

**THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND  
ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND  
DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

**Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window  
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-63**

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

Title	<b>Humanitarian Development Nexus: <u>B</u>uilding <u>R</u>esilient <u>C</u>ommunities in West <u>K</u>ordofan (BRICK), Sudan</b>		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 10 200 000 Co-financing from UNICEF: EUR 200 000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 10 000 000		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project approach Indirect Management /Contribution Agreement: with UNICEF (multi-donor action) Direct management /Grants-direct award: Concern		
DAC-code	43040	Sector	Rural Development
Derogations, prior approvals, exceptions authorised	Prior Approval 20.f.		

**2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT**

**2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives**

Building resilient communities in West Kordofan (BRICK) is an EU-funded intervention to be implemented by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Concern International. The programme plans to build on the interventions currently supported by ECHO in three localities (Meriam, Abyei-Muglad, and Keilak) of West Kordofan by providing comprehensive multi-sectoral integrated intervention comprising health and nutrition, education, WASH and livelihood for the most vulnerable households and communities.

The project is aligned with **EU Trust Fund strategic objective 2, Valletta Action Plan priority domains 1 and 3, and Sustainable Development Goals 1-6 and 15**. The project also continues the objectives and indicative intervention priorities of the Short-Term Strategy 2016/17 for the implementation of a special support measure in favour of the people of the Republic of Sudan. It also contributes to the implementation of the humanitarian-development and peace nexus.

The **overall objective** of the programme is to contribute to improve resilience of the most vulnerable households and communities in three localities of West Kordofan. The **specific objectives** are to improve the nutritional and health status of the population, particularly of women, adolescent girls and children under-five; to improve the educational status of school-aged children especially girls; and to improve the food security of the most vulnerable households (especially those headed by women) and enhance rural livelihoods.

The **intervention logic** is based on the recognition that large portions of population in West Kordofan have insufficient or no access to proper hygiene and are prone to water and sanitation related diseases. Their condition is hampered by low or no access to quality education and proper nutrition. By improving the nutritional and health status of vulnerable people, their primary education and food security, the project will increase their ability to cope, creating communities that are more resilient and less likely to resort to migration in the face of crisis.

The **geographical coverage** of the action encompasses three localities (Meriam, Abyei-Muglad, and Keilak) in West Kordofan State to ensure continuity of action with previous interventions funded by the EU and other donors. The three localities host around half of the total refugee population from South Sudan residing in West Kordofan.

The **main beneficiaries** are a total of 70,000 people including 5,320 pregnant and lactating women; 11,900 children under 5; and 12,000 school-aged children.

## **2.2. Context**

### **2.2.1. Country context**

Sudan is the third largest country in Africa. Its population of around 40 million inhabitants is growing rapidly. It is estimated that 40% of the population is under 14 years old. With an estimated EUR 1,858 GNI per capita, Sudan is considered a lower middle-income country. However, poverty and inequality are widespread. According to official government statistics, 46,5% of the population lives below the poverty line. Socio-economic indicators remain low in a context of deep economic crisis, with reduced oil revenues after the independence of South Sudan and an economy which is not diversified. Socio-economic conditions in Sudan have been challenging since the secession of South Sudan in 2011 and the loss of 75-80% of oil production and exports. This has compounded a difficult external environment, including US economic sanctions (1997-2017) and limited access to external financing, due to the inclusion of Sudan on the US list of State Sponsors of Terrorism. Partial policy adjustments implemented by the government have been insufficient to turn the tide toward macroeconomic stability and broad based growth.

The 2017 UNDP Human Development Index ranks Sudan at 167 out of 189 countries. It is estimated that 20% of the active population is unemployed, with youth and women's unemployment nearly twice that of men. Agriculture remains the main source of employment, although the urban informal sector is estimated to account for an equivalent of more than 60 % of GDP. Poverty is heightened by inefficient development plans and strategies, reduced public expenditures on basic services, and erosion of land and natural resources. An interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) and the Five-Year Program for Economic Reforms were approved by Parliament in December 2014. The Government of Sudan is still expected to release the results of the 2014-2015 Household Survey and to finalise a full PRSP, which has been under preparation since 2016. Inflation is currently 68% and the Sudanese Pound was devalued by 50% in early October 2018.

The humanitarian and development situation in Sudan remains serious and complex, with acute lifesaving needs across the Darfur region, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, eastern Sudan and other areas. Humanitarian needs are primarily driven by poverty, underdevelopment and climatic factors, while in some areas this is caused by conflict and inter-communal tensions, as possible displacement and food insecurity drivers. The Sudan 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview points to 5.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. Environmental factors exacerbate the humanitarian crisis, contributing to displacement and food insecurity.

Sudan borders some of the most unstable countries in East Africa: Central African Republic, South Sudan, Libya. Sudan is at the centre of the Eastern African migration route, towards North Africa

and Europe. Hundreds of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees originate from or transit through Sudan every month, with only a minority choosing to settle in the country. Traffickers and smugglers are operating in the country. About 3 million people are internally displaced (IDPs) and almost 925,000 are refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR, UNOCHA, ECHO).

### West Kordofan State

The population in West Kordofan State is estimated at 1.5 million (1.3 million host and over 100,000 IDPs). According to UNHCR as of 31 August 2018, an estimated 58,000 South Sudanese Refugees were residing in West Kordofan. Refugees are mainly concentrated in the localities of Keilak, (8,822), El Meriam (13,559) Abyei Muglad (9,296), Babanusa (4,513), El Dibab (3,904), and Gibeish (4,172). Already vulnerable and marginalised communities host thousands of IDPs and refugees, which puts additional strain on insufficient services. The seasonal migration of pastoralist communities bring an additional burden on existing services, including water and health care. 389,189 households are currently in need of humanitarian assistance, without counting South Sudanese refugees. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) in September 2018 identified nine localities in West Kordofan as under stress (IPC level 2) on the Acute Food Insecurity rating.

