

FINAL REPORT TO NORAD

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Name of grant recipient	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
Type of Norad Grant:	QZA-19-0212 PS 3 Regional Allocations
1.2. Norad agreement no:	QZA-19/0212
1.3. Name of grant:	NCA-Norad Cooperation Agreement 2020-2024 PS 3 Regional Allocations
1.4. Total amount of grant:	NOK 71,996,408
1.5. Support Period:	01.01.2020 – 31.12.2024
1.6. Reporting Period:	01.01.2020 – 31.12.2024
1.7. Country	Sudan
NCA PIMS Grant ID ref:	G1027

2. RESULTS AND LEARNING

2.1. SUMMARY

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)

Outcome 1: Dominant norms transformed to protect girls and women from violence and harmful practices

As of the reporting period, the programme addressed 11 harmful norms, including FGM, child marriage, GBV, and taboos around sexual and reproductive health, through community engagement. As a result, three per cent of the targeted population in White Nile, Kordofan, Gadarif, and Darfur reported zero tolerance for violence and harmful practices. This falls short of the target due to disruptions caused by the 2023 conflict. Some practices remain deeply rooted in tradition and religion, requiring longer-term change.

A total of 5,979 people (2,137 women, 507 girls, 2,475 men, and 860 boys) participated in GBV-focused community conversations—below the 15,000 target due to access restrictions and bans on public gatherings. However, by the end of 2022, 33 girls were protected from harmful practices through 49 structured community sessions.

Community groups advocated for change on nine GBV-related issues, successfully contributing to the review of Article 141. Law enforcement began implementing the revised law until the 2023 war halted progress. Further advocacy outcomes expected in 2023–2024 were also interrupted by the conflict.

Outcome 2: Women and girls at risk of violence and survivors access lifesaving and specialized GBV services

Between 2020 and 2024, 665 survivors (563 women, 68 girls, 34 men) received specialised, lifesaving GBV services through four NCA-established Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) and referrals to other providers. These services—first of their kind in Sudan—included psychosocial support, clinical management of rape, and legal and safety referrals.

WGSS proved highly effective, offering safe access to case management and a space for empowerment. However, only four of the planned eight WGSS were established due to inflation in construction costs. To compensate, NCA partnered with health institutions, training them to deliver specialised GBV services.

NCA also strengthened the national capacity by training and supporting the CVAW unit and the National Child Welfare Council. These agencies advocated for the implementation of Article 141 (FGM) and the 1325 Women, Peace, and Security action plan, including orientation for law enforcement and local authorities.

Outcome 3: Women and adolescent girls are empowered to lead, build self-esteem, and realize their rights

At the end of the programme implementation, 94% of the 11,543 adolescent girls and women engaged through 67 planned sessions reported a positive change in their social standing compared with the 20% target for the same period, both at the community and household levels. This includes taking up leadership roles, being valued at home by their spouses, and actively participating in community and family events. This was attributed to the various initiatives conducted through the programme to build women's and girls' self-esteem and equip them with leadership roles. Lobbying efforts were made to include them in several decision-making processes. Although the GBV programme is new in Sudan, achieving this target could pave the way for more targeted interventions that contribute to the empowerment of women and girls.

Women also reported that this level of improvement had given them confidence as individuals and as groups to actively participate in the affairs of their communities, articulate their concerns and ideas, and play active roles. This also demonstrates that the microfinance policy launched by the Sudanese government has encouraged women to become economically viable. Women and girls' interest in income-generating activities helped increase their income and make them financially independent, empowering them to claim their rights.

Outcome 4: Maternal mortality is reduced among women and adolescent girls

During this reporting period, data on maternal mortality and adolescent maternal deaths could not be obtained, as it relies on government sources currently unavailable in Sudan.

Despite this, the project contributed to reducing maternal mortality by supporting 37 health facilities, exceeding the target. NCA and partners trained 132 midwives on safe delivery and abortion, reached 1,933 women and girls through 71 awareness sessions, distributed over 150 clean delivery kits, and facilitated referrals for emergency care.

Outcome 5: Women and adolescents access comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning

In addition to the 1,933 adolescent girls and women who received information on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SHRH), 50 women and adolescents were reached with targeted information on Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) and modern family planning across the project locations, empowering them to make informed decisions.

CLIMATE SMART ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT CSEE)

Outcome 1: Small-scale producers and service providers increase their income

In Kordofan and White Nile, 26,691 small-scale producers increased their income, according to focus group discussions (FGDs) and income trackers conducted by NUWEDA, ERRADA, and DDRA. Nearly 24,000 reported higher productivity compared to pre-2020 seasons. NCA and

partners helped address 25 market barriers, including access to inputs, infrastructure, value addition, and market linkages.

