

Sudan Country Overview

1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

1.1. Location and Administration

Sudan is located in the northern east part of Africa and covers an area of 1,886,068 square kilometers and total population of around 41,984,512 (rural/peri urban: 27,509,950 urban: 14,474,562).

1.2. Major political, Economic and Governance trends:

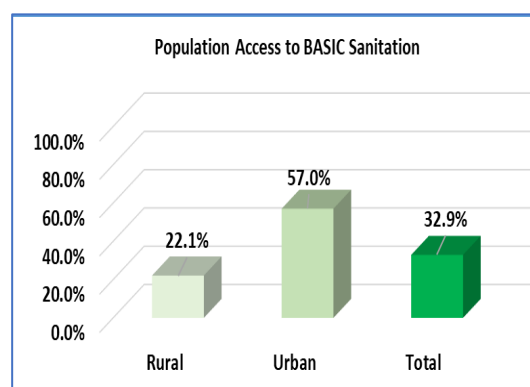
Sudan has a Popular Revolution in December 2019 that toppled the old regime bringing in big political changes where a new civilian-led government supported by the military agreed to rule the country for 36 months transitional period. The new Transitional Government of Sudan adopted a Ten-Year Program for Economic Reform (2020-2030), with the aim to achieve high, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and to realize results in the five areas above-mentioned. For that purpose an Economic Conference for all sectors took place on 26-28 September 2020. The overall vision of the program is to achieve rapid increase in the Gross Domestic Product and exports, and to improve the living conditions of all people through adopting a wide range of economic policies and tax reforms.



2. SDG6 FOCUSED WASH SECTOR SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1. WASH Services Situation:

- Sudan population access to domestic basic water supply as per MICS 2014 is 68.0 percent. This will leave around 32.0% or 14,441,266 of Sudan population without access to domestic basic water supply.
- Access to basic sanitation facilities is 32.9 percent. This will leave 72.2 percent or 29,482,626 of Sudan population without access to



basic sanitation. Also, 29.2 percent representing 12,894,244 of the Sudan population are practicing open defecation

- Only 28.2% of Sudan population has access to both domestic basic water supply and sanitation facilities.
- Hygiene practices are showing that only 25.8 percent of Sudan households have place for handwashing where water and soap are present (regular handwashing with soap indicator). This will leave 74.2 percent or 32,742,267 of Sudan population who are not regularly washing their hand with soap.

2.2. progress achieved since the SDGs were announced:

- Development of 18 states and national comprehensive budgeted 2019-2030 SDG6 plans.
- Development of National Drinking Water Safety Strategic framework.
- Development of Sudan National Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Framework.
- Development of National Water Transformation Plan 2020- 2030 following the National Economic Conference, 26-28 September.
- Development of National Open Defecation Free (ODF) Roadmap to achieve by the year 2022 an ODF Sudan.
- **NATIONAL WASH SECTOR SDG6 VISION, OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS:**

Under the leadership of Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (MIWR) in partnership with Ministry of Health (MoH) and full UNICEF support, Sudan 18 states and National comprehensive 2019-2030 SDG6 budgeted plans were developed with clear vision, objectives and targets as follows:

2.3. Vision:

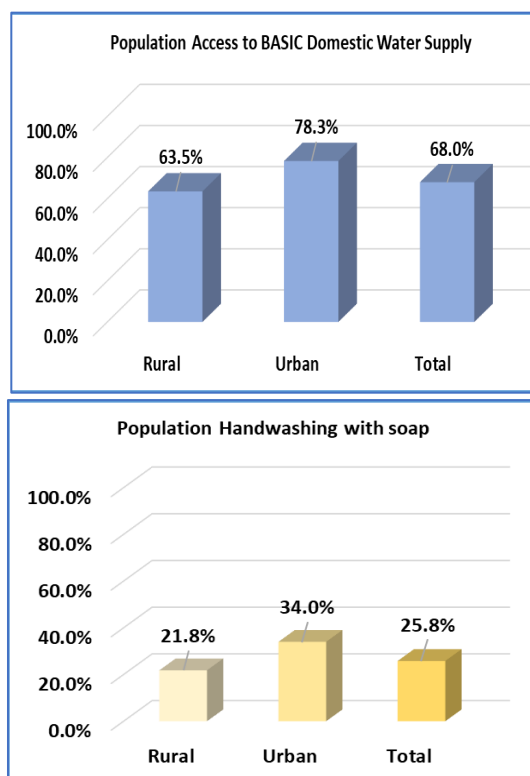
Realizing and sustaining the country women, men, girls and boys' rights to universal and equitable access to domestic basic water and sanitation services and hygienic life WITH NO ONE LEFT BEHIND.