The state has the **highest number of food insecure households in Sudan**, i.e. 20 per cent. The agro-pastoral nature of production is affected by long and frequent torrential rains (in 2017 the seasonal rainfall accumulation anomalies reached between 26-50 mm according to FEWS NET) that cause widespread flooding and damages in property. In 2018 flooding in El Nuhud locality affected more than 30,000 people according to the state authority emergency report, confirmed by Concern team’s assessment. Traditional rain fed agriculture is predominant in much of Kordofan and millet and sorghum are the main food crops. The sorghum cultivated area dropped significantly from 226,000 hectares in 2011 to 116,000 in 2017. In the same period millet cultivation reduced from 480,000 hectares to 460,000. According to FAO’s 2018 Crop and Food Supply Assessment Report, there is no credit scheme by Agriculture Bank of Sudan in West Kordofan. There is limited information about the productivity in West Kordofan, although according to the CHSC South Kordofan Investment Map (2008) the productivity of main crops in the state is very low compared to regional standards (e.g. Sorghum 130kg/feddan, millet 85 kg/feddan).

Unfortunately, due to the fuel crisis, no price monitoring assessment took place in 2018. Conflict over resources between local communities and pastoralists in El Meriam, Muglad/Abyei, and Keilak localities has been a source of insecurity and has put additional pressure on the sustainable use of natural resources.

The **gross enrolment rate** for basic education in the State stands at only 63.4 per cent with a 63.6 per cent net intake rate for Grade 1 (national average is 72.5), leaving 156,653 children of school age (i.e. aged 6-13) out-of-school. Furthermore, 43.6% grade three children are not able to read. Only 23.7% of children are enrolled in secondary schools compared to a national average 40.1%, showing a low transition rate to secondary schools. As of 2017, 40% children are enrolled in pre-school against national average of 47%.

Locality	Gross	Dropout	Population	Number of Schools.				
	Enrollment Rate 2016	Rate 2016	6-13 yrs	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Nomads	Total
<u>Elmeiram</u>	48%	7.3%	8,651	4	4	13	13	34
<u>Keilak</u>	56%	7.4%	12,060	5	5	32	15	57
<u>Eldibab</u>	17%	7.3%	15,869	4	2	31	13	50
<b>West Kordofan</b>	<b>63.4%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>398,303</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1,365</b>

In West Kordofan state, the risk of a child dying before her/his fifth birth day stands at 82 per 1,000 compared with the national average of 68.4. The main causes of death are malaria, diarrhoea, pneumonia and sepsis. Prevalence of acute malnutrition is caused by multiple factors, including poor family practices for infant and young child feeding (low rates of exclusive breastfeeding among children under six month, insufficient diversity of complementary foods and insufficient frequency of meals of children aged 6-23 months), resulting in less than 20% of children under two being fed the minimum acceptable diet.

Locality	Stunting global	Wasting global (WHZ)	Wasting severe (MUAC)	Child Vitamin A supp	Exclusive Breast feeding	Mother MUAC <230mm	At least one ANC visit	Four or more ANC visits	Iron-folate for 6 months during last pregnancy	Delivery attended by trained personnel
Sudan (National)	38%	16%	3.2%	78%	55%	30% of Women are underweight	79%	51%	No data	78%
Abyei	34.1	10.1	1.1	85.7	73.9	18.1	90.7	47.0	2.2	73.2
Meriam	52.3	13.6	0.0	40.9	34.6	28.7	78.9	21.9	2.9	13.4
Keilak	34.3	7.1	1.2	67.7	89.1	34.3	93.1	77.2	3.5	55.6

The deterioration in the stunting prevalence since the mid-2000s and the population growth have translated into an increase of the absolute number of children stunted. The S3M 2013 survey report indicates that in Kordofan 42.5 per cent of children under five are stunted compared to the national average of 38.2 per cent. In West Kordofan access to treatment is low, even in areas supported by humanitarian actors, with coverage rate varying between 20 per cent and 64 per cent according to coverage surveys implemented in the past years.

The table below shows the status of Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities and access to latrines in schools in localities of West Kordofan.

Locality	Number of communities	Total number of ODF communities	ODF communities in %	Number of Schools	Schools with latrines	Schools with latrine coverage (per cent)
<b>Muglad/ Abyei</b>	91	34	37	60	29	<b>48</b>
<b>Meriam</b>	45	16	36	34	8	<b>24</b>
<b>Keilak</b>	58	8	14	57	26	<b>46</b>
<b>West Kordofan State</b>	2408	1014	42	<b>1365</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>37</b>

Source: West Kordofan State Ministry of Health, June, 2018

## 2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

### *Government Policies and Nutrition Governance*

The Federal Ministry of Health 2013 policy brief “Problem of malnutrition in Sudan” proposes four broad policy options that remain relevant today: i) Community behaviour change & social mobilisation; ii) Improved food security and livelihoods; iii) Scaling-up maternal and child health interventions and services; iv). High level multi-sector coordination.

In 2014, the Government of Sudan established the National Food Security and Nutrition Council (NFSNC) which has only been convened a limited number of times since creation. Sudan joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in 2016. A SUN Donor Network was launched in 2017 (Italy is the donor conveyor, with the participation of all donors including the EU), with Civil Society and Business Networks established in 2016.

As part of the national nutrition strategic plan (NNSP 2014), the Government of Sudan has introduced a community-based Mother Support Groups (MSG) initiative linked to the new National Infant and Young Child Feeding released in 2014. Achievements to date are 500,000 mothers counselled in 2017 alone.

In 2016, the Government of Sudan launched the Nutrition Investment Case. The purpose was to review needs in the short and long term, identify emergency and structural issues and propose a governance system and a costed action plan. The Government of Sudan has started to increase its commitment to the nutrition treatment with an increase in budget from USD 1.6 million in 2016 to USD 9.2 million in 2017. The current Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS) capacity in Sudan seems far from adequate to early detect, assess and control some of the major epidemics which have been occurring in the region in the last 10-15 years.

Since 2012, the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition has been scaled-up drastically, with SAM treatment reportedly available in 171 of Sudan’s 181 localities. This has resulted in an increase from 80,000 (2012) to circa 227,419 Under 5s being admitted for SAM treatment in 2017. The nutrition coordination is co-chaired by the Federal Ministry of Health and UNICEF.

**IPC in Sudan is a joint EU-FAO initiative.** It provides timely and reliable information on different dimensions of food and nutrition crises. In particular, continued temporal assessment of IPC level II "stressed" provides a good proxy for chronic malnutrition.

