



PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ASSESSMENT FOR SUDAN



Consultants: This assessment was prepared by Elfatih Ali Siddig and Elmoiz Ismail.

Acknowledgements: This Preliminary Development Finance Assessment (DFA) for Sudan was made possible by the guidance of the State Minister of the Ministry of International Cooperation, H.E. Somia Okoued, in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. Efforts of the Ministry of International Cooperation in forming a steering committee, coordinating its activities, and facilitating the data collection is highly commended. We would like to express gratitude to members of the National Technical Committee chaired by the Ministry of International Cooperation whose members are: the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Security and Social Development, Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Minerals, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Investment and Central Bureau of Statistics, Humanitarian Aid Commission, Central Bank of Sudan, National Population Council, Zakat Chamber, and the Taxation Chamber. The members of the committee provided guidance to the consultants throughout the DFA process. Appreciation is also expressed to all stakeholders and partners, both within and outside the Government of Sudan, for their inputs and guidance throughout the process. This includes participants at both the kickoff and review workshops. Technical guidance was also provided by the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support at the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Headquarters and UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States.

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April 2018

Foreword by the State Minister for International Cooperation

This Preliminary Development Finance Assessment (DFA) comes at a key moment for Sudan as we look towards the 2030 Agenda by aiming to achieve the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals. To translate this vision into action requires concrete and comprehensive strategies, including in relation to the mobilisation and use of finance. This preliminary DFA provides evidence and analysis towards articulating the finance sources for Sudan and looks generally at how the country can make better use of existing finance, while not losing sight of the need to identify new avenues of mobilising additional resources.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which emerged from the third International Conference on Financing for Development 2015 emphasised the need for countries to take a more integrated approach to managing all types of finance, by improving integration across government, as well as between government and other stakeholders. The preliminary DFA for Sudan makes preliminary observations towards this end. We are committed to implement policy frameworks that will contribute to increased mobilisation of public resources and unlock the potential of the private sector and the civil society to finance development, in collaboration with our development partners. We are also committed to review our institutional arrangements for more integrated use of resources. We are hopeful that our efforts will be complemented by up-scaled and more effective international assistance to overcome the structural challenges we face. While the preliminary DFA recommendations outline an ambitious agenda, we look forward to collaborating with our partners on further articulating these observations.

I would like to note that this preliminary DFA was overseen and guided by the National Technical Committee. I extend my sincere thanks to all technical committee members, for the time and effort they contributed to defining the parameters of the study, attending meetings, and providing substantive feedback on several iterations of the document. The quality and relevance of this assessment have been much improved through these efforts. I thank the consultants, Mr. Elfatih Ali Siddig and Mr. Elmoiz Ismail, for their hard work in preparing the report. I am also grateful to the late Ms. Amna Abdullah Elzain (may her soul rest in peace), for her dedication to the completion of this document. I am hopeful that this report will be useful for policy makers, researchers, students, development partners and those interested in gaining a better understanding of the development finance context of Sudan.

Finally, I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation for the support provided by the United Nations Resident's Coordinator Office for making this DFA report possible.

Somia Okoued

State Minister for International Cooperation

Foreword by UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan

This Preliminary Development Finance Assessment (DFA) for Sudan was undertaken under the guidance of the State Minister of the Ministry of International Cooperation, H.E. Somia Okoued, in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. The objective of this preliminary DFA is to shed light on the general finance context of Sudan, looking across a range of public and private, domestic and external sources of finance. It provides insights into how existing policies and institutional arrangements that the country has in place may need to be reviewed to reflect the increasingly complex finance landscape in Sudan. More importantly, the assessment advocates for maximising opportunities for additional resource mobilisation in view of the constraints facing international official development assistance at the global level.

I take this opportunity to extend my appreciation to the Ministry of International Cooperation for leading this assessment and taking national ownership of the entire process. Similarly, my thanks are also due to other members of the National Technical Committee, comprised of representatives from various national institutions which include: the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Security and Social Development, Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Physical Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Minerals, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Investment and Central Bureau of Statistics, Humanitarian Aid Commission, Central Bank of Sudan, National Population Council, Zakat Chamber, and the Taxation Chamber.

As we look ahead to the challenges of mobilising and managing a range of different types of finance in pursuance of the country's development priorities, this type of intra-governmental collaboration will be critical, especially as Sudan looks towards the achievement of the SDGs. Finally, I am hopeful that the Government, together with relevant stakeholders, will be able to benefit from this assessment.

Ms Marta Ruedas

United Nations Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Sudan

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List of Acronyms

AAAA	The Addis Ababa Action Agenda	MFU	Microfinance Unit
AUHIP	African Union High-Level Implementation Panel	MoFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics	NCSP	National Council for Strategic Planning
CBoS	Central Bank of Sudan	NPC	National Population Council
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	ODA	Official Development Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
DDPA	Doha Darfur Peace Agreement	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DFA	Development Finance Assessment	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	SBEF	Sudanese Businessmen and Employers Federation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SDG	Sudanese Pound
GoS	Government of Sudan	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries	SPLM-N	Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North
IMF	International Monetary Fund	SSTL	State Sponsors of Terrorism List
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework	SUDNAIP	Sudan National Agricultural Investment Plan
IPA	Investment Programme Area	UAE	United Arab Emirates
I-PRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals	USA	United States of America
MIC	Ministry of International Cooperation	USD	United States dollar
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	VAT	Value Added Tax
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support		

