

# **UNCT Performance Indicators for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

## **Gender Scorecard SUDAN**

**Aruna Rana Thapa**  
International Gender Consultant  
[arunathapa@gmail.com](mailto:arunathapa@gmail.com)  
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## UNCT Performance Indicators for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

### Rating

- 5 = exceeds minimum standards
- 4 = meets minimum standards
- 3 = Needs improvement
- 2 = Inadequate
- 1 = Missing
- 0 = not applicable

Dimensions	Definition	Rating Include reviewer comments and evidence base
<b>1. PLANNING (CCA 2002-2006/UNDAFs 2002-2006 and 2009-2012)<sup>1</sup></b>		
<b>1.a - Adequate UNCT review of country context related to gender equality and women's empowerment</b>  <b>Source: UNDG Guidance<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Exceeds minimum standards</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes an in-depth evidence-based analysis of the ways in which gender inequality is reproduced, including the influence of gender relations, roles, status, inequalities and discrimination in legislation and policies, access to and control of resources.</li> <li>• The analysis notes links to national legal frameworks, relevant to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, and specific measures for follow up to CEDAW reports and CEDAW Committee concluding comments.</li> <li>• All data is sex-disaggregated, or there is a specific reason noted for not disaggregating by sex.</li> <li>• Critical capacity gaps are identified in the area of the promotion of gender equality.</li> </ul> <b>Meets minimum standards</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes an analysis of the ways in which gender inequality is reproduced, including the influence of</li> </ul>	<b>Score 3 - Needs Improvement</b>  CCA 2002 to 2006 for Sudan which is still in effect does not address most of the women's rights issues indicated in the CPA 2005 and the Interim constitution 2006. CCA provides some sex disaggregated data where possible. Attempts to do some analysis of gender equality and women empowerment issues, but it is not evidence based.  Acknowledges the lack of role of women in the peace processes and vulnerability of women in conflict situation.  Although UNCT has made serious attempts to improve the gender mainstreaming through UNDAF 2009-2012 which is more gender progressive than CCA/UNDAF 2002-2006, it does not provide an in-depth gender analysis and gender impact on legislation, policies and access to and control over resources and women in decision making.  <b>Comment:</b> The gender scorecard was not used during the planning of the UNDAF 2009-2012.

<sup>1</sup> To be completed once during the CCA/UNDAF period. Countries that don't have a CCA/UNDAF, including conflict/post conflict/crisis countries, should apply these indicators and standards to any other common country planning and programming that the UNCT agrees on. This process will be reviewed on an ongoing basis by the Development Operations Coordination Office.

<sup>2</sup> Key source documents are provided as an Annex to the Users' Guide.

	<p>gender relations, roles, status, inequalities and discrimination in access to and control of resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The analysis notes links to national legal framework relevant to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, and includes reference to CEDAW reports and concluding comments.</li> <li>• All data is sex-disaggregated, or there is a specific reason noted for not disaggregating by sex.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Any two of the above three areas (under <i>Meets minimum standards</i>) are met.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Any one of the above three areas (under <i>Meets minimum standards</i>) is met.</p> <p><b>Missing</b> <b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p>The gender scorecard is being used after the MTR of UNDAF in Sudan and when it is in launching phase of UNDAF 2013-2016</p> <p>Both CCA and UNDAF recognize women mostly as beneficiary and not as potential economic, social and political or development actors.</p> <p>It is necessary to use of the MDGs and associated indicators in the implementation of the National commitments and the women rights related international instruments that GOS is signatory or obligatory to, including Beijing Platform for Action as an overarching framework.</p>
<p><b>1.b - Gender equality and women's empowerment in UNDAF outcomes</b></p> <p><b>Source: UNDG Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b> More than one outcome clearly articulates how gender equality and women's empowerment will be promoted.</p> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b> One outcome clearly articulates how gender equality will be promoted.</p> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> One outcome includes reference to gender, but does not clearly articulate how gender equality will be promoted.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Gender equality or women's empowerment is given 'token' or minimal attention.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p><b>Score 5: Exceeds Minimum standard</b></p> <p>UNDAF 2009-2012 contains significant improvement in reference to gender in outcomes planning compared to the previous UNDAF 2002-2006. 2 out of the 4 Outcomes clearly articulate the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p>5 Sub-Outcomes out of 19 articulates how gender equality and women's empowerment will be promoted.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> All 4 Outcomes of UNDAF 2009-2012 assist in achieving MDG Goal 3 which promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women. However only two articulate gender equality and women empowerment issue.</p>
<p><b>1.c – Gender equality and women's</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b> At least one half of outputs clearly articulate tangible changes for rights holders and duty bearers which will</p>	<p><b>Score 2: Inadequate</b></p>

<p><b>empowerment in UNDAF outputs</b></p> <p><b>Source: UNDG Guidance</b></p>	<p>lead to improvements in progress toward gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b> Between one third and one half of outputs clearly articulate tangible changes for rights holders and duty bearers which will lead to improved gender equality.</p> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Less than one third of outputs clearly articulate tangible changes for rights holders and duty bearers which will lead to improved gender equality.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Outputs refer to gender equality or women in passing, but with no logical connection to changes in gender equality.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p>Only 14 Outputs out of the 102 Outputs of UNDAF 2009-2012 clearly articulate tangible changes which would lead to progress in gender equality and empowerment of women.</p> <p>UNDAF 2002-2006 had no output matrix and there were only token references to gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> Outputs which refer to gender equality or women's empowerment do not provide logical connection to changes in gender equality.</p>
<p><b>1.d - Indicators to track UNDAF results are gender-sensitive</b></p> <p><b>Source: UNDG Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b> At least one indicator at outcome level, and one half of indicators at output level, are gender sensitive, and will adequately track progress towards gender equality results.</p> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b> At least one indicator at outcome level, and between one third and one half of indicators at output level, are gender sensitive, and will adequately track progress towards gender equality results.</p> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> No gender-sensitive indicators at outcome level and less than one third of indicators at output level are gender sensitive.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Token reference to gender equality or women in indicators.</p>	<p><b>Score 3 - Needs Improvement</b></p> <p>3 indicators at the Outcome level and 29 indicators out of 218 indicators at the Output level are gender sensitive and that will be adequate to track progress towards gender equality results.</p> <p>The indicators articulating to gender and women's empowerment are token reference at best.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> Although there is significant improvement in the present UNDAF compared to UNDAF2002- 2006 in number of gender sensitive indicators at Output and Outcome levels, the numbers of output indicators are less than one third. As such, there is a need for improvement of number of gender sensitive indicators.</p> <p>The indicators for outcome and indicators for outputs do not tally or complement each other in many places.</p>