More farmers than initially targeted benefited, thanks to collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture in 2021–2022, which provided technical experts, volunteers, and subsidised seeds, thereby expanding the reach and reducing training costs. However, the commercial surplus remained below target, as most increased production was used for household consumption, reflecting ongoing food gaps.

Additionally, 42% of farmers accessed productivity-enhancing technologies or infrastructure, slightly below the 50% target, due to missed farming seasons caused by conflict.

Outcome 2: Climate-smart food production systems in place

Close to 13,000 small-scale producers in White Nile, South, and North Kordofan adopted at least two climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices, such as minimum tillage, improved seeds, organic fertilisers, proper pesticide use, and timely harvesting. Some farmers in two communities also adopted solar-powered drip irrigation. This success, exceeding targets, was driven by training 17,778 people, on-farm support from extension workers, and access to improved seeds, made possible through government collaboration.

An additional 38 communities established disaster risk management and early warning systems, addressing risks like farmer-nomad conflicts, floods, and storms. Thirteen of these systems are linked to state-level disaster risk reduction (DRR) mechanisms, enabling the timely issuance of weather alerts and informed production planning.

CLIMATE RESILIENT WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (CRWASH)

Outcome 1: People participate in and influence decision-making about all WASH services that affect them

From 2020 to 2024, 28 communities in North and South Kordofan and White Nile states reported satisfaction with how duty-bearers addressed their WASH needs, reflecting improved transparency and engagement. These efforts fostered a rights-based, community-led approach to WASH, strengthening trust and accountability and building more resilient, self-managed services.

NCA and its partners supported this effort by raising awareness of WASH rights and fostering dialogue between communities and authorities. A total of 77 joint meetings and field visits between water user committees and local authorities enabled shared planning and problem-solving. Key issues, such as water fee collection, facility maintenance, and equitable service delivery, were jointly addressed.

Legally registered WASH committees were formed and trained, with a focus on women's leadership. By 2024, women made up 46% of committee members and received training in leadership, maintenance, and mobilisation.

Outcome 2: People are able to prepare and respond to climate-related hazards and natural disasters affecting WASH services

Between 2020 and 2024, 58 communities completed key activities to enhance the climate resilience of their WASH services. These efforts were rooted in awareness-raising, preparedness planning, and collaboration between communities and local authorities.

A total of 112 communities were mobilised and educated on climate-related impacts, helping shift community perceptions and encouraging proactive adaptation. Local authorities were engaged through 14 workshops focused on climate resilience concepts, supporting more substantial institutional alignment with community-level efforts.

Informed decision-making was supported by nine climate risk and hazard assessments, which guided local action planning. Fifty-one WASH committees were trained in emergency preparedness, early warning systems, and climate risk reduction. This training enabled communities to plan and implement 17 climate resilience initiatives, including water source protection and improved sanitation measures during extreme weather events.

Overall, these interventions significantly improved community understanding and capacity to respond to climate-related hazards, contributing to safer and more sustainable WASH services in vulnerable areas. Despite operational challenges, the results demonstrate solid progress toward building long-term climate resilience at the community level.

Outcome 3: People practice good hygiene measures to protect against key public and personal health risks

By the end of 2024, hygiene promotion efforts contributed to a noticeable improvement in handwashing practices across the targeted communities. 59% of people reported washing their hands with soap during at least three of the five critical occasions in the past 24 hours, exceeding the programme target and indicating a positive shift in hygiene behaviours.

Thousands of individuals were reached with hygiene education messages through community sessions, home visits, printed materials, and school-based activities. These efforts engaged women, men, and youth, supporting broad-based behaviour change and awareness across demographics.

Health outcomes also improved significantly. There was a 15% reduction in diarrheal cases among children under two, along with a 14% reduction in other water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)- related diseases in the targeted areas, demonstrating the impact of consistent hygiene promotion activities. Partners contributed through well-organised awareness sessions focused on personal hygiene, the critical times for handwashing, and waterborne diseases. Hygiene facilities were installed in strategic locations, and handwashing supplies were distributed to support the adoption of this practice.

Additionally, capacity building for water system operators was conducted to ensure the sustained functionality of water points and enhance local WASH service management. These integrated efforts have strengthened community-level hygiene practices and reduced vulnerability to preventable health risks.

Outcome 4: People access sustainable, adequate, and equitable basic sanitation services

From 2020 to 2024, 46,171 people gained access to at least basic sanitation services. This reflects a 61% shortfall from the target, mainly due to reduced implementation time in 2023 and conflict-related access constraints. Despite challenges, the programme achieved key milestones in community and school sanitation, contributing to more sustainable and equitable access to basic services.

