

**Security Council**

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Letter dated 18 April 2022 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith a matrix containing 11 elements that the Government of the Republic of the Sudan views as guiding the role and work of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan in conformity with its current mandate (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ammar Mohammed Mahmoud **Mohammed**
Chargé d'affaires a. i.



Annex to the letter dated 18 April 2022 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Matrix of requirements to support the transition and implementation of the Juba Agreement for Peace in the Sudan

References

1. The Constitutional Declaration
2. The Juba Agreement for Peace in the Sudan signed on 3 October 2020 and the protocols thereto
3. The letter dated 27 February 2020 from the Prime Minister of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2020/221) requesting the dispatch of a political mission to support the transition in the Sudan
4. Security Council resolution 2524 (2020) establishing the mandate for the deployment of the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS)
5. Security Council resolution 2579 (2021) extending the mandate of UNITAMS for one year through 3 June 2022

Introduction

1. In accordance with the above references, and for the purpose identifying what the Government of the Sudan needs the United Nations to provide it with through UNITAMS, priorities have been classified and categorized under 11 key components as follows: provision of assistance for election preparations; mobilization of resources to support implementation of the protocol on displaced persons and refugees; requirements for implementing the protocol on transitional justice (rule of law and human rights); provision of resources to support capacity-building for judicial and police institutions; logistical support and capacity-building for implementation of the national plan for protection of civilians; mobilization of resources to support disarmament, mobilization and reintegration (DDR); support for national human rights mechanisms; support for the shift from humanitarian aid to development support; support for implementation of the protocol on compensation and reparations and strengthening conflict avoidance and resolution mechanisms; support for the requirements for implementation of the protocol on development the nomadic and pastoral sector; and mobilization of resources for reconstruction, development and basic services. These components are in keeping with the four overarching goals of the UNITAMS mandate, which in turn cover the eight requests set forth in detail in the letter in which the Government of the Sudan requested dispatch of the Mission, which included assistance with the political transition and progress towards democratic governance, sustainable peace and protection and promotion of human rights, including provision of technical assistance for drafting a constitution and conducting a census; election preparation assistance; support for implementing provisions of the Constitutional Declaration relating to human rights, equality, accountability the rule of law and future peace agreements; assistance for peacebuilding, protection of civilians and rule of law; support for the mobilization of economic and development assistance; and coordination of humanitarian assistance,

including through collaboration with international financial institutions to mobilize economic assistance.

2. As is clear from this matrix, several key components of the mandate are in a holding pattern, in particular aspects having to do with mobilizing resources to support implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement and protocols thereto. The matrix also reflects some of the efforts made by the Government of Sudan within its available resources to meet its obligations with respect to implementing the Juba Peace Agreement and other requirements for the transition despite the deteriorating economic situation inherited by the Government, which has been compounded by the repercussions of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and more recently the Ukrainian-Russian war. All this requires that UNITAMS redirect its priorities within its mandate to focus on those aspects, as noted in the matrix.

Matrix components

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
1. Provision of assistance for election preparations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft and promulgate a permanent constitution for the Sudan, including setting up the necessary mechanisms as provided for in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Constitutional Declaration • Initiate preparatory steps and arrangements for conducting a census, since population is the basic criterion for determining the number of national and provincial geographic districts • Conduct awareness workshops on election procedures • Complete the establishment and operationalization of a high peace council • Establish and operationalize a constitutional drafting and constitutional conference commission as provided for in Chapter 12, paragraph 3 (c) of the Constitutional Declaration • Finalize and operationalize an elections commission • Complete procedures for convening a conference on governance and administration following completion of the first and second preparatory stages • Form a committee to draft an elections law that shall include all legal and technical parties and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Elections Commission prepared a study on the requirements for the upcoming elections. It was reviewed at a meeting between Commission members and His Excellency the Chair of the Transitional Sovereign Council on 19 October 2020. • The National Elections Commission produced a paper on preparing for the electoral process. It was presented to the Secretary-General of the Transitional Sovereign Council on 7 March 2021. • The Commission presented a report on its activities and measures in a letter to the Secretary-General of the Transitional Sovereign Council on 10 June 2021. • The National Elections Commission presented a comprehensive paper on its work in the run-up to the elections on 1 August 2021. • In all its preparations, the National Elections Commission has relied on the relevant international instruments, including the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, notably, the provision of the Universal Declaration that states that “the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of the necessary resources and provision of support for national efforts to establish mechanisms for drafting and promulgating a constitution, without prejudice to national ownership of those efforts • Support for implementation of preparatory steps for a census, especially technical and logistical support, in accordance with the eighth component listed in the letter dated 27 February 2020 from the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2020/221) requesting dispatch of the Mission • Mobilization by UNITAMS of the necessary economic and development resources in accordance with the second component listed in aforementioned letter and paragraph 2, iv (a) of Security Council resolution 2524 (2020) • Coordination and consolidation by UNITAMS of the efforts of the United Nations country team and other organizations and agencies, including the international financial institutions, to provide the support necessary for the transition and peacebuilding, in accordance with paragraph 2, iv (c) of Security Council resolution 2524 (2020)