	<p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	
<p><b>1.e - Baselines are gender-sensitive</b></p> <p><b>Source: UNDG Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Meets minimum standard<sup>3</sup></b> All data is sex-disaggregated, or there is a specific reason noted for not disaggregating by sex.</p> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Some data is sex-disaggregated but sex-disaggregation is not systematic.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> There is token sex-disaggregation of data.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p><b>Score 3 – Inadequate</b></p> <p>Most of the data is not sex-disaggregated. Use of gender neutral terminologies like IDPs, vulnerable groups, community, society, refugees, people are used and these do not clearly articulate if women will also be included/benefitted equally.</p> <p>Non-existent sex disaggregated baseline data proves the CCA and UNDAF reference to absence of reliable gender sensitive data and disaggregated data in the country.</p> <p>Only data reflected about women include MMR, IMR, morbidity or on education and women in informal economic sectors. Lack of women related data on economics and in decision making</p> <p>Women’s data not mentioned at all on areas like oil refineries, mining, construction, electricity production, petroleum sector, pastoral activities and not adequate sex disaggregated data not articulated in other related areas and activities like, agriculture, industry, fisheries, agro machinery, fertilizers, pesticides, food industry, edible oil textile.</p> <p>Not enough data on women’s participation in peace processes or women’s representation in any kind of commission.</p> <p><b>Comments:</b> The only data reflected are on women’s reproductive health and education and this will not be enough to come with gender sensitive policies and plan to promote gender equality as desired on national development plans, CCA/ UNDAF and the Interim Plan of Sudan.</p> <p>Systematic collection of sex disaggregated data in all activities<sup>i</sup> is lacking</p> <p>Lack of gender analysis to determine the difference that female and male experience during the time of humanitarian aid, early recovery and development. Challenges both men and female experience within their social-economic and cultural context<sup>ii</sup> is also not addressed adequately.</p> <p>In depth research not being done to review what are the barriers to increase women’s participation in peace building and decision-making.</p>

		Even existing documents like the JAM Sudan, a comprehensive Report on Gender Situation and Priorities in North Sudan commissioned in 2005 by UNIFEM (now UN Women) is not referred in the UNDAF 2009-2012. This document could be very useful reference for identifying women's issues and concerns in Sudan.
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**Average score- 3.2 Needs Improvement**

**2. PROGRAMMING**

<p><b>2.a - Gender perspectives are adequately reflected in joint programming<sup>4</sup></b></p> <p><b>Source: ECOSOC 1997, 2004, 2005, 2006, TCPR 2007, World Summit Outcome 2005</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment is reflected in long-term programming consistent with the opportunities and challenges identified in the UNCT's background analysis of gender inequality and women's rights situation (e.g., in CCA/UNDAFs, MDG report, etc.).</li> <li>UNCT joint initiative(s) (e.g., advocacy and other initiatives) in support of gender equality and women's empowerment exist.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are detailed, practical and adequately funded programmes addressing the problems and challenges identified in the background analysis of gender inequality and women's rights situation.</li> <li>UNCT joint initiative(s) in support of gender equality exist.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Meets either one of the two areas above (under <i>Meets minimum standard</i>).</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Token reference to gender equality in programming.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p>	<p><b>Score 4: Meets minimum standards</b></p> <p>The CCA and UNDAF 2002-2006 and UNDAF 2009-2012 have articulated that gender, HIV/AIDS, environment and protection as the cross cutting themes that will be mainstreamed in all UN programming towards achieving gender equality. Attempts have been made to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment through UN joint programming of individual UN Agency's specific programmes or carried out in partnership with few other UN Agencies.</p> <p>The MDG-F Joint programme has components to eliminate VAW and promote women's human rights. Among the programmes of various ten (10) UN Agencies, the programmes under UN Women (promoting access to justice by providing legal advice to women and girls) and UNFPA to build capacities of local institutions to protect and respond to gender based violence are totally focussed on women related programmes. Though other agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, UNMAO, IOM, UNIDO, ILO) did not articulate women related issues directly, they had programmes which would be beneficial to women empowerment.</p> <p><b>UNFPA:</b> Gender is considered as a cross cutting issue. Major initiatives are focussed on addressing SGBV, FGM, child marriage, late marriage, maternal mortality, infant mortality, morbidity, fistula, HIV/ AIDS and etc.</p> <p><b>UNFPA with FAO</b> is working towards addressing SGBV on humanitarian setting. It has done impact assessment/gender audit on reproductive health of women, worked in engendering the Census with Central Bureau of Statistics, takes a lead in marking the 16 days of activism on VAW and has established a unique partnership with youth to address the issue of VAW in Mosques and with the religious leaders.</p> <p><b>UNFPA</b> is working with MoWSS and Ahfad University for Women to integrate Gender Mainstreaming and Women Empowerment into National Development Plans. UNFPA</p>
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<sup>4</sup> For background information and guidance on joint programming and joint programmes, see <http://www.undg.org/index.cfm?P=237>

