Mainstreaming agenda 2030 and the SDGs framework

Workshop on SDG Monitoring
14-18 May 2018
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Introduction

• Sudan has an area of about 1886068 square kilometers with its population is about 41 millions in 2018 living in 18 states.

• The capital Khartoum has about 7 millions.

• It is one of the largest countries in Africa, even after the Separation of South Sudan in July 2011.

• Sudan has a strategic geographic location in Africa. It has lengthy boarders with seven countries, namely: Egypt and Libya in the north, Chad and The Republic of Central Africa to the West, South Sudan to the south, Ethiopia and Eritrea to the East. The red sea separate the country from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia so
Area: 1.8 million sq. km

728,215 sq. miles
QATARI DANISH POUND (SDG)
1 USD $ = 18 SDG
River Nile
North Sudan
HOW DO WE UNDERSTAND AGENDA 2030 AND THE SDGS?

HOW ARE WE PLANNING TO IMPLEMENT THE NEW FRAMEWORK?

WHAT DID WE DO SO FAR?
HOW DO WE UNDERSTAND THE NEW AGENDA?

- The Government of Sudan has declared its commitment to Agenda 2030 and to achieve the SDGs in the country at the 70th meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in 2015.

- An institutional structure has been put in place to oversee and coordinate the implementation of the New Agenda at the National Level by Sector and the State Level, and by the NGOs Community Based Organizations and the private sector.
Implementation at the national level is driven by the government with the engagement of all stakeholders.

Implementation of the SDGs at the national level is respond directly to the national development priorities aligned with the achievement of prosperity for the Sudanese people and contributing to the protection of the planet, through building peace and forging new development partnerships.
Business as usual will not be a viable approach for implementing Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. A transformative approach is adopted.
We have started to adapt the SDGs framework to the national and local conditions and circumstances to establish linkages and interactions, and to establish coherence in the national development plans and strategies. It is necessary to understand our own strengths, weakness, and opportunities that would help chart future pathways for peace and development.
The global concepts, targets and indicators is being localizing and contextualized to our cultures, norms and practices. It is necessary to develop an SDGs framework that is responsive to the national development priorities and planning standards, and at the same time meet the regional and global development agenda.
Institutional Structure for the SDGs

• The sustainable development goals 2030 are incorporated into the National Strategic Plan in cooperation and partnership by the National Council for Strategic Planning in 2016.

• The President of the Republic of Sudan issued Decree No. 117 of 2016 establishing a national mechanism to oversee the sustainable development goals under the chairmanship of the Vice President and the membership of 22 ministries and government institutions.
Institutional Structure for the SDGs

National High Level Coordination Mechanism

National Population Council

Economic Sector Ministries

Social Development Sector Ministries

States

Parliamentarians, Private sector, NGOs, CBOs
• The national mechanism for overseeing the sustainable development goals was restructured by virtue of Cabinet Decision No. 191 of 2018 under the chairmanship of the First Vice President. In the following:

- Supervising and monitoring the implementation of the National Program for Sustainable Development.
- Achieving the integration of the objectives of sustainable development into the five-year plans 2016-2030 with the quaternary strategy of the state 2007-2031.
Cont.

- Mobilization to finance the resources of the National Program for Sustainable Development.
- Supervising the localization of development goals and indicators at all levels of government.
- Provide reliable data.
National Program for Sustainable Development 2016 – 2030 has been formulated
Pillars and principles of the national program

**Pillars**
- The Constitution.
- Development and peace plans and strategies.
- Outputs of the National Dialogue Conference.
- Regional and global commitments.

**principles**
- Sustainability.
- Inclusiveness.
- Justice.
- Human rights.
- Peace
- partnership
Peace & Stability

Prosperity for People

Protection of the Planet

Sustainable Development

New Partnerships for Transition from Humanitarian Assistance to SD
Partnership

A concept Note has been prepared and support has been received from the UNDP and UN Agencies (Interagency UN Missions)

The review is a process of engagement: The Government, People, CBOs. NGOs Private Sector
Cont.