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	<p>political forces, including the signatories to the Juba Peace Agreement, as provided for in the protocol on national affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form an elections administration, define its functions, powers and auxiliary committees, and define the legislative and executive levels to be elected and the electoral system for each level • Provide the legal guarantees necessary for the correctness, transparency and integrity of the electoral process, including monitoring systems 	<p>government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An executive committee for census procedures has been formed. • The Transitional Sovereign Council, at a meeting on 27 December 2021, approved an elections roadmap drafted by the Commission. A committee was formed to review the electoral law, another to take inventory of assets and identify logistical equipment, and a third to establish contact with local, regional and international organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for capacity-building in the area of election security, including raising capacities to monitor and protect elections through joint workshops with the relevant United Nations agencies • Mobilization by UNITAMS and the relevant agencies and funds of resources to support administrative and technical activities, including support for the provision of ballot boxes, registration materials and technical aids to cover needs in the capital and in the states, in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) • Coordination between UNITAMS and UNIFEM to support the participation of women candidates in accordance with the Constitutional Declaration, and awareness-raising among women of different communities and classes – especially displaced-person communities – of the importance of women’s participation in the political process • Coordination with international election monitoring bodies such as the Carter Center to work in coordination with UNDP to train local observers from various civil society organizations

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2. Mobilizing resources to support implementation of the protocol on displaced persons and refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the conditions of displaced persons via the following three options: designing camps, integrating such persons into the city or area where they are currently located, or returning them to their places of origin, without separating families and while respecting the wishes of the displaced persons and refugees themselves • Provide logistical support for the deployment of police contingents to secure voluntary return villages and displaced-person camps, and collection of weapons from within those camps • Create an environment conducive to voluntary return by providing for such basic services as health, education, water and security, including expanding the model service complexes experiment • Provide returnees with means of livelihood and build professional capacities and skills, especially for young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning has already started for camps and integration into cities. • A voluntary return programme is being implemented. • Community police forces have been deployed to secure voluntary return villages. • Basic needs have been provided for voluntary return within available resources. • Measures are going ahead for the formation of a commission for displaced persons and refugees as provided for under the Juba Peace Agreement. • Measures are going ahead for the creation of public prosecutor branch offices in voluntary return areas. • Measures are ongoing to establish additional police departments. • Progress has been made in creating a climate conducive to humanitarian work in the areas of return of displaced persons and refugees by facilitating the access of national and foreign governmental and non-governmental aid organizations. • Coordination and cooperation on arrangements for return is ongoing with neighbouring countries, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the national commission for refugees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of the relevant United Nations agencies, in particular UNDP, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to renovate facilities in camps, voluntary return areas and host communities (educational, health and water facilities) • Implementation of rapid-return and rapid-impact projects in voluntary return areas and villages to encourage displaced persons to return to their original areas and communities • Support for the Government’s efforts to complete the process of forming a commission for displaced persons and refugees, including logistical and technical support for such a commission • Mobilization of the necessary financial resources to support ongoing efforts to redesign certain camps where displaced persons prefer to remain • Steps by UNITAMS in conjunction with donors and in coordination with UNHCR and the commission for refugees to provide support for hosting Ethiopian refugees in eastern Sudan