	<p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p>supported to establish M&amp;E system at MoWSS and 5 states and that will be expanded to 3 more states in 2012, it is supporting in updating action plan of the Women Empowerment and National Policy and is formulating a policy on Sexual Harassment.</p> <p><b>UNWOMEN</b> is supporting Sudanese Women General Union, Women Empowerment Project for Participation in Sustainable Development to General Directorate for Women &amp; Family Affairs(GDWFA)-Women Centre for Human Rights (WCHR) to advance equality, tolerance and peace, to raise awareness and capacity towards gender equality, reconciliation, to support ending violence against women, gender justice intervention(FGM, GBV, early marriage, other forms of VAW), awareness raising and training on gender issues, and to educate women electors in South Darfur state to educate women electors for 2010 election.</p> <p><b>UNFPA/UNMIS</b> and some UN Agencies organized a planning working with Ministry of Justice. With the support of some UN Agencies, the MOJ is reviewing laws from the gender perspectives and advocating for promoting women's reproductive rights, family rights and family law policy.</p> <p><b>UNDP, UN Women, ILO and UNFPA:</b> promoting Gender Responsive Budgeting in partnership with the line ministries including the MIC and Ministry of Finance through their respective programmes and strategies</p> <p><b>UNDP</b>, the lead agency in preparation of UNDAF 2013-2016, has developed a road map for preparing UNDAF in which gender remains as one of the cross cutting issues.</p> <p><b>UNDP</b> &amp; Government, the Ministry of Social Welfare – South Kordofan State is providing Technical Support to the state women's machinery and build their capacity to mainstream gender in the state development plan and budget.</p> <p><b>UNDP/DDR</b> is providing vocational training for WAAF Women in partnership with the Sudanese Women General Union.</p> <p><b>UNESCO</b> is implementing a joint program on the literacy for innovative empowerment LIFE Project in the South Sudan to address gender equality in income generating activities.</p> <p><b>FAO</b> has gender component in all the training programmes and also has a gender focal person.</p> <p><b>IMF</b> does not have any direct programmes related to women, but is working closely with its sister organization The World Bank.</p>
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	<p><b>OCHA</b>, the coordinating agency for the HCT, the Secretariat of the Gen Cap, Gender Advisor for RC/HC is housed at OCHA. HCT has developed and rolled out a gender marker to ensure mainstreaming gender in the planning, programming and implementation of all agencies working in early recovery and development setting.</p> <p><b>UNAMID</b> has various programmes related to Women, Peace and Security which include increasing women's participation in peace process and addressing conflict related SGBV and early recovery.</p> <p><b>UNFPA &amp; UNICEF</b> supported to the Ministry of Council of Ministers (MoCMs), the National Council of Child Welfare (NCCW), Ministry of Guidance and Endowment (MoGE), Ahfad University for Women (AUW) supported for organizing workshops, training sessions in communities with special focus on FGM. Advocacy session on FGM targeted legislative council at state level.</p> <p>Workshop on the Personal Affairs Act 1991 to review the law from all aspects including legal, health and religion to determine the appropriate age of marriage.</p> <p><b>WHO&amp;UNICEF</b> provided training to health managers on gender component</p> <p><b>WFP</b>: All WFP activities food for training, education, work, nutrition and farmers to market has gender component.</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> has been launching various programmes for refugee women and children. Gender is considered in all dimensions of UNHCR's projects. And mainstreaming gender is one of its strategies.</p> <p><b>UNAIDS</b> leads the UN Theme Group on HIV/ AIDS and the review of HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan to ensure that it addresses women, girls and gender equality issues.</p> <p><b>UNEP</b>: Gender importance for senior management staff as well as in programmes. Joint programme with UNFPA on climate changes and women's role in environment, protection, women in climate change, environment and in water project.</p> <p><b>UNOPS</b>: considers gender equality issues when undertaking project design in close consultation with project stakeholders and their priorities. Gender needs are assessed when designing all projects.</p> <p><b>UNIDO</b>: Gender related issues were not a systematic in previous programmes, but now in modules to ensure women's participation, livelihood and entrepreneurship. UNIDO's main programme for women encourages non- traditional livelihood activities.</p>
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		<p><b>UNIDO</b> is a lead agency in MDG-F, project employment opportunities at the national and state level, keeping track of disaggregated data, mainstreaming gender based violence and women's reproductive health component in all training in partnership with <b>UNFPA</b>, orientation to S/MS ministry of industry youth and social development.</p> <p><b>World Bank:</b> has guideline to ensure equal participation of women in various livelihood programmes.</p> <p><b>ILO:</b> Gender is considered as a cross cutting issues in its programme. ILO supports partners from the government agencies to have better conceptual clarity on gender related issues and on gender budgeting</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> There are a lot of gender related programmes, but they do not clearly articulate in detail how women will benefit from the programmes as there has not been any substantive gender audit.</p> <p>During the MTR of UNDAF, UN Women reported slow progress in putting in place a gender-sensitive and women friendly implementation mechanism for programming and mainstreaming.</p> <p>HCT: UN Women is not part of the HCT network. However it was expressed at the meeting that UN Women should also be officially in the network</p> <p>Some agencies which are at HCT are not in the UNCT</p> <p>Different agencies have different guideline or checklist for mainstreaming gender. It is necessary to bring uniformity for its effectiveness and oneness in conceptual clarity.</p> <p>The PRSP which is led by World Bank should be reviewed from gender perspectives.</p>
<p><b>2.b – Joint programmes</b></p> <p><b>Source: UNDG Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b> Key national gender equality and women's empowerment priorities are being addressed through a Joint Programme on gender equality, and through mainstreaming gender equality into other Joint Programmes.</p> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b> A Joint Programme on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment is in place, and work is in progress to mainstream gender into other Joint Programmes.</p>	<p><b>5-Exceeds Minimum Standards:</b></p> <p>As articulated on the National Plan of Action and as per commitment of the CPA and the GoSS to eliminate violence against women, women's human rights, the MDG-F and other individual agency's or joint programmes are related to address SGBV and to increase their access to justice, peace building, rule of law and socioeconomic recovery within and between vulnerable communities, capacity building of the rights holders and duty bearers.</p> <p>In addition, other programmes also address national gender equality and women's empowerment priorities that include women's political and economic empowerment by increasing livelihood opportunities, increasing girl's enrolment in education, addressing</p>