The use of contaminated or inadequate quantity of **domestic water** and the lack of or use of unimproved sanitation facilities, as well as lack of proper hygiene, are the major causes of water and sanitation related diseases. For Sudan, diarrhoea is an important cause of under-five child morbidity. The Sudan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2014) is the most recent source of available data (S3M data will be finalized and published in early 2019, a new MICS is planned for 2019 too). It reported 29% of children under five had diarrhoea within two weeks.

With the 2014 access level of 68%, still an estimated 13 million (or 32% of Sudan population) were using unimproved drinking water sources. There is inequity between rural (64%) having less access than urban households (78%). The WASH sector is currently undertaking a major sector reform targeting the sensible enhancement of the overall sector enabling environment; this under the leadership of the African Development Bank (AfDB) together with Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity (MWRE) and Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) with UNICEF support. The focus will be on overall Sector coordination, 2017-2021 Strategic plans, national Policy, Investment plan and capacity development. Furthermore, to ensure the achievement of ending open defecation (SDG 6.2) target, the Government of Sudan is committed to making the country open open-defecation-

free, at the earliest and has now set a target of achieving the same by the end of 2022. The Federal Ministry of Health with UNICEF support has developed the National Road Map for making Sudan open-defecation-free by 2022.

The provision of education in Sudan is guided by global instruments including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Education for All and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Sudan Education Sector Strategic Plan (2012-2016) has been extended until 2017, while a new plan is being prepared for 2018. The Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy prioritises education as a key factor in addressing the root causes of poverty and tribal conflict. The strategy recognises that failure to provide greater access to, and improvement of, quality education could delay economic reform. However, Sudan remains far from achieving Universal Primary Education. There are still 3 million children aged 5-13 years who are out of school (out of a school-age population of almost 8 million children). Another 560,000 children are at risk of dropping out before ending primary education. Place of residence (urban or rural) and wealth are the two main variables determining the chances of a child to attend school. Significant levels of underinvestment for decades have led to poor infrastructure, lack of textbooks and other resources, unqualified and untrained teachers, particularly in basic education.

Basic education, which includes Grades 1-9, is compulsory and free but the free education policy declared by the 2001 Education Act is not being implemented and parents are still paying not only indirect costs, but also fees putting even more pressure on already scarce household economic resources.

In addition to low access, the quality of education has not improved in recent years. Only 38% of Sudanese teachers (basic and secondary education) are qualified.

### *Challenges*

Austerity measures undertaken by the Government of Sudan since the start of 2018 have led to a drop in the population's purchasing power – particularly impacting those already living in poverty including the 5.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. The drop-in purchasing power stems from an increase in the price of basic commodities such as wheat and sorghum, depreciation of the Sudanese pound, banning of some imports, and increased export tariffs, without an accompanying increase in income or social safety nets. WFP estimates that **the price of sorghum - the main staple - increased by 47 per cent over a three-week period in January 2018** and by over 180 per cent in the past year and the price of bread has seen similar increases. Already, an average of 53% of household expenditure is on food. The situation is of even greater concern in rural areas. In addition, the cost of electricity has also increased which is expected to lead to a rise in costs of agricultural and industrial production processes further increasing export prices. The increase in the cost of production in addition to the scarcity of the fuel negatively impacted the 2018/2019 agricultural season. This will further impact the availability and price of food, particularly toward the end of dry season, possibly migration towards the capital, big cities or push people into the informal sector.

In the education sector inadequate technical, financial and human resources capacity of the federal and state's ministries of education to allocate teachers in deep rural locations, as well as poor management of EMIS data, lack of comprehensive national strategies for the certification and training of pre-service and in-service teachers and weak evaluation and monitoring capacity remain a concern.

### **2.3 Lessons learnt**

BRICK builds on the introduction of a better comprehensive approach linking emergency response to development engagement in WKS. It has been part of recent modalities of intervention in ECHO funded projects promoting community engagement and providing capacitation to associated line ministries (Ministry of Water and Environmental Sanitation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of

Education). Furthermore, throughout the years, Concern developed a stable partnership with the Ministry of Health and Water Corporation, Commission of Refugees and all governmental offices. BRICK provides an answer to their reiterate requests for a longer term development intervention with sustainability and resilience approaches.

The Joint Resilience Project (JRP) (EURO 17,6 million, 2014-2017), also provides good practices for the implementation of a resilience project. It was funded by the UK, and implemented by FAO-UNICEF and WFP, and targeted one of Sudan's eastern states. The JRP was developed as a malnutrition prevention programme, following the malnutrition conceptual framework, a focus which was relevant for the context where prevalence of malnutrition is very high. Recommendations from the JRP include making sure that national counterparts are involved from the beginning and that they are firmly part of the project exit strategy; embedding the evolution of intervention modalities over the course of the project in its design; putting climate at the core of the project design; being clear over priorities and trade-offs between components of such a complex intervention, and including provisions to manage their implications for the community consultation processes and the expectations they engender. Furthermore, the programme should last long enough to consolidate achievements and ensure the transfer of responsibility to national counterparts and communities. A multi-year, multi-sector program to strengthen resilience to climate shocks needs to be developed with the Government (in Sudan this would include the Federal level as well as the concerned state) and with decentralised authorities. Different capacity building plans should be designed for different partners (state, NGO and local committees) and associated with an exit strategy that envisages progressively increasing responsibilities of national actors, together with progressive reduction of international agency support.

The establishment of Early Warning Systems and contingency plans at village level should also be a priority. Modalities to address climate crises arising during the implementation of the project must be pre-defined (including additional human resource requirements at project coordination level) to facilitate adaptation of the project to changes in context.

The strategic choice to envisage an in-depth community consultation process as was done with the JRP was seen as very positive and consistent with the resilience building aim.

For the education component, BRICK will also draw on the experience of the recent EU-funded Primary Education Programme in Darfur (PEP) 2014-18 and ECHO's support to UNICEF for Education in Emergencies (EiE). Whenever possible, EiE in refugee settings should reflect formal systems and provide children with pathways to transition into other systems as their circumstances change. Specific activities should include the establishment of/support to Accelerated Learning Programs, payment of teachers' incentives, rehabilitation of classrooms and/or establishment of temporary structures, gender-appropriate WASH facilities as well as provision of emergency supplies. Concern has been implementing a resilience program in West Darfur (between 2015-2017) that was a cross-border intervention between Chad and Sudan funded by the UK under £140m global resilience programme. The intervention aimed at building resilience and adaptation to climate extremes and disasters (BRACED) through a package of actions that enhance knowledge, behaviour change, and increase capacity around climate-smart technologies, gender quality and climate risk management.