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
3. Requirements for implementation of the protocol on transitional justice (rule of law and human rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to justice and the rule of law and restore citizens' confidence in justice institutions so that in the event of dispute, conflict or damages suffered, they will have recourse to those institutions for trial, litigation and adjudication in accordance with the law instead of taking the law into their own hands • Affirm and promote a culture of the rule of law and compliance with the law, as well as a concept of human security and that includes human rights and good governance • Instill the concept of the rule of law and respect for the authority of the State • Avert lapses and disturbances in the security situation and control breaches • Coordinate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) country office • Deploy advisers on human rights and the protection of civilians in both civilian and police agencies to perform advisory and coordination functions to increase the degree and effectiveness of protection • Involve the private sector, civil society and community groups in supporting the protection of civilians, particularly through civic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress has been made in enacting and amending laws relevant to this component: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 2021 Transitional Justice Commission Act was enacted. 2. The 1991 Criminal Code was amended by the addition of articles on war crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide and aggression. 3. The Armed Forces Act was amended by the addition of articles having to do with international humanitarian law. • Relative progress has been made in promoting and adhering to a culture of the rule of law. • Progress has been made in instilling the concept of the rule of law and the authority of the State. • Coordination channels have been developed with the OHCHR country office and the country recently hosted the Special Representative. • The role of the police in preventive work has been enhanced, and women's police have been deployed in some refugee camps. • The number of women police enlisted in the entire Sudan was 1,777 officers and 11,687 non-commissioned officers and soldiers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action in conjunction with donors to provide resources for the payment of compensation and reparations as a basis for reconciliation • Technical and logistical support to complete the establishment of prosecution branch offices in the states • Support for implementation of the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians in its two basic components of field protection and environmental protection • Support for the establishment of monitoring and early warning mechanisms to avert tribal confrontations • Financial and in-kind resources for police stations in the states to conduct patrols and strengthen community police volunteer networks • Provision by UNITAMS of donor support to carry out awareness campaigns, including the commemoration of International Human Rights Day, International Women's Day, the World Day of Social Justice and World Children's Day in coordination with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Social Development and OHCHR. • Coordination between UNITAMS and UNICEF to implement the field survey proposal with a view to

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	<p>activities, capacity-building and advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with the environmental protection component of the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians, establish centres to keep track of social movement, analyze community trends to avoid crises, and operationalize early warning networks and preventive measures to forestall communal tensions • Conduct local patrols and secure humanitarian aid convoys • Make use of community police volunteers to increase participation in spreading security, the rule of law and crime prevention, especially among displaced persons • Realize greater levels of justice through police investigations, reporting of violations and facilitated access to courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current status of deployment of women's police in the Darfur states is as follows: 188 in North Darfur state, 137 in South Darfur state, 25 in Central Darfur state, 53 in East Darfur state and 94 in West Darfur state. • Several training courses have been held for women's police on the subjects of gender issues, protection of civilians, displaced persons and voluntary return villages. • Training courses for women's police have also been held on the subjects of prisons and corrections facilities, criminal evidence and children's rights. • Progress has been made on the component of field protection for civilians by deploying the first contingents of joint forces in the Darfur states. • There are ongoing efforts within available resources to involve the private sector and civil society in supporting the protection of civilians and building capacities in that area as required. • The role of civil administration has been revived and operationalized in the processes of reconciliation and settlement of local disputes in traditional inherited systems (judiya) to bolster transitional justice and restore communal coexistence in 	<p>incorporating human rights into public and higher education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An appeal by UNITAMS to international partners to supply OHCHR with what it needs to install a system for networking with the states

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
4. Provide resources to support capacity-building for judicial and police institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise capacities in the following areas: • Techniques and skills for investigation and indictment; • Guarantees of fair trial in accordance with the law; • Criminal justice; • The international human rights legal framework; 	<p>areas affected by tribal confrontations, as it is less expensive and produces outcomes more widely acceptable to all parties than any other justice system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government, within its available resources, has established specialized prosecutor offices for families, children, public conditions, consumer protection, and combating corruption and human trafficking. They will be added to the existing prosecutor offices in Darfur, which already has 32 offices with 68 prosecutors covering 54 local communities in the Darfur states. • Efforts are ongoing to facilitate access to justice by renovating and establishing new rural courts where litigation can be conducted. • Deployment of police has been stepped up in every locality in the Darfur states at police stations, posts and checkpoints. • Within available resources, progress has been made in providing requirements for legal proceedings in accordance with the law. • Progress has been made in investigation of cybercrimes. • Training workshops have been organized in the areas of combating organized crime, human trafficking and illegal immigration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint training workshops with the relevant United Nations capacity-building organizations and agencies in the areas of international, humanitarian and human rights law • Provision of the necessary financial and technical resources to establish and operationalize a transitional justice commission and mechanisms for implementing the protocol on reconciliation and reparations

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cybercrime investigation; • Investigative skills for combating cross-border organized crime, terrorism, human trafficking, drugs, illegal immigration and money-laundering. • Enhance international cooperation between the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the relevant regional and international organizations • Conduct workshops on international humanitarian law and human rights, and incorporate those subjects into curricula and training in collaboration with international organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) • Implement capacity-building programmes to reinforce the rule of law and accountability, and prevent impunity, failure to comply with rules of engagement and conduct, and excessive use of force • Close coordination between regular forces and consolidation of their functions with a view to enhancing protection of civilians • Complete the publication of the laws of the Sudan on CD-ROM, and continue to update publication of the Official Gazette and periodic legislative supplements • Approved by the Sudan for the purpose of recommendation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress has been made in cooperation between the Office of the Public Prosecutor and regional and international organizations. • Work is under way on the formation of a transitional justice commission as provided for in the Juba Peace Agreement. • Mechanisms have been established for implementation of the protocol on reconciliation, including a reparations fund. • The Ministry of Justice has prepared an integrated plan for 2022 that includes several projects in the sectors of governance and administration and social and cultural development. There were 59 projects overall, targeting judicial and legal aspects to keep pace with the reform process in the State in line with local and international standards, including ongoing review of laws to harmonize them with the Constitution and international conventions ratified by the Sudan. • The recommendations of the universal periodic review conducted by the Human Rights Council are being implemented. Ongoing consideration is being given to international and regional human rights conventions not yet ratified by the Sudan for the purpose of providing recommendations. 	<p>attached to the Juba Peace Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action in conjunction with United Nations agencies to provide support for an integrated computer system to link the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Public Prosecutor and its specialized departments with the states, and support for efforts to shift from traditional to computer systems in order to implement an e-government system • Action in coordination with UNDP and UNICEF to hold joint workshops with the Institute of Judicial and Legal Sciences

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
5. Logistical support and capacity-building for full implementation of the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement physical protection measures in response to any attacks on civilians or community clashes through patrols, operational activities and separation of the parties involved • Upgrade the five army divisions in Darfur and their technical support brigades to give them the capabilities needed for the necessary geographical coverage and rapid access to any area or particular point for appropriate intervention in case of emergency • Support from the armed forces for civil defence forces in rescuing and providing assistance to civilians affected by environmental emergencies such as floods and landslides • Complete the establishment of regular training camps for troops in accordance with international human rights standards, and prepare joint training plans • Provide training and capacity-building for troops to protect civilians, including the areas of the protection environment, awareness-raising and early warning systems for civil conflicts • Government efforts to implement education projects as a component of the protection environment to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government is now working to complete operationalization of state headquarters for the force • The Government has completed the first and second phases of the arms collection campaign, and now plans to implement the third phase. • Within its resources, the Government has been able to implement many aspects of the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians in relation to strengthening the protection environment itself. • To date, the Government has submitted three progress reports on the implementation status of the National Plan for the Protection of Civilians to the President of the Security Council, with a copy to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and the relevant resolutions on Darfur. • The High Mechanism for the Protection of Civilians conducted a field visit to three Darfur states (North Darfur, Central Darfur and South Darfur). Its next visit to Darfur is scheduled to be carried out soon to identify a headquarters and locations for deploying troops to protect civilians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for providing the basic needs for completion of the branch headquarters of the National Mechanism for the Protection of Civilians (Civilian Protection Force) in the five Darfur states • Provision of support, in accordance with section II of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, to implement the third phase of the campaign to collect illegal weapons and vehicles • Logistical and technical support for police departments in the states, including support for the rehabilitation of guard units, the construction of community police stations and the provision of necessary equipment • Organization of joint workshops with relevant United Nations agencies to exchange expertise in the area of forensic laboratories and training of trainers, particularly in the field of international humanitarian law and human rights law, on investigation of crimes involving women and children • Support from UNITAMS, in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), for reform of the health system in the Sudan through implementation of the intervention strategy designed by the

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
	<p>ensure seating capacity, textbook supplies and classroom renovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement census-based surveys to map out the establishment and distribution of schools • Install a network link between the capital and the states 		<p>Ministry of Health for reform in conflict-affected areas in the Sudan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical support for health coverage through the public health-care programme throughout the country, with a focus on conflict-affected areas • Mobilization in conjunction with international partners and the relevant agencies and organizations, particularly WHO, to carry out immunization campaigns against the COVID-19 pandemic • Provision of support through coordination among UNITAMS, WHO and UNICEF to implement the consolidated health sector plan and the national health sector strategy for 2022–2024 • Provision of support to build the capacities of the health system to make it into a flexible system that achieves universal coverage and is responsive to health emergencies • Support from UNITAMS, in coordination with UNICEF, for ongoing efforts to rehabilitate the education system, including curricula and training programmes

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
6. Mobilization resources to support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement DDR operations in accordance with the protocol on security arrangements attached to the Juba Peace Agreement • Complete demobilization and reintegration of remaining members of the armed movements that signed the peace agreements • Regulate weapons possession legally and restrict it to regular forces while controlling the circulation of light and small weapons under the Weapons and Ammunition Act • Control weapons in order to prevent their use in community and tribal conflicts and to reduce crime and other negative impacts on the security situation, check the flow of weapons, including small arms and light weapons, into displaced persons camps, and prohibit the recruitment of children from within the camps • Enforce the decisions of the National Disarmament Commission and impound illegal vehicles • Coordinate among the armed forces with the police, the Rapid Support Forces and general intelligence to address illegal immigration and drug activities, including cross-border activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To date, the Government has integrated some 1,800 fighters under the Juba Peace Agreement; they are now in military training. • An additional 200 fighters are currently undergoing integration. • In the Blue Nile and South Kordofan areas, some 5,315 fighters have been integrated. • The first phase of the arms collection campaign was completed voluntarily with special national resources. Some 300,000 weapons were destroyed in the presence of representatives of United Nations organizations, international organizations and accredited ambassadors in Khartoum. The State has now initiated the third phase, which is the collection of weapons under the Arms and Ammunition Act. To date, some 350,000 weapons have been collected and will be destroyed in the same manner. • Within its resources, the Government has established four demobilization and reintegration camps in the Kordofan states: two in Kaduqli and one each in Dalang and Abyad. Three camps have been set up in Blue Nile state: two in Damazin and one in Rusayris. That is in addition to a camp in Khartoum and another in Kassala. There are nine camps in the Darfur states: three in South Darfur, one in central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization by UNITAMS of the necessary resources to support completion of DDR operations as an implementation priority of the protocol on security arrangements • Mobilization by UNITAMS of the international community to support the completion of the national campaign to collect illegal weapons and vehicles • Mobilization by UNITAMS in conjunction with the international community, particularly donors, to provide technical and logistical support, including building and developing capacities to combat illegal migration associated with cross-border crime, particularly arms smuggling and human trafficking • Coordination with United Nations agencies, particularly UNDP and the World Food Programme (WFP), to provide necessary support to demobilization centres in accordance with United Nations guiding principles for DDR • Support from UNITAMS, in coordination with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs for what is known as the Demobilization, Reintegration and Arms Management (DREAM) database of demobilized individuals' personal data, including education level and social status, with a view

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
7. Support for national human rights mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional support for the Unit for Combating Violence against Women and Children of the Ministry of Social Development as a mechanism to coordinate between the relevant national ministries, the States, civil society organizations and United Nations organizations • Work to compile a national database and offer capacity-building and specialized training for personnel working in the field of protection, and spread awareness of the dangers of violence against women and children and ways of combating it • Review article 149 of the 1991 Criminal Code on rape and adultery • Add a provision on sexual harassment to Article 151 	<p>Darfur, one in North Darfur, one in East Darfur and three in West Darfur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of Sudan has implemented stabilization and community security projects in host communities in Darfur and the Two Areas to settle members of armed movements that signed the Juba Peace Agreement. • Family and child prosecutor offices have been set up alongside the office of the Director-General of the Special Court for Darfur. • Progress has been made in operationalizing a unit to combat violence against women. • A review has been done of articles in the Criminal Code on rape and adultery. • Article 141 criminalizing female genital mutilation has been added to the Code. • Progress has been made on complying with the framework agreement signed between the Government of Sudan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. 	<p>to them being integrated and issued what is known as a DDRID card</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization by UNITAMS of the resources needed to provide food and cash packages in accordance with the DREAM database and then initiate the integration process • Mobilization by UNITAMS of donors to provide alternative enterprises for integrated persons. These are small rapid-return projects in agriculture, livestock cultivation and, to a lesser extent, commerce • Provision of technical support and capacity-building for national human rights mechanisms, including awareness-raising and training • Broadcast of programmes on the protection of women and children on state radio stations, Radio Sahirun, Radio Biladi, Armed Forces Radio, university radio stations, Radio Salam, national radio, and television channels • Support for ongoing efforts to train more female social workers to work with women in displaced-person camps

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
8. Support for the shift from humanitarian assistance to development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add a provision criminalizing female genital mutilation to Article 141 • Comply with the framework agreement signed between the Government of Sudan and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict • Make maximum use in the Darfur states of women police officers who have been trained in international law, human rights and the protection of civilians, especially women • Produce radio and television broadcasts to raise awareness of the importance of combating violence against women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate relief operations and humanitarian assistance, and ensure access to persons in need by opening and securing humanitarian corridors • Protect humanitarian workers and their headquarters, vehicles, equipment and supplies • Comply with the convention on the protection of United Nations staff and agencies and the protocol thereto, criminalize attacks on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts are under way to make use of civil society networks and mechanisms to address issues relating to violence against women. • Plans have been implemented in the Darfur states to combat violence against women based on the national plan and drafted by local committees and to hold awareness workshops in the Darfur states and local communities. • Activities have been organized on the topics of combating violence against women, national and international laws guaranteeing women protection, legal protection measures, victims' rights, and violence against women in international, regional and local laws. • The strategy on Security Council 1325 on women, peace and security has been implemented. • Progress has been made on implementing new national guidelines for humanitarian work. • Progress has been made on compliance with the protocol on the protection of humanitarian workers, their headquarters and vehicles. • Progress has been made in supporting sustainable solutions for displaced persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stepped-up mobilization in conjunction with the relevant United Nations agencies to support efforts to shift from humanitarian assistance to development support • Organization by UNITAMS in coordination with OCHA of joint training workshops in the areas of emergency humanitarian intervention and early warning systems for disaster risk management

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
	<p>United Nations staff, and hold violators accountable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support sustainable solutions for displaced persons via the profiling project, which collects data and provides information to help with decision-making in accordance with Sudan’s regional and international obligations, and coordinate with partners to monitor the movements of displaced persons and returnees • Provide support for infrastructure projects and basic services for the return villages, build capacities to ensure that return is sustainable through appropriate projects implemented by national organizations, partners, ministries and state service agencies, ensuring that projects financed by the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), regional organizations and governmental and non-governmental organizations are sustainable • Increase livelihood projects for returnees and reintegrated displaced persons and refugees, including projects to promote ownership of means of production and raise capacities (agricultural projects; provision of agricultural equipment, especially for rain-fed agriculture, including tractors, ploughs, oil presses and mills; and vocational training centres to teach skills) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many humanitarian interventions have been carried out in areas of conflict and tribal confrontation. • Within its limited resources, the Government is strengthening the integrated computerized health information system and providing equitable access to public health centres. • Projects for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of “water-health-education” public facilities are being implemented within resources that are limited due to the economic situation and the sluggishness of donors in providing the necessary resources. • Emergency and conflict early warning centres are being established now, although there is a plan for the Humanitarian Aid Commission to develop emergency response management in line with commitments by the Government of the Sudan under the Hyogo and Sendai 2015–2030 frameworks. • The Humanitarian Aid Commission works in coordination with relevant organizations to implement projects for persons with special needs. • The Humanitarian Aid Commission, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is working to form an advisory group of experts and specialists to look into ways of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision by UNITAMS of logistical and technical support for risk identification surveys and vulnerability analysis for the states of the Sudan, and establishment of integrated systems to apply geographic information for the purposes of remote alerts and humanitarian interventions • Action by WFP and UNDP to develop Humanitarian Aid Commission warehouses in the capital and the states • Efforts by UNITAMS to urge donors to provide land transport vehicles for relief supplies –distributions in humanitarian interventions have so far been carried out by enlisting civil society and businessmen – and also rent commercial transport (trucks) to deliver humanitarian assistance in emergencies • Provision of the necessary support to the advisory group that is being established and put it in contact with the humanitarian unit of UNITAMS and OCHA • Provision of support to organizations operating in the field for supporting persons with special needs

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
9. Support for implementation of the protocol on compensation and reparations and strengthening conflict avoidance and resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction and development projects (schools, water, rural development and nutrition, teacher training, schoolbags for students, school seating) for quality education • Take into consideration the wishes of the displaced, whether to integrate into cities or return to their areas or original villages, and provide them with services and plots of land • Implement the protocol on transitional justice in conjunction with raising awareness about the concept of transitional justice and the Transitional Justice Policy of the African Union • Carry out justice, truth and reconciliation processes • Raise societal awareness of legal rights by holding workshops, seminars and conferences • Carry out institutional reform of the judicial apparatus, increase the number of facilities and facilitate access • Provide redress and reparations for victims and other affected persons through the mechanism of investigation, litigation and complaints committees • Rehabilitate society based on reconciliation, coexistence and acceptance of the other, with 	<p>developing and expediting the flow of humanitarian work with the necessary effectiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Peace Commission has been formed. • The High Peace Council has been established and operationalized. • The transitional justice commission is in the process of formation. • The truth and reconciliation commission is being formed; its ultimate establishment and operationalization will depend on the provision of financial resources for compensation and reparations. • The protocol on land and hakura holdings is being implemented now. • Implementation of the protocol on compensation and reparations has been deferred because it is connected with the resolution of the situation of displaced persons and refugees and the truth and reconciliation processes detailed in the third component on transitional justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of the financial resources needed to implement compensation and reparations processes, and provision of the necessary support for the justice, truth and reconciliation processes • Mobilization by UNITAMS of donors to provide the support needed to achieve the goals of the 2030 Development Agenda, particularly those having to do with eradicating poverty and addressing the factors that cause conflict. • Support from UNITAMS in coordination with the relevant United Nations agencies and donors to support the Sudan as a least developed country, a post-conflict country, and a country severely affected by climate change

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
10. Requirements for implementation of the protocol on development of the nomadic and pastoralist sector	<p>expanded platforms for internal community dialogue, consultation and a culture of peace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take steps to combat incitement and hatred • Uphold the values of coexistence, tolerance and cooperation • Use peace research and study centres to raise awareness and disseminate positive values, as well as media, especially broadcasts • Enhance the role of civilian administration in containing community conflicts and bringing about reconciliation • Resolve issues relating to land ownership and the traditional hakura system and regulate them under law, building on the constructive experiments launched in some Darfur states (East Darfur), and operationalize a land commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protocol on the development of the nomadic and pastoralist sector is being implemented now. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a commission on development of the nomadic and pastoralist sector as provided for by the protocol in the five Darfur states in coordination with the local authorities and the civil administration • Put up signposts along nomadic and pastoralist routes in the states of the Sudan and open up routes to regulate relations between farmers and herders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government, within the limits of its resources and in coordination with the civil administrations, has made progress in planning nomadic routes and forming committees on routes to be shared between nomads and farmers. • The Government has implemented some water source projects along nomadic routes and summer sites; many projects are on the point of completion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of resources to enable WFP, ICRC and UNDP to implement groundwater pump projects along nomadic routes and at summer sites • Enlistment of the relevant international organizations to carry out grass planting and seed projects, especially in areas of friction between farmers and herders • Mobilization by UNITAMS of support and coordination with the relevant

