For many years Sudan has experienced high levels of humanitarian need and conflict, both in Darfur and other parts of the country, requiring humanitarian, development and peace actors to collaborate. In 2021, Sudan is facing an economic crisis due to extremely high food prices and below average household purchasing power; increases in displaced households in Darfur; the continued influx of Ethiopian refugees from Tigray; and the economic impacts of COVID-19. While securing development funding remains challenging, Sudan was recently removed from the State Sponsors of Terrorism Listing in late 2020 and entered the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Staff Monitored Programme, and discussions are underway regarding Sudan’s acceptance into an Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. It is hoped that this progress will result in increased development programming for the country.

THE NEXUS APPROACH

Following the 2019 revolution the UN collaborated with the Transitional Government to set strategic priorities across humanitarian, development and peace action through a “Visioning Exercise”. The priorities informed the mandate of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) and the upcoming ‘Sudan Peacemaking, Peacebuilding and Stabilization Programme,’ which informs UN Country Team (UNCT) and Mission collaboration in four pillars: Political transition and democratic governance; Support to peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements; Peacebuilding, Protection of Civilians and Rule of Law; Mobilization of economic and development assistance and coordination of humanitarian assistance.

Efforts are underway to ensure the right frameworks and capacities are in place to move these HDP priorities forward in a strategic manner.
OPERATIONALIZING THE NEXUS

KEY STEPS

1. Leadership and capacity
The DSRSG/RC/HC, with support from UNITAMS and the Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO), leads on the Sudan Peacemaking, Peacebuilding and Stabilization Programme and the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and subsequent planning document. Individual thematic nexus workstreams, such as on durable solutions, are led by dedicated working groups comprising UN and NGO development, humanitarian and peacebuilding actors.

2. Joint analysis and sharing of analyses
The ‘Visioning Exercise’ and the preparation of the UNITAMS mission have identified common priorities and drivers of need. In 2021, the Country Team will undertake a CCA to develop a more comprehensive analysis of need, risk and vulnerability.

3. Collective outcomes or HDP priority areas
Further to the ‘Visioning Exercise’ and common priorities as identified by thematic working groups, the CCA process will bring together the common priorities identified in each thematic area and the work undertaken towards the Sudan Peacemaking, Peacebuilding and Stabilization Programme and consolidate these into an overarching vision.

4. Joined-up planning and programming
Based on the CCA, a new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) will be developed for Sudan.

In the absence of collective outcomes and dedicated HDP priorities, there has been significant collaboration in joined-up programming. In addition, dedicated working groups have strengthened joined-up programming on durable solutions and the protection of civilians.

5. Financing
The UN, donors and the government are leading efforts to ensure that funding and financing flows support HDP priorities that address the vulnerabilities that lie at the heart of transitional priorities, such as sustained peace and economic reform, as well as vulnerabilities exposed and aggravated by the impact of Covid-19.
LESSONS LEARNT

GOOD PRACTICES

Pilots to advance durable solutions have shown the value of multi-stakeholder collaboration bringing together different levels of government, humanitarian, development and peace actors and affected populations to build a sound evidence-base for durable solutions planning and programming. The Durable Solutions Working Group works with the Protection Cluster, the UNDAF focus groups, and the Peacebuilding Fund Secretariat as well as the Government to support a whole-of-government Durable Solutions Forum. The ‘El Fasher Pilot’ further brought together the Government of Sudan, UN, World Bank, bilateral donors and international NGOs to conduct a joint profiling exercise of the conditions, situation and intentions of IDPs focused on local integration.

HDP Priorities helped guide planning for the mission transition: Throughout the mission transition and the establishment of UNITAMS, ‘HDP priorities’, including those identified by the JSC, have been considered to ensure an effective and complementarity peace and political support to national priorities alongside development and humanitarian actors. Some of these priorities are taken forward through the UNITAMS-UNCT collaboration and the Sudan Peacemaking, Peacebuilding and Stabilization Programme.

CHALLENGES

Difficulties in raising funding and financing for development programming, including to support the priorities set out by the transition government and the UN. Following extensive advocacy, Sudan has been removed from the State Sponsors of Terrorism Listing and cleared arrears enabling further access to international development financing.

This summary is part of the initiative Mapping good practice in the implementation of humanitarian-development-peace nexus approaches carried out by the IASC Results Group 4 in 2021.
Dedicated gender resources in the Special Representative’s Office and the Resident Coordinator’s Office have supported the inclusion of gender issues into analysis, planning and programming, including the upcoming CCA and UNSDCF process. UN Women and the Gender Advisor are currently undertaking the UNCT-SWAP Gender Score Card and its findings will be used to improved planning, coordination and programming for gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Through the collaboration between UNITAMS and the UNCT, especially through the Sudan Peacemaking, Peace-building and Stabilization Programme, peace considerations are prominently featured in the nexus approach. While, the new vision for Sudan is still under development, the existing planning and programming takes root causes of conflict into consideration. This will further be refined throughout the CCA process.

In the analysis and planning of strategic planning processes as well as programming, local and national actors have been involved.