The three-years intervention delivered six intervention packages: Climate Smart Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Warning System, WASH, Health and Nutrition, Equality, and Learning and Advocacy. The project based on a consortium intervention involving Feinstein International Centre, Tufts University, World Agroforestry Centre and Al Massar Sudanese organization.

## **2.4 Complementary actions**

ECHO has been supporting CONCERN and UNICEF since the beginning of refugee influx in 2016 for a large range of Health, Nutrition, Education in Emergencies (EiE) and WASH interventions, along with maintaining an Emergency Preparedness and Response capacity in order to timely respond to recurrent shocks faced in West Kordofan (such as floods). Emergency response is ongoing for the EiE component up to December 2018 while the Health/Nutrition program will run up to June 2019.

UNICEF is implementing "Restoring access to Education-in-Emergencies (EiE)" for conflict-affected school age children in Sudan, funded by ECHO with 1,000,000 Euro from 1/06/17 to 31/12/18. UNICEF's humanitarian action for children has also been funded by the US over several past years, including in the project state and localities (nutrition, health, WASH, child protection, refugee response). Other funding has come from the Sudan Humanitarian Fund, flexible humanitarian donors.

CONCERN, funded by ECHO, is implementing "Life-saving Services for All" (LSA) through provision of integrated health, nutrition, WASH and NFI/shelter services in West Kordofan, with a grant of 800,000 Euro from 1/1/18 to 30/6/19; and "Providing access to life-saving humanitarian services to conflict-affected communities in West Kordofan", 800,000 Euro from 1/06/16 to 31/12/17. Concern has been implementing emergency response projects in the region since 2014 with the support of UNSHF, ECHO and USAID-OFDA. The interventions provide emergency support for the southern part of the state, including the proposed geographic locations - e.g. the health intervention in El Meriam and Muglad towns started with a provision of basic medicines and supplies, then creating capacity building opportunities and contribution of payment for the medical and nutrition staff. ECHO funding complemented the gap in medicines, nutrition services and institution level WASH gaps, bringing a multi-sectoral emergency support to El Meriam and Muglad. The harmonized intervention of the above funding allowed Concern to realign some of its other resources and intervene other geographic locations such as Keilak and Nuhud localities.

### **2.4.1 Justification for use of EUTF Africa funds for this action**

Due to the non-ratification of the revised Cotonou agreement by the Government of Sudan, the country is not eligible for programmable, bilateral 11<sup>th</sup> EDF funding. However, the country remains fragile and plays a crucial role for the stability of the Greater Horn, being situated along the migratory routes heading to the Mediterranean shores. The EU has therefore adopted ad hoc measures addressing the root causes of instability and displacement in the country, and these funds are channelled through the EUTF.

## **2.5 Donor co-ordination**

Donor coordination in Sudan is fragmented and as yet unstructured. A Development Partners Group was established in 2015 following preparatory work by the EU and the UK (DfID). The DPG is inactive and in 2017/18, the UN has led efforts in Sudan to establish a revived coordination framework for the Collective Outcomes (humanitarian-development nexus).

At EU level, donor coordination takes place through the EU cooperation meetings, held on a monthly basis, as well as the EU+ (Switzerland and Norway) Migration Coordination Group held on a monthly basis. The EU Delegation is convening a EU Member States Humanitarian-Development Nexus Working Group, consisting of the EU Delegation, ECHO, Sweden, Italy and UK. The group is following up on the Action Plan and has undertaken a joint mapping exercise.



For the education sector, Government of Sudan established a thematic working group, chaired by Ministry of Education, while education partners coordinate through the Education Local Partners' Group in accordance with the provisions of the national Education Sector Strategic Plan.

The Government of Sudan joined the international SUN movement in October 2015, but has only in the recent year or so started to make progress in terms of coordination. The UN+ network was formed in mid-2016 and is the most functional of all the networks. While the Donor network was formed in March 2017 its functionality remains limited although efforts in recent months have significantly improved. The business and civil society networks remain with limited functioning until this date, while the country network, which was previously non-existent, has made significant progress on coordination in early 2018, including the formation of an inter-ministerial committee and the initial development of its terms of reference, although its functionality to date is still limited.

### **3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1 Objectives**

The **overall objective** of the programme is to contribute to improve resilience of the most vulnerable households and communities in three localities of West Kordofan.

The **specific objectives** are: 1- to improve the nutritional and health status of the population, particularly of women, adolescent girls and children under-five, 2- to improve the educational status of school-aged children especially girls, and 3- to improve the food security of the most vulnerable households (especially those headed by women) and enhance rural livelihoods

The Action outlines a comprehensive holistic approach encompassing different layers of support to vulnerable communities, with particular attention to women, girls and children. Large portions of population in West Kordofan have insufficient or no access to proper hygiene and are prone to water and sanitation related diseases. Furthermore, their condition is hampered by low or no access to quality education and proper nutrition. The improvement of the nutritional and health status of vulnerable people, of their educational status and food security are highly complementary and interconnected results. They will increase the beneficiaries' ability to cope with a challenging environment, creating communities that are more resilient to adversities.

Funding for West Kordofan has been predominantly emergency-focused and, up to now, there have been very limited opportunities to advocate for policy improvement. It is expected that the proposed intervention, under the Sudan Nexus Action Plan, will lead to greater stability in the longer term. It will complement past and ongoing EU funded interventions on expanding basic services provisions for South Sudanese refugees, IDPs and host communities in targeted locations through the promotion of a more structured community engagement and the provision of capacity building to associated line ministries (Ministry of Water and Environmental Sanitation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education).

#### **3.2 Expected results and main activities**

The **expected results** are:

##### Result 1.1 Improved access to nutrition and health care services for vulnerable communities

1.1.1 *Provide integrated health and nutrition interventions in four primary health care centers (Siteb, Mugadama, Namaten and Karasana) and two rural hospitals (El Meriam and Muglad) with additional surgical units and including improvements to the cold chain systems. The two rural hospitals will provide both primary and secondary healthcare services.*

1.1.2 *Upgrade/Provide four fully equipped Health centers and two rural hospitals with access to gender sensitive WASH (hygiene and sanitation) facilities;* provision of sustainable medical and non-medical services and link them with the National Medical Supply.