2.4. Overall Objective:

Ensure -by 2030- availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Republic of Sudan population.

2.5. Specific Objectives:

Achieve -by 2030- universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

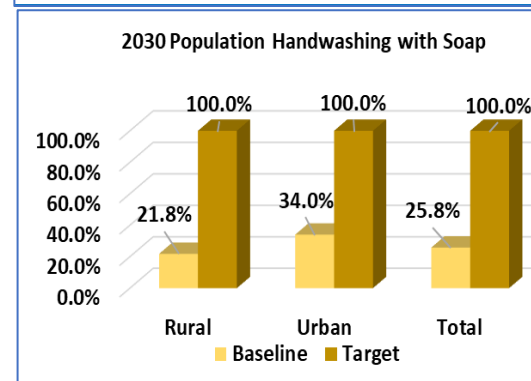
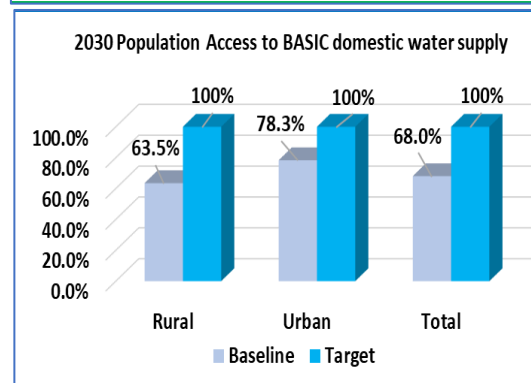
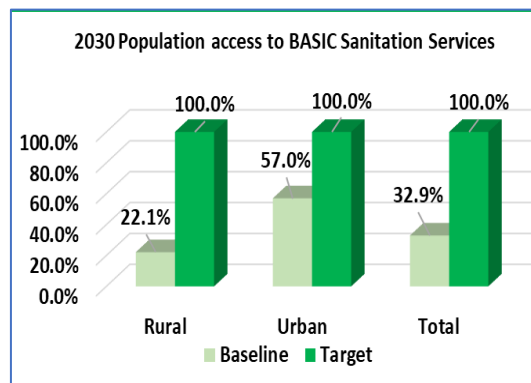


Achieve -by 2030- access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation.

2.6. Main targets:

A. WASH Enabling Environment:

- WASH Sector overall developmental and humanitarian coordination forum -by 2020- established and maintained.
- WASH sector governmental and non-governmental institutional setup and capacity -by 2020- enhanced.
- National WASH Sector Policy, strategies and frameworks finalized approved and implemented.
- Sudan population access to gender and disabled people sensitive domestic basic water supply increased and sustained -by 2030- from 68.0 percent to 100 percent.
- Effective climate change sensitive Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) systems are in place and operational by 2020.
- Sudan population access to gender and disabled people sensitive household basic sanitation facilities increased and sustained -by 2030- from 32.9 percent to 100 percent .
- Sudan population' hygiene knowledge and practice enhanced and sustained -by 2030- from 25.8 to 100 percent.



2.7. Sector Challenges:

Several national and state levels reviews, assessments and bottleneck analysis were conducted to identify the sector major challenges and limitations. The core of these challenges and limitations are related to the following:

- Absence of WASH Policy.
- Lack of an overall effective WASH coordination mechanism.
- Dilution of the role of the leading institution, the NWC, National Water Corporation, and creation of parallel, overlapping and fragmented Water Supply institutions.
- Inadequate financial flows to the sector especially for sanitation and ineffective utilization of the available funding.