1. Introduction

Financing is a kingpin for the accomplishment of the new Sustainable Development Agenda, which is driven by the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), necessitating momentous investments estimated at trillions of dollars. The cost of financing the achievement of the SDGs goes well beyond the resources currently existing for most countries. Meeting these investment requirements will entail the mobilisation of a variety of substantial supplementary resources. It will also involve utilising and guiding resources efficiently and coherently, and countries must plan to finance their SDGs from public and private, domestic and international resources. Meeting this challenge will require countries to take a comprehensive approach to financing for development. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) of 2015 called for ‘cohesive nationally owned sustainable development strategies supported by an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) to be at the heart of these efforts’. The AAAA and the follow-up 2017 report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development¹ therefore call for the establishment of holistic and forward-looking financing frameworks that consider the ever-expanding diversity of development resources. The INFF can be understood as a system of policies and institutional structures designed to enable governments to take a comprehensive approach towards mobilising and managing financing for national development strategies.

In response to demands from governments to reflect on the changing development cooperation landscape and the call to establish INFFs, the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) tool was developed by the United Nations Development Programme, it functions as a country-level, context-informed methodology that provides data and analytical information on both quantitative and qualitative aspects of development resources in a country. The DFA tool provides not only an overall mapping of financing flows, but also looks at an enabling environment for accessing, allocating, utilising, and monitoring the variety of financing available to a country. The assessment process is nationally owned and aimed at offering the national development partners with data and analysis on changing trends in development finance and their alignment with national priorities and results.

¹ United Nations, Financing for Development: Progress and Prospects, Report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development (2017).

1.1 Purpose of the Preliminary Development Finance Assessment for Sudan

This Preliminary Development Finance Assessment (DFA) for Sudan was undertaken under the guidance of the State Minister of the Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC), H.E. Somia Okoued, in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office². The UN Resident Coordinator's Office commissioned independent experts to undertake this assessment looking at financing for development in view of Sudan's commitment to the SDGs. The purposes of this preliminary DFA document are therefore to:

- 1) Present the concepts of the DFA within the context of Sudan as to enable the promotion of a potential undertaking of a full nationally-led DFA when further data and resources are made available.
- 2) Offer recommendations for the scope of a potential comprehensive DFA, which looks at all financing flows and the structural environment for the establishment of an INFF.
- 3) Showcase the trends, challenges, and opportunities pertaining to the main financing flows in Sudan within the private/public and domestic/external quadrants throughout the years of 2011-2016.
- 4) Provide a preliminary baseline analysis for the establishment of an INFF for Sudan.

1.1 Financing for Development in Sudan

Sudan is at an important juncture for setting its path to achieve sustainable development and to implement its state reform programme. Linked to this is the recent establishment of the "National Mechanism to Supervise the Sustainable Development Goals", which is a high-level coordination mechanism that oversees the progress of achieving the SDGs. The prospective national programme for sustainable development 2016-2030 aims to provide the essential foundation for the country's endeavour to achieve the SDGs. Furthermore, the lifting of US sanctions on Sudan in 2017 has induced a change in the country's economy and resource base for financing the national programme for sustainable

² The UN Resident Coordinator's Office supports the UN Resident Coordinator and UN agencies, funds and programmes in strengthening the coordination of development activities within the UN and between the UN and its partners.

development, hence creating opportunities to deepen engagement in the international economy to explore new sources of financing.

Combined with the strong Government of Sudan (GoS) commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, this is a vital moment to assess the variety of funding available to the country and work towards a holistic and integrated approach to financing the SDGs.

1.2 Scope, Methodology and Data Collection

This preliminary DFA reviews the main development finance flows and expenditures:

- Public revenue, including tax and non-tax revenue;
- Official Development Assistance (ODA);
- Remittance flows;
- Zakat revenues;
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); and
- Private-Public Partnerships (PPP).

This preliminary DFA examines, to the extent possible, how development finance flows have changed during the period 2011-2016 and what future trends are likely to be. It studies the policy and institutional framework relating to each source of development finance and identifies constraints on their effective mobilisation, or use, and opportunities for optimisation. The assessment is done at the national level, with some exploration of the agriculture sector, which has been identified as an SDGs accelerator.³ The assessment also looks at the role of PPP in infrastructure and their contribution to the enabling environment for development.

The methodology used for the assessment includes extensive stakeholder consultations through bilateral meetings, in addition to a kick-off workshop organised in November 2017 and a follow up review workshop in February 2018, which were facilitated by the Ministry of International Cooperation and the National Technical Committee for the DFA (chaired by MIC). The participants in the workshops and bilateral interactions also included members of the private sector, civil society organisations, and

³ United Nations Development Programme, “SDGs Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support (MAPS) Mission Report” (December 2016).

development organisations. Official data was collected from a range of GoS agencies such as MIC, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP), the Central Bank of Sudan (CBoS), Ministry of Investment, Ministry of Agriculture, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), and the Zakat Chamber.

GoS policies and strategic planning frameworks were analysed and used together with studies conducted by development partners, namely the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Some comparison was made to the experience of other countries that have recently completed a similar assessment, particularly Nepal, although their experience is not fully documented yet. It is noted that data shortages and quality issues are perennial problems that this study faced. While aggregate figures are available for most sources of development finance, some of the disaggregated data by sector, or geographical area, is unavailable.