	<p><b>Needs improvement</b> Joint Programme on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment being formulated, and limited mainstreaming in other Joint Programmes.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> No Joint Programme on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment being formulated, and limited attention to gender in Joint Programmes</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p>cultural violence like the FGM and child marriage, reproductive health and reduce MMR and IMR, access to justice and increasing women's participation in peace processes.</p> <p>Such efforts also articulated on programmes launched by the HCT and UNMIS and UNAMID mission.</p> <p>In addition to that agencies, HCT and Mission also work together to mark the IWD, 16 Days of Activism at national and state level.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> There are a number of challenges to mainstream gender equality issues on equal participation in decision making and existing different forms of gender and culture based violence, increased women's vulnerability and restriction in their mobility which compels them to be deprived from economic and political participation.</p> <p>Despite the commitment of the CPA and the GoS to eliminate violence against women, women's human rights are still widely denied and violated in many parts of the Sudan. Women have very little access to justice mechanism due to stigma and discrimination and socio-economic and cultural barrier.</p> <p>Even though women are the major responsible person for food security of a family, women lack rights to own or control land, an important production asset for the livelihood of the household.</p> <p>Almost half of all women have suffered physical and psychological abuse and most of the SGBV is confined in customary or statutory courts.</p>
<p><b>2.c - UNCT support for national priorities related to gender equality and women's empowerment</b></p> <p><b>Source: TCPR 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b> UNDAF budgetary allocations support implementation of national gender equality legal frameworks, including: - National Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. - Implementation of CEDAW, and follow-up to CEDAW Committee concluding comments. - Collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data at the national level. - gender mainstreaming in ministries other than the women's machinery.</p> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b> Meets any three of the above.</p>	<p><b>Score 4-Meets Minimum Standards</b></p> <p>UNDAF 2009-2012 for Sudan has very specific and considerable resource mobilisation targets to support gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p>The support of UNCT on gender equality and empowerment of women are in line with the provisions enshrined in the CPA and the Interim Constitution.</p> <p>The Five Year National Strategic Plan 2007-2011 as part of the 25 Years Strategic Development Plan of the GONU was supported by UNDAF included engendering governance and institutional capacities for all.</p> <p>Gender Mainstreaming and Women Empowerment integrated into National Development Plans.</p>

	<p><b>Needs improvement</b> Meets any two of the above.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Meets one of the above.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p>Establishment M&amp;E system at MoWSS and 5 states plus 3 more states in 2012 and 5 Advocacy session targeted legislative council and decision makers on MMR and GB in Five states</p> <p>Assessment study on efforts to integrate gender into sectorial plans and structure. Updating Action Plan of the Women Empowerment National Policy,</p> <p><b>UNDP &amp; Government, the Ministry of Social Welfare</b> – South Kordofan State: Technical Support to the state women’s machinery and build their capacity to mainstream gender in the state development plan and budget</p> <p><b>UNAIDS and UNW</b> will launch a joint project on HIV and gender. This is already included in national strategic framework 2010-2014.</p> <p><b>UNAIDS with MoH:</b> National AIDS Country Programme on HIV/AIDS, in which gender will be as a cross cutting issue.</p> <p><b>United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) / Human Rights Section &amp; Gender Section:</b> Law reform to the Criminal Law 1991 and Criminal Procedure Act, Economic Empowerment of Women and Personal Law Act</p> <p><b>Comments:</b> All UN Agencies are supporting the national priorities identified by the GOS. No reflection of gender responsive resource mobilisation to meet the set targets for gender related activities presented in the Sudan UNDAF. The gender and women’s empowerment related programmes are more effective only when few agencies are collaborating.</p>
<p><b>2.d - UNCT support to gender mainstreaming in programme based approaches</b></p> <p><b>Source: TCPR 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development provided to relevant government ministries for mainstreaming gender in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers or equivalent.</li> <li>• Capacity development provided to relevant government ministries for mainstreaming gender in General Budget Support programming.</li> <li>• Capacity development provided to relevant government ministries for mainstreaming gender in Sector Wide Approaches and/or National Development Plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p>	<p><b>Score 4: Meets Minimum Standards</b></p> <p>UN Agencies support to some extent capacity development of relevant government ministries for gender mainstreaming in women related issues. It is mainly provided within implementation of other joint programs which have gender component included in the scope of activities and increase the capacity of relevant government ministries for mainstreaming gender in programme</p> <p>UNDP &amp; Government, the Ministry of Social Welfare – South Kordofan State: Technical Support to the state women’s machinery and build their capacity to mainstream gender in the state development plan and budget, State law reforms, policy and development of the state 5 years development; gender responsive budgeting, two studies one on GBV/VAW,</p>

	<p>Meets any two of the above.</p> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Meets any one of the above.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Token attention to gender mainstreaming in programme based approaches.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p>Training on gender responsive budgeting is provided by only few agencies like UNW, UNFPA, UNDP and ILO</p> <p>MIC being the lead agency in UNDAF preparation, has taken many gender sensitive initiatives by conducting an internal exercise on the followings: To assess the situation and set new direction for cooperation with regard to gender equality in all development programmes; AID strategy: besides many other principles one of the major principle considered to make it inclusiveness and gender equality. Issue of gender equality will be talked in national development programmes as well as on annual budget.</p> <p>GoS also has information data base web base policy program. This programme is being supported by UNDP mainly to help to ensure gender dimension in data base on the basis of MDGs indicators known as MDG gender database. Sudan Aid Information Data base will be enhanced to report on gender equality.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> MoIC and other line ministries are aware of the inclusion of gender is crucial to achieve the desired goal of gender equality. A major gap to make appropriate policy and plan is lack of adequate sex disaggregated data, availability of financial and human resources and technical expertise. Capacity development with technical expertise of authorities of the line ministries at the state level should be provided to promote reporting of gender related issues.</p>
<p><b>2.e - UNCT support to gender mainstreaming in aid effectiveness processes</b></p> <p><b>Source: TCPR 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) is promoted in the Ministry of Finance and other key ministries.</li> <li>• UNCT takes lead role in strengthening the Government's ability to coordinate donor support to promote gender equality.</li> <li>• UNCT supports monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming in National Development Plans, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers or equivalent, General Budget Support programming, and Sector Wide Approaches.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b> Meets any two of the above.</p>	<p><b>Score 4: Meets Minimum standards</b> Efforts are being made to promote Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) at the Ministry of Finance and other key ministries. .</p> <p>While preparing the UNDAF 2009-2012, the whole process from the GoS was led by MoIC to bring line ministries and UN and government stakeholders together.</p> <p>The role of line ministries were to assess and ensure that the UNDAF was in line with the national strategy and priorities articulated and anchored in line with the 5 Years Development Plan. Ownership of the whole process was important to bring a quality document- in line with the principle of aid effectiveness and in terms the principles of aid effectiveness, harmonization, and result based management, accountability in the monitoring framework.</p>