Through the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach, 25 communities were reached, and 21 were officially declared open defecation-free (ODF), demonstrating strong behavioural change when the full CLTS cycle is completed.

School sanitation improved with the construction or rehabilitation of 29 gender-sensitive latrines and the establishment of 13 school hygiene clubs, which were trained to promote hygiene among students and staff.

Outcome 5: People access sustainable, safe, and affordable basic drinking water supply services

Between 2020 and 2024, 119,547 people (50% women and 50% men) gained access to at least basic drinking water services. This is a 32% shortfall from the 176,000 target, mainly due to conflict and economic constraints. Participation was strong, with 78% of respondents being satisfied with their role in water-related decisions, just two percentage points below the target. Despite some shortfalls, the programme significantly improved water access and sustainability.

Key achievements include the construction or rehabilitation of 47 mini water yards and ten climate-resilient water solutions, such as solar-powered systems.

Water governance improved with 51 of 60 committees managing services effectively, 48 collecting tariffs, and 39 systems handed over to communities. Additionally, 156 technicians were trained in maintenance.

RESULTS CASE

Empowering Women and Girls through Self-Reliance Training in Sudan

DAC sector: 151.80 Ending violence against women and girls

WHAT: In Kosti, White Nile State, women and adolescent girls gained leadership skills and self-confidence through NCA's self-reliance training programme. This training empowered participants to set their agendas, solve problems, claim rights, and build economic independence. A standout success story is Namarig, who progressed from trainee to facilitator. After mastering accessory-making and crafts, she led a four-day workshop that trained 50 women in the creation of handmade products. The workshop culminated in a bazaar during the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, where participants sold their products and boosted their self-esteem.

WHY: Women and adolescent girls in Sudan are among the most vulnerable populations, many facing GBV and lacking access to life skills, vocational training, leadership opportunities, and economic empowerment. These women also lack a robust sense of agency, which is essential to challenging and transforming harmful gender norms and systemic inequalities.

HOW: By enhancing capacity and creating safe, empowering environments, NCA and partners addressed both the immediate and structural challenges faced by women in White Nile. In partnership with AUW and ERRADA, NCA mobilised women through awareness sessions, Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops, and vocational, leadership, and life skills training. Fifty women were trained on GBV awareness and economic empowerment, combining technical skills with motivational support. Namarig's transformation illustrates how local leadership can sustain its impact. Her journey from participant to facilitator illustrates how the programme not only transferred knowledge but also nurtured local leadership. Her ability to pass on these skills and motivate others was key to sustaining the programme's impact on the community level.

PARTNERS: Ahfad University for Women (AUW) and ERRADA

LESSONS LEARNED:

- Empowerment is exponential: One empowered woman can uplift many.
- Motivation matters: Encouragement and role models enhance outcomes.
- Visibility boosts confidence: Public events validate skills and build self-worth.
- Local ownership ensures sustainability: Community facilitators play a key role in continuity

"As someone who once participated in self-reliance training, I can confidently say that the experience has transformed my life. Through the skills I gained in making accessories and crafts, I have not only achieved financial independence but also found a platform to empower others. Now, as a facilitator, I am proud to lead workshops that help women like me discover their potential and become community leaders." Namarig Musa Abdelfatah

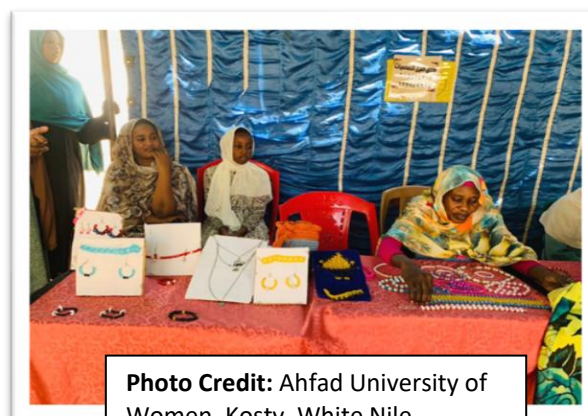


Photo Credit: Ahfad University of Women, Kosti, White Nile

2.2. SIGNIFICANT DEVIATIONS

A 2023 midline assessment revealed strong GBV outcomes, particularly through Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSSs), which fostered confidence and community engagement. However, the war reversed many gains. Harmful practices like early marriage and FGM have risen, and authorities deprioritise GBV. NCA shifted focus to emergency GBV services in Gedaref and White Nile, as displacement increased the needs. Outreach was limited by fear, surveillance, and stigma, with reduced clinical access and fewer community conversations. WGSSs now rely on one-on-one sessions due to restrictions on women's mobility.

Under the Climate Smart Economic Empowerment programme, NCA transitioned from individual to group-based support, thereby expanding its reach. A revolving model enabled the sharing of tools and funds, thereby enhancing sustainability. Partnering with government facilities reduced training costs and enabled more farmers to adopt climate-smart practices.

In WASH, pre-war progress in community water governance, especially in Kordofan, was disrupted. Insecurity halted climate-related initiatives, and inflation (reaching 215% in 2024) limited their reach. WASH Committees assumed roles previously held by weakened government bodies. Coordination with the WASH Cluster helped fill service gaps.

See the attached RF for detailed outcome deviations

2.3. RISKS

Key Risk Areas and Mitigation Measures

Security Risks: Sudan's volatile security situation escalated from local violence (2020) to full-scale war (2023), leading to the looting of NCA and partner offices and restricted access. Operations were relocated to Gedaref and White Nile, with remote monitoring and community-based support ensuring continuity of programming.

Access Constraints: COVID-19, protests, and war-related restrictions hindered access to the areas. Visa delays and travel approvals limited staff mobility. NCA responded with digital tools, remote support, and increased reliance on local staff.

Financial Risks: High inflation and currency devaluation affected procurement and partner performance. NCA introduced budget reforecasting, bulk purchasing, tighter financial controls, and monthly reporting. Staff were **seconded** to partners to strengthen their capacity.

GBV and Protection Risks: Conflict increased GBV risks, especially for displaced women and girls. NCA engaged in GBV cluster coordination and expanded inclusion through accessible latrines and broader roles for women in WASH, agriculture, and cash programmes.

Environmental Risks:

Soil degradation, water point overcrowding, and seasonal rains disrupted activities. Mitigation efforts included the installation of solar-powered water systems, enhanced drainage, and climate-smart agriculture training. Early procurement and local sourcing improved preparedness.

Operational Risks:

COVID-19, conflict, and partner capacity loss delayed activities and limited monitoring. NCA adapted with remote work, virtual monitoring, and regular partner check-ins. Technical support and local training ensured the quality of the delivery.

2.4. COST EFFICIENCY

Efficiency and Adaptation Amid Crisis

Despite war, insecurity, and inflation in Sudan, NCA prioritized efficiency and value for money. Operations were streamlined by reducing staff and relocating offices closer to partners and communities, cutting travel and operational costs while maintaining oversight.

To boost cost-efficiency, NCA adopted joint procurement plans and multi-sectoral monitoring visits, reducing logistics expenses and ensuring continued service delivery under pressure.

In WASH, inflation limited infrastructure projects, reducing reach. However, coordination with the WASH Cluster helped fill service gaps, ensuring communities still received essential support.

2.5. SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability of Programmes

The GBV programme's sustainability lies in empowered women and girls who now assert their rights and reject violence. Safe spaces, community conversations, and girls' clubs continue to challenge harmful norms and support lasting change. Services like SRH, survivor support, and improved law enforcement systems are positioned for long-term impact.

CSEE interventions promote climate-smart agriculture, improving food security and income for small-scale farmers. Organized in self-help groups, farmers continue to finance and sustain their production.

In WASH, trained water committees now manage facilities, collect tariffs, and coordinate with authorities for maintenance, ensuring community ownership. Local technicians handle minor repairs, reinforcing sustainability.

However, ongoing conflict threatens these gains, with collapsing public services and markets risking reversal of progress.

2.6. LESSONS LEARNED

Leveraging Local Resources for Efficiency

Partnering with Local Government:

Strong collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture in White Nile and Kordofan enabled access to expert support and subsidised inputs, such as seeds and pesticides. This trust-based partnership allowed the programme to exceed its original targets tenfold.

Engaging Local Enterprises:

Due to security challenges in Kordofan, NCA contracted local small and medium enterprises to construct water facilities and latrines. These contractors, supervised by partner engineers, completed work more efficiently and cost-effectively, while also building local business capacity.

Utilising Local Health Facilities:

Rising construction costs limited the number of new Women and Girls Safe Spaces. Instead, NCA strengthened existing health facilities by training staff and providing equipment, expanding access to specialised GBV services beyond initial plans.

Safe Spaces as Empowerment Hubs:

Originally designed for GBV support, Women and Girls Safe Spaces have evolved into centers for skills training, leadership development, and open dialogue on taboo topics like sexual health. Their trusted environment encourages broader community participation and challenges harmful gender norms.

3. EVALUATIONS AND REVIEWS

Title of evaluation/review	Type of evaluation	How it contributed to learning
Baseline Survey	A baseline line survey assessment in North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and White Nile States	Used to determine targets and inform the design of project interventions.
Mid-term Assessment	A mid-term assessment to determine the progress of the programme implementation and results	Used to determine how far the programme is achieving results and to inform the implementation plans for the remaining period.

4. FINANCIAL REPORTING

Reference is made to the attached financial report, with notes on deviations and the auditor's report by BDO.

**Project Stream 3
Sudan Regional Allocation
RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2020-2024**

Overall Goal	Together for dignified, empowered and resilient communities.						
Geographic Area	SOUTH KORDOFAN & WHITE NILE						
Thematic Programme	Gender-based Violence (GBV)						
Outcome 1	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
1. Dominant norms transformed to protect girls and women from violence and harmful practices	1.1. % of target population who support zero tolerance to violence and harmful practices		20%	55%	3%	Annual	There was only mid-line assessment conducted in 2023. Due to the conflict, results/data could not be collected to ascertain the final endline data to measure this indicator.
	1.2. # of women, men, young women and young men, reached through community conversations and dialogues	TOTAL	0	15 000	5 979	Annual	This low achievement is due to the ongoing conflict in Sudan. Community conversations and dialogues need to be carried out in a conducive environment that is safe and conducive to discussions.
		<i>Women</i>		7 465	2 137		
		<i>Young women</i>		4 215	507		
		<i>Men</i>		1 410	2 475		
<i>Young men</i>		1 410	860				
Outputs							
1.1. Dominant norms are identified	1.1.1 #. of norms targeted for action		0	13	11	Annual	
1.2. Girls are protected from violence and harmful practices	1.2.1 # of girls protected against harmful practices		0	60	33	Annual	Since the war broke out, this indicator target could not be properly implemented as communities were disrupted.

**Project Stream 3
Sudan Regional Allocation
RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2020-2024**

Overall Goal	Together for dignified, empowered and resilient communities.						
1.3. Women & girls, men & boys, community, and community leaders have participated in community dialogues on GBV & traditional harmful practices	1.3.1. # of community conversations conducted		0	30	49	Annual	Despite the war, series of community conversations were held prior, leading to more engagements.
1.4. Communities have knowledge and skills to mobilize and act against GBV and harmful practices	1.4.1. # of advocacy trainings provided		0	30	9	Annual	Advocacy efforts became very difficult during the last two years of the implementation. However, progress were made though only 30% of overall target achieved.
1.5. Duty bearers' capacity has been strengthened and support provided to enact and enforce policies and laws against GBV and harmful practices	1.5.1 # of GBV related policies & laws reviewed, formulated and passed		0	5	1	Annual	This indicator was very difficult to achieve due to the fluid context of Sudan.
Key Activities: Operational research on Traditional harmful practices, workshops for community leaders, teachers and women/girls							
Outcome 2	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
2. Women and girls at risk of violence and survivors' access life-saving and specialised GBV services.	2.1. #of survivors who accessed quality and specialized life-saving GBV services	TOTAL	0	640	665	Annual	
		<i>Women</i>					
		<i>Young women</i>					
		<i>Men</i>					
		<i>Young men</i>					
Outputs							
2.1. Women and girls safe spaces (WGSS) are established	2.1.1 # of women and girls safe spaces established		0	10	4	Annual	This could not be achieved due to the ongoing war in Sudan.

**Project Stream 3
Sudan Regional Allocation
RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2020-2024**

Overall Goal	Together for dignified, empowered and resilient communities.						
2.2. Establish quality lifesaving and specialised GBV services	2.2.1 # of quality and specialised lifesaving GBV services established		0	7	11	Annual	
2.3. Outreach sessions on GBV and services conducted	2.3.1 # of sessions on GBV and services conducted		0	150	64	Annual	The ongoing war prevented the achievement of this indicator, which stalled two years of the entire project duration.
2.4. Local authorities are capacitated to respond to GBV	2.4.1 # of initiatives implemented to enhance local authorities capacity to respond to GBV issues		0	14	13	Annual	
2.5 . A multi actor platform for GBV is established at the state level	2.5.1 # of actors participating in the platform		0	12	1	Annual	This could not be achieved due to the ongoing war in Sudan.
Key Activities: GBV survivors services gaps assessment, establishing services at the PHCs or Hospitals, capacity building initiatives supporting GBV services , conduct outreach services, establishing platforms							
Outcome 3	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
3. Women and adolescent girls are empowered to lead, build self-esteem and realise their rights	3.1. % of women and girls in target locations who report a positive change in their social standing		0	25%	94%	Midterm/ Endline	Overachievement here is a very positive result, confirmed by feedback received from the midterm assessment and from the affected population.
Outputs							
3.1 Women and adolescent girls are reached through outreach activities	3.1.1. # of women and adolescent girls reached through outreach activities	TOTAL	0	15 000	12 312	Annual	
		<i>Women</i>		10 000	7 043		
		<i>Young women</i>		5 000	4 500		
		<i>Men</i>		0	1 798		
		<i>Young men</i>		0	166		

Project Stream 3
Sudan Regional Allocation
RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2020-2024

Overall Goal	Together for dignified, empowered and resilient communities.						
3.2. Sessions are conducted to build self-esteem and improve leadership skills for adolescents girls and women	3.2.1 # of Sessions conducted		0	70	67	Annual	
Key Activities: Conduct TOT trainings, conduct leadership training sessions, peer training sessions							
Outcome 4	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
4. Maternal mortality is reduced among women and adolescent girls	4.1. maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) in targeted areas		295 (At national level in 2017)	600	N/A	Annual	The report is usually produced by the government. The security situation did not permit proper tracking and access to data to measure this indicator.
	4.2. % of maternal deaths among adolescent girls in targeted areas		N/A	N/A	N/A	Annual	It was not possible to establish the target for this indicator. Results could not be tracked either due to the security situation that did not permit proper tracking and access to data.
Outputs							
4.1. Quality PHC services are established	4.1.1 # of PHCs with quality maternal and reproductive health services		3	26	37	Accumulated	More PHCs were engaged during the implementation, and the actual reach in White Nile and South Kordofan increased.
	4.1.2 # of midwives trained on safe birth and motherhood		0	155	132	Annual	
4.2. Outreach services are established	4.2.1 # of outreach sessions conducted		0	84	71	Annual	
Key Activities: Gap analysis in PHC services, establish PHC services, strengthening local capacity,(government, local committees, TBAs, SMOH, Schools), establish outreach services, create referral linkages, training of midwives on safe birth and motherhood.							

**Project Stream 3
Sudan Regional Allocation
RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2020-2024**

Overall Goal							
Together for dignified, empowered and resilient communities.							
Outcome 5	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
5. Women and adolescents access comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning	5.1 # of women who accessed comprehensive sexuality education and modern family planning		0	150	50	Annual	The low achievement is due to the war that in 2023 and 2024 prevented more engagement and hindered women's accessibility to RH services.
Outputs							
Community members have access to information on SRHR	% of community members with information on SRHR		0	3 000	0	Annual	Not measured
Girls and boys access comprehensive sexuality training	# of girls and boys who completed comprehensive sexuality course/training		0	900	0	Annual	Not measured
NCA Thematic Programme							
Climate Smart Economic Empowerment (CSEE)							
Outcome 1	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
1. Small-scale producers and service providers increase their income	1.1. # of women and men with significantly increased income(by minimum of 20%)	TOTAL	1 056	1 700	26 691	Annual	NCA transitioned from individual to group-based support, thereby expanding its reach.
		<i>Women</i>		958			
		<i>Men</i>		642			
Outputs							
1.1. Women, men and youth smallholders have increased productivity	1.1.1. # of women, men, young women and young men smallholders have increased productivity	TOTAL	1 056	7 056	41 962	Annual	NCA transitioned from individual to group-based support, thereby expanding its reach.
		<i>Women</i>		3 040	15 030		
		<i>Young women</i>		1 625	15 579		
		<i>Men</i>		1 791	4 690		