- Aging water supply structures and inappropriateness of technology in use compounded with acute shortages in fuel to operate the water systems especially in rural setting.
- Absence, Low or irregular water supply tariff system.
- Inadequate, outdated data and poor information flow/system
- Inadequate institutional and human resources capacities and competent staff high turnover.
- Unavailability of evidence-based M&E and IMS.
- Inadequate community participation and ownership and inadequate women participation.
- Inadequate private sector involvement.
- Frequent and prolonged emergencies.
- Absence of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) policies, strategies and action plans.

2.8. Main SDG6 Related national actions to strengthen the sector:

- Finalize, internalize and implement the National WASH Sector Policy, strategies and frameworks.
- Establish and maintain active WASH Sector overall development and humanitarian coordination forums.
- Finalize the National Water Transformation Plan 2020-2030 and states/Regions of the same.
- Prepare for and implement evidence-based resource mobilization measures from governmental and nongovernmental institutions and adopt and monitor effective and transparent fund utilization of the available financial resources.
- Review and upgrade National, state and Mahalia WASH institutional setup.
- Conduct Government led SDG6 focused national Annual Sector Reviews and Planning Meetings.
- Reestablish a functioning database set up in the mainstream of the MIWR and the DWSU.
- Establish/strengthen national, state and Mahalia levels active evidence-based M&E and IMS.
- Promote and follow-up sector accountability measures for the National and state policy/decision makers, state and Mahalia Service providers and promoters and community and institutions end users.
- Ensure gender equality and disabled people needs main streaming in the sector policies, strategies, plans, implementation monitoring and evaluation interventions.
- Build National and state governmental and nongovernmental institutions and HR capacity including private sector.
- Promote and support applied research and studies for innovative appropriate and cost-effective WASH services.

3. COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIORS, BUILDING BLOCKS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

3.1. Institutional arrangements:

WASH sector is led and coordinated by MIWR represented by Drinking Water and Sanitation Unit (DWSU/WES) in partnership with MoH that leads the sanitation and hygiene components. The sector coordination is co-led by UNICEF while all active WASH relevant government, UN and NGOs, CBOs and private sector are partners in WASH Sector.

WASH Sector coordination forum is considerably active but limited to the humanitarian aspects as there is no active overall development/Emergency sector coordination mechanisms except for the sanitation and hygiene components which is governed by National Sanitation High Committee under the leadership by MoH.

3.2. Policy and strategies:

Final draft National WASH Sector policy (yet to be approved by Minister of Councils) is in place and covering all three WASH components in both urban and rural/peri urban setups in addition to WASH in institutions. It identifies the main objectives, standards, roles and responsibilities and guidelines that govern the sector performance.

At strategy level, Sudan WASH Sector is governed by set of national strategies, mainly Sudan Drinking Water Safety Strategic framework (SDWSSF) and Sudan National Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Framework (SNSHSF).

National Water Transformation Plan 2020-2030, derived mainly from the SDG plan, is being developed. The plan will be for the whole country with states and regions included. The plan observes the big and positive new political environment and peace agreements. Sector partners and donor will be involved in the development of the final version of the intended plan. States and regions plan will follow suit.

3.3. Planning, Monitoring and Review:

Several WASH monitoring and IMSs are available at national and state levels. Currently, these systems are overlapping and with incomplete and less accurate data sets due to inadequate coordination, financial support and clear horizontal and vertical reporting lines. Sudan WASH IMS is currently undergoing a major upgrade with UNICEF support to include a comprehensive sanitation and hygiene components; making the system web based to be accessible for data entry and retrieval at Locality and community levels and introducing mobile based real monitoring facilities.

There is a considerable gap in Sudan institutional and HR capacity to plan, implement, manage and monitor WASH interventions and systems. The capacity gap is recognized in terms of inadequate effective structures, number of qualified personnel, inadequate and inactivated applied research, equipment and logistic support.