	<p><b>Needs improvement</b> Meets one of the above.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Token attention to gender mainstreaming in aid effectiveness processes.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p>To acquire obligations as anticipated in the UNDAF both on financial sector and role and responsibility, MoLC did everything in consultations with the line ministries.</p> <p>The activities related to gender responsive budgeting have mainly been supported by the Individual UN Agencies as per their mandate and strategy.</p> <p><b>Comments:</b> Some agencies in UNCT are already engaged in building the capacity of government line ministries to take over and institutionalize the coordination of donor support to promote gender equality.</p> <p>More attention needed to support promotion of monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming including gender responsive budgeting in national development policies, plan and strategies.</p> <p>Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) to be promoted in the Ministry of Finance and other key ministries.</p> <p>UNCT could continue to take lead role in strengthening the Government's ability to coordinate donor support to promote gender equality.</p> <p>UNCT need to support monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming in National Development Plans, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers or equivalent, General Budget Support programming, and Sector Wide Approaches.</p>
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**Average Score: 4.2 Meets Minimum Standards**

### 3. PARTNERSHIPS

<p><b>3.a - Involvement of National Machineries for Women / Gender Equality and women's departments at the sub-national level<sup>5</sup></b></p> <p><b>Source: UNDG Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b> Women's machinery/department participates fully in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations about CCA/UNDAF planning (e.g. the prioritization retreat).</li> <li>• Development of UNDAF outcomes, outputs and indicators.</li> <li>• As key informants/stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation of UNDAF results.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Score 4-Meets Minimum Standards:</b></p> <p>In 2007 the United Nations, GONU and GOSS committed to a four year UNDAF uniquely bringing together partners from the entire country began a highly participatory, nationally owned process. Discussions with a range of stakeholders were undertaken at UNDAF orientations in Khartoum and Juba during March 2007.</p> <p>Four interlinked development priorities to support as "one UN" were identified: Peace building, governance and rule of law, livelihoods and productive sectors and basic service.</p>
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<sup>5</sup> To be completed once during the CCA/UNDAF process.

	<p>Full participation means that the women's machinery/department is present at meetings, is involved in decision-making, and that recommendations made are followed-up and there is involvement at the implementation level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of women's machinery in supporting achievement of UNDAF outcomes clearly defined.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's machinery/department participates fully in CCA/UNDAF consultations.</li> <li>• Role of women's machinery/department in supporting achievement of UNDAF outcomes clearly defined.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs improvement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's machinery/department participates fully in one of the above (under <i>Meets minimum standard</i>).</li> </ul> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Token participation by women's machinery/department.</p> <p><b>Missing</b> <b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p>Gender, capacity development, environment and reintegration of returning of individuals and families, IDPs and refugees were crosscutting issues of priority areas of the UNDAF</p> <p>Technical working Groups in north and south Sudan were jointly chaired by a representative of the lead UN Agency and a government counterpart, prepared country analysis beginning in August. 2007 based on the report of JAM and analyses such as the Sudan Household Health survey and national development plans.</p> <p>Thereafter they further delineated the four priority areas, which mirror the clusters for the JAM and corresponding strategies for the UNDAF. A key decision was that the first objective of Peace –Building would focus on conflict affected groups, even as it is recognized that all priority areas support the overall peace building exercise.</p> <p>Consolidating the needs of both North and South in one UNDAF made it necessary for the Sub-Outcomes to capture issues which were at times vastly different in context and baseline data and targets reflected the significant regional disparities.</p> <p>Road map for UNDAF 2013-2016 developed and the national women's machinery/department will participate in UNDAF consultations.</p> <p>UNCT coordinating with Humanitarian and Mission in gender related activities.</p> <p><b>Comments:</b> Involvement of the GoS in preparing the UNDAF 2009-2012 has encouraged the authorities to take gender related issues in a programme based approach. This has resulted to institutionalize their effort in engendering the planning, budgeting and the aid effectiveness. UNCT need to continue working in coordination with the Humanitarian and Missions.</p>
<p><b>3.b - Involvement of women's NGOs and networks<sup>6</sup></b></p> <p><b>Source: UNDG Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b> Women's NGOs and networks participate fully in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations around CCA/UNDAF planning (e.g. the prioritization retreat).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Score 2- Inadequate</b></p> <p>Token participation by women NGOs and networks.</p> <p>Women NGOs were not involved in UNDAF planning in 2007. Voices and concerns were considered through partner UN agencies</p>

<sup>6</sup> To be completed once during the CCA/UNDAF process.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of UNDAF outcomes, outputs and indicators.</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of UNDAF results.</li> </ul> <p>Full participation means that women NGOs and network representatives are present at meetings, involved in decision-making, that recommendations made are followed-up, and that they are also involved at the implementation level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of women’s NGOs and networks in supporting achievement of UNDAF outcomes clearly defined.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women’s NGOs and networks participate fully in CCA/UNDAF consultations.</li> <li>• Role of women’s NGOs and networks in supporting achievement of UNDAF outcomes clearly defined.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs improvement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women’s NGOs and networks participate fully in one of the above (under <i>Meets minimum standard</i>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Token participation by women’s NGOs and networks.</p> <p><b>Missing</b> <b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p><b>Comment:</b> Although women NGOs were not consulted for UNDAF planning for the period of 2009-2012, the Road Map prepared for UNDAF 2013-2016 clearly articulates the involvement of NGOs and women’s groups and other concerned stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>3.c - Women from excluded groups included as programme partners and</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women from excluded groups and their capacities and livelihoods strategies, clearly identified in UNCT country level analysis.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Score: 1 –Missing</b></p> <p>Women from excluded groups were not included in preparation of UNDAF 2009-2012</p>