**Project Stream 3
Sudan Regional Allocation
RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2020-2024**

Overall Goal	Together for dignified, empowered and resilient communities.						
		<i>Young men</i>		600	6 618		
1.2. Women, men and youth smallholders have access to markets	1.2.1 % of production is commercialised (we can measure if people are selling more of their produce in markets)		35%	60%	97%	Annual	
	1.2.3 # of Market barriers identified and acted up on		2	9	34	Annual	
1.3. Women, men and youth have access to sustainable solutions for production, value addition and to avoiding food waste (e.g. by introducing clean energy).	1.3.1 % of women, men, young women and young men with access to technologies or infrastructures boosting production and/or value addition and/or avoiding food waste		35%	60%	97%	Annual	
Key Activities: Introduce methodologies to increase smallholder productivity by facilitating access to affordable quality inputs, modern technology and knowledge about climate smart agricultural practices that help smallholders increase their productivity to a level where some of the profit can be reinvested for further growth and income generation, Conduct market barrier analysis, Facilitate the establishment of producer groups and networks, Facilitate engagement and dialogue among actors in value chain, including input suppliers and off-taker, Promote sustainable production technologies (E.g. solar energy for water pumps, storage facilities, coolers for fresh food.							
Outcome 2	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
2. Climate smart food production systems in place	2.1. # of food producers applying climate smart agriculture	TOTAL	1 056	2 451	12 991	Annual	NCA transitioned from individual to group-based support, thereby expanding its reach.
		<i>Women</i>		1 847	3 844		
		<i>Young women</i>		0	4 804		
		<i>Men</i>		334	1 600		
	<i>Young men</i>		0	2 743			
	2.2. # of communities with functional disaster risk management mechanism		4		15	Annual	
Outputs							
2.1. Women, men and youth have the	2.1.1 # of women, men, young women and	TOTAL	1 056	13 500	32 188		NCA transitioned from individual to group-
		<i>Women</i>		3 602	13 252		

Project Stream 3
Sudan Regional Allocation
RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2020-2024

Overall Goal	Together for dignified, empowered and resilient communities.						
knowledge and skills to apply climate smart agriculture	young men, trained in climate smart agriculture	<i>Young women</i>		3 129	8 563	Annual	based support, thereby expanding its reach.
		<i>Men</i>		3 395	4 065		
		<i>Young men</i>		2 294	6 308		
2.2. Communities have functional disaster risk management mechanisms	2.2.1. : # of communities that have developed and implemented community level disaster risk management plans		3	15	47	Annual	
Key Activities: Training smallholders and communities in climate smart technologies and climate smart agricultural practices (e.g. agroforestry, climate smart farming practices, drip irrigation, horticulture that produces high value and nutritious food on small land area, etc.); Undertake climate change vulnerability mapping; Facilitate development of task forces that will develop community level disaster risk management plans and implement them.							
NCA Thematic Programme	Climate Resilient WASH (CRWASH)						
Outcome 1	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
1. People participate in and influence decision making about all WASH services that affect them	1.1 % or # of communities expressing satisfaction with the way duty bearer address community WASH needs.		56%	15	28	Annual	
Outputs							
1.1. Community members are aware and know their rights on WASH service delivery	1.1.1 # of joint meetings / visits organized by rights holders (water user committee) and duty bearers (local authority)		0	36	77	Annual	
1.2. Representative WASH committees are established, trained and legally registered	1.2.1 % of female representatives in committee		30%	50%	46%	Annual	
Key Activities: Establish and training of water user committees on management and sustainability, conduct mobilization sessions and training for the whole community, awareness raising on advocacy, organize meetings between water-user committees and the duty bearers, carry out assessment and monitoring.							

Project Stream 3
Sudan Regional Allocation
RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2020-2024

Overall Goal	Together for dignified, empowered and resilient communities.						
Outcome 2	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
2. People are able to prepare and respond to climate-related hazards and natural disasters affecting WASH services	2.1. # of communities that completed key activities to increase climate resilience WASH services		0	58	42	Annual	
Outputs							
2.1. Communities are aware and take action to respond to climate-related hazards	2.1.1 # of communities mobilized and made aware of climate related impacts		0	60	112	Annual	
	2.1.2 # of workshops conducted to the local WASH authorities on the concept of climate resilience and hazards		0	9	14	Annual	
	2.1.3 # of studies and assessments performed on climate-related risks		0	6	9	Annual	
2.2 Communities are prepared and respond to climate-related hazards (via Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning)	2.2.1 # of WASH committees trained on risk reduction, climate early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response planning		0	60	51	Annual	
	2.2.2 # of community initiatives on climate resilience and adaptation.		0	30	17	Annual	
Key Activities: Awareness raising on climate hazards to the different groups, support academic research and studies on climate risks in the target areas, conduction of studies and assessments on the performance of WASH facilities in relation to the existing climate hazards, improve resilience activities for WASH facilities (HP, MWYs, latrines) prone to flooding, training of committees on DRR and adaptation, use of solar technology in place of diesel, conduct workshops for the local WASH authorities on the concept of climate resilience WASH strategies and plans are aligned with NCA climate resilient WASH program, capacity development for local WASH authorities targeting the integration of climate resilience into WASH.							