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
11. Mobilization of resources for reconstruction, development and basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement small projects to encourage transformative industries for animal products (dairy and leather) • Implement planting and seed projects for grasses along the nomadic routes to restore the natural environment and provide pasture in coordination with relevant United Nations organizations and agencies (the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNDP) • Provide the necessary support to operationalize a central laboratory for technical supervision of infrastructure projects in the country to serve as a reference laboratory • Provide support and capacity-building for experts and all necessary staff in the areas of roads and construction, and create a consolidated database for this purpose • Use weighbridge systems at entrances to roads and bridges so as to monitor and maintain roads, especially those that end at international crossings, such as the Adré weighbridge on the border with Chad, the Gallabat weighbridge on the border with Ethiopia, and the Jabalayn weighbridge on the border with the State of the South • Provide resources for the construction of roads providing links with neighbouring countries: 18 km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government has set forth a programme to implement information campaigns to raise awareness of the importance of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between pastoralists and farmers. • A road has been built connecting Abyad, Rahad, Kaduqli, Taludi, Abbasiyah, Rashad and Abu Jabihah. • The Government, within its resources, has been able to implement some projects for renovations of basic service facilities in voluntary return areas. • Maps and studies have been prepared and started to be implemented at Daein and Zalingi airports, as have repairs at Kaduqli airport. 	<p>international organizations for a livestock census and epidemiological survey of livestock diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision by UNITAMS of technical support for climate change adaptation in livestock production quality control measures • Support for efforts to address the root causes of friction between farmers and herders by implementing water harvesting and reservoir projects • Discussions among UNITAMS, donors, and United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to provide resources to support development and reconstruction in eastern Sudan, including support for an East Sudan conference and employing civil administration, as well as supporting development programmes in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states • Support for the Government's plans to develop a database, and provision of comprehensive technical studies of reconstruction projects under this component • Mobilization of resources and support for economic reform processes, including technical and institutional support for financial platforms and systems, a unified treasury account system, the E15 electronic payment system, and training

Component	Goals to be implemented	What the Government has done within its available resources	Support needed from UNITAMS
	<p>on the Geneina- Adré road on the border with Chad; 128 km on the Rahad al-Bardi-Umm Dafuq road on the border with the Central African Republic; 65 km on the Taludi-Alluri-Tonga the border with the State of the South; and the Dongola-Uwaynat road on the border with Libya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the necessary resources for implementation of the second phase of the Zalingi-Kas road, and construction of the Fashir-Kabkabiyah-Geneina road • Provide the necessary resources for the construction of the Kas-Kaylak-Shatayah road • Build a Kaduqli-Kawdah road • Complete repair and renovation of the 10,000 km national road network • Renovate and repair airports and build airstrips 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for efforts by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Paris Club, the donor community and creditor countries to expedite debt forgiveness for the Sudan so that it can benefit from loans to revive its economy during the remainder of the transition period • Provision of the necessary support for training in public debt management, public debt sustainability analysis, risk analysis and management, financial analysis, fiscal management, and coordination of fiscal and monetary policies • Provision of technical and logistical support to train Ministry of Finance staff in the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) system, create financing instrument portfolios, prepare a medium-term debt strategy, and manage cash flows • Allocation of an adequate portion of the UNITAMS budget to reconstruction efforts, which are the basis for implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement and allowing local communities that have been affected by war to share in the peace dividend

<i>Component</i>	<i>Goals to be implemented</i>	<i>What the Government has done within its available resources</i>	<i>Support needed from UNITAMS</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination by UNITAMS of international support to shift from humanitarian assistance to development support by supporting development and reconstruction projects• Support for the construction and rehabilitation of airstrips, which will help to deliver humanitarian assistance to remote areas, link together productive regions, and encourage investment