<p><b>beneficiaries in key UNCT initiatives</b></p> <p><b>Source: UNDG Guidance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNCT proactively involves women from excluded groups in planning, implementation, decision-making, and monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>• Women from excluded groups are participants and beneficiaries in key UNCT initiatives, e.g. in UNDAF outcomes and outputs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women from excluded groups clearly identified in UNCT country level analysis.</li> <li>• Women from excluded groups are participants and beneficiaries in key UNCT activities, e.g. in UNDAF outcomes and outputs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Meets one of the above (under <i>Meets minimum standard</i>).</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Token involvement of women from excluded groups.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p><b>Comment:</b> The New UNDAF 2013-2016 will include excluded women in preparing the document.</p>
<p><b>Average Score: 2.3 Inadequate</b></p>		
<p><b>4. UNCT CAPACITIES</b></p>		
<p><b>4.a - Multi-stakeholder Gender Theme Group is effective</b></p> <p><b>Source: TCPR 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Theme Group adequately resourced, and resourced equally to other Theme Groups.</li> <li>• All key stakeholders participate (e.g. national partners, Bretton Woods institutions, regional banks, civil society, trades unions, employer</li> </ul>	<p><b>Score 3 - Needs Improvement</b></p> <p>UN Gender Task Force (UNGTF) established in Sudan in 1996 to support and reinforce Sudan's commitment to implement and follow-up on the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA). There is a clear TOR for the Gender Theme Group. A meeting was organized to come up with recommendations for the UNDAF 2009-2012. Gender Theme Group provided recommendations during</p>



	<p>organizations, the private sector, donors, and international NGOs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Theme Group recommendations taken into account in preparation of CCA/UNDAF.</li> <li>• Gender Theme Group has clear terms of reference with membership of staff at decision making levels and clear accountability as a group.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Theme Group adequately resourced.</li> <li>• Gender Theme Group recommendations taken into account in preparation of CCA/UNDAF.</li> <li>• Gender Theme Group has a clear terms of Reference.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Meets any two of the above (under <i>Meets minimum standard</i>).</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Meets any one of the above (under <i>Meets minimum standard</i>).</p> <p><b>Missing</b> <b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p>preparation of UNDAF 2009-2012, but there was no follow up for the inclusion of the recommendations.</p> <p>Yearly rotation of the leadership of the Gender Task Force (now called Gender Theme Group) among the agencies inspired by the comparative advantage of each in promoting gender equality. In 2002, it was decided by the UNCT to upgrade the task force to become a thematic group. UNICEF was the chair of the task force.</p> <p>The objectives of the task force was focused on integrating gender in HIV/AIDS and to support Government efforts in abolishing FGM/C, promote gender awareness among Senior UN staff, and monitor gender balance in UN Agencies.</p> <p>One of the major achievements of the Gender Task Force is that it played a major role in shaping the national focus on abolishing FGM/C and also in coordinating the efforts of the UN System in terms of the focus on FGM/C programs.</p> <p>The budget for the Gender Task Force was US \$15,000. The UN Agencies contributed US \$ 1000 each for the task force.</p> <p>UNFPA participated in the Task Force as a representative of the civil society. This was a platform for the CSO to reflect their concerns on certain issues related to gender at the national level and it provided a chance for CSOs to know more and get involved and participate in the processes of the UN system.</p> <p>In 2004 a restructuring of the thematic groups took place with the objective to support the government in developing a strategic plan. It was approved that membership to the thematic group should be extended to include government members in addition to the UN.</p> <p>When the Darfur Crisis broke out as an emergency, most of the work on gender was evolved around issues such as GBV, food security and survival mechanisms.</p> <p>In the meantime the government was working to develop the strategic plan for women empowerment coupled with changes that took place in reviving the role played by UNIFEM (now UN WOMEN) at earlier stages.</p> <p>In 2005 UNIFEM established its offices in Sudan and the responsibility of chairing the thematic group was handed over to UNIFEM.</p>
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	<p>A retreat was organized in 2008 where MOSW, UN Agencies, universities shared their initiatives related to gender activities, programs, their past experiences, current initiatives and programmes in the pipe line.</p> <p>Agencies have guidelines/checklist or gender marker for gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>WFP, World Bank, UNOPS, UNAIDS, UNHABITAT, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF have gender checklist or policy in place.</p> <p><b>Comments:</b> Budget allocated for the GTG is very minimal and needs to be reviewed. Only if there is a regular flow of budget then only the vision can be translated into reality.</p> <p>Inadequate involvement of the UNGTG/UNCT with joint initiatives in engendering the PRSP, Census, Election and Referendum, SHHS, GRB. GTG should have taken lead role in encouraged the UNCT to commission joint programmes, in preparing major policy and planning documents and other national activities like engendering the National Development Plan, PRSP, Census exercise, election, drafting of the Constitution, Referendum, GRB and SHHS to mainstream gender. In-depth gender analysis needs to be done in such major exercises. For this the required additional technical expertise should have been provided by hiring gender experts and through regional or international peer learning.</p> <p>TOR needs to be reviewed to mainstream gender in line with the national priorities with women's rights enshrined in all spheres of life as Sudan is signatory or obligatory to the international instruments and the UNSCR 1325 1820, 1888 and 1889. Strategy, advocacy and policy formulation, capacity building and networking, research and mapping using GIS should be promoted and work plan should be developed with an objective to mainstream gender in all four outcomes of the UNDAF 2013-2016</p> <p>Awareness creation to advocate for ratification of the African Protocol for Women's Rights, development of a plan of action for BPFA and Security Council Resolutions, regular capacity building trainings, networking and research and mapping of initiatives done by agencies for gender equality through the GTG .</p> <p>Gender checklist or policy, guidelines that are in place should be reviewed to see whether it covers all eight dimensions of the UNDAF from women's human rights perspectives or not.</p> <p>Not adequate human and financial resources and technical expertise to address the gender concerns effectively and adequately from rights based approach or from result based management at the RC/HC and UNCT.</p>
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<p><b>4.b - Capacity assessment and development of UNCTs in gender equality and women's empowerment programming</b></p> <p><b>Source: ECOSOC 2006</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resident Coordinator systematically promotes, monitor and reports on capacity assessment and development activities related to gender equality and women's empowerment.</li> <li>• Regular review of capacity of UNCT to undertake gender mainstreaming (e.g. once every one or two years).</li> <li>• The impact of the gender component of existing training programmes regularly reviewed, and revised based on the review.</li> <li>• Training on gender mainstreaming takes place for all UNCT staff (one day every six months for new staff for first year, minimum of one day of training once every year after this).</li> <li>• Gender specialists and gender focal points receive specific training (minimum four days of training a Year on gender equality and women's empowerment programming).</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resident Coordinator systematically promotes, monitors and reports on capacity development activities related to gender equality and women's empowerment</li> <li>• Regular review of capacity of UNCT to undertake gender mainstreaming (e.g. once every two or three years).</li> <li>• Training on gender mainstreaming takes place for all UNCT staff (one day every six months for new staff for first year, minimum of one day of training once every two years after this).</li> <li>• Gender specialists and gender focal points receive specific training (minimum two days of training a year on gender equality and women's empowerment programming).</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Any two of the above (under <i>Meets minimum standard</i>) are met.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b></p>	<p><b>Score 2: Inadequate</b></p> <p>Although the RC/HC office and the UNCT are committed to mainstream gender issues, there is only token attention given to capacity development of UNCT in gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>Some of the Gender focal points who represent agencies at the UNGTG mentioned that they were given responsibility of the gender focal person just because they were women, but they were not given any/adequate orientation, induction or other gender related trainings:</p> <p><b>Comments:</b> Gender Theme Group should be allocated resources adequately by RC/ HC and UNCT</p> <p>A gender equality resource guide should be referred to by the Gender Theme Group to mainstream gender equality concerns and advocacy for the rights of women and girls into country analysis the national development framework and the UNDAF.</p> <p>It is noted that the Chair of the GTG is a HOAs who is required to articulate gender related issues, progress and gaps and challenges at the UNCT meeting.</p> <p>GTG should be provided with constant technical and financial resources.</p>
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	<p>Token attention to capacity development of UNCTs in gender mainstreaming.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	
<p><b>4.c - Gender expert roster with national, regional and international expertise used by UNCT members<sup>7</sup></b></p> <p><b>Source: ECOSOC 2006</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender expert roster exists, is regularly updated and includes national, regional and international experts.</li> <li>• Experts participate in key UNCT activities (e.g. UNDAF planning, development of Joint Programmes on gender equality and women's empowerment).</li> <li>• Roster used on a regular basis by UN agencies (dependent on size of UN country programme).</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender expert roster exists.</li> <li>• Roster used on a regular basis by some UN agencies (dependent on size of UN country programme).</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Roster in place but not updated or utilised.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> No roster exists.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p><b>Score: 4 - Meets Minimum standard</b></p> <p>Gender expert roster exists at UNW and is being referred and used by other UN agencies and it is occasionally updated.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> The Gender Roster should be regularly updated by including names of national, regional and international consultants and experts and circulated to the UNGTG.</p>
<b>Average Score:3.0 Needs Improvement</b>		
<b>5. DECISION-MAKING</b>		
<p><b>5.a - Gender Theme Group coordinator is part of UNCT Heads of Agency group</b></p> <p><b>Source: TCPR 2007</b></p>	<p>Yes/No</p>	<p><b>Score 5:-Exceeds Minimum Standards:</b></p> <p>Yes, the Chair of UNGTG regularly participated in UNCT meetings. At present Chair of the UNGTF is HOA and is automatically a part of UNCT</p> <p><b>Comment:</b></p>

<sup>7</sup>The roster can be maintained at national or regional levels.

<p><b>5.b - UNCT Heads of Agency meetings regularly take up gender equality programming and support issues</b></p> <p><b>Source: TCPR 2007</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender equality programming and support issues included in 75% of Heads of Agency meetings.</li> <li>Decisions related to gender equality programming and support issues are followed through.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender equality programming and support issues are included in 50% of Heads of Agency meetings.</li> <li>Decisions related to gender equality programming and support issues are followed through.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs improvement</b></p> <p>Heads of Agency meetings occasionally include gender equality programming on their agenda.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b></p> <p>Token attention to gender equality programming and support issues.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p>It is recommended by respondents that this should be continued.</p> <p><b>Score 3: - Needs improvement</b></p> <p>There was a clear commitment from the RC/HC for mainstreaming gender in UN Programmes.</p> <p>Heads of Agency meetings occasionally include gender equality programming in their agenda.</p> <p>Some key informants mentioned that gender equality issues are not adequately included in the agenda of UNCT meetings.</p> <p><b>Comments:</b></p> <p>Gender orientations at all levels are required to demystify gender and to address women related issues adequately to achieve gender equality.</p> <p>However there is a need for a more coordinated approach to ensure that the gender related decision are adequately followed up.</p> <p>Regular sharing mechanism and adequate time should be allocated to update the UNCT and the RC/HC about the progress made or issues discussed by UNGTG.</p> <p>The GTG should be adequately resourced financially and with human resources for better coordination networking and follow up.</p>
<p><b>Average Score: 4.0 Meets Minimum Standards</b></p>		
<p><b>6. BUDGETING</b></p>		
<p><b>6.a - UNCT Gender responsive budgeting system instituted</b></p> <p><b>Source: ECOSOC 2005</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b></p> <p>The UNCT has implemented a budgeting system that tracks UNCT expenditures for gender equality programming, as a means of ensuring adequate resource allocation for promoting gender equality.</p> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p> <p>The UNCT has clear plans for implementing a budgeting system to track UNCT expenditures for gender equality programming, with timelines for completion of the plan noted.</p> <p><b>Needs improvement</b></p>	<p><b>1-Missing</b></p> <p>There is no tracking system in place for tracking UNCT expenditures for gender equality programming.</p> <p>Some agencies like UN Women and UNFPA have directly allocated budget for women related programmes whereas other agencies have gender policies in place which try to ensure equal participation of women in related programmes.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>There is severe lack of gender responsive budgeting system within the UNCT</p>

	<p>Discussions ongoing concerning the need to implement a budgeting system to track UNCT expenditures for gender equality programming.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> The issue of implementing a budgeting system to track UNCT expenditures for gender equality programming has been raised, but a decision was taken not to proceed with this.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	
<p><b>6.b - Specific budgets allocated to stimulate stronger programming on gender equality and women's empowerment</b></p> <p><b>Source: ECOSOC 2005</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b> Specific budgets to strengthen UNCT support for gender equality and women's empowerment allocated for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development and training of UNCT members.</li> <li>• Gender equality pilot projects.</li> <li>• Support to national women's machinery.</li> <li>• Support to women's NGOs and networks.</li> <li>• Maintenance of experts' roster.</li> <li>• Gender mainstreaming in CCA/ UNDAF exercises (e.g. for the preparation of background documentation, gender analysis capacity building, technical resource persons, etc.).</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b> Specific budgets allocated for any four of the above.</p> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Specific budgets allocated for any three of the above.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Specific budget allocated for one or two of the above.</p> <p><b>Missing</b></p> <p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p><b>Score: 3 Needs improvement</b></p> <p>MDG-F is the only project meant as Gender equality pilot projects.</p> <p>There has been support by UN Agencies to the national women's machinery for various gender equality related programmes .</p> <p>UN Agencies have supported women's NGOs and networks to various advocacy, awareness and capacity building programmes.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>Even though some of the programmes carried out by the UN Agencies are targeted towards women, there is no specific mechanism to monitor what percentage of the total budget has been for women related to programmes where are equal beneficiaries</p> <p>There needs to be more systematic and regular flow of budget as most of the allocations seem to have been one time support.</p>
<p><b>Average Score: 2.0 Inadequate</b></p>		
<p><b>7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b></p>		

<p><b>7.a - Monitoring and evaluation includes adequate attention to gender mainstreaming and the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment</b></p> <p><b>Source: UNDG Guidance</b></p>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A dedicated gender equality evaluation is carried out once during the UNDAF period.</li> <li>• Gender audit undertaken once during UNDAF period.</li> <li>• The UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework measures gender-related outcome and output expected results.</li> <li>• Data for gender-sensitive indicators in the UNDAF Results Matrix is gathered as planned.</li> <li>• All monitoring and evaluation data is sex-disaggregated, or there is a specific reason noted for not disaggregating by sex.</li> <li>• The UNDAF Annual Review reports on the main gender-related expected results.</li> <li>• Resident Coordinator reporting covers the main gender-related expected results.</li> <li>• Gaps against planned results are rectified at an early stage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Framework measures gender-related outcome and output expected results.</li> <li>• Data for gender-sensitive indicators in the UNDAF Results Matrix is gathered as planned.</li> <li>• All monitoring and evaluation data is sex-disaggregated, or there is a specific reason noted for not disaggregating by sex.</li> <li>• The UNDAF/CAP Annual Review reports on the main gender-related expected results.</li> <li>• Resident Coordinator reporting covers the main gender-related expected results.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Any four of the above (under <i>Meets minimum standard</i>) are achieved.</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b> Less than four of the above (under <i>Meets minimum standard</i>) are achieved.</p>	<p><b>Score 2: Inadequate</b></p> <p>The UNDAF Mid Term Review report has to some extent covered gender related issues with special focus on national policies that are in place to address SGBV related cases. It does not clearly articulate the effectiveness of the implementation of the laws or provide any such data on women's access to justice.</p> <p>Resident Coordinator reporting covers the main gender-related expected results.</p> <p><b>Comment:</b> It is important to analyse and monitor the progress from the gender perspectives to determine the different ways that female and male experience in development challenges and inequality within their socio-economic and cultural context.</p> <p>In UNDAF 2009-2012, the outputs and indicators do not tally adequately with the Outcomes.</p>
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	<b>Missing Not applicable</b>	
<b>Average Score: 2.0 Inadequate</b>		
<b>8. QUALITY CONTROL AND ACCOUNTABILITY</b>		
<b>8.a - CCA/UNDAF quality control<sup>8</sup> Source: UNDG Guidance</b>	<p><b>Exceeds minimum standards</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender experts involved in all aspects of CCA/UNDAF preparation.</li> <li>• Readers' Group comments refer specifically to gender equality and empowerment of women.</li> <li>• Evidence of changes based on Readers' Group comments concerning gender equality and empowerment of women.</li> <li>• Relevant assessment on gender equality and empowerment of women from the CCA quality review template taken into account in revising the CCA/.</li> <li>• Relevant assessment on gender equality and empowerment of women from the UNDAF quality review template taken into account in revising the UNDAF.</li> </ul> <p><b>Meets minimum standard</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender experts involved in all aspects of CCA/UNDAF preparation.</li> <li>• Relevant assessment on gender equality and empowerment of women from the CCA quality review template taken into account in revising the CCA.</li> <li>• Relevant assessment on gender equality and empowerment of women from the UNDAF quality review template taken into account in revising the UNDAF.</li> </ul> <p><b>Needs improvement</b> Meets only one or two of the above (under <i>Meets minimum standard</i>).</p> <p><b>Inadequate</b></p>	<p>3 - Needs Improvement</p> <p>Gender experts were not involved in all aspects of CCA/UNDAF preparation. Relevant assessment on gender equality and empowerment of women were not done while reviewing the UNDAF</p> <p>Comments: It is important to connect and analyse existing problems to promote gender sensitive programmes/action in line with the national development framework and the UNDAF</p> <p>To deliver qualitative and quantitative responses in the required field, it is necessary to identify or recognize specific capacity gaps of rights holders and the duty bearers. This need to be addressed to promote gender equality.</p>

<sup>8</sup> To be completed once during the CCA/UNDAF process.



	<p>Token attention to gender equality during review and quality control exercises.</p> <p><b>Missing</b> <b>Not applicable</b></p>	
<p><b>Average Score: 3.0 Needs Improvement</b></p>		

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<sup>i</sup> Adapted from How to prepare an UNDAF Part II Technical Guidance for UN Country Teams, January 2010, UNDG

<sup>ii</sup> *ibid*