• Sudan hosted two high-level United Nations agencies, the first of which was chaired by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in December 2016.

• The second is a joint UN mission of the United Nations agencies, the Economic Development Committee on Financing for Development in developing countries.

• The two missions aimed to support the Sudan in preparing the framework for planning to settle the objectives of sustainable development and its interests with national priorities, as well as accelerating the implementation of the new development goals.
Voluntary National Review

- Social development priorities
- Economic development priorities
- Environmental priorities
- Global partnership and means of implementation
Voluntary National Review

2018 Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies
SDG 6  water and sanitation
SDG7  Modern energy
SDG11 Cities and human settlements
SDG 12 Consumption and production
SDG 15 Terrestrial ecosystems, forests, desertification, land degradation and biodiversity
SDG17 Means of implementation and global partnership
Three Accelerators

Agriculture transformation

Social development and transformation

Peace and Justice
Implementation priorities

• The unfinished the Millennium Development Goals in the areas of poverty, health and education..
• To reduce inequality in the distribution of wealth and social services and to bridge the gaps between the strata of society and the states
• The targets of sustainable development expected to be achieved by 2020.
Matrix of activities 2017-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>No. projects</th>
<th>Budget</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Framework for the Implementation of the National Program for Sustainable Development.</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advocacy and awareness of the Sustainable Development Plan 2030.</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>To harmonize and integrate sustainable development plan 2030 into the country's strategic plans.</td>
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<td>Building and developing national capacities..</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National conferences and forums for sustainable development.</td>
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Implementation of the Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference
(15 October 2015 to 15 October 2016)
supported through a presidential commitment to implement all of its outcomes
The national dialogue has been covered through 6 committees on:
(a) peace and unity with total agreement on 36 recommendation,
(b) economic committee with total agreement on 653 recommendations,
(c) identity committee with total agreement on 69 recommendations
Cont.

(d) external relations committee with total agreement on 39 recommendations,
(e) basic freedoms committee with total agreement on 84 recommendations,
(f) committee on governance with total agreement on 100 recommendations
National Voluntary Report:

• Sudan agreed to the request of the UN Economic and Social Council to submit a national voluntary report on sustainable development in July 2018.

• The report tackles the progress made in implementing sustainable development goals, focusing on development issues that accelerate development Sustainable development in Sudan by the end of 2030:
Cont.

1. Agricultural development.
2. Sustain peace.
3. Poverty alleviation.

• Sudan followed the consultative and participatory approach with all stakeholders to prepare the report for approval by the Council of Ministers.
Monitoring and evaluation (planed)

• Establishment of a national database of sustainable development indicators.
• Analysis and study of indicators for progress and obstacles to implementation.
• Preparation of national reports in conjunction with regional and global reports.
Assessment of the institutional environment for official statistics in support of the SDGs.

• A national workshop on the development of a roadmap for strengthening institutional statistical environment in the country was conducted February 2018 in collaboration of ECA.
Data Gap analysis on SDGs(2017)

Figure Y: Availability of Data to Monitor SDGs Indicators (%)

Source: Compiled by the author from data collected in meeting with government institutions held by the CBS
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Lesson learned</th>
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<td>Know the progress made and the factors that helped it. Find out what has not been accomplished</td>
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<td>The integration of the MDGs into the Constitution, sectoral plans and national strategies was not supported by adequate means of implementation to achieve the goals and targets</td>
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<td>Mobilization of resources and means of implementation</td>
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<td>Develop a methodology for action, monitoring, follow-up and review</td>
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The Design Process of the NSDS,

• The NSDS has been developed as a framework for strengthening statistical capacity **prior to the SDGs**.

• The Sudan National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) (2012-2016) was anchored on the Sudan National Development Plan (2012-2016) and the Millennium Development Goals.
Welcome any question.

CBS SUDAN

Thank You