1.1.3 *Improve of water supply and storage systems and solid and biological waste disposal mechanisms in four health centers and the two rural hospitals.* These includes the construction of elevated and underground water tanks, water networking from the nearest water yards and networking to different sections of the health facilities as well as construction of incinerators and placental pits in all health facilities.

1.1.4 *Capacity building of local authorities* (State and locality ministry of health and community health committees): Skilled Midwives and nurses trained on Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care, Sexually transmitted infections (STI), Sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), pre and post HIV test counselling skills and Nutrition Workers trained on community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and infant and young child feeding.

## Result 1.2 Improved access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

1.2.1 *Community Led Total sanitation and Hygiene promotion interventions* - UNICEF's WASH interventions will commence with engaging communities on sanitation to mobilize and empower communities to make a lasting change to the sanitation situation in their communities. This will involve triggering of communities by trained practitioners and will include follow-up monitoring support by the Locality/ State Ministry of Health staff to enable the attainment and sustenance of Open Defecation Free communities. Efforts will further be made to help households move up the sanitation ladder by engaging with Microfinance Institutions to provide affordable loans to households for sanitation.

1.2.2 *Rehabilitation/provision of community managed sustainable water sources* - Water Interventions will be prioritised in the Open Defecation Free communities. The priority will be to rehabilitate/repair water facilities and provide new, technologically appropriate and climate resilient water facilities, where needed.

1.2.3 *Strengthen the enabling environment, information management system and building capacities of sector practitioners and community members across various WASH domains* - UNICEF will advocate for locality-wide SDG-6 planning; support the establishment and operationalization of the WASH Information Management systems at the state and the two targeted localities level and support training programs aimed at building the capacities of sector practitioners and community members in the planning and management of WASH services and in emerging areas

## Result 2.1 Improved access to quality primary education for school age children

2.1.1 *Rehabilitation/provision of child friendly school infrastructure including gender sensitive WASH facilities* - To ensure access to quality learning spaces, the action will support the construction and rehabilitation of 100 classrooms, 50 teachers' offices, and support the establishment of 34 WASH facilities in the targeted schools.

2.1.2 *Provision of essential supplies and commodities to ensure quality educational services in schools* – The action will support 12,000 children and 200 teachers, 64 Alternative Learning Programme (ALP) facilitators, and 64 preschool teachers to be reached through the distribution of learning and recreational materials. The materials include student kits, black boards, teacher kits, school uniforms and recreational kits. As part of UNICEF's commitment to ensuring access to the most vulnerable girls, dignity kits are distributed targeting adolescent girls in schools and ALP centers to support hygiene and sanitation during menstruation. This mitigates girls missing school because they do not have supplies or cannot afford to buy them.

2.1.3 *Enhance capacities for service providers (teachers, headmaster, ALP facilitators)* – Capacity building of 200 teachers, 64 ALP facilitators, and 64 preschool teachers in provision of child friendly services (including learner centred methodologies, core subjects, teaching methodologies,

life skills and psychosocial support) to reach children. Train 204 Parent-Teacher Association (PTS) members in School Improvement Planning.

2.1.4 *Train most vulnerable children and adolescents affected emergency on life-skills.* UNICEF will conduct physical health screenings for children for early detection and referrals to the nearest Health Centres if available, including for deworming & Iron Folate supplementation in target schools, and the development/strengthening of school health systems from the target schools to the health centres as well as support establishment of School Health Clubs; awareness on key health, nutrition, sanitation & hygiene practices.

### Result 3.1 Enhanced food security and rural livelihoods

3.1.1. *Enhance food security and rural livelihoods* Distribution of improved crop varieties, agronomic training and extension services in the proximity of the six health facilities and rural communities; distribution of basic farm tools and conducting Training of Trainers sessions on crop intensification, minimum tillage and compost making; establish seed multiplication groups as a demonstration plot for participatory variety selection; establish kitchen gardens and home gardens for mother support groups and winter season farming; provide goats for breeding and training and equipping community animal health workers; train herders on fodder management, zero grazing and livestock management and establishing water troughs and livestock drinking areas within every water yard.

3.1.2. *Increase income generating opportunities at household-level by establishing VSLA groups for target women and build their capacity; establishing and training vegetable group members on small business and income generating skills; conducting trainings in value addition, small-scale business and enterprise development skills, functional literacy and market access for VSLA and vegetable group members; supporting and revamping vocational training centres in Muglad to train youth in selected marketable skills; disseminating Early Warning information for community Disaster Risk Management capacities using local FM radio stations with Sudanese Metrological Authority; setting up 5 village disaster management committees and developing a Community Environmental Action Plan to monitor disaster and risk issues (at cluster of 3 villages each); strengthening the capacity of relevant government agricultural service providers (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Resources, The Forests National Corporation, Research Centre, the Agricultural Training Institute and the Vocational Training Centre) to deliver extension services.*

### **3.3 Risks and assumptions**

The main risks are:

- Insecurity with high consequence and impact if the security situation were to degenerate further. Insecurity still limits and deters access to beneficiaries in some parts of the Kordofans (low).
- Since early 2018, Sudan has been experiencing a severe and acute economic crisis, characterised by high inflation (currently around 68% per annum) and shortages of basic commodities, including fuel, food, and pharmaceuticals. A continuation of the crisis poses a serious risk to increase the humanitarian needs and vulnerability of communities. (high)
- Bureaucratic procedures and strict controls by government humanitarian coordination processes and institutions some time reduces the extent of intervention and speed of delivery required to implement agree plans. (low)
- The lack of service providers in the target area, additionally there is a risk that most of the volunteer's service providers will not be incentivized. (medium)
- Specific to West Kordofan, seasonal variation and migration of pastoralist may create extra burden on the local services (health/nutrition and WASH), climate change related natural

disasters affect the marked seasonal unpredictability of rainfall and dry spells both have results to flooding and drought. (medium)

The assumptions for the success of the project and its implementation include:

- Peace prevails in the area and humanitarian access remains possible.
- Security situation including access remains conducive to the project implementation
- No widespread natural shocks.
- The Government takes appropriate measures to address the current economic crisis and embarks on economic reforms.
- State Ministry officials will continue playing their complementary roles in providing extension support and other required forms of support.
- Drought, chronic food shortage, floods and disease outbreaks remain within habitual annual fluctuation.