Project Stream 3
Sudan Regional Allocation
RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2020-2024

Overall Goal	Together for dignified, empowered and resilient communities.						
Outcome 3	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
3. People practice good hygiene measures to protect against key public and personal health risks	3.1 % and # of people who washed their hands with soap in at least 3 out of 5 critical occasions in the past 24 hours.		30%	117 225	36 749	Annual	Insecurity halted initiatives, and inflation (reaching 215% in 2024) limited the reach.
Outputs							
3.1. Behaviour change communication strategy elaborated and implemented	3.1.1 # of men and women reached with hygiene education messages	TOTAL	76 831	88 500	68 287	Annual	
		<i>Women</i>		33 750	27 456		
		<i>Young women</i>		0	8 218		
		<i>Men</i>		33 750	23 594		
		<i>Young men</i>		0	7 881		
3.2 Reduced incidences of WASH related diseases such as diarrhoeal diseases, typhoid, hepatitis, relevant neglected tropical diseases or chronic malnutrition	3.2.1 % reduction of diarrhoeal episodes of children under 2 years of age during the last 14 days recall;		1%	15%	15%	Annual	
	3.2.2 % reduction of targeted WASH related diseases prominent in targeted area		1%	10%	14%	Annual	
Key Activities: Conducted combined hygiene/nutrition awareness sessions and campaigns, establish and support women and youth groups in dissemination of safe and good hygiene/nutrition practices, home visits, monitoring and evaluation visits. Conduction of combined hygiene/nutrition sessions and campaigns, establishment and support women and youth groups in dissemination of safe and good hygiene/nutrition practices, home visits, monitoring and evaluation visits.							
Outcome 4	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
4. People access sustainable, adequate and equitable basic sanitation services	4.1. # or % of people using at least basic sanitation services in daily life	TOTAL	84%	119 480	46 171	Annual	
		<i>Women</i>		59 700	23 561		
		<i>Men</i>		59 700	22 611		
Outputs							

Project Stream 3
Sudan Regional Allocation
RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2020-2024

Overall Goal	Together for dignified, empowered and resilient communities.						
4.1. Community demand for household sanitation services increased	4.1.1 # of communities targeted by CLTS approach		4	59	25	Annual	
	4.1.2. # of communities declared open defecation free		4	21	21	Annual	
4.2 Functioning school sanitation facilities accommodating hand washing in place	4.2.1. # of gender-sensitive school latrines accommodating hand washing		7	52	29	Annual	
	4.2.2. # of School hygiene and sanitation clubs established, trained and functioning		15	53	13	Annual	
Key Activities: Construction of school gender sensitive latrines with wash facilities, establishment and training of school clubs, implementation of CLTS methodology, monitoring visits and KAP surveys. Construction of school gender sensitive latrines with wash facilities, establishment and training of school clubs, implementation of the CLTS method, monitoring visits and KAP surveys							
Outcome 5	Indicators	Dissagregation	Baseline (2019/2020)	Targets 2020-2024	Actuals 2020-2024	Accumulated or annual targets	Comments
5. People access sustainable, safe and affordable basic drinking water supply services	5.1. # of people using at least basic drinking water services	TOTAL	140 178	176 000	119 547	Annual	Insecurity halted initiatives, and inflation (reaching 215% in 2024) limited its reach
		<i>Women</i>		154 000	100 066		
		<i>Men</i>		154 000	100 833		
	5.2# of committees that manage WASH services in a satisfactory way in target areas		88%	60	51	Annual	
Outputs							
5.1. Construction or rehabilitation of fully functioning and adequate water schemes for productive and domestic water requirements	5.1.1 # of hand pumps installed or rehabilitated		290	49	3	Annual	
	5.1.2 # of MWYs or WYs constructed or rehabilitated		73	59	47	Annual	
	5.1.3 # of solutions to increase water availability and climate resilience		0	23	10	Annual	

**Project Stream 3
Sudan Regional Allocation
RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2020-2024**

Overall Goal	Together for dignified, empowered and resilient communities.						
5.2 Women and men take adequate measures to sustain and improve their water resources	5.2.1 % of men, women, young girls and young men, expressing satisfaction with their level of participation in decision making		45%	80%	78%	Annual	
	5.2.2 % and # of water committees that collect water tariffs regularly		88%	60	48	Annual	
	5.2.3 % of water systems handed over successfully to the communities		100%	50	39	Annual	
	5.2.4: # of technicians trained in maintenance of water installation	TOTAL	360	100	156	Annual	WASH Committees assumed roles previously held by government bodies
		<i>Women</i>		35	15		
<i>Men</i>		65	88				

Key Activities: Construction of solar-powered MWYs, HPs, extension of water pipes, training on water management, maintenance, carry out geophysical and hydrological studies, monitoring of water table, conduction of studies and assessments on water resources for water quantity and quality, gender and conflict analysis, monitoring and evaluation.