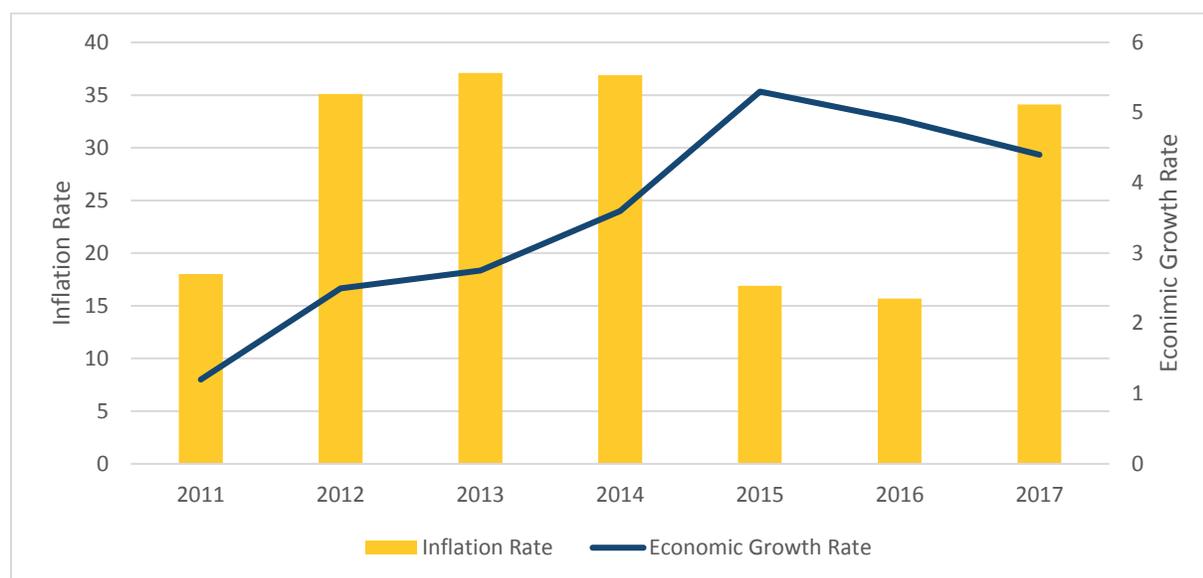
2. Sudan Country Context

The lifting of the US economic sanctions on Sudan in October 2017 has unlocked new opportunities for the country to achieve greater and faster social and economic development. Nevertheless, Sudan continues to face challenges and exposure to risks of conflict, natural hazards, and climate change. An unsustainable debt burden has contributed to the repression of the country's growth prospects and poverty reduction efforts, and climate change has been an exacerbating factor in some of the country's conflicts. Efforts to address conflicts and political challenges have been made primarily through the Government's national dialogue, which commenced in 2014 and gathered the participation of a wide range of parties and factions.

2.1 Economic Context

The secession of South Sudan in 2011 triggered severe economic shocks, largely due to the loss of oil revenue that accounted for over half of Sudan's revenue and 95% of its exports, leading to high inflation and reduced economic growth. Since then, the GoS has taken notable steps to contain the fiscal deficit, reduce inflation, and strengthen overall public financial management resulting in increased economic stability and growth in recent years. Although economic stabilisation efforts have borne some fruits, large imbalances persist. The external account deficit remains large due to lower exports, while the fiscal deficit also remains high because of low revenues unaccompanied by adequate expenditures rationalization; and growth remains below potential.

Figure 1: Growth and Inflation Rates (2011–2017) (in %)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Growth rate from annual budget performance reports and average annual inflation rate calculated from monthly average inflation rate from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

2.2 External Debt Burden

Sudan remains in debt distress and is eligible for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Public and external debt remain unsustainably high with most external debt in arrears. The external debt, as percentage of GDP, is also growing with the pace of depreciation of the Sudanese Pound⁴ (SDG); the debt reached SDG 45.4 billion or 40% of GDP at the end of 2016.⁵

The external debt portfolio in Sudan is characterised by the increasing share of arrears, which is representing 87% of the total debt on average. This increase was mainly caused by weak repayments and the accumulated penalty interest. Despite the relative decrease in principal and interest arrears, the share of total arrears in total external debt is still considerably high as illustrated in Tables 1 and 2 below.

⁴ International Monetary Fund, “Sudan Staff Report for the 2017 Article VI Consultation” (September 2017).

⁵ Central Bank of Sudan, *Annual Report* (2016).

Table 1: Total Arrears of External Debt (2011–2015) (in million USD and as % of Total External Debt)

Item / Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Debt (in million USD)	39,800	42,049	44,379	43,660	43,884
Total Arrears (in million USD)	33,956	36,307	38,545	38,175	38,250
Total Arrears (as % of Total External Debt)	85%	86%	87%	87%	87%
% Growth of Total Arrears	4%	7%	6%	-1%	0.2%

Note: Amounts reflected in nominal terms.

Source: Central Bank of Sudan, 15th Annual Report on Sudan External Debt (2015).

Table 2: Composition of Arrears in External Debt (2011–2015) (in %)

Item / Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Principal Arrears	31%	31%	32%	30%	30%
Interest Arrears	12%	12%	11%	12%	11%
Penalty Arrears	57%	57%	57%	58%	59%
Total Arrears	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Central Bank of Sudan, 15th Annual Report on Sudan External Debt (2015).