Mitigating measures have been considered, including:

- The project will engage all the relevant stakeholders, including communities, since the inception stage to ensure the full buy-in of the project. Communities will be informed adequately of the project objectives and results to ensure ownership from the communities.
- The initial baseline survey covering all sectors will be conducted collaboratively between UNICEF and Concern and will guide the interventions and the subsequent monitoring and tracking of results.
- UNICEF has established long term agreements for key supplies to be procured locally and off-shore to ensure timely availability of critical supplies.

### **3.4 Cross-cutting issues**

*Social inclusion and gender equality:* The work on social inclusion and gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women is grounded in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and is anchored in the landmark Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the SDGs. Advancing social inclusion and gender equality and the rights of women and girls is essential to realizing the rights of all children/vulnerable groups. This issue will be consistently mainstreamed and addressed by the project activities. In this regard, the project will adopt a Community-based participatory planning approach that is expected to ensure that the needs of different stakeholders are taken into account and particularly potential barriers to the equitable access to food of vulnerable groups are identified and adequately addressed. Community Led Total sanitation intervention ensures that all households irrespective of their status are involved and collectively engaged in the attainment of the desired change (Open Defecation Free) for the community. UNICEF and Concern are committed to *social protection* as part of their mandate to advocate for the realization of children's rights. Social protection measures strengthen the capacity of families to care for their children and remove barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. The partners will ensure the alignment of the activities with the UNICEF gender action plan (2018-21)<sup>1</sup>. The plan is a road map for supporting the achievement of gender equality goals in conjunction with partners and national stakeholders, as outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. It articulates the organizational emphasis on equity as it relates to gender-based inequalities, especially as the deprivations women and girls face increase multi-fold when they are also disadvantaged by poverty, ethnic identity, geographic location, disability, and/or fragile and crisis

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<sup>1</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/gender/files/2018-2021-Gender\\_Action\\_Plan-Rev.1.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/gender/files/2018-2021-Gender_Action_Plan-Rev.1.pdf)

conditions. There will be positive bias towards women and girls.

*Climate change:* The Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals are the foundations for efforts to address climate change. In addition, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted in March 2015, highlights climate change as a key driver of disaster risk (para. 4). Given the inter-linkages between climate change and poverty, measures to improve (child, community) well-being must take into account the impacts of climate change to ensure outcomes are sustainable. The project is designed to take into account predicted changes in climate that the region can expect by 2030, based on the output from 23 General Circulation Models using downscaled data from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. While the nature of vulnerability varies, climate change will magnify existing patterns of inequality. The technology options chosen will be climate resilient (the use of solar powered water points, use of hand pumps). Climate change adaptation measures will be mainstreamed in the community level planning and implementation.

*Good governance* The project, aligned with the Declaration of the High-level Meeting on the Rule of Law<sup>2</sup>, contributes to SDG 16: “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” and two sub-goals that focus on participatory democracy and governance, namely: SDG 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and SDG 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. Participatory approaches and methodologies which start with the direct beneficiaries themselves participating in the assessment of their needs and the strategies and implementation modalities, will be at the heart of the implementation approach/strategy. By consultations with both primary and secondary stakeholders, participating and steering, the solution ownership will be established, inclusion is assured and accountability will evolve. This process and engagement is considered a valuable tool in a participatory planning approach or exercise finalised to strengthening good governance. In all aspects of community or development and particularly at the group and committee levels (Water Committees, Village Development Committees, Savings and Loans Groups, School Management Committees and farming groups) the project shall support the groups in developing bye laws, encourage leadership by election, involvement of the voiceless in decision making and engage with the local leaders and officials to understand the principles of effective local democracy and good governance and how this relates to accountability and good stewardship. The project across various result areas will put in mechanisms to strengthen good governance – e.g. through the building of capacities of local authorities as well as the communities, establishment of community platforms such as the WASH committees.

*Conflict prevention:* The realization that development and humanitarian interventions could have negative impacts on affected populations emerged in the 1990s. Conflict sensitivity is the capacity of implementing agencies to understand its operating context, understand the interaction between its interventions and the context, and act upon this understanding to avoid negative impacts (“do no harm”) and maximise positive impacts on conflict factors. Peacebuilding aims at reducing the risk of relapse into violence by: addressing the root causes of conflicts; improving social cohesion and reconciliation among groups; and, creating capacities and institutions that can manage disputes, so that they do not evolve into war or violence. Peacebuilding is as much about an outcome as it is about a process. If, for example, various groups are involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of an education, nutrition and food security programme, the interaction and dialogue among these groups can build social cohesion and reduce the risk of violence. This project recognises that the risk of conflict is high given the wide range of goals for the different roles and interests stakeholders in the realization of the project outcomes and overall objectives. The varying

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/high-level-meeting-on-the-rule-of-law-2012/>

interests, values, influences and method of engagement of different individuals or groups may lead to discord and may be incompatible as a result people block or thwart each other's efforts to achieve their objectives. The project implementation will take a pragmatic/integrative approach to conflict management by ensuring that the project goals and objectives and indeed detail implementation approaches and activities are clearly communicated to all stakeholders (primary or secondary). This will constitute a prime activity during the inception period. The Government of Sudan requests the involvement of line ministries and HAC in the preparation and approval of Technical Agreements. A clear and concise implementation agreement will be signed with partners stating roles, responsibilities and monitoring schedules. Level plain field and competitiveness which respects the donor regulations as stated in PRAG and as individual parties (UNICEF, Concern and national partners) internal policies, guidelines and procedures will be created. Accountability to also the primary beneficiaries is a key measure of avoiding, mitigating and managing conflicts. Both UNICEF and Concern will put in place modalities to address conflicts that may arise which will lead to functional conflict resolution. Concern Complaint Response Mechanism and UNICEF's Protection Policy will be rolled out.

### **3.5 Stakeholders**

Primary beneficiaries: 70,000 people including 5,320 pregnant and lactating women; 11,900 children under 5; and 12,000 school-aged children.

Secondary beneficiaries: local health authorities health centre staff; farmers; the State and Locality Ministry of Health; State Nutrition Directorate; State Water and Environmental Sanitation; community health mobilisers; local and international.

## **4 IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **4.1 Financing agreement, if relevant**

It is not foreseen to conclude a Financing Agreement with the partner country for the implementation of the action.

### **4.2 Indicative operational implementation period**

The implementation period will be 60 months from the date of contract signature.

### **4.3 Implementation components and modules**

The envisaged implementation modality for the grant contracts to be concluded with Concern (EUR 4) million is direct management. The envisaged implementation modality is indirect management with UNICEF (EUR 6 million) for the Contribution Agreement (multi-donor action). The implementation of the project will be coordinated and led by a Project Steering Committee that will meet periodically to ensure that the project is on track and discuss challenges and way forward. This will include representatives from Concern, UNICEF and the EU Delegation to Sudan. In addition, UNICEF and Concern will meet on a quarterly basis to review progress at National Level and on a monthly basis at state level to closely monitor progress and ensure synergy of interventions.

The Prior Approval 20.f (*Actions with specific characteristics that require a particular type of body on account of its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation or its administrative power*) is justified because UNICEF and Concern have developed a strong expertise in similar programmes and have a long standing presence in the region. They are the only organisations with the capacity to implement such programme.

#### 4.4 Indicative budget

	<b>Amount from EUTF in EUR</b>	<b>Amount from UNICEF in EUR</b>
<i>Result 1. Improved access to basic services for vulnerable communities (UNICEF/Concern),</i>	2 240 000	60 000
<i>Result 2. Improved access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (UNICEF)</i>	2 525 000	75 000
<i>Result 3. Improved access to quality primary education for school age children (UNICEF)</i>	2 035 000	65 000
<i>Result 4. Enhanced food security and rural livelihoods (Concern)</i>	3 000 000	
<i>Audit and Evaluation (service providers)</i>	100 000	
<i>Communication and Visibility (service providers)</i>	100 000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	<b>200 000</b>

#### 4.5 Monitoring and reporting

During the inception phase of the intervention (6 months), a baseline survey will be conducted to verify and fine-tune the designed log-frame indicators, including a qualitative and quantitative data collection method. During this phase, a detailed M&E plan with milestones and monitoring tools, will be developed for each indicator, to track the performance of the indicators, including type and frequency of monitoring, the dividing of responsibilities between teams, people, and organizations. Evaluations will also be conducted and periodical reports will be produced based on contractual agreements.

There will be routine monitoring of activities by programme implementation teams, joint monitoring visits periodically (with targeted beneficiaries, implementation partners, line ministries and EU participation) to track the level of improvements, address possible challenges while implementing. During the project monitoring, constant focus on lesson learnt and adapting good practices will be critical to sustain quality services.

An external mid-term review will assess progress towards delivering the proposed outputs, and whether adjustments are needed on strategies, activities and/or budgetary allocations. The project will submit annual progress reports and other reports required. Project end line and final evaluations will be conducted at the end of the project to determine the level of achievement of the objectives of the program.

All components of this action will be integrated with the EUTF Monitoring and Learning System (MLS)<sup>3</sup> for the reporting of selected output and outcome indicators, and project implementing partners will take part in case study exercises and the learning strategy developed by the MLS. Project implementing partners will be expected to provide regular (at least quarterly) data to the MLS in a format which will be introduced during the contract negotiation stage.

<sup>3</sup> T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28

Project implementing partners will report against a selected number of the MLS output indicators (see full list in annex IV). The monitoring of these indicators will be included in the M&E systems of each component (in addition to the indicators already existing in the project logical framework, see annex III).

#### **4.6 Evaluation and audit**

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts/agreements.

Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. The amount allocated for external evaluation and audit purposes should be shown in the budget at section 4.4. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

#### **4.7 Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in the procurement contracts. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action<sup>4</sup> shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The Akvo RSR<sup>5</sup> on-line reporting platform, which is available to the public, will be used to communicate and report on this action as well as on all project components. Akvo RSR links directly to the EUTF website. The project logical frameworks will be encoded in their respective Akvo pages and regular reporting of project activities and outputs will take place on this platform.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/17974>

<sup>5</sup> Akvo Really Simple Reporting



## Annex I: Alignment with EUTF objectives, Valletta Action Plan and Sustainable Development Goals

EU Trust Fund Strategy	Valletta Action Plan	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
<b>Four main areas of intervention</b>	<b>Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives</b>	<b>17 goals</b>
<p>1) Greater economic and employment opportunities</p> <p>2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people</p> <p>3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit</p> <p>4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration</p>	<p>1) Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities</li> <li>2. link relief, rehabilitation and development in peripheral and most vulnerable areas</li> <li>3. operationalise the African Institute on Remittances</li> <li>4. facilitate responsible private investment and boost trade</li> </ol> <p>2) Legal migration and mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships</li> <li>6. pool offers for legal migration</li> <li>7. organise workshops on visa facilitation</li> </ol> <p>3) Protection and asylum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes</li> <li>9. improve the quality of the asylum process</li> <li>10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities</li> </ol> <p>4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans</li> <li>12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking</li> <li>13. pilot project in Niger</li> <li>14. information campaigns</li> </ol> <p>5) Return, readmission and reintegration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. strengthen capacity of countries of origin to respond to readmission applications</li> <li>16. support reintegration of returnees into their communities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere</li> <li>2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</li> <li>3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</li> <li>4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</li> <li>5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</li> <li>6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</li> <li>7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</li> <li>8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</li> <li>9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</li> <li>10) Reduce inequality within and among countries</li> <li>11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</li> <li>12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</li> <li>13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</li> <li>14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</li> <li>15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</li> <li>16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</li> <li>17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development</li> </ol>

## Annex II: Logical Framework

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources of data	Assumptions
<b>Impact (Overall Objective)</b>	To contribute to improve resilience of the most vulnerable households and communities in three localities of West Kordofan	<p><i>Number of months of self-reported food insecurity (food gap)</i></p> <p><i>Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age</i></p> <p><i>Value of distress sales of assets by HHs as compared to previous similar disasters</i></p>	<p>FEWS Net update for Sudan</p> <p>Food Security Outlook report</p> <p>VAM report</p> <p>UNICEF report</p>	<i>Not applicable</i>
<b>Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))</b>	<p>1 improve the nutritional and health status of women, adolescent girls and children under-five</p> <p>2- to improve the educational status of school-aged children especially girls</p> <p>3- to improve the food security of the most vulnerable households (especially those</p>	<p><i>% reduction in prevalence of wasting (children suffering from GAM and SAM)</i></p> <p><i>Reduction in prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women and children under five years</i></p> <p><i>Children &lt; 1 year receiving measles-containing vaccine at the national level</i></p> <p><i>Live births attended by skilled health personnel</i></p> <p><i>Number (%) of women who practise proper Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), disaggregated by breast feeding (early initiation, exclusive breast feeding until 6 months and continued breast feeding until 1 year of age)</i></p> <p><i>Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)</i></p>	<p>FEWS Net update for Sudan</p> <p>Food Security Outlook report</p> <p>VAM report</p> <p>UNICEF report</p>	<p>There will be political will to ensure equitable access to basic service</p> <p>Government all levels will provide funding informed by sound policies and plans.</p> <p>Effective partnerships for scaling up basic service such as nutrition, health, Education, Protection and WASH services across sectors will be in place.</p> <p>Laws, policies and strategies will be implemented supported by evidence.</p> <p>There will be sufficient capacity at all levels, including supply chain management, to deliver quality Education, Protection, Nutrition, health and WASH services;</p>

	<p>headed by women) and enhance rural livelihoods</p>	<p><i>Number of people living in ODF communities</i></p> <p><i>Number of people with access to basic water supply</i></p> <p><i>Number of health centres provided with access to WASH services</i></p> <p><i>Number of people aware of key hygiene practices</i></p> <p><i>Increased Gross enrolment ratios (GER) disaggregated by sex</i></p> <p><i>Increased completion rates in primary school, disaggregated by sex. Increased access and retention rates to targeted schools/States, disaggregated by sex</i></p> <p><i>Increased % of children from marginalised/vulnerable groups attending school</i></p> <p><i>% of school facilities reaching agreed, safety standards</i></p> <p><i>% of school facilities equipped with water and latrines</i></p> <p><i>Pupil per classroom ratio</i></p> <p><i>Pupil per teacher trained ratio</i></p> <p><i>Increased number of PTAs actively participating in the school life</i></p>	<p>The decentralized basic service systems will be strengthened, improving the availability of essential commodities and presence of service providers and community-based workers to effectively reach the most vulnerable children and women with high impact basic services.</p> <p>Synergic collaboration in place amongst UN Agencies, INGO and with the Sudanese civil society</p> <p>The security situation will remain calm and project areas will be accessible for international and national staff to monitor progress and provide technical support and guidance.</p> <p>Most of the required supplies will be purchased from the local market without compromising the quality, and Insecurity does not prevent movement of supplies to hubs and required locations.</p> <p>Availability of land for the construction of basic infrastructure facilities by the authorities.</p>
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	<p><i>% of teachers trained</i></p> <p><i>% of teachers using new curriculum and applying child-centered pedagogy in classrooms</i></p> <p><i>Number of recommendations from PAC and SACs meetings taken up during the implementation of the Action</i></p> <p><i>Number of capacity trainings for federal, state and local authorities</i></p> <p><i>Number of months of hunger gap in a calendar year</i></p> <p><i>Number of targeted women with improved household food consumption score</i></p> <p><i>Number of women participating in VSLA and reporting increase in savings</i></p> <p><i>Percentage of livestock vaccinated,</i></p>		
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## Annex III: EUTF indicators as part of the Monitoring and Learning System

EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS *			
<b>1. Greater economic and employment opportunities</b>		<b>Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)</b>	<b>3. Improving Migration Management</b>
1.1	Number of jobs created	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Job (permanent, short term, cash for work, etc.) Location	3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members Type of projects
1.2	Number of MSMEs created or supported	Type of support (access to finance, business development, training, equipment, market access, etc.)	3.2 Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted. Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Protection (protection measures, medical and psychosocial, shelter, food, legal, etc.)
1.3	Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of support (funding, finance education, entrepreneurship prog., business dev service, etc.)	3.3 Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached out by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group
1.4	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of TVET (professional training, skills dev scheme, internship, other)	3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported Gender Age group Types of assistance (transportation, pre-departures counselling assistance to obtain documents, return tickets, travel escorts, assistance upon arrival, etc.)
1.5	Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Job (permanent, short term, cash for work, incentive, etc.)	3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance Gender Age group Types of assistance (income generating, medical, education, housing support etc.)
1.6	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved		3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management Types of support (capacity building, operational support, etc.)
1.7	Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment		3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management Target groups (state, non-state)
1.7 bis	Financial volume granted to individual recipients		3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP) Age group
<b>2. Strengthening resilience</b>		<b>Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)</b>	3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created
2.1	Number of local development plans directly supported		3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes Gender Age group
2.1 bis	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Use of infrastructure (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, domestic energy, legal, etc.)	3.11 Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration Types of activity (media campaigns, etc.)
2.2	Number of people receiving a basic social service	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Service (health, education, water, sanitation, jousing, energy, legal, nutrition, etc.)	
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group	<b>4. Improved governance</b>
2.4	Number of people receiving food security related assistance	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of assistance (social protection schemes, training on agri practice, agri inputs, land dev, etc.)	4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control
2.5	Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies		4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights Gender capacity building Type of
2.6	Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	Types of support (irrigation, rehabilitation, improved management, etc.)	4.2 bis Number of Institutions and Non-State actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights Gender capacity building Type of
2.7	Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of practices and rights (health, education, water, energy, rights, etc.)	4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Activities (community dialogue, civilian mediation, peacebuilding, awareness raising, etc.)
2.8	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	Type of service (health, education, etc.)	4.4 Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Services (medical assistance, psychosocial assistance, counselling, accomodation, legal counselling, family tracking, travel docs, assistance to voluntary return, etc.)
2.9	Number of people having improved access to basic services	Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit)	4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported
<b>CROSS-CUTTING</b>		<b>Optimal disaggregation</b>	4.6 Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported Types of output
5.1	Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathered	Type of actors (state-level, local authorities, civil society) Goal of the group/platform (coordination or learning)	4.7 Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	Types of tools (studies, needs assessment, market assessments, reporting and statistics, etc.)	4.8 Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced
5.3	Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	Focus of research	