3.4. Emergency Preparedness and Response

Along the last ten years, Sudan has faced considerable emergencies in terms of IDPs, South Sudanese Refugees (SSRs), Covid -19, flooding and drought. Considerable WASH related resources from the government and supporting UN agencies and NGOs are being diverted to focus on the humanitarian context. During the emergency response, the sector is focusing to the maximum extent on sustainable WASH intervention to be used in the development context after the end of the

emergency. WASH Humanitarian coordination forum that led by MIWR (DWSU/WES) is in place in partnership with MoH and other sector partners and co-led by UNICEF.

3.5. SDG6 Focused Sector Guiding Principles:

- Universality, humanity and neutrality “WITH NO ONE LEFT BEHIND” in order to reach everyone everywhere.
- Integration, linkages, coordination and complementation with the rest of the 17 indivisible SDGs.
- Focusing on balanced Social, Economic and Environmental dimensions for the targeted SD6 impacts.
- All population will have access to domestic basic water supply with a collection time not more than 30 minutes.
- All population will have access to HH basic (not shared) sanitation facilities at an average of 6 persons per HH.
- Sudan schools and health/nutrition institutions will have basic WASH services in cooperation and coordinating with Education and Health/Nutrition sectors.
- Constructed WASH facilities shall consider environmental measures, IWRM and climate change adaptation.

3.6. Progress on Sector Building Blocks and Guiding Principles:

- WASH Sector is currently undergoing -under the leadership of MIWR/DWSU an African Development Bank (AfDB) supported major sector reforms packaged assessments and studies with following main components:
 - Sector Assessment and Establishment of the Sector Coordination.
 - Review of Legal Framework for the WASH Sector.
 - Review and Update of the draft WASH Policy.
 - Needs and Gaps Assessment of WASH sector M&E.
 - Draft National Water Transformation Plan 2020-2030
- Final Draft WASH Policy is currently in place and covering all three WASH components.
- The detailed planning and the implementation of WASH 2018-2022 strategic plan, Sudan ODF by 2022 Roadmap are currently ongoing.
- Sudan WASH IMS is currently undergoing a major upgrade to include a comprehensive sanitation and hygiene components; making the system web based to be accessible for data entry and retrieval at all levels.
- SDG6 guiding principles were comprehensively incorporated as the main guiding principles for the implementation of the 18 states and national 2019-2030 SDG 6 plans.

4. ELIMINATING INEQUALITIES:

As per MICS 2014, Sudan has significant disparities in access to basic water supply between urban (78.3%) and rural (63.5%) settlements and between the different states that ranges between 27.7 percent in Gedarif states and 93 percent in Northern State. Similarly, access to basic sanitation encounters significant disparities between urban (57%) and rural (22.1%) areas and between different states with Gedarif State at the bottom (9.8%) and Northern State at the top (79%).

Also, the gender disparity is considerably affecting the WASH sector. In six out of 17 states, more than 60 percent of households depend on the women and girls to collect water with highest percentage found in Central Darfur state in which 80.7 percent of the households depend on women and girls to collect water.

The only two available authenticated sets of national WASH monitoring information are obtained from 2014 MICS and 2013 Simple Spatial Surveying Method (S3M). The future information from the currently ongoing S3M and upcoming 2020 MICS will enable Sudan to assess the progress towards eliminating WASH services disparities of Sudan.

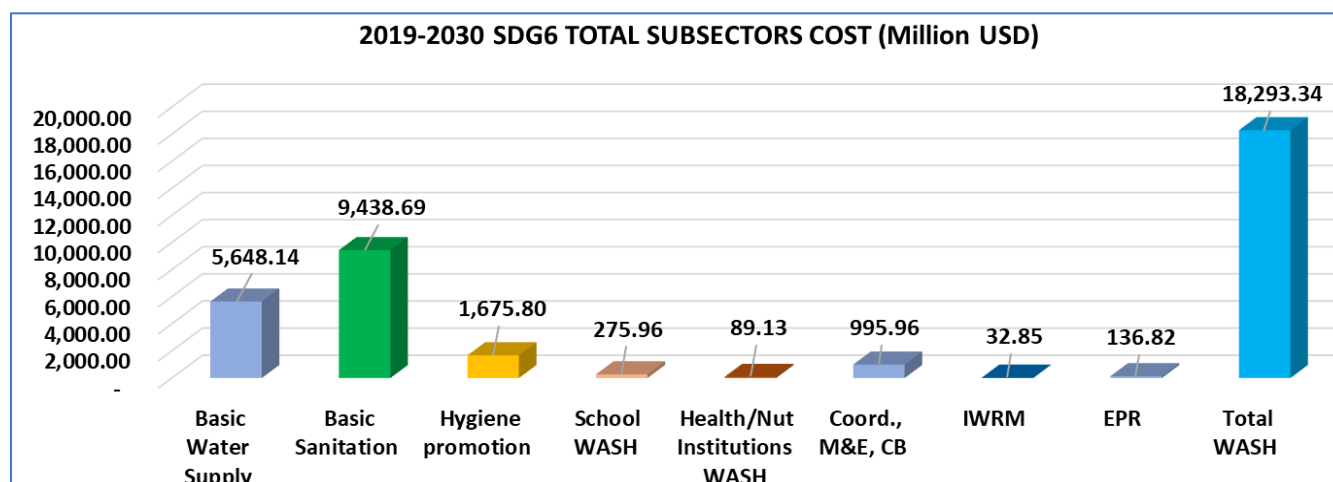
To address WASH access inequalities, Sudan has developed and owned 18 states and national comprehensive 2019-2030 SDG6 plans that targeting universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation facilities with the main guiding principles of universality, humanity and neutrality “WITH NO ONE LEFT BEHIND”.

5. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FINANCING:

5.1. Sector Financing to achieve and Sustain Sudan SDG6:

The current ANNUAL Sudan WASH sector expenditures at national and 18 states levels (in the absence of the precise information) is estimated to be around USD 210 million including USD 116 million from the government, USD 80 million community contribution (HH latrine construction and water tariff) and USD 15 million from the development agencies.

The current ANNUAL sector financing constitutes only around 14 percent of the required average ANNUAL funding to achieve and sustain the SDG6 which is calculated -as a part of Sudan SDG6 Plan- at USD 559.17 million from “government and partners” and USD 965.27 million from “communities and supporters” (Total: USD 1,524.45 million), while the required TOTAL 2019-2030



SDG6 funding are calculated at USD 6,710.07 million from “government and partners” and USD 11,583.27 million from “communities and supporters” (SDG6 Total: USD 18,293.34 million.)

5.2. Fund Raising Strategies:

A major effective and innovative fund mobilization and utilization efforts and strategies will be adopted by WASH related government institutions to avail and effectively utilize the required resources to achieve and sustain the SDG6 as follows:

- All water supply partners and donors will be supporting ONE standing National Water Transformation Plan, 2020-2030, supported by detailed States/Regions Plans.
- Evidence based advocacy and follow-up actions with the government senior funding decision making authorities using consistent and innovative fund-raising communication strategies.
- Expanded nongovernmental fundraising with UN agencies, International and national donors and organizations and other development agencies using evidence-based proposals which are in line with Sudan SDG6 plans.
- Separate sanitation and hygiene Sudan budget line as a part of Sudan annual budget with the required annual sensible allocation taking in consideration that sanitation promotion has the least financed components.
- Optimized, rationalized and subject focused utilization of the received financial resources with focus on system governance and transparency.
- Promote expanded WASH services Community Management for Operation and Maintenance model for boosted community ownership, facility functionality, cost effectiveness and sensible increase in revenue collection.
- Support states for maximum geographic expansion of realistic WASH services tariff system that cover at least the full cost of the system operation and maintenance.
- National, state and Locality high level accountability for the provision of the upmost reliable WASH services for the users to ensure the highest user satisfaction which will sensibly expand the tariff funding umbrella.
- Innovative cost effective and value for money durable solutions to ensure the maximum positive and sustainable impact in terms of number of covered population and services quality.
- Expanded private sector involvement in financing the construction and operation and maintenance of WASH services using innovative Public Private Partnership (PPP) cost recovery strategy such as Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT).
- Wide introduction of hybrid solar system in existing diesel driven water points for sustainable water service delivery.

6. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND COMMITMENTS

6.1. Sudan priorities for the next 10 years:

- Strengthening of WASH Sector overall developmental and humanitarian coordination forum.

- Building and supporting developmental coordination approach to the WASH sector. (Moving away from the long overdue emergency/rehabilitation approach that has led the sector.
- Activation and strengthening of WASH M&E and IMS at State, Mahalia, community and institutions.
- Strengthening of WASH governmental and non-governmental sector institutional and HR capacity.
- Strengthening climate changes sensitive IWRM systems to promote balanced and rationalized water supply utilization.
- Increasing and sustaining population access to household gender sensitive basic sanitation that combined with focused hygiene promotion interventions towards achieving Sudan ODF by 2022.
- Upgrading and regularly updating national and states WASH Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) plans and ensure the availability of emergency response resources for the emergency affected/at risk population.
- Increasing and sustaining population access to domestic gender sensitive basic water supply including in schools and Health/Nutrition Institutions.

6.2. Tabling Commitments to achieve the priorities:

6.2.1. Government Commitments:

- MIWR in partnership with MoH to lead -in terms of financial contribution, management, supervision, monitoring and quality assurance measures- WASH sector at National and State levels to achieve and sustain population universal and equitable access to basic WASH services by 2030.
- MoH in collaboration with sector partners at national and state levels to implement Sudan Open Defecation Free (ODF) Road map that targeting the elimination of open defecation and ensuring Sudan ODF by 2022.
- MIWR, as the principal sector accountable institution, in collaboration with sector stakeholders, to establish National WASH Sector overall coordination forum to guide and harmonize sector planning, implementation, monitoring and resource mobilization for both development and humanitarian contexts.
- The MIWR to implement and fulfil the National Water Transformation Plan and the states/regions plans of the same;

6.2.2. Non-Government Sector Partners:

- Technically and financially support MIWR, MoH and WASH Sector partners at national and state levels to achieve and sustain population universal and equitable access to basic WASH services by 2030.
- Technically and financially support MoH and sector partners at national and state levels to implement Sudan ODF Road map.

- Technically and financially support MIWR and WASH sector partners in the establishment and the running of the National WASH Sector overall coordination forum.

6.3. Roadmap for achieving the commitments and the priorities:

In order to achieve Sudan's commitments and the priorities for ensuring -by 2030- availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, the following roadmap will be implemented:

6.3.1. Foundational Phase (2019-2020):

This phase will focus on building systems, structures, capacities, states/regions water supply plans, EPR and resource mobilizations that combined with appropriate service delivery overall supervision and technical support with focus on elimination of open defecation based on the availability of resources.

6.3.2. Expansion Phase (2021-2028):

Once the enabling systems and structures put in place, the Expansion Phase, while sustaining the Foundational Phase gains, will focus on expanding and sustaining community, schools and health/nutrition institutions access to basic WASH services with focus on the elimination of open defecation by 2022.

6.3.3. Consolidation Phase (2029-2030):

By the end on the Foundational and Expansion phases, the consolidation phase will focus on sustaining the previous phases gains and filling WASH service gaps at community, schools and health/nutrition institutions.

6.4. Mechanisms for review and follow-up on the priorities and commitments

- Strengthening national, state and Locality evidence-based M&E and IMS with gender and disabled people sensitive information using up to date innovate M&E tools including real time monitoring.
- Regularly and timely monitor and report population access to basic WASH services and WASH facilities coverage, gaps, functionality, achievements and impact.
- Conduct Government led SDG6 focused national Annual Sector Reviews and Planning Meetings with full participation from all WASH sector partners.

7. COUNTRY BRIEF DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES:

A steering committee was formed by MIWR with members from all relevant participants from MIWR, MoH, Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Education, National Population Council, Civil Societies and UNICEF for the preparation of SWA Sudan Country Brief.

The committee discussed and prepared the draft document using considerable number of relevant documents including the recently developed Sudan 2019-2030 SDG6 Plan; MIWR, MoH, MoF and UNICEF programme and financial reports; WASH National Policy, SDWSSF, SNSHSF, National ODF Road Map, 2014 MICS and Zero Thirst programme documents. The draft was reviewed and finalized by the ministerial level government authorities of MIWR and MoH.

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