2.3 Overview of Development in Sudan

Sudan is witnessing transformations that are affecting its development; rapid urbanisation, rapid population growth, and exponential increase in the number of adults in the 25 to 64 working age are examples of these transformations. By 2030, the year by which the SDGs should be achieved, Sudan will have more working age adults (23 million) than children (20 million), and a huge group of youth aged 15 to 24 (11 million). By 2075 there will be two adults in the working age for every one child aged below 15.⁶

During the term of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) between 2000 and 2015, Sudan did not fully achieve any of the MDGs, but made considerable progress in the areas of universal primary education, promoting gender equality, empowering women, reducing child mortality, and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. By the end of 2015, areas which were requiring further efforts included ones on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, improving maternal health, ensuring environmental sustainability, and developing global partnerships for development.⁷ In general, the

⁶ National Population Council, Ministry of Social Security and Social Development, “Sudan MDGs 2015 Country Report” (2015).

⁷ Ibid.

progress in meeting the MDGs targets was constrained by the lack of sufficient domestic and external resources.

Measuring progress in achieving specific MDGs provides evidence for social sector programming and the formulation of the prospective Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). According to the 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), access to improved sanitation remained low at 33%, one of the lowest rates in Sub-Saharan Africa.⁸ In Sudan the overall prevalence of child malnutrition is high; one-third (33%) of under-five children are underweight. That being said, access to improved drinking water sources stood at 68%, an improvement from 64% in 1990. There have also been improvements in access to and use of maternal and child health services, as seen for example in the increased coverage of antenatal care from 74% in 2006 to 79% in 2014. Moreover, under-five mortality rates declined from 112 per 1,000 live births in 2006 to 83 per 1,000 live births in 2010 and further to 68 per 1,000 live births in 2014, half the level in 2006. Infant mortality rates decreased by about 60% between 2006 and 2014 from 83 per 1,000 live births in 2006 to 34 per 1,000 live births in 2014.⁹ In education, the literacy rate for women aged between 15 and 24 years increased from 45% in 2010 to 60% in 2014, with advancements made in terms of schooling. In 2014, the primary school attendance ratio was 76% with a completion rate of 79%. The primary school gender parity index saw a positive trend, increasing from 0.93 in 2010 to 0.98 in 2014¹⁰. However, improved social indicators at the national level are masked by wide disparities among the states that need to be addressed.

During the period from 2011 to 2016 Sudan faced adverse conditions with regards to the ability of the Government to reduce poverty. For example, the combined difficulties of economic shock created by the loss of oil revenues due to the secession of South Sudan, the conflict within South Sudan, and the decline in international oil prices. The absence of debt relief in addition to consistent low levels of concessional financing and the US economic sanctions were also notable challenges. Such constraints have had an opposing impact on economic stability, trade, banking, business climate, private sector economic activity, employment, and consequently, poverty reduction.

The Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) Status Report from 2016 found that, despite a decline in overall expenditure, public resources allocated to the I-PRSP pillars, with the view of targeting

⁸ Central Bureau of Statistics, *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in Sudan (2014)*.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ MDG indicator 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education; National Population Council, Ministry of Social Security and Social Development, *Sudan MDGs 2015 Country Report (2015)*.

the poor, grew from 4.2% to 5% of GDP between 2012 and 2014. The I-PRSP pillars are: (i) promoting economic growth and employment creation, focusing on agriculture and infrastructure; (ii) developing human resources, emphasising education, health and social protection; (iii) reintegrating internally displaced persons and other displaced populations; and (iv) strengthening governance and institutional capacity of the public sector, focusing on human rights, peace and security, decentralisation and public financial management.

2.4 Poverty in Sudan

Findings of the recently¹¹ launched 2014 Sudan Household Budget and Poverty Survey presented the poverty rate in Sudan at 36.1%, ranging between 12.2% in the Northern state and 50.4% in the East Darfur state. One in four Sudanese citizens (25%) falls below the extreme poverty line, with unemployment being a major cause of poverty in Sudan. While individuals living in households with unemployed heads of households represent only 2.4% of the total population, they account for 50% of the population living below the poverty line. Inequality has decreased over time, and in 2014 the share of the poorest quintile in consumption was 8.9%, up from 6.2% in 2009.

Results from the 2014 Poverty Survey also show that annual per capita consumption in Sudan was SDG 6,082 with urban areas displaying average annual per capita consumption levels higher than in rural areas (SDG 7,149 and SDG 5,509 respectively). Annual food consumption per capita in Sudan was estimated at SDG 3,636. Food was the main category of expenditure and accounted for 60% of total consumption, with significant differences between urban and rural areas (53% and 64% respectively).

2.5 Security and Conflict Situation in Sudan

One of the challenges facing development in Sudan is persistent conflicts; the situation is now steady, but the root causes that led to the conflicts need to be addressed. Armed conflict has subsided following the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement in 2006 and the Doha Darfur Peace Agreement (DDPD) in 2011. The security situation in Darfur is stable, a reality reflected by the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur's (UNAMID) second phase of its reconfiguration, which include further reductions in its personnel. The Government of Sudan's implementation of the compulsory phase of the weapons collection campaign, that started in August 2017, was successful and contributed to an improved overall

¹¹ The findings of the survey were launched in 2017.

security situation and promoted peace in the country. The ceasefire and cessation of hostilities, which have brought significant benefits to the people of the Two Areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan¹², are sustained. With the facilitation of the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP), the Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) continue to negotiate, with the resolve to explore ways of addressing the outstanding issues in order to achieve a lasting peace in the Two Areas. Furthermore, the final status of Abyei area is not yet resolved. The two governments of Sudan and South Sudan have not agreed yet to the establishment of institutions in the area, and the border is disputed. The negotiations were halted due to the eruption of civil war in South Sudan. The status of the Abyei area poses a potential risk of increased tensions. Moreover, there are risks associated with instability resulting from migration of populations and refugee flows from neighbouring countries.¹³ The large number of migrants and refugees exert considerable pressures on hosting communities leading to devastating economic, social, and environmental impacts. Addressing instability is essential, given the wide regional disparities in development and social services in the country, as instability influences resource allocation in both national and state budgets, further constraining development and deepening disparities which are root causes of conflicts.

