & Social Development- Blue Nile			WPS	✓			✓
8	Ministry of Health & Social Development- East Darfur			WPS				✓
9	Ministry of Labour	✓		WPP	✓			✓
10	Ministry of Social development	✓		WPS	✓			✓
11	Office of the Judiciary Authority in Darfur			WPS				✓
12	Sudan Special Police Force			WPS				✓
13	VAW Unit	✓		WPS	✓	✓		
14	Ministry of Justice	✓		WPP	✓			
15	Parliamentarian Council	✓		✓				
16	VAW Unit	✓		WPS	✓			
17	Women and Children Affairs (MOSA)	✓		✓				
18	Women and Family Directorate	✓		✓				
19	Women and Gender Commission			✓				
20	Ministry of Federal			✓				
Civil Society Organizations								
21	Alalag Press Services			WPP	✓	✓		
22	Alenaya Charity Organization			✓		✓		
23	Alquaswaa women's association			WEE	✓		✓	
24	Alsadia Association			WEE			✓	
25	Althamra women association			WEE	✓		✓	
26	Altigana Organization for Developing Women Skills (AODWS) in North Darfur			WPS				✓
27	Athorya Association			WEE			✓	
28	CAFA Organization in North Darfur			WPS				✓
29	Community Development Association			WPS				✓
30	Dar Salaam Women's Society in North Darfur			WPS	✓	✓		
31	Friends of Peace & Development Organization			WPS				✓
32	Friends of people living with handicaps			✓				✓
33	Global Aid Hand			WPS				✓
34	Kabkabiya Small Holders Charitable Organization			WPS				✓
35	Jabal Mara Charity organization (JEMCO)			WPS				✓
36	MANSAM	✓	✓	WPS	✓		✓	✓
37	Muzna Charitable organization		✓	WPP				
38	NADA Al-Azhar			WPS				
39	National Planning Organization (NPO)			WPP				
40	National Sudanese Women Association			WPP				
41	Nuba Women for Education & Development Association			WPP				
42	Omdurain Women Associations	✓		✓	✓			✓
43	Network Organization for Best Life			WPS	✓	✓		
44	Peace and Development Center			WPS				✓

No.	Institution	Normative	Coordination	Operational	Link to deep dive	Interview	Focus Group	Survey
45	Peace Studies & Research Center , Eldaien University			WPS				✓
46	Relief and Mediation Crops			WPS				✓
47	Rinas Charitable Association Women & Children			✓				✓
48	Rural Community Development Organization (RCDO) in West Darfur			WPS				✓
49	Rural Development Organization			WPS				✓
50	Sahari Organization for Development			WPS				✓
51	SAWA Sudan in West Darfur			WPS	✓			
52	Seema Center for Training & Protection	✓	✓	WPP	✓	✓		✓
53	Sudan Organization for Recovery and development (SORD)			WPS	✓	✓		
54	Sudanese Red Crescent Society			WPS				✓
55	Sudanese Women Union			✓				✓
56	Sudanese Women Development Organization			✓				✓
57	Women Awareness Initiative -Damazin	✓		WPS	✓			✓
58	Women Awareness Raising Group- Red Sea	✓		✓			✓	
59	women forum in Darfur	✓		WPS			✓	
60	Women Initiatives Group			✓				✓
61	Women's Association of the Sudan Revolutionary Front			WPS				
62	Women's Wings Organization	✓		WPS				✓
63	Sabah Al-Sudan for Development Organization (SDO)			✓				
64	Women Awareness Initiative -Damazin			✓				
Research and academic institutions								
65	Development studies and research institute			WPP	✓	✓		
66	Gender Studies Institute / University of Khartoum			WPP	✓	✓		
67	Red Sea University			WEE	✓	✓		
68	Sudanese organization for research and development			WPP		✓		
69	Sudanese organization for research and development- Blue Nile			WPS		✓		
70	University of El Geneina			WPS				✓
71	University of Nyala			WPS				✓
72	Alalag Press Services			WPP	✓	✓		
Private sector								
73	Absumi (one of the arms of the Agricultural Bank)			WEE		✓		
74	Alayady Alkhadra			WEE	✓	✓		
75	Central Bank of Sudan (CBOS)			WEE				
76	Family Bank in Port Sudan			WEE		✓		
77	Port Sudan Association of Small Enterprise Development (PASED)			WEE		✓		
78	Red Sea State Microfinance Institution			WEE	✓	✓		
UN agencies								
79	OCHA		✓			✓		
80	Peacebuilding Fund			WPS	✓			✓
81	UN Integrated Transitional Assistance Mission in Sudan political mission		✓	WPS		✓		✓
82	United Nations Development Programme			WPP		✓		✓
83	United Nations Development Programme			WPS		✓		✓
84	United Nations Environment Program			WPS				✓
85	United Nations Operations in Darfur			WPS				✓
86	World Food Programme (WFP)		✓					✓
87	OHCHR		✓	WPP		✓		✓

No.	Institution	Normative	Coordination	Operational	Link to deep dive	Interview	Focus Group	Survey
88	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)		✓					✓
89	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)		✓					✓
90	International Labour Organization (ILO)		✓					✓
91	International Monetary Fund (IMF)		✓					✓
92	IOM		✓					✓
93	OCHA		✓					✓
94	OHCHR		✓					✓
95	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)		✓					✓
96	UNEP		✓					✓
97	UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)		✓					✓
98	UN-Habitat		✓					✓
99	UN Mission		✓					✓
100	UN Mission		✓					✓
101	UN Mission		✓					✓
102	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS)		✓					✓
103	UNDP		✓					✓
104	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)		✓					✓
105	UNDRR		✓					✓
106	UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)		✓					✓
107	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)		✓					✓
108	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		✓					✓
109	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)		✓			✓		✓
110	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		✓					✓
111	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)		✓					✓
112	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)		✓					✓
113	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)		✓					✓
114	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)		✓					✓
115	United Nations Volunteer (UNV)		✓					✓
116	World Food Programme (WFP)		✓					✓
117	World Health Organization (WHO)		✓					✓
118	World Bank		✓					✓
Bilateral and foundation donors								
119	African Development Bank			WPS				
120	European Union			WEE		✓		✓
121	Government of Finland			✓				✓
122	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation-AICS			WEE		✓		✓
123	Government of United Kingdom	✓		WPP	✓	✓		✓
124	Japan International Cooperation Agency			✓				✓
125	Mamoun Beheiry Centre			WEE				✓
126	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office			WEE				✓
127	Norway			✓				✓
128	Qatar Development Fund			WPS				✓
129	Silatech			✓				✓



No.	Institution	Normative	Coordination	Operational	Link to deep dive	Interview	Focus Group	Survey
130	Swedish International Development Cooperation	✓		WPP	✓	✓		✓
131	Swedish International Development Cooperation	✓		WPP	✓	✓		✓
132	UNITAMS			WPS				✓
133	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)			WPS				✓
UN Women team								
134	Thematic leads/WEE	✓	✓	WEE		✓		
135	Thematic leads/WPS	✓	✓	WPS		✓		
136	Deputy representative	✓	✓	all		✓		
137	Humanitarian		✓	WPS		✓		
138	Representative	✓	✓	All		✓		
139	All staff	✓	✓					✓
Other multilaterals / regional bodies								
140	International Monetary Fund	✓						✓
141	The World bank	✓						✓
Target Groups of Right holders								
142	4-5 beneficiaries of the Gender Architecture program	✓	✓	WPP			✓	
143	4-5 beneficiaries of the Dar Salaam Women Development Association-Livelihoods and Durable Solutions (SLF 2,3&5)			WPS			✓	
144	4-5 beneficiaries of the Sudan Organization for Recovery and Development-Human Rights (SLF 2&3)			WPS			✓	
145	4-5 beneficiaries of the Network Organization for Best Life-Rule of Law			WPS			✓	
146	4-5 beneficiaries of the Enhancement of Women's Entrepreneurship project in the Red Sea State			WEE			✓	

## ANNEX 8: EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

This annex sets out the evaluability assessment, including 1) an overall assessment of the Development Results Framework (DRF) and Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework (OEEF); 2) completeness of the DRF and OEEF in terms of presence of baselines and targets; 3) DRF and OEEF outcomes, outputs and indicators quality assessment; and 4) review of data availability for the Strategic note Interventions.

### COMPLETENESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY FRAMEWORK

The table below summarizes the assessment of the DRF and OEEF.

Measure	Quality Assessment Highlights	Overall Rating	
<b>DEVELOPMENT RESULTS FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>OUTCOMES</b>	Target outcomes adequately focuses on change (behavior, institutional performance, beliefs/attitudes).	<b>ADEQUATE</b>
	<b>OUTPUTS</b>	Target outputs consistently use change language, are specific and clear and focused. However, many outputs are too ambitious / high level, and often outside UN Women's control.	<b>LIMITED</b>
	<b>INDICATORS</b>	Many indicators were not framed as indicators, but as questions. Outcome indicators were not always clearly aligned to the target outcome, and often measured only a specific component of the target change, or tended to be activity focused and at the output level, rather than focusing on change (e.g. indicators measuring knowledge products produced, advocacy campaigns developed, models developed). Related to the issue of outputs being too high level, most output indicators were incorrectly classified and should have been included as outcome indicators as they are beyond UN Women's control.	<b>LIMITED</b>
	<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Limited supporting data was included to demonstrate how performance against DRF indicators was calculated. The results management system did not clearly set out what monitoring systems and data quality assurance checks were in place to ensure the validity and accuracy of the reporting.	<b>LIMITED</b>
<b>ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>OUTPUTS</b>	OEEF outputs were clearly defined, specific and Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-Bound ( <i>SMART</i> ).	<b>ADEQUATE</b>
	<b>INDICATORS</b>	OEEF indicators were generally clearly aligned to the output and valid to measure the target change. However, a number were framed as questions. Several indicators did not align to the baselines and targets. For example, several indicators required yes/no baselines and targets, but the baselines and targets included were numbers.	<b>LIMITED</b>
	<b>DATA QUALITY</b>	Limited supporting data was included to demonstrate how performance against OEEF indicators was calculated. The results management system did not clearly set out what monitoring systems and data quality assurance checks were in place to ensure the validity and accuracy of the reporting.	<b>LIMITED</b>

### COMPLETENESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY FRAMEWORK

The table below assesses the completeness of the DRF and OEEF in terms of whether baselines and targets were included against all indicators.

Framework	baseline	targets
Development Results Framework - outcomes	100%	100%
Development Results Framework - outputs	100%	100%
Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework	97%	97%

Source: Results Management System

### DRF AND OEEF OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS QUALITY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

A quality check of the indicators of both the DRF and OEEF was conducted, using the following criteria as per the CPE guidance:

Indicators	Grading guidance
Clearly measures change (outcome) or potential for change (output)	

Outcome indicator measures change in behavior, institutional performance, attitude, beliefs	<b>Weak</b> = 1-3 attributes  <b>Adequate</b> = 4-6 attributes  <b>Strong</b> = 6+ attributes
Output indicator uses change and not action language, and captures change in: skills, abilities, knowledge, awareness, capacity, accountability; availability of products, data, or services; something created, built or repaired; Institutional arrangements, leadership, efficiency; advocacy or dialogue mechanisms.	
Logical direct (preferred) or proxy (acceptable) indication of change	
Clearly aligned to output / outcome	
Specific (Sets precise criteria for success)	
Singular Focus	
Plain language	
Valid / Reliable	

## RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2022 – DRF AND OEEF OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS QUALITY ASSESSMENT

The table below assesses the indicators, based on the quality assessment criteria above

	Strong	Adequate	Weak
<b>Development Results Framework</b>			
Outcome Indicators (16)	4 (25%)	3 (19%)	9 (56%)
Output Indicators (12)	4 (33%)	0 (0%)	8 (66%)
<b>Organizational Efficiency and Effectiveness Framework</b>			
Output Indicators (37)	22 (59%)	6 (16%)	9 (24%)

## DATA AVAILABILITY FOR STRATEGIC NOTE INTERVENTIONS

The table below assesses the data availability for the strategic note interventions.

Project / Area of Work	Performance Monitoring Framework	Evaluation or Review	Quarterly or Annual Report
2015-2016 IB Sudan	No separate Performance Monitoring Framework. Part of Strategic Note Performance Monitoring Framework	No	No
EXTRA BUDGETARY SDN		No	No
SIDA Operation Amendment 2		No	Annual Report
SIDA Operational Costs		No	Donor report & Annual Report
2012 AWP Sudan-Cross Thematic		No	No
Building a democratic state		No	No
Capacity Building for Enhanced Resilience		No	No
Enhancement of Women's Entrepreneurship		No	Donor report & Annual Report
East and Southern Africa (ESA) Women Count Phase II		No	No
Global Facility- II		No	No
PRCSP		No	No
Promoting Gender-Responsive Purchasing		No	No
Promoting Women's Participation		No	No
Promoting Women's Rights in Darfur		No	No
SDN_DRF1_WLPP		No	No
SPF2 O1.1 Legislation		No	No
SPF2 O3.1 Constitutions & laws		No	No
Strengthening the Gender Architecture		No	2020 AWP Annual reports
Supporting Sustainable Peace in Darfur		No	Donor report
Sustainable Development		No	No
UN Darfur Fund		No	No
UNAMID Staff assigned to State		No	2020 Annual reports
UNAMID_SLF 2		No	Donor report & Annual report
UNAMID_SLF 3		No	Donor report & Annual report
UNAMID_SLF 4		No	No
UNAMID_SLF 5		No	Donor report & Annual report
Women Economic Empowerment		No	Donor report
Women's Empowerment for Resilience		No	Donor report
WPHF_COVID 19		No	Donor report

Source: Results Management System and Donor Agreement Management System (DAMS)

## ANNEX 9: EVALUATION MATRIX

The table below sets out the evaluation matrix, which includes the evaluation questions, indicators, data collection and analysis approach and information sources.

Key evaluation question	Indicators	Data collection and analysis approach	Sources
<b>Effectiveness</b>			
EQ.1. Are interventions contributing to target outcomes set out in the Strategic Note?	Evidence of changes in target (and unexpected) outcomes and of UN Women's contribution.	Contribution analysis, assessing the strength of evidence for outcomes achieved and UN Women's contribution. Outcome harvesting to capture unexpected outcomes and focusing on the deep dive sample.  Focus on most significant outcomes achieved, guided by CO.	<b>Documents:</b> monitoring and reporting data, annual reports on outcomes, lessons learned  <b>Interviews and Focus Group Discussions</b> with UN Women, partners, beneficiaries of select interventions, stakeholders able to comment on achievement of outcomes – other stakeholders working in the sector, donors, government.  <b>Survey:</b> across all stakeholder categories.
EQ.1a. What contribution is UN Women making to towards gender responsive normative frameworks, policies, institutions?	Evidence of internal and external enablers and barriers to achieving target outcomes.		
EQ.1b. What unexpected outcomes have been achieved?			
EQ.1c. What are the enablers and barriers to achieving target outcomes?			
EQ.1d. Has UN Women taken a strategic and integrated approach in prioritizing its activity across operational, coordination and normative work?	Evidence of consideration of synergies between operational, coordination and normative work during portfolio and program design, program prioritization, and allocation of resources.  Assessment of the available space in-country for UN Women to take on normative and coordination roles	Review of planning and design process.  Review of full list of operational, coordination and normative interventions, and assessment of key synergies.	<b>Documents:</b> Planning documents. List of interventions. Documentation of key outcomes.  <b>Interviews</b> with UN Women and UNCT stakeholders.
<b>Efficiency</b>			
EQ.2. How strategic was the Country Office in its allocation of resources to ensure value for money?	Evidence of strategic allocation of resources to maximize results	Review resource mobilization strategy and implementation.  Review decision-making process at the CO level (annual work plan, strategy setting, country allocation) and the project review sample (needs assessment and design).	<b>Documents:</b> resource mobilization strategy, annual work plan, country allocation, needs assessment and design documents for the project review sample  <b>Interviews:</b> UN Women, donors
EQ.2a. How effectively were resources mobilized and managed?	Evidence of effective mobilization of resources – sufficient resources mobilized to deliver against strategic note		
EQ.2b. To what extent was a focus on evidence, results and value for money used to guide decision making, at all decision-making stages?	Evidence of effective management of resources – resources used to deliver against priorities in the strategic note		
EQ.3. How efficiently has the Country Office managed to pivot in response to the changing context?	Evidence of efficiency and timeliness of CO's response to the changing political and UNCT context	Review response to changes in political context and changes in UNCT structure, in terms of changes to existing interventions, changes in allocation between interventions, and changes to new interventions.	<b>Documents:</b> Revisions to project and portfolio documents, change requests to donors, context analysis undertaken by the CO.  <b>Interviews:</b> UN Women, UNCT, partners, donors.
EQ.3a. How efficient and effective has the Country Office's strategic positioning and response to changes in the political context and within the changing UNCT structure been?			
<b>Coherence</b>			

Key evaluation question	Indicators	Data collection and analysis approach	Sources
EQ.4. Are UN Women's interventions coherent with the work of the UN Country Team and other key stakeholders?	Evidence of synergies between UN Women's interventions and those of UNCT and other stakeholders, across humanitarian and development actions	Review of the project review sample.	<p><b>Documents:</b> project planning documents. Summary of key projects in this area delivered by UNCT and other stakeholders.</p> <p><b>Interviews</b> UN Women, UNCT, key stakeholders working on gender equality and women's empowerment, donors and government stakeholders.</p>
EQ.4a. Are interventions achieving synergies between the UN Women portfolio and the work of the UN Country Team and other stakeholders working on gender equality and women's empowerment?			
EQ.4b. What contribution is UN Women making to UN system coordination on gender equality and women's empowerment?	Evidence of UN Women's contribution to the UN System.	Review of UN Women's coordination work.	<p><b>Documents:</b> UNCT reports, SWAP scorecard.</p> <p><b>Interviews</b> UN Women, UNCT.</p> <p><b>Survey:</b> across all stakeholder categories.</p>
EQ.5. Do the interventions selected maximize UN Women's comparative advantage?	Alignment between interventions selected and UN Women's comparative advantage.	Assessment of alignment of the project review sample to UN Women's perceived comparative advantage.	<p><b>Documents:</b> Project design documents, internal stakeholder analysis and landscape mappings, resource mobilization strategy.</p> <p><b>Interviews:</b> UN Women, UNCT and other stakeholders working on gender equality and women's empowerment, donors and government stakeholders.</p>
EQ.5a. What is the Country Office's comparative advantage?	<p>Perceptions of the CO's comparative advantage by other stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Comparative advantage defined as: mandate; better positioned than other partners in country; technical and operational capacity to work more effectively and efficiently than other actors to achieve results.</i></p>	Assessment of UN Women's perceived comparative advantage.	<p><b>Interviews:</b> UN Women, UNCT and other stakeholders working on gender equality and women's empowerment, donors and government stakeholders.</p>
EQ.5b. How tactical has the CO been in making the most of opportunities and maximizing its unique value proposition?	Evidence of strategic decision-making process for resource allocation and building on comparative advantage.	Review of planning process.	As above, and also strategic and annual work plan documents.
<b>Human Rights and Gender Equality</b>			
EQ.6. Are interventions supporting structural changes in gender equality and women's empowerment?	Evidence of contribution to structural changes.	Review of the project review sample.	<p><b>Documents:</b> project design and needs assessment, outcomes reporting.</p> <p><b>Interviews</b> with UN Women staff and partners.</p>
EQ.6a. Are interventions applying gender, human rights and disability inclusion approaches?	Evidence of gender, human rights and disability inclusion approaches applied across interventions, using the Gender Results Effectiveness Scale.	Review of the project review sample.	<p><b>Documents:</b> Planning documents.</p> <p><b>Interviews</b> with UN Women staff and partners.</p>

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## ANNEX 10: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

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### INTRODUCTION AND INFORMED CONSENT

1. Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am part of the evaluation team delivering the country portfolio evaluation of the UN Women Sudan Country Portfolio Evaluation. I work for UN Women / am an independent consultant.
2. The purpose of this evaluation is to assess UN Women's work in Sudan since 2018. The evaluation is expected to generate learning on what works, to support better decision-making in the future, and help ensure UN Women is accountable for how it uses resources to contribute to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. The primary users of this evaluation are intended to be UN Women country office who will use the findings to design and implement the new Strategic Note. However, we expect that other UN Women offices, as well as other stakeholders in the countries will also be able to use the findings.
3. You have been selected to take part in the interview / focus group discussion, due to your role / experience in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The interview / focus group discussion is expected to take approximately 45 minutes.
5. Taking part is voluntary, and you can stop at any time if you decide to. You can ask to skip any questions if they make you feel uncomfortable. Refusing to participate or withdrawing your participation at any time will not lead to any penalty.
6. Your input will be extremely valuable to help UN Women reflect on its achievements and how it can strengthen its programming going forward. There are no other expected benefits to participating in the evaluation. There are no costs associated with participating in the evaluation.
7. All information collected is private, and we will keep it confidential. The exception is if you tell us something that makes us concerned that you or somebody else are at risk of harm. We would have a duty to report this, and to keep you and others safe.
8. We will use the evaluation findings to write an evaluation report and set of evaluation briefs. These will be anonymous, so we won't include names or any other information that would allow you to be identified from what they have said or written.
9. The information that is collected will only be used for the evaluation and will be stored securely. We will only keep personal details (e.g., emails, telephone) for it as long they are needed for the project, after which we will delete them. The summary findings may be used for future evaluations.
10. If you want to contact someone else about your rights as participants, you can contact the Chief of the UN Women Independent Evaluation service at [inga.sniukaite@unwomen.org](mailto:inga.sniukaite@unwomen.org) or on +1-6467814724.
11. Do you have any questions?
12. Do you consent to participating in this evaluation?

### MOST SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO TARGET OUTCOMES

#### INTERVIEW GUIDE – MOST SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO TARGET OUTCOMES (UN WOMEN, PARTNERS, GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS)

##### Effectiveness

- What evidence is there that this target outcome occurred?
- What evidence is there of UN Women's contribution?
- What were the internal and external enablers and barriers to achieving these target outcomes?
- What contribution is UN Women making to towards gender responsive normative frameworks, policies, institutions?
- What unexpected outcomes have been achieved?
- Are interventions supporting structural changes in gender equality and women's empowerment?

#### FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE ON MOST SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO TARGET OUTCOMES– BENEFICIARIES

- What were the most significant changes you experienced as a result of this intervention?

- What contributed to these changes?
- To what extent did this intervention address the main, structural causes of gender inequality?

## **SAMPLED INTERVENTIONS**

### **INTERVIEW GUIDE – THE PROJECT REVIEW SAMPLE (UN WOMEN, IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS, GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS)**

#### **Effectiveness**

- For this sampled intervention, what are the enablers and barriers to achieving target outcomes?
- For this sampled intervention, what unexpected outcomes have been achieved?

#### **Coherence**

- Is the sampled intervention coherent with the work of the UN Country Team and other key stakeholders? Is the sampled intervention coherent with projects delivered by you?
- Is the sampled intervention achieving synergies between the UN Women portfolio and the work of the UN Country Team and other stakeholders working on gender equality and women’s empowerment?
- Does this sampled intervention maximize UN Women’s comparative advantage?

#### **Human Rights and Gender Equality**

- Is this sampled intervention addressing the root causes of inequality?
- Are these sampled interventions applying gender, human rights and disability inclusion approaches?

## **NATIONAL PORTFOLIO LEVEL**

### **INTERVIEW GUIDE – UN WOMEN STAFF**

#### **Efficiency**

- How strategic was the CO in its allocation of resources to ensure value for money? To what extent was a focus on evidence, results and value for money used to guide decision making, at all decision-making stages?
- How efficiently has the CO managed to pivot in response to the changing context?
  - a. Considering the changing political context and changing UNCT structure.
  - b. in terms of changes to existing interventions, changes in allocation between interventions, and changes to new interventions
- How effectively were resources mobilized and managed to deliver against the strategic note?

#### **Coherence**

- What is UN Women’s comparative advantage?

*Consider: mandate; better positioned than other partners in country; technical and operational capacity to work more effectively and efficiently than other actors to achieve results.*

- Do the interventions selected maximize UN Women’s comparative advantage? How tactical has the CO been in making the most of opportunities and maximizing its unique value proposition?
- Are UN Women’s interventions coherent with the work of the UN Country Team and other key stakeholders? Are interventions achieving synergies between the UN Women portfolio and the work of the UN Country Team and other stakeholders working on gender equality and women’s empowerment?
- What contribution is UN Women making to UN system coordination on gender equality and women’s empowerment?

#### **Human Rights and Gender Equality**



- Is UN Women taking an integrated approach in its selection of interventions across its operational, co-ordination and normative work?

## **INTERVIEW GUIDE – UNCT**

### **Coherence**

- What is UN Women’s comparative advantage?

*Consider: mandate; better positioned than other partners in country; technical and operational capacity to work more effectively and efficiently than other actors to achieve results.*

- Do the interventions selected maximize UN Women’s comparative advantage?
- Are UN Women’s interventions coherent with the work of the UN Country Team and other key stakeholders? Are interventions achieving synergies between the UN Women portfolio and the work of the UN Country Team and other stakeholders working on gender equality and women’s empowerment?
- What contribution is UN Women making to UN system coordination on gender equality and women’s empowerment?
- How tactical has the CO been in making the most of opportunities and maximizing its unique value proposition?

### **Effectiveness**

- What is the most significant contribution UN Women has made to gender equality and women’s empowerment across these countries?
- What contribution is UN Women making to towards gender responsive normative frameworks, policies, institutions?

### **Human Rights and Gender Equality**

- Is UN Women taking an integrated approach in its selection of interventions across its operational, co-ordination and normative work?

### **Efficiency**

- How efficiently has the CO managed to pivot in response to the changing context?
  - Considering the changing political context and changing UNCT structure.
  - in terms of changes to existing interventions, changes in allocation between interventions, and changes to new interventions

## **INTERVIEW GUIDE – OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS, DONORS, PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERS, GOVERNMENT PARTNERS, OTHER STAKEHOLDERS WORKING ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT)**

### **Effectiveness**

- What is the most significant contribution UN Women has made to gender equality and women’s empowerment across these countries?
- What contribution is UN Women making to towards gender responsive normative frameworks, policies, institutions?

### **Efficiency**

- How strategic was the CO in its allocation of resources to ensure value for money? To what extent was a focus on evidence, results and value for money used to guide decision making, at all decision-making stages?
- How efficiently has the CO managed to pivot in response to the changing context?
  - a. Considering the changing political context and changing UNCT structure.
  - b. in terms of changes to existing interventions, changes in allocation between interventions, and changes to new interventions
- How effectively were resources mobilized and managed to deliver against the strategic note?

### **Coherence**

- What is UN Women’s comparative advantage?

*Consider: mandate; better positioned than other partners in country; technical and operational capacity to work more effectively and efficiently than other actors to achieve results.*

- Do the interventions selected maximize UN Women's comparative advantage? How tactical has the CO been in making the most of opportunities and maximizing its unique value proposition?

#### **Human Rights and Gender Equality**

- Is UN Women taking an integrated approach in its selection of interventions across its operational, co-ordination and normative work?

### **SURVEYS**

- [Survey – UN Women](#)
- [Survey – UN agencies](#)
- [Survey – other stakeholders, including donors, government, CSOs and other partners](#)

## ANNEX 11: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

All data collected through this evaluation is subject to the UN Women Information Security Policy that sets out the basis for UN Women in protecting the confidentiality, integrity and availability of its data to protect these assets against unauthorized usage, access, modification, destruction, disclosure, loss or transfer of data, whether accidental or intentional.

This Data Management Plan outlines the following key aspects of data protection:

- Data collection, storage and security
- archiving, preservation and curation;

### DATA COLLECTION AND STORAGE AND SECURITY

The evaluation team was responsible for data collection. The evaluation team comprised the Regional Evaluation Specialist for the East and Southern Africa Regional Office and two independent evaluation consultants. The primary data collection approaches were as follows:

Data Collection approach	Data collection and storage
Interviews and focus group discussions (virtual and face to face)	Virtual meetings were held over Microsoft teams. Interview notes were taken and stored using Microsoft Word. Temporarily during the data collection phase, interview notes were stored in business computers of the UN Women Evaluation Specialist and private/business computers of independent evaluation consultants or in a form of written notes. As soon as the data collection is completed and notes were transferred to SharePoint drive, data was deleted from personal computers and written note destroyed.
Survey	Microsoft forms was used to administer the survey.

All primary and secondary data was stored using UN Women's SharePoint/OneDrive accessible by evaluation team members only. Once the evaluation is over, access to share point folders was revoked to all external evaluation team members. This is protected under overall data protection mechanisms by UN Women Information Technology (IT) service. NVivo and Stata was used for qualitative and quantitative data analysis respectively. Raw data will be quality assured as part of the triangulation and analysis process.

The only personal data collected and used in this evaluation was: names and last names of the interviewees, their function in the organization/institution, their email addresses and the affiliated institution. Personal names and last names have not been published in any of the reports and will be known only to the evaluation team members. During data analysis, personal data was removed from all interview notes and replaced with unique reference numbers. Only the evaluation team leader maintained access to a document linking unique reference numbers with personal data, which will be destroyed upon completion of the evaluation. In the report, sensitive data has been protected to ensure they cannot be traced to its source. No personal data has been included in the evaluation report.

### ARCHIVING, PRESERVATION AND CURATION

UN Women's policy is to preserve data for four years, aligned to the four-year Strategic note period. Upon completion of the evaluation, the team leader will create a clean dataset containing files that might be relevant for further use in evaluations and research by UN Women. All data not assigned to the archive will be deleted upon completion of the evaluation. The dataset will be deleted after four years following the completion of the evaluation.

## ANNEX 12: EVALUATION REFERENCE GROUP AND EVALUATION MANAGEMENT GROUP MEMBERS AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

### EVALUATION REFERENCE GROUP MEMBERS

No.	Institution	Member	Title
<b>Governmental Stakeholders</b>			
1	Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning	Faisal Jumaa	Focal point
2	Central Bureau of Statistics	Ali Ahmed Abbas	Director General
3	Ministry of Health & Social development Blue Nile	Zahra	C-VAW
5	Ministry of Justice	Aisha Abdelmajeed	Focal point
<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>			
6	MANSAM	Dr. Samia Al-Nagar	Representative
7	SORD	Ilham Osamn	Focal point
8	Sudanese Women Union	Adila	Focal point
<b>Research and academic institutions</b>			
9	Development studies and research institute	Samia Nahar	Head of Women, Gender & Development Unit
10	Gender Studies Institute	Tayseer	General Director
11	University of Nyala- Darfur	Dr. Khalifa	Programme Manager
<b>UN agencies</b>			
12	UNEP	Abuelgasim Abdalla Ahmed	Chief Technical Adviser
13	United Nations Development Programme	Zynab Sawi	Gender Officer
14	OCHA	Ghada Nesraldeen	Gender Focal Point
<b>Bilateral and foundation donors</b>			
15	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation-AICS	Aurora Leo	Social Protection Program Coordinator
16	Government of United Kingdom	Juliana Stoyonava	Donor Contact - UK Project
17	Swedish International Development Cooperation	Abdullahi Aress	Deputy Head of Mission
18	Swedish International Development Cooperation	Thouiba Galad	Donor Contact - SIDA Project
19	European Union	Norkute Monika	Programme officer

### EVALUATION REFERENCE GROUP MEMBERS

No.	Contact Person	Title
1	Adjaratou Ndiaye	Representative
2	Fatma Mohamed	Programme Specialist
3	Abdelrahman Idriss El Zibag	Monitoring and Evaluation Associate
5	Awatif Nahar	WEE specialist
6	Mary Mbeo	International Consultant

### TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR) FOR EVALUATION REFERENCE GROUP AND EVALUATION MANAGEMENT GROUP

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (UN Women) is commissioning the evaluation of its Country Portfolio (2018-23). The final evaluation is expected to:

- Assess the relevance of UN Women contribution to the intervention at national levels and alignment with international agreements and conventions on gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Assess effectiveness, organizational efficiency and coherence in progressing towards the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment results as defined in the Strategic Note.

- Enable the UN Women Country Office to improve its strategic positioning to better support the achievement of sustained gender equality and women’s empowerment.
- Analyse how human rights approach and gender equality principles are integrated in the design and implementation of the Strategic Note.
- Identify and validate lessons learned, good practices and examples of innovation that can be scaled up and replicated to support gender equality and human rights.
- Provide insights into the extent to which the UN Women has realized synergies between its three mandates (normative, UN system coordination and operations).
- Provide actionable recommendations with respect to the development of the next Strategic Note.

The management structure of this evaluation will be composed of the following:

- An **Evaluation Reference Group and Evaluation Management Group** that will facilitate participation of stakeholders, partners from the civil society and governments.

The two groups are an integral part of the Country Portfolio Evaluation management structure and is constituted to facilitate the participation of relevant stakeholders in the design, implementation and dissemination of the 3R Programme evaluation.

The internal Evaluation Reference Group will include the Country Representative, Deputy Country Representative, UN Women programme leads and Country Office evaluation focal person. The Country Representative will be responsible for issuing a management response to the final CPE recommendations within six weeks of approval of the final evaluation synthesis report.

The external Evaluation Reference Group includes the following members: national government partners, civil society representatives, development partners/donors, representatives of the UN Country team.

The Evaluation Reference Groups play a critical role in ensuring a quality evaluation that is delivered transparently. The inputs of Evaluation Reference Group members are expected to strengthen the quality, usefulness and credibility of the evaluation process. An active Evaluation Reference Group is key to ensure the proper validation of evaluation findings and that the voices of key partners in the programme’s implementation are considered during the evaluation process and reflected in the final evaluation report.

More specifically, Evaluation Reference Group members will be expected to:

- Participate in the two meetings of the Evaluation Reference Group:
  - i) To discuss and validate the inception report,
  - ii) To validate the final report.
- Facilitate access to information by the evaluation team,
- Provide feedback to the evaluation inception report and interim finding to improve their relevance and quality,
- Review the draft and final report and provide feedback to ensure quality and completeness, and
- Disseminate and promote the use of the final report.

The indicative timeline is as follows:

Month	Inputs
February 2023	Participate in a presentation of the inception report, and provide feedback on the proposed approach
March 2023	Participate in interviews with the evaluation team
April / May 2023	Participate in a workshop presenting report findings and provide written comments on the final report

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## **ANNEX 13: TERMS OF REFERENCE**

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The evaluation terms of reference can be accessed [here](#).

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## ANNEX 14: COUNTRY CONTEXT

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### POLITICAL AND HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

#### **Sudan has undergone significant political changes.**

The former president was overthrown in the 2018-19 uprising. A transitional government was set up in 2019, with a power-sharing agreement between the military and civilian forces. However, in October 2021, the military took over the transitional government. Sudan is now ruled only by a new Sovereign Council in the absence of a cabinet of Ministers. The military takeover has led to funding partners, including the World Bank, suspending aid.<sup>4</sup> The African Union also suspended Sudan's membership, calling for the effective restoration of the transitional government<sup>5</sup>.

**As of November 2022, UN independent human rights experts are demanding accountability for the year-long crackdown on peaceful protests against the October 2021 military coup.** The experts expressed that they have 'received continued reports of protestors being killed, forcibly disappeared, injured, tortured and subjected to sexual and gender-based violence'.<sup>6</sup> This has significantly impacted on UN Women's ability to deliver.

**The political process has been derailed by the fighting that started in April 2023.** The political framework agreement was signed in December 2022. At the beginning of 2023, there was progress in the political process working towards a final political agreement. However, this has been affected by the fighting that started on April 15th, 2023, between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), which has resulted in thousands of injuries and hundreds of deaths.<sup>7</sup>

**A peace agreement was signed in Juba in August 2020** between the Transitional Government and Sudan Revolutionary Front, ending decades of violence conflict. The Peace Agreement includes a four-year transitional period and includes arrangements to share power and wealth among the conflict affected

states and other underdeveloped states.<sup>8</sup>

**The high incidence of conflict has led to a large population of refugees and internally displaced persons.** As of October 2022, Sudan hosts an estimated 800,000 South Sudanese refugees and 330,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Eritrea, Syria, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, Chad, and Yemen.<sup>9</sup>

### NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

**In April 2021, the council of Ministers has given its go-ahead for the ratification of Convention to Eliminate all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)** by Sudan with some major reservations.<sup>10</sup> The country is also planning to sign the Protocol of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the rights of women<sup>11</sup>.

**Existing national gender policies in Sudan remain outdated.** The most recent national gender policy was formulated in 2007, the National Women's Empowerment Policy (WEP). The overall strategic objective of the policy was to 'empower women, integrate them and deepen their participation in all aspects of sustainable development'.<sup>12</sup> Both the *National Quarter Century Strategy 2007-2031 on Peace, Development and Improved Living Conditions of all people*<sup>13</sup> and the adopted Sudan UNSCR1325<sup>14</sup> National Action Plan<sup>15</sup> include gender provisions.

**The new Interim Draft Constitution (2019) provides a constitutional framework that recognizes gender equality and prioritizes gender as a national area for renewed attention.** In November 2019, the Khartoum Public Order Act (1998) that controlled how women dressed and behaved was repealed, and the Public Order Police was disbanded.<sup>16</sup> However, in August 2022 a new Community Police has been established, which many fear will facilitate the return of the Public Order Police<sup>17</sup>. Additionally, many inequitable laws affecting women's rights still exist, for example, in the Personal Status law and Penal Code.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> [Sudan Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank](#), last updated Oct 3, 2022

<sup>5</sup> [Aljazeera. African Union suspends Sudan over coup](#). Last updated 27 Oct 2021.

<sup>6</sup> OHCHR. Sudan: Justice for repression against anti-coup protesters key to breaking cycle of violence and political turmoil, say UN experts. Last updated Oct 25, 2022.

<sup>7</sup> [UN News. Sudan](#). Last updated 28 April 2023.

<sup>8</sup> [Sudan Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank](#), last updated Oct 3, 2022

<sup>9</sup> [Sudan Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank](#), last updated Oct 3, 2022

<sup>10</sup> No CEDAW reviews of Sudan have been undertaken yet.

<sup>11</sup> [Sudan Ratifies Women's Rights Convention — With](#)

[Exceptions \(voanews.com\)](#)

<sup>12</sup> [National Policy on the Empowerment of Women \(unwomen.org\)](#)

<sup>13</sup> [The Twenty-Five-Year National Strategy 2007-2031 | Arab National Development Planning Portal \(unesw.org\)](#)

<sup>14</sup> The Security Council adopted the resolution (S/RES/1325) on women and peace and security in October 2000.

<sup>15</sup> [Sudan – 1325 National Action Plans \(peacewomen.org\)](#)

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-5059680523>

<sup>17</sup> [Outrage in Sudan as new force reminiscent of Public Order Police is installed | Radio Dabanga \(dabangasudan.org\)](#)

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.middleeasteye.net/opinion/sudan-revolution-how-womens-participation-reveals-societal-fissures>

The gender equality agenda is also impacted by the current government. The military wing is more conservative than the civilian wing. In the absence of Parliament, all laws have to go through the joint council between council of ministers and the Sovereign Council.<sup>19</sup>

Regional and international bodies have raised concerns about the violation of women's rights in Sudan, in particular gender discrimination, and the lack of adequate protection against rape and other forms of sexual violence.<sup>20</sup> As of 2021, a women cannot apply for a passport or travel outside the country in the same way as a man, nor can she obtain a judgement of divorce in the same way as a man. There is a legal provision that requires a married woman to obey her husband. In 2014, 34% of women surveyed believed a husband could be justified in beating his wife.<sup>21</sup>

### WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

The country's women's movement has been a major force engaged in the promotion of gender equality.<sup>22</sup> Women coalitions and networks have grown significantly after the revolution and are increasingly mobilized politically. There have been many campaigns for gender equality and change, but results have been inconsistent. Civil society groups lack coordination and focus and are dependent on donors with short-term funding. Government action has been insufficient, with continued restrictions on space for women's citizen participation and limited resource allocation for women to realize civil society initiatives.<sup>23</sup> There are also generational conflicts. The struggle for gender justice by Sudanese women has been reported to be 'fragmented and divided by region, ethnicity, religion and class'.<sup>24</sup> A strong and united women's movement with rural outreach is now perceived as a key to promoting gender equality in Sudan.<sup>25</sup>

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

This section provides an overview of the socio-economic context, in terms of health and education, economic equality, gender-based violence, political participation and Women, and peace and security, humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction.

#### Health and education:

<sup>19</sup> [The women of Sudan will not accept setbacks \(brookings.edu\)](#)

<sup>20</sup> [Human Rights Concerns and Barriers to Justice in Sudan | Redress 2014](#)

<sup>21</sup> [World Bank Open Data | Data](#)

<sup>22</sup> CARE Switzerland in a gender profile for Sudan in 2013, [AfDB and UN Women Country Gender Profile 2020](#)

The table below sets out some key health and education statistics.

Indicator	Figure
<b>Health</b>	
Contraceptive prevalence (% of married women ages 15-49) (2014)	12.8%
Maternal mortality ratio – per 100,000 live births (2017)	205
<b>Education</b>	
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24) (2018)	74%
Primary completion rate, female (% of relevant age group) (2018)	62%

Source: [World Bank Open Data | Data](#)

Girls' skills development has been enhanced through participation in school, but progress is held back by inequitable and poor-quality services, poverty and household dynamics. Maternal health practices remain uneven with limited support to family planning, curtailing women's and girls' quality of life and rights.<sup>26</sup>

#### Economic equality:

Indicator	Figure
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms) (2014)	8.2%
Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (2021)	29.4%
Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+) (2021)	28.7%

Source: [World Bank Open Data | Data](#)

The secession of South Sudan significantly affected Sudan's economic growth. It resulted in the loss of oil revenue that had accounted for more than half of the Sudan government's revenue and 95% of its exports. The current economic situation in Sudan is still suffering from the economic and fiscal effects of the imposed embargo. Sudan is currently facing unemployment rates of 20%, a slow-growing economy of 0.3% per annum in addition to a 245% inflation rate, and deterioration of local currency

<sup>23</sup> CARE Switzerland in a gender profile for Sudan in 2013, [AfDB and UN Women Country Gender Profile 2020](#)

<sup>24</sup> SIDA 2011, cited in [AfDB and UN Women Country Gender Profile 2020](#)

<sup>25</sup> [AfDB and UN Women Country Gender Profile 2020](#)

<sup>26</sup> AfDB and UN Women Country Gender Profile 2020



against the USD.<sup>27</sup>

**The economic impact of COVID-19 includes the increased price of basic foods, rising unemployment, and falling exports.** COVID-19 lockdowns have imposed additional burdens on women, as they are more likely to be working in the informal sector.<sup>28</sup>

**Women continue to suffer from inequitable laws.** In 2021, a woman could not be head of the household nor register a business in the same way as a man, and male and female surviving spouses did not have equal rights to inherit assets<sup>29</sup>.

**Women are still facing major challenges to access markets due to their lack of ownership of assets and limited access to credit, and limited opportunities in the civil service and private sector.** They also suffer from poor access to networks and services to grow and formalize their business. Women in conflict affected zone and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are particularly vulnerable, and unable to access cash transfers due to their lack of identify card. Rural women are constrained by limited support to the agricultural economy. The ministry of agriculture has decreased resources allocated to support water harvest and provision of seeds and pesticides. In general, women face poor access to and control over agricultural resources and services.<sup>30</sup> There have been instances where women's cooperative associations have not been able to be registered, due to gender discrimination.<sup>31</sup>

#### Gender based violence:

Indicator	Figure
Age at first marriage, female (2014)	21.9
Percentage of women aged between 15 and 49 who think domestic violence can be justified (2014) <sup>32</sup>	34%
Percentage of women aged between 15 and 49 who report having undergone any form of female genital mutilation	86.5%

<sup>27</sup> IMF

<sup>28</sup> [COVID-19 and Sudan: The Impact on Economic and Social Rights in the Context of a Fragile Democratic Transition and Suspended Constitutionalism | Journal of African Law | Cambridge Core](#)

<sup>29</sup> [World Bank Open Data | Data](#)

<sup>30</sup> AfDB and UN Women Country Gender Profile 2020.

<sup>31</sup> [Women's Cooperative Association in Khartoum State on the decision to disallow the registration of women's cooperative associations - SIHA \(sihanet.org\)](#)

<sup>32</sup> Percentage of women age 15–49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (i) she goes out without telling him, (ii) she neglects the children, (iii) she argues with him, (iv) she refuses sex with him, (v) she burns the

Indicator	Figure
(2014)	
Percentage of women aged between 15 and 49 who state that the practice of female genital mutilation should be continued (2014)	40.9%

Source: [World Bank Open Data | Data and MICS 2014 indicator](#)<sup>33</sup>

Social norms and cultural beliefs and practices around child marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM) and sexual and gender-based violence are the most important underlying causes of protection concerns in Sudan.<sup>34</sup>

#### Political participation:

The table below sets out key political gender statistics:

Indicator	Figure
% of seats held by women in national parliaments (2018)	30.5%

Source: [World Bank Open Data | Data](#)

**Despite an increase to quotas, women's political participation remains low.** The Sovereign Council has two women out of 11 members, the cabinet includes three women ministers out of 18, and there are two female state governors out of 18.<sup>35</sup> Following the military takeover, women have been further sidelined, and there has been a heavy crackdown on dissent against the military takeover or for advocacy for the protection of women's rights.<sup>36</sup>

**At community level, women are involved in resistance and neighbourhood committees.** There is stronger engagement in urban areas compared to rural areas.<sup>37</sup>

#### Women, peace and security, humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction

**The 2022 Humanitarian needs Overview estimates that about 14.3 million people – 30 per cent of the population – will need humanitarian assistance in**

food.

<sup>33</sup> UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys

<sup>34</sup> [Sudan Common Country Analysis. April 2016.](#)

<sup>35</sup> [Sudan's constitutional process: A gender inclusive approach \(cmi.no\)](#)

<sup>36</sup> [An opportunity to be seized \(cmi.no\), Sudan military coup threatens women's gains since fall of dictatorship - CSMonitor.com, Hard-won women's rights at stake in wake of Sudan coup - Al-Monitor: Independent, trusted coverage of the Middle East](#)

<sup>37</sup> Albatahani, A. (2015) *Protracted Conflicts and Multiple Transitions: Women Negotiating and Driving Change*, Khartoum, Sudan

2022. This is a 0.8 million person increase compared to 2021. Of the 14.3 million people in need, about 9.1 million need emergency assistance for life-threatening needs related to critical physical and mental well-being. There are over three million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Sudan, in Darfur, Kordofan, and Blue Nile. Of the people in need, 59 per cent are concentrated in areas affected by conflict.<sup>38</sup>

**Women and girls are disproportionately affected by the impact of the ongoing humanitarian crises in Sudan** due to their daily existence defined by gender inequality, intersecting with other factors of discrimination and disadvantage, including age, ethnicity, marital status etc. Amongst these, over 900,000 are women and girls face protection risks, including gender-based violence, harassment, rape, female genital mutilation among others.<sup>39</sup>

**Women have succeeded in including strong gender provisions into the peace treaty**, during the first round of peace negotiations that led to the Juba Peace Agreement in 2020, including a quota of at least 40% for women in all levels of the transitional government.<sup>40</sup>

**The changes and insecurity in the political context have also significantly affected UN Women's delivery in this area.** Civil society stakeholders have noted that the disrupted to the transitional government has put at risk both the Sudanese and South Sudanese peace processes.<sup>41</sup>

### MAIN MARGINALIZED AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Historic, cultural, linguistic and geo-climatic disparities influence attitudes and practices among the communities. Unequal wealth-sharing and resource distribution, and decentralization have also exacerbated disparities.<sup>42</sup> Particular marginalized and vulnerable groups include:

#### Poverty and intersectional factors:

Specific groups are particularly vulnerable to poverty. These include those affected by conflict and displacement, people with disabilities, people with

HIV, women-headed households, victims of violence, the elderly and orphans. These groups are also likely to face increased difficulties in accessing education, water and sanitation services.<sup>43</sup>

**Rural / Urban:** There is unequal access and quality of basic services between urban and rural areas.<sup>44</sup>

**Sexual and Reproductive Health:** Youth, particularly those out of school, and the internally displaced are most vulnerable in terms of their circumstances and knowledge of sexual and reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS.<sup>45</sup>

#### Gender and intersectional factors:

- **Religion:** Sudanese women are granted different civil rights depending on which religious or tribal community they belong to. There has also been a systematic campaign against non-Muslim women.<sup>46</sup>
- **Ethnicity:** Additionally, Sudanese women of mixed African descent and from border tribes suffer additional discrimination.<sup>47</sup>
- **Age:** Youth are finding it difficult to access the political movement and political parties.
- **Education:** More educated women are disproportionately represented in the women's political movement.
- **Regions and Rural/Urban:** There are significant differences across regions, specifically in conflict and non-conflict areas. Women living in rural areas and young women were four times less likely to be employed compared to those living in non-rural areas in 2021.<sup>48</sup>

**Conflict:** Certain areas affected by civil war remain cut off from external support, including the isolated non-government enclaves of in South Kordofan and Blue Niles states of Sudan<sup>49</sup> and the Nuba Mountains.<sup>50</sup>

### UN COUNTRY SYSTEM

<sup>38</sup> [Sudan 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#)

<sup>39</sup> [Sudan 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#)

<sup>40</sup> [The Juba Agreement for Peace in Sudan | International IDEA](#)

<sup>41</sup> [Sudan tribune. South Sudan's civil society decries military takeover in Sudan. Last updated October 26, 2021.](#)

<sup>42</sup> [Sudan Common Country Analysis. April 2016.](#)

<sup>43</sup> [Sudan Common Country Analysis. April 2016.](#)

<sup>44</sup> [Sudan Common Country Analysis. April 2016.](#)

<sup>45</sup> [Sudan Common Country Analysis. April 2016.](#)

<sup>46</sup> [Discrimination in the Name of Religious Freedom: The Rights](#)

[of Women and Non-Muslims after the /Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan \(researchgate.net\)](#)

<sup>47</sup> [The State Policies in Sudan Continue to Undermine Women and Marginalized Communities - SIHA \(sihanet.org\)](#)

<sup>48</sup> [Sudan's women and youth are severely economically deprived: A study on Sudanese market trends \(worldbank.org\)](#)

<sup>49</sup> [UN Agencies in Sudan reach Conflict-Affected Communities | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](#)

<sup>50</sup> [Marginalization, civil war, and a lack of education aid: A case study of Sudan's Nuba Mountains | INEE](#)

The UN System in Sudan underwent significant transition during the Strategic note period. The United Nations – Africa Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur completed its mandate in December 2020.<sup>51</sup> The UN Integrated Transitional Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) was established in 2021. It did not provide for the inclusion of military components, raising concerns about the protection of civilians. The mission has a stronger gender equality mandate.<sup>52</sup> The 2018-23 United Nations Development Assistance Framework also prioritized women’s participation and representation social, political and economic spheres, and taking community-based approaches to ensure men and youth understand the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women.<sup>53</sup>

The UN Country Team (UNCT) is implementing the **Delivering as One** Initiative and developing joint work plans, with the aim to harness the combined resources, capacity and knowledge of UN agencies in a coherent programme. This also guides the design of the governance structures and implementation mechanisms. The Sudan Joint UNDAF Steering Committee is co-chaired by the Minister of International Cooperation and the UN Resident Coordinator and facilitates cooperation between the UN and government. UNCT working groups include:

- **Programme Management Team (PMT)** and **Operations Management Team (OMT)**
- **Inter-agency Results Groups** reporting to the PMT have been formed around each of the UNDAF focus areas, responsible for planning and coordination, and developing annual/bi-annual work plans
- **Information Management Working Group**, supporting the maintenance of a who does what system
- **Gender Theme Group**, responsible for supporting the mainstreaming of gender as cross cutting issue in the UN Development System programmes and activities, and to promote a deeper understanding and commitment to gender-responsive development programming and implementation

- **UN Youth Coordination Group** and **UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS**, to advise the PMT and results group to ensure proper attention given to these issues.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Advisory Group**, responsible for coordinating monitoring and evaluation
- **United Nations Communications Working Group**, responsible for publicizing UNDAF achievements and advocating for issues addressed in the UNDAF<sup>54</sup>.

The **Resident Coordinator Office (RCO)** also coordinates the following UN joint mechanisms:

- **The UN Secretary-General’s Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)**: operational in Sudan from 2019-2024, it currently has 14 active projects in Sudan with the total budget of \$44.3 million working across durable solutions, rule of law, local peacebuilding, peace agreement implementation, women’s empowerment and youth empowerment.
- **The Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)**: established to support the coordinated, coherent and sequenced implementation of the UNITAMS mandate<sup>55</sup> and facilitate peacebuilding and stabilization efforts, covering the four areas of: i) assisting the political transition; ii) supporting the peace process; iii) assisting peacebuilding particularly in Darfur and the Two Areas; iv) supporting mobilizing and coordinating development and humanitarian assistance.
- **The Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Network**: the RCO shares joint responsibility with the Deputy Special Representative of Secretary General (DSRSG) and Humanitarian Coordinator and chairs the Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) network, which is made up on

<sup>51</sup> [UNAMID | United Nations - African Union Hybrid Operation in Darfur \(unmissions.org\)](https://unmissions.org/en/unamid)

<sup>52</sup> [UNITAMS | UNITED NATIONS INTEGRATED TRANSITION ASSISTANCE MISSION IN SUDAN \(unmissions.org\)](https://unmissions.org/en/unitams)

<sup>53</sup> [Sudan\\_UNDAF\\_En\\_2018-2021-E-Ver.pdf](#)

<sup>54</sup> [Sudan\\_UNDAF\\_2018-2021-E-Ver.pdf](#)

<sup>55</sup> as stated in Security Council resolutions 2524 (2020) and 2579 (2021)

UN agencies, I/NGOs and donor organizations.<sup>56</sup>

### Sudan 2016 Common Country Analysis (CCA)

The CCA covered four 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. It identified that despite some progress in gender equality, gender equality is still not consistently promoted across social, economic and political life. Women in Sudan are economically active. Gender attitudes are changing, but significant variations exist across states and between rural and urban environments. This is exacerbated by harmful social norms about early marriage, acceptance of gender-based violence and female genital mutation.<sup>57</sup>

### Sudan United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-21 (extended to 23)<sup>58</sup>:

The UNDAF sets out five focus areas, in response to the issues identified in the CCA and government priorities. The table below sets out the focus areas, along with plans for how the programming principle of gender equality and women's empowerment will be incorporated.

Focus area	Human Rights, gender equality and women's empowerment:
Economic Development and Poverty Reduction	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.
Environment, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management	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.
Social Services	Interventions in this outcome will focus on the development of women's capacities, strengthening women's

Focus area	Human Rights, gender equality and women's empowerment:
	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.
Governance, Rule of Law and Institutional Capacity Development	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.
Community Stabilization	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.

<sup>56</sup> [The Resident Coordinator Office | United Nations in Sudan](#)

<sup>57</sup> [Sudan Common Country Analysis. April 2016.](#)

<sup>58</sup> [Sudan\\_UNDAF 2018-2021-E-Ver.pdf](#)

## ANNEX 15: CONTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

The table below sets out the contribution analysis and outcome harvesting on key reported outcomes, drawing on the target outcomes set out in the Strategic Note and findings against the sampled interventions. Across each outcome, the table sets out findings against the outcomes, UN Women's contribution, and the key contribution of other factors. The strength of evidence suggesting that the outcome occurred and for UN Women's contribution has been Red, Amber, Green (RAG) rated. Quantitative data on the target groups from the Country Office's annual reports have been included.

### MORE WOMEN OF ALL AGES FULLY ENGAGE WITH POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS AND IN LEADERSHIP

Outcome	Evidence of outcome (and strength of evidence)	UN women's contribution to outcome and output (and strength of evidence)	Other factors
<b>More women of all ages fully engage with political and economic institutions and in leadership</b>			
<b>More women of all ages fully engage with political and economic institutions and in leadership</b>	There is strong evidence reported by UN Women, UN Women partners, donors, and women organizations, that more women of all ages are fully engaging with political and economic institutions, in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased participation of women in political parties</li> <li>Increased political and community engagement of women organizations</li> <li>Strengthened women's network</li> <li>A common agenda across different groups</li> <li>More diverse women's network</li> </ul> Detail is set out against these areas in the boxes below.	UN Women, partners, donors, and women organizations attributed the outcomes to UN Women's support in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building the capacity of women leaders (on topics including gender, politics, social norms, advocacy, leadership, media, organization, communicating messages to communities, citizenship)</li> <li>Bringing together women organizations to strengthen the women's network, through consultations and community dialogues</li> <li>Facilitating opportunities for women to engage with political and economic institutions</li> <li>Providing facilities for meetings and workshops</li> <li>Providing financial support</li> </ul>	<b>Social norms and community support:</b> Support of the wider community and political party was critical. In some areas, patriarchal norms meant there were significant barriers to women's political engagement despite project activities.
	<b>Increased participation of women in political parties:</b> Project participants noted evidence of increased commitment of political parties to women participation. Project participants reported using newly developed skills to influence their political parties to create gender units and gender wings, to engage more women and young women in the political party structure, and to increase the quota of women leadership in the party.	UN Women delivered workshops and capacity building to women and men in political parties, to advocate for increased women participation within political parties.	<b>Political will to develop and implement gender-responsive national policies and laws:</b> Existing commitment of transitional government to gender sensitive governance. There was a strong enabling environment during the transitional government, in terms of the general
	<b>Increased political and community engagement of women organizations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women reported increasing their engagement in politics and the community following the project, for example, through disseminating project learning, including conducting awareness workshops on political topics for other women, leading advocacy campaigns on violence against women and partnering with other community-based organizations (CBOs) to promote women rights, and through voting. One 72-year-old woman reported voting for the first time.</li> </ul>	Women reported increased understanding of their political rights and stronger skills in organizing community-based organizations, following trainings and consultations organized by UN Women. UN Women also worked with communities to obtain permission for activities, which in some cases also increased the awareness of men and community leaders of women rights. In one project, the partner reported that they took women representatives to a local radio station, which had a significant impact on how the women saw themselves, and how the community saw them, increasing the confidence of women to claim their rights. UN Women also supported advocacy and campaigns to change community views of	



Outcome	Evidence of outcome (and strength of evidence)	UN women's contribution to outcome and output (and strength of evidence)	Other factors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women reported engaging with rights holders to successfully effect change. Examples include: leading strike action which resulted in a company changing its policy and directly paying women rather than their husbands; lobbying a local oil company to build a women's centre, subsidize a kindergarten and provide the women with some land to farm on; leading negotiations to triple the price women of gum arabic sold to merchants.</li> <li>Women also reported having a stronger voice within the household. With increased awareness of their rights, women reported being able to challenge men to some extent, for example insisting on educating their children and marrying their daughters at a later age.</li> </ul>	women.	political context and democratic process.
	<p><b>Strengthened women's network:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>More connected network:</b> Participants reported that the project connected them with other women organization, established new organizations registered with the government, and created and jointed women networks and forums, resulting in increased collaboration across women organizations. Participants also reported that platforms and newsletters set up supported collaboration.</li> <li><b>Strengthened network:</b> <i>MANSAM</i><sup>59</sup>, a national women's network, was provided with technical, financial and organizational support, which was pivotal in launching the network. Women association members in the Red Sea State were supported to advocate with the State Governor, which resulted in the association acquiring land to be used as women centres and women markets.</li> </ul>	UN Women provided participants with capacity building, financial support and technical support with government registration. One project supported the setup of an online platform and newsletter to facilitate collaboration across organizations. UN Women has been the main supporter of <i>MANSAM</i> , providing capacity building, facilitation of workshops and consultations, and financial support to attend meetings. Women organizations agree UN Women has played an instrumental role in supporting the women's network during the transitional government.	<p><b>Political context:</b> The political coup has put collaboration between UN and government on hold. Political sensitivity has affected project delivery and collaboration between women groups across the political divide.</p> <p><b>Commitment and capacity of participants:</b> Women groups committed to participation. Existing connections across women groups and women's previous experiences in political participation and community engagement also contributed to outcomes.</p>
	<p><b>Common agenda:</b> It has been a challenge for women groups to come up with a common agenda, due to divisions across the movement. Some groups feel that Khartoum groups are 'imposing' their agenda. Nonetheless, the following outcomes have been reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A coalition has been developed, which includes diverse women rights actors, to support gender mainstreaming in the development of the constitution (with UNITAMS and UN Women support)</li> <li>Common agendas were developed as part of the University of Khartoum project, across the three platforms of youth,</li> </ul>	UN Women organized workshops and dialogue sessions to bring women together across the political divide and build trust. UN Women brought together a range of CSOs, political and armed groups. To bridge the generational gap, one project organized sessions between the youth and women from political parties. UN Women and its partners also joined up women groups with wider networks, including women groups in other states.	<p><b>Resource availability:</b> Ability of women organizations and networks to tap into additional resources to support ongoing activities.</p>

<sup>59</sup> Women of Sudanese Civic and Political Groups

Outcome	Evidence of outcome (and strength of evidence)	UN women's contribution to outcome and output (and strength of evidence)	Other factors
	<p>marginalized and political parties. Women political leaders adopted the youth agenda and supported them to engage in political parties. The youth forum reported that they were able to successfully influence more young women to participate in political parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women organizations were supported by implementing partners to link up with community, locality and national level networks.</li> <li>• MANSAM prepared a common list to nominate women for political participation, across different political parties</li> </ul> <p>Women organizations developed a common agenda on security sector reform following consultations</p> <p><b>More diverse women's network:</b> Linked to the development of the common agenda, implementing partners reported that projects were working in areas where there had been limited support for women's political participation. The women's network MANSAM reported that there many women members joined from the states because of training through UN Women support.</p>		<p><b>Other projects:</b> Other stakeholder projects supporting the women's network (e.g., UNDP, IDEAS). Other training received, for example from SIHA</p> <p><b>Expertise and connections of implementing partners:</b> Existing relationships between partners and communities, and their tailoring of activities to specific contexts (e.g., use of cartoon, local language, radio stations and local singers)</p>
<p><b>Enabling environment for women to fully engage with political and economic institutions and in leadership</b></p>	<p>There was moderate progress in terms of the building of strong institutional and accountability mechanisms to support women's political engagement, due to the stalling of activities and progress by the military coup.</p> <p>Nonetheless, there was some progress in terms of: <b>reform of law and policies; strengthened institutions</b> which were more gender responsive; <b>awareness raised on laws and increased women input into accountability mechanisms</b> (detail in the boxes below).</p> <p>Evidence was provided by a range of stakeholders, including some government partners, implementing partners, academics, and UN Women.</p> <p><b>Reform of law and policies:</b> Budget preparation guidance was distributed to ministries included the requirement that government budgets were required to be gender responsive. A partner reported that gender responsive budgeting is now part of the <i>language</i> of government and political parties. UN Women undertook preparatory work with Ministry of Justice on the legal review on CEDAW, review of labour law and civil service law.</p> <p><b>Strengthened institutions:</b></p>	<p>UN Women contributed to this outcome by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Building the capacity of government to develop gender responsive legal and administrative frameworks, including through gender advisors</li> <li>2. Supporting institutional accountability mechanisms, by contributing to the review of laws and policies, raising awareness on key laws important for gender equality and women's empowerment, and facilitating consultations so that gender perspectives could be input into key accountability mechanisms.</li> </ol> <p>UN Women (through a seconded gender adviser to the Ministry of Finance) delivered capacity building and advocacy on engendering the budget preparation guidance. UN Women partnered with the Ministry of Justice to undertake the reviews and studies, facilitating consultations with women organizations for their inputs.</p> <p>UN Women supported the bureau of statistics with an assessment and provided technical support to the ministry of health. UN</p>	

Outcome	Evidence of outcome (and strength of evidence)	UN women's contribution to outcome and output (and strength of evidence)	Other factors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureau of statistics – program to strengthen the gender statistics system developed (though put on hold due to the military coup)</li> <li>• Ministry of health – increased gender sensitivity of Covid-19 response.</li> <li>• UNITAMS – the political mission had a strong gender mandate, and a gender officer directly reporting to the DSRG.</li> <li>• Ministry of finance expressed commitment to feminist economic principles and the care economy in their budget.</li> </ul>	<p>Women also strongly advocated for UNITAMS to have a strong gender mandate and a gender officer. UN Women introduced the care economy and feminist economic principles to the Ministry of Finance.</p>	
	<p><b>Awareness raised on laws:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEEMA, a UN Women partner, facilitated a workshop on legal abortion, which was well attended by government and service providers. There is increased dialogue and awareness of this law.</li> <li>• Dissemination of the Sudan Criminal Law 1991 on rape and sexual harassment has led to increased awareness of the law.</li> </ul>	<p>UN Women supported the workshop and dissemination of the Sudan Criminal Law.</p>	
	<p><b>Increased women input into accountability mechanisms:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women led Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) input into recommendations on the international human rights mechanisms to feed into the universal review at the human rights council, into the family law review, and into the draft law on violence against women.</li> <li>• MANSAM participated in the national Economic Conference, represented women to discuss peace issues in Addis Ababa after the transitional government was formed, developed the first declaration on behalf of the women's movement which was presented to the African Union, input into the constitutional declaration, supported the design of the Sudan women and equality gender commission, and organized consultations between women groups and the armed forces on the Juba peace agreement.</li> <li>• A delegation of women rights groups engaged in the political process, bringing women perspectives to UNITAMS, African Union and IGAD.</li> <li>• The National Economic Conference involved dialogue between women groups from across the states and high-level representatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Women, along with OHCHR, coordinated and consulted with women led CSOs.</li> <li>• UN Women provided critical, organizational support to MANSAM, and facilitate MANSAM's participation in different forums.</li> <li>• Along with UNITAMS, UN Women supported the delegation on women rights group through capacity building and technical support.</li> <li>• UN Women attached a gender adviser to the drafting committee of the National Economic Conference and lobbied for gender topics to be mainstreamed across all discussions. UN Women also invited participants from the states and hosted a 3-day workshop on the gender gap. UN Women also supported dialogue between women groups and high-level representatives.</li> </ul>	

**WOMEN SECURE ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES AND ENGAGE IN SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES CREATION ACTIVITIES IN RURAL, PERI-URBAN, CONFLICT, POST-CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS.**



Outcome	Evidence of outcome (and strength of evidence)	UN women's contribution to outcome and output (and strength of evidence)	Other factors
<b>Women secure access to productive resources and engage in sustainable resources creation activities in rural, peri-urban, conflict, post-conflict and humanitarian settings.</b>			
<b>Women secure access to productive resources</b>	There was strong evidence for this outcome. Partners, participants and donors reported that UN Women supported the construction of fish labs, including architectural work, drainage system and water system. This provided a sustainable, productive resource for women members.	UN Women funded works to rehabilitate and construct two women association buildings for fish drying centres. UN women has supported women associations without land to apply for land allocation from the local authority.	<b>Social norms:</b> A challenge reported by partners was that the patriarchal norms of the local community affected women's ability to participate in the project and to work outside the home. Partners noted they had to work closely with community leaders and clan heads to convince women to register.
<b>Women engage in sustainable resources creation activities.</b>	There was strong evidence for this outcome. Partners, participants and donors reported that women in four associations in the Red Sea State had increased entrepreneurship and income generating skills. Hence, they were able to engage in sustainable resource creation activities, through food production (dry fish, vegetables, and others) and handicrafts. This has led to increased income security, improved household wellbeing and nutritional status in some instances. The implementing partner of the <i>WPHF</i> Covid-19 project reported that the cash transfers had a good impact in terms of enabling women to engage in income-generating activities such as purchasing livestock.	UN Women delivered capacity building, through training and technical support in the areas of: establishing small businesses, registering associations, gender issues, and food production and fish drying. Participants reported that the training was practical and comprehensive. When UNESCO offered similar training, they requested that it be done on a different topic.  UN women also set up an Advisory Committee to support women associations to work together through cooperative and platforms at the state level.	<b>Participant commitment:</b> The commitment of women to succeed in their small businesses and the support of their families were key enablers.  <b>Contextual factors:</b> the lockdown affected some activities (e.g., the planned market assessment) and the pace of construction of the fish drying centres. The lack of sustainable electricity and water also affected the project.  <b>Capacity of women organizations:</b> Women associations were not well structured, and women often had low literacy levels, requiring significant capacity building and support.
	<b>Income security:</b> There were some examples where women reported that by setting up new businesses or improving the running of existing businesses, they were able to increase their income. Some women reported being able to pay off their debts. One reported, 'before the project, I did not know how to manage my business. After the training in business management, I learned how to calculate my profit and my loss and how to record the financial costs. Now my income has been increased by 75%.' However, some women reported that this was not always possible. In some cases, women were unable to raise sufficient capital to run profit-generating businesses. Additionally, businesses were hindered by high competition in the local food markets, and the seasonality of fishing.		
	<b>Improved household wellbeing and nutritional status:</b> A number of women participants reported that with the income from their businesses and cash transfers, they were able to pay for school uniforms and materials, health care and food for their families. Women participants also reported using the skills gained from the training to improve the nutritional status of their families, by cooking balanced and healthy meals.		
<b>Enabling environment is created to support women to engage in</b>	There was strong evidence against this outcome. Partners reported examples of financial institutions changing their policies to better include women. For example, the Central Bank of Sudan (CBoS) has launched various initiatives to promote credit among MSMEs and requires that financial institutions allocate at least 12% of their total loan portfolio to micro-financing activities. It has also given permission to the Family Bank to extend small-scale finance, especially to women entrepreneurs.	UN Women linked women with micro-financial institutions to support their businesses.  UN Women advocated with the Central Bank of Sudan to create	<b>External stakeholders:</b> Cooperatives and micro-finance institutions provided technical and financial support to the women entrepreneurs.

sustainable resources creation activities	The State Ministry of Health and Social Development – Women and Family Directorate and the Red Sea State Microfinance Institution provided micro-finance support to some of the women entrepreneurs from the project.	more inclusive, gender responsive policies.	
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**COMMITMENTS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION ARE IMPLEMENTED IN COORDINATION BETWEEN THE UN SYSTEM AND NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS, WITH MORE WOMEN AND GENDER EQUALITY ADVOCATES INFLUENCING THE PROCESSES**

Outcome	Evidence of outcome (and strength of evidence)	UN women’s contribution to outcome and output (and strength of evidence)	Other factors
Commitments on women, peace and humanitarian action are implemented in coordination between the UN System and national stakeholders, with more women and gender equality advocates influencing the processes			<b>Duration:</b> The short duration (6 months) and scale of the SLF projects affected the scale of outcomes
More women are influencing the process to deliver on commitments on women, peace and humanitarian action	<p>During the 2020 negotiations with the transitional government and the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Front (SPLF), UN Women and its partners supported women to be brought in as gender observers. An advocacy group brought to Juba successfully managed to influence the draft agreement.</p> <p>The Blue Nile State Action Plan on SCR 1325 was developed based on 19 consultations across the 7 localities of the Blue Nile, involving more than 780 women, including the most excluded. This resulted in the Action Plan reflecting the priorities on social and economic rights highlighted through the consultations.</p> <p>The peace negotiations have also seen the significant participation of the Track 2 women, who have advocated for the introduction of women gender experts as observers of the process, contributing to build a stronger accountability mechanism for the negotiations.</p>	<p>UN Women partnered with UNITAMS and UNDP, and partners including MANSAM and the University of Khartoum – Development Studies and Research Institute, to provide technical support, capacity building workshops, and facilitated the participation of women in peace negotiations, including as observers. This supported significant participation of women and the building of a women’s agenda across these peace processes. Women groups engaged include the Sudanese women union and youth groups.</p>	<p><b>Political context:</b> the coup has meant that the action plan is not yet signed.</p> <p><b>Political sensitivity:</b> Divisions across women groups meant separate workshops had to be arranged and made it challenge to support a common agenda.</p> <p><b>Other projects:</b> Partners reported that other partners were also delivering training and support to women to participate in the peace process.</p>
Commitments on women, peace and humanitarian action are implemented in coordination between the UN System	<p><b>Mechanisms established to ensure effective implementation of rule of law and human rights by state institutions</b></p> <p>Participants and partners reported a few instances of women participation in native administration councils across some localities. There remain barriers to women participation, as women require written permission from male guardians. There were also reports that female representatives continue to be marginalized among the male representatives because of cultural norms.</p>	<p>UN delivered workshops to support gender mainstreaming. The workshop covered the integration of gender perspectives and inclusion of women into the informal justice system and reconciliation and peace processes. The 69 participants (32 males and 37 females) were from the targeted institutions (the native administration, Ajaweed, and mediation committees).</p> <p>Participants and partners reported that the workshop supported the native administration with an increased</p>	<p><b>Social norms:</b> around women participation in politics affected the progress that could be made.</p> <p><b>IDP camps:</b> Working with IDPs and in camps required significantly more coordination and time</p>

Outcome	Evidence of outcome (and strength of evidence)	UN women's contribution to outcome and output (and strength of evidence)	Other factors
and national stakeholders		<p>awareness on women rights.</p> <p>Participants did not clearly articulate the relative contribution of the UN women led workshops to the level of women participation in relation to other contributory factors.</p>	
	<p><b>Crisis response planning, frameworks and programming are gender inclusive and responsive.</b></p> <p>The gender focal point system was reported by an UN partner to be a critical component of the UNAMID system to support gender inclusive and responsive programming.</p> <p>UN women reported that its training support for UNAMID and UN agency staff members resulted in more gender data and analysis within SLF reports. The evaluation team was unable to corroborate this with UNAMID and other UN personnel, or with examples of reports done before and after this training.</p> <p>Also see finding 4 on UN women's contribution to UN coordination, including in the areas of humanitarian and crisis programming</p>	<p>UN Women set up and provided ongoing support to a gender focal point system within UNAMID.</p> <p>UN Women consultants delivered training on gender analysis and relevant SDG and WPS indicators with UNAMID staff and other UN agencies responsible for delivering the SLF (52 participants in total). The consultant TORs also included a capacity needs assessment, a gender analysis of SLF action plans and technical support to mainstream gender across the planning and implementation of the SLF Programme, but no evidence was provided on this.</p> <p>UN Women personnel and one ex-UNAMID staff reported that UN Women supported the mainstreaming of gender across the SLF programme.</p>	<p>No specific enablers or barriers reported</p>
	<p><b>Vulnerable communities are empowered through sustainable livelihoods:</b> Women participants and the partner reported that the training helped participants increase their income, which mean they could contribute to schooling and other household costs. Partners reported that the training has especially helped young women, as by becoming more financially independent, they were able to decrease incidents of abuse and exploitation. The training also created a network among women, who were able to support each other, and that participants were able to go on and train other women in different field (business management, food processing, handicrafts, etc.).</p>	<p>Participants and the implementing partner reported that UN Women supported this outcome by capacity building for 100 women on procedures to establish small businesses, access credit and manage funds, and establish cooperatives and market networks, and deliver skills training for 200 participants (the majority women) on food processing, fuel-efficient stoves, sewing and handicrafts.</p> <p>The project targeted: female led households, youth, people with disability, and women already working in the market.</p>	<p><b>Availability of capital:</b> Some participants reported that they did not have sufficient capital and were not provided with needed means of production to start their business.</p> <p><b>Accessibility:</b> Women reported that participant fees were not always sufficient to cover travel costs, and timing of activities sometimes conflicted with other household responsibilities.</p>
	<p><b>Improved access to protection and justice for women and girls through referral pathways, justice institutions and access to services</b></p> <p>Participants and the implementing partner reported that</p>	<p>UN Women delivered two workshops, targeting the judiciary and rural courts, related to law reform on rape and sexual harassment, and also covering early marriage and female genital mutilation. The workshops were</p>	<p><b>The changes in the law and sentences</b> (including life imprisonment) have contributed to decrease in</p>

Outcome	Evidence of outcome (and strength of evidence)	UN women's contribution to outcome and output (and strength of evidence)	Other factors
	<p>participants increased their awareness of the laws on rape and sexual harassment, and the process that should be undertaken after incidents, including the need to collect evidence on a timely basis. By bringing together different stakeholders (police, ministry of health, and rural courts), this enabled discussion and increased understanding across stakeholders, which should support increased coordination. One participant noted, 'it added to our awareness and understanding of women's rights'. Overall, participants noted that incidents of rape and sexual harassment were decreasing and support for survivors was improving, due to changes in the law and increased female police, but also supported by capacity workshops such as this one.</p>	<p>facilitated by judges, lawyers and a university professor specializing in Sharia laws.</p> <p>The workshop was useful in terms of building the capacity for working on these crimes. The participants were from different backgrounds, bringing them together is one of the benefits and successes of the workshop.</p>	<p>cases.</p> <p><b>Other similar projects and workshops</b> have been delivered by the implementing partner, supported by UNAMID and UNDP, which involved supporting mediation and justice committees.</p> <p><b>The number of female police has also increased</b>, in order to support violence against women. UNFPA and the Ministry of Social Welfare have supported these police.</p> <p>Systemic barriers remained in place, including lack of finances for survivors to access courts and bureaucratic procedures such as the requirement to have passport and ID cards for survivors to access services and justice.</p>

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## **ANNEX 16: INCEPTION REPORT**

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The evaluation inception report can be accessed [here](#).

## ANNEX 17: CASE STUDIES: SIDA GENDER ARCHITECTURE PROJECT AND THE ENHANCEMENT OF WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURIAL CAPACITY FOR EFFECTIVE ENGAGEMENT IN FISHERIES AND AGRIBUSINESS IN RED SEA STATE PROJECT.

### Box 1. SIDA Gender Architecture project – Development Studies and Research Institute led project

One of the projects was delivered by the University of Khartoum DSRI. This consisted of three platforms – involving youth, disadvantaged women and women in political parties. The project also worked with male leaders in political parties.

The main **outcomes** of the project were:

- Development of common agendas for each of the platforms and across the platforms. This was a significant achievement because there has been a disconnect between youth and the political parties.
- Increased commitment to women and youth political participation across political parties.
- Participants led advocacy efforts to encourage other women to engage politically and also advocated with duty bearers in their community.

UN Women and its partners **contributed** to these achievements by:

- Informing women about their rights, building their capacity to participate in the political process and joining up women with diverse agendas (across the three forums)
- Supporting accountability mechanisms to deliver on women's empowerment, for example by working with male leaders within political parties
- The credibility of university professors was critical to manage the political divide.

Key **external factors** contributing to the achievements were:

- The political environment that was conducive to democratic change, including the quota established for women within politics
- Other projects also supporting women's political participation. Several participants reported that they were also receiving support from other organizations. The project implementer noted that the work was also based on research undertaken by the IDEAS institute.

### Box 2. Enhancement of Women's Entrepreneurial Capacity for Effective Engagement in Fisheries and Agribusiness in Red Sea State

The project worked with women in the Red Sea State to build their capacity for working within the fisheries and agribusiness sectors, and with women cooperatives and associations to strengthen their gender responsiveness.

The main outcomes of this project were:

- Women entrepreneurs increased their incomes, which also changed norms around women's role in the community in this conservative state.
- Several financial institutions adapted their policies to facilitate the inclusion of women and their ability to register cooperations

UN Women contributed to these achievements by:

- Building the capacity of women to manage businesses and linking them with micro-finance institutions
- Advocating with financial institutions
- Hiring gender advisors to prepare studies on social norms and gender inequality

Key external factors contributing to the achievements were: the technical and financial contribution of microfinance institutions and cooperatives.

# UN WOMEN IS THE UN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN. A GLOBAL CHAMPION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, UN WOMEN WAS ESTABLISHED TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON MEETING THEIR NEEDS WORLDWIDE.

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities: Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy; All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence; Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.



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