Inequalities in allocation of public resources and in access to natural resources are believed to be the main drivers of conflict and feeds into the ethnic divide.¹⁴ In Eastern Sudan the signing of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement in 2006 led to the creation of a Special Fund for Rehabilitation and Development of Eastern Sudan as an implementation mechanism. Moreover, the "International Donors and Investors Conference for East Sudan" was organised in Kuwait in December 2010 to support the development process in the region. Out of the total pledges of USD 3.5 billion in the conference, major pledges were made by GoS (USD 1.5 billion), Kuwait (USD 500 million), and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) (USD 250 million).

Another important peace agreement is the 2011 DDPD. More than 150 countries, international financial institutions, development organisations, and international non-governmental organisations participated in the "International Donor Conference for Reconstruction and Development" in 2013. Pledges towards

¹² AUHIP, *Communiqué on Sudan & SPLM-N talks for cessation of hostilities agreement-African Union High-Level Implementation Panel for Sudan and South Sudan-Joint Statement on Unilateral Ceasefire, Cessation of Hostilities and Completion of Negotiations-Addis Ababa*, 5 February 2018.

¹³ United Nations Development Programme, "SDGs Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support (MAPS) Mission Report" (December 2016).

¹⁴ Sudan I-PRSP Status Report 2016.

the Darfur Development Strategy mainly came from GoS's commitment of USD 2.6 billion (as part of the DDPD agreement) and Qatar's contribution of USD 500 million.

2.6 Sudan's Ongoing Efforts Towards 2030

The Government's 2030 vision set through the *Twenty-Five Year National Strategy 2007-2031* provides a foundation for the country's efforts for sustainable development and poverty reduction. The Government has initiated work towards mainstreaming the SDGs by means of a presidential decree to formulate national mechanisms to supervise the implementation of the SDGs. The "National Mechanism to Supervise the Sustainable Development Goals", with the National Population Council (NPC) as its secretariat, includes all relevant stakeholders for monitoring progress on achieving the SDGs. The national mechanism is expected to play a crucial role in coordinating and pursuing the entire government to achieve the SDGs. The NPC led the drafting of the *National Programme for Sustainable Development 2016-2030*. This national programme is in its draft form and reviews the lessons learned from the MDGs era. It also presents mechanisms and proposes priority pillars for 2017-2020 for SDGs implementation, and maps the existing national policies, strategies, plans as well as ministries and agencies, which are relevant to the SDGs. Through consultations with relevant stakeholders, the national programme for sustainable development will need to be endorsed at the level of the Council of Ministers.

Although data and national statistical capacities need to be enhanced, Sudan shows a particular commitment to the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Currently, NPC and the CBS are reviewing the framework of indicators for Sudan's SDGs. CBS in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund finalised a mapping of data availability against the SDGs in 2017. Also, a new round of the MICS will be conducted in 2019 to assess progress on key indicators on the well-being of children and women making use of the MICS 2014 as a baseline. At the global level, Sudan signed up for the Voluntary National Review at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2018 to present the progress in SDGs. In addition, GoS plans to produce thematic and biannual SDGs reports.

2.7 Financing the SDGs

Financing the SDGs for Sudan requires amassing a mix of finance; international and national, public and private. A strategic approach for financing the SDGs is to be overseen by the National SDGs Implementation Coordination Mechanism as well as relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, with declared economic reforms, a rise in economic growth may indicate increased financing opportunities for the SDGs.

Nevertheless, addressing issues such as economic policy reforms, high population growth, fluctuation and depreciation of exchange rates, and high (albeit decreasing) inflation rates are important for the utilisation of this growth. Moreover, there is a need to further diversify the economy and increase trade and levels of tax collection. Domestic private finance shows good potential, especially through PPPs and corporate social responsibility (CSR). Zakat, under domestic public finance, also represents an important development financing flow given that it targets the most vulnerable population groups. In regard to international public flows, the greater amount of foreign aid is currently being directed to humanitarian programmes, in addition to development loans and grants. The lifting of sanctions may allow donors to access more development financial tools and instruments, although this will take time, especially for any eventual debt relief. Recently, only non-Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors such as the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait have increased funding levels.

A better understanding of resource utilisation and allocation means matching financial tools and instruments to the SDGs framework's priorities and timelines¹⁵. This includes understanding current and pipeline ODA flows, any projected influxes of private investment that may follow the lifting of sanctions, how to make the best use of remittances, domestic resources (tax), and how they can all be allocated for social, economic and environment development. In this context, reviewing the federal budgeting system to enable further knowledge about the synergies between the national SDGs priorities and allocated resources is an important process for building a coherent SDGs-based national financing strategy for development.

¹⁵ United Nations, *The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development* (2015); United Nations Development Programme, "Methodological Guidance Note for the DFA and Integrated Financing Solutions" (October 2017).

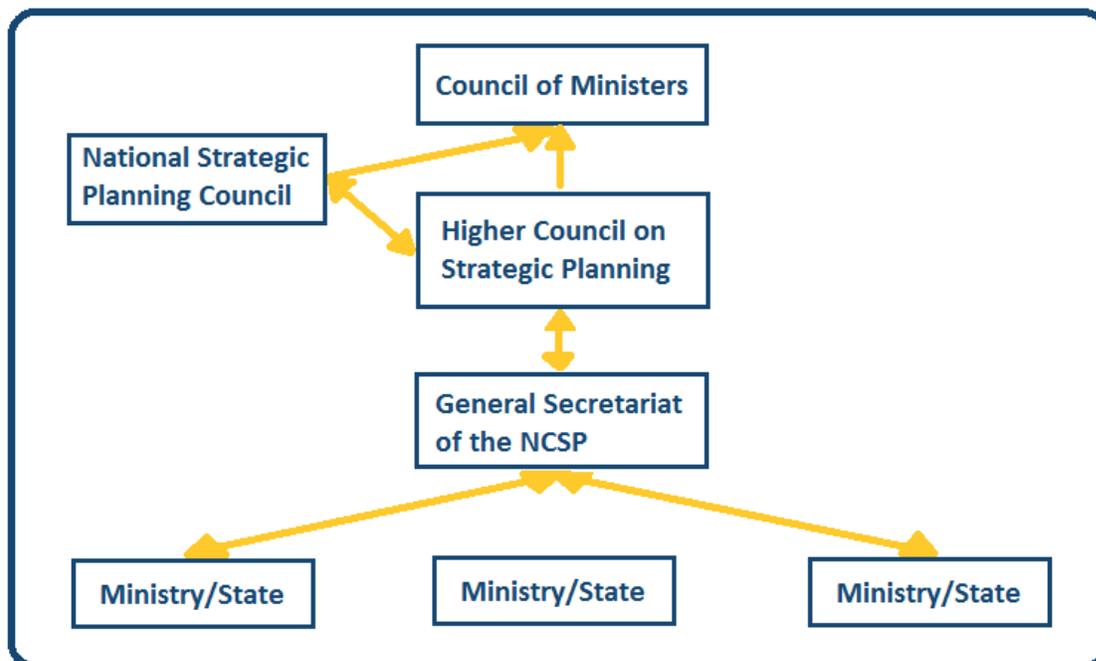
3. Development Planning Framework

Before Sudan endorsed the SDGs, GoS organised national consultations with various stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society, state level) around the post-2015 development agenda. The consultations were led by the NPC, covered eleven states and included a national workshop for civil society organisations and the private sector, and a national consultation workshop in Khartoum. The national consultations fed into the preparation of a national consultation paper on the Post-2015 development agenda.

The national strategic planning in Sudan is based on the *Twenty-Five-Year Strategic Plan 2007-2031*. The plan is divided into five consecutive plans; currently, it is in the third plan (a four-year plan for 2017-2020)¹⁶, which is guiding development planning in the country. This third plan has been produced after consultations at the federal level and the 18 states (the national plan and the state plans compose the general development plan for the country). The consultations were also undertaken with development sectors and considered the action plans and priority areas for the sectors. The directives for formulating the 2017-2020 plan included the mainstreaming of the SDGs in national development planning. With data being very critical for the plan, the CBS is positioned as a member of the Higher Committee for Strategic Planning. Generally, strategic planning could be strengthened through better articulated frameworks of goals, targets and indicators.

¹⁶ The Twenty-Five Year National Strategy 2007-2031 has been detailed into five-year planning cycles; the first was 2007-2011, the second was 2012-2016 and the current cycle is the third one 2017-2020 which is a four-year plan instead of five.

Figure 2: Monitoring Framework for the Five-Year Strategic Plan



Source: National Council for Strategic Planning, *the Sudan National Strategic Plan (2007-2011)* (2007).

3.1 Costing for the Strategic Plan Implementation

Financing of development in Sudan is guided by medium-term and long-term plans. The Government formulated a three-year emergency economic recovery programme for 2012–2014 called the “Salvation Economic Programme” aligned to the *Twenty-Five-Year Strategic Plan*. Afterwards, the Government developed the 2015–2019 five-year plan “Programme for Economic Reforms”. Sudan has also developed an I-PRSP and is currently preparing the PRSP, which will be based on the published results of Sudan Household Budget and Poverty Survey of 2014.

GoS undertakes annual costing for the medium term-plans in its annual budget. Sudan has made reasonable progress in implementing a well observed budget calendar underpinned by an adequate policy framework and statutory and regulatory framework at federal and state levels. The budget process is typically triggered by the “Federal Budget Circular”, which is set out in consultation with the Secretary of the National Council for Strategic Planning (NCSP). The circular gives a general guidance on policy priorities and macroeconomic outlooks and is sent out in late August to all government entities. Thereafter, government units submit their proposals and discuss them with the MoFEP within the policy framework

specified in the circular. The budget is then discussed by the technical committees of the Cabinet (undersecretaries) and, after that, by the ministerial economic committees (ministers) and subsequently discussed and approved by the Cabinet. Subsequently, the President will submit the budget to the National Assembly, which will discuss it and then pass the budget into law (as the new year budget law). This procedure takes place by the end of the December prior to the beginning of the new financial year on 1 January.

States follow a similar process with the circular issued by the State Ministry of Finance guided by the circular of the MoFEP. Proposals are discussed by the State Ministry of Finance with the states units and, after approval, the budget is formulated and submitted to the State Council of Ministers. The budget, once approved by the State Council of Ministers, is tabled before the State Legislative Council, which will debate it. Once amended and agreed upon, the state budget will pass into law as the new year budget law starting on 1 January. The state budget on the resource side includes states' own revenues (tax) and transfers from the federal government (both current and development).

The UN Country Team has partnered with GoS in organising two international SDGs Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) missions to Sudan, the first in December 2016 and the latest one in October 2017, to advise on the process of mainstreaming SDGs in national development plans and the development of a national SDG framework. The report and recommendations of the 2017 MAPS mission have not been released yet, but they will be of great relevance in advising the processes of costing and financing SDGs in Sudan.

4. Overall Financing Overview

A kick-off workshop for the preliminary DFA was organised in November 2017, included members of the DFA National Technical Committee and gathered scoping recommendations on the financing flows with potential for financing development (to be used by both the preliminary and potential DFA at varying degrees). The identified flows are in the public/private and domestic/international aspects of the financial landscape in Sudan. The participants in the workshop collectively populated Table 3 below with quadrants representing the aforementioned aspects of the financial landscape.

Table 3: The Quadrants of Sudan Financing Landscape

	Public	Private
Domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxes (including Customs) • Non-Tax Revenues • States' own (Tax) Revenue • Zakat • Domestic Finance (Government Musharaka and Investment Certificates) • Social Security Investment Authority • Insurance Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Social Responsibility • Public-Private Partnership • Domestic Credit (including Microfinance) • Informal Sector
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Development Assistance¹⁷ from Bilateral/Multilateral: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Loans Technical Cooperation Project Grants Other Official Flows South/South Cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remittances • Foreign Direct Investment • Private Sector Windows in International and Regional Finance Institutions

Source: UN RCO, "Internal Report on Kick-Off Workshop of Preliminary DFA" (November 2017).

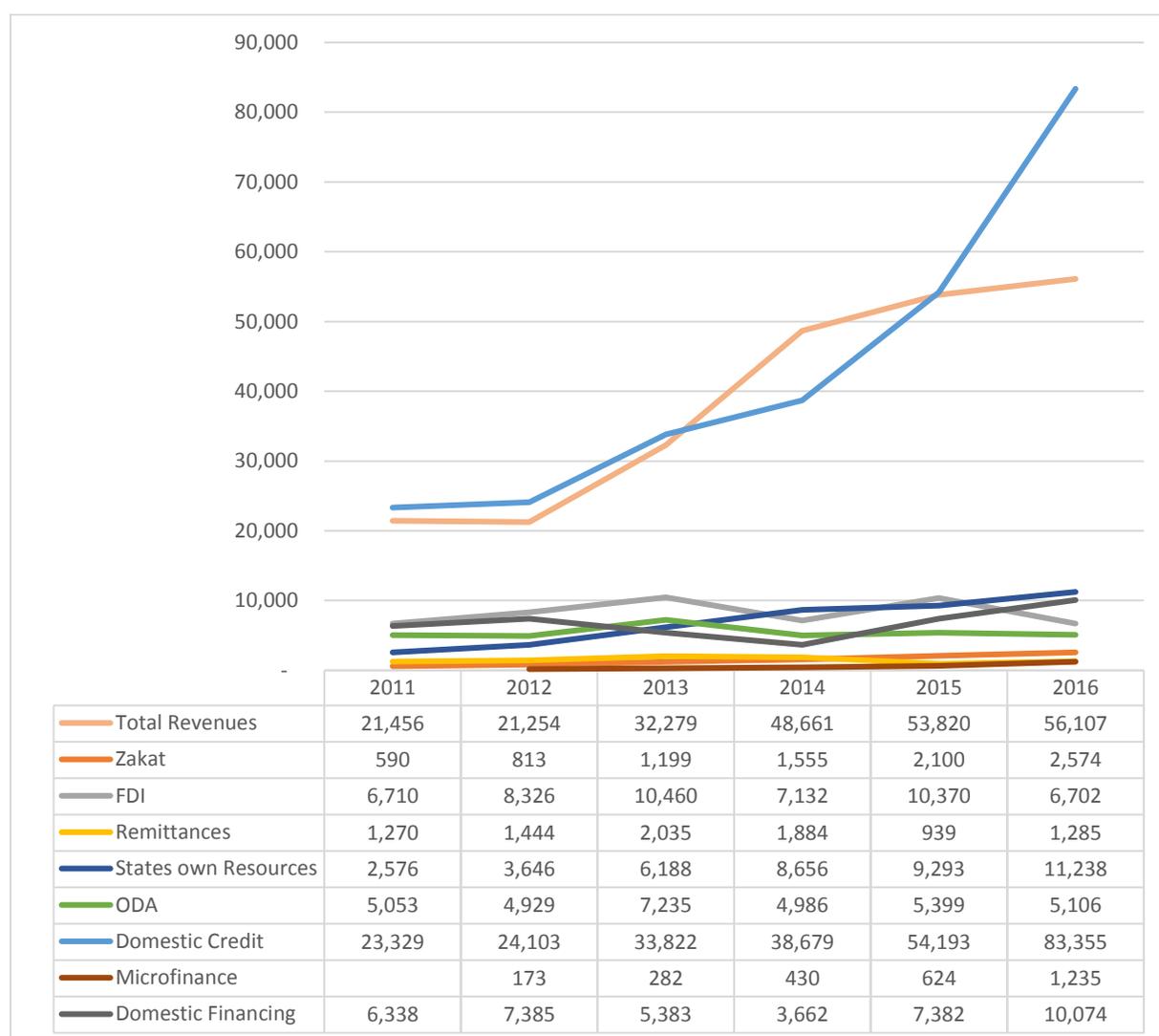
Although the workshop listed the above flows as potential means for development finance, this preliminary DFA is discussing only some of these flows due to the preliminary nature of the study, the relatively short timeline for conducting the preliminary DFA, and data availability factors. Moreover, data could not be collected for flows other than the ones analysed in this assessment. It is also worth mentioning that the kick-off workshop for the preliminary DFA recommended that the amounts in this report should be reflected in SDG. Data for ODA, FDI and remittances was received in USD, data for all

¹⁷ Including humanitarian assistance.

other flows in this report was received and reflected in SDG. Furthermore, all amounts of all flows in this report (whether received in SDG or USD) are in nominal terms.

An overview of development financing flows in Sudan is provided in Figure 3. Domestic finance (Figure 4) as well as tax and non-tax revenue (Figure 5) are two major sources of finance in Sudan. A potential comprehensive DFA should also analyse the flows of domestic credit from banks to the private sector in terms of their development impact.

Figure 3: Overview of Development Financing Flows¹⁸ in Sudan (2011–2016) (in million SDG)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, *Financial Year Performance Reports (2011-2016)*; Directorate of Statistics and Information Technology, the Zakat Chamber; Central Bank of Sudan, *Annual Reports (Balance of Payments Tables) (2011-2016)*; data received from the Central Bank of Sudan, Federal Governance Chamber & World Bank.

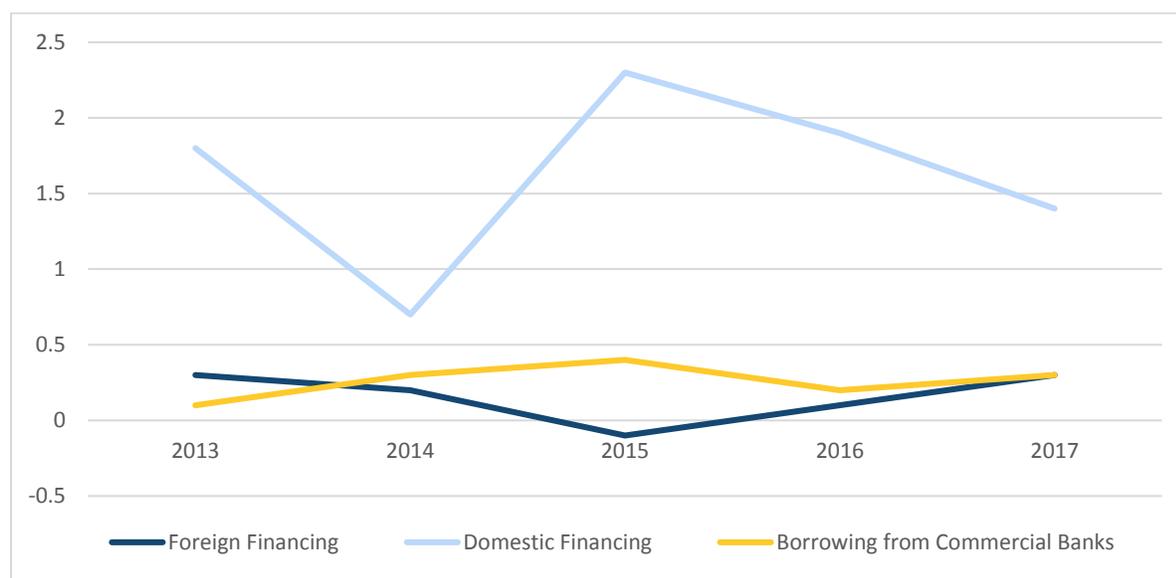
¹⁸ In this figure, microfinance figures represent the Total Stock of Microfinance Granted by Operating Microfinance Institutions using Financing from Central Bank of Sudan, microfinance institutions own resources, commercial banks, Sudan Microfinance Development Company, partnership of Islamic Development Bank, and Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

4.1 Domestic Public Finance

With the secession of South Sudan in 2011, three quarters of Sudan's oil output, which was the main source of foreign currency and government income, were lost. The global oil price slump in 2015 exacerbated the situation of low oil revenue. Apart from oil revenue, Sudan has deposits of other metals and minerals, but these deposits are under-exploited. Generally, there have been major investments aimed at supporting diversification of the economy.¹⁹

Domestic financing as percentage of GDP is expected to increase²⁰, while tax and non-tax revenue remains the dominant sources of funding in GoS's budget (Figure 5).

Figure 4: Government Budget Deficit Financing²¹ (as % of GDP)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Based on data from Table 5b: "Sudan: Central Government Operations, 2013–17, in % of GDP" in International Monetary Fund, "Sudan Staff Report for the 2017 Article VI Consultation" (September 2017).

Tax includes such items as income and profit tax, property tax, tax on goods and services (VAT), and tax on international trade (customs). Non-tax revenues include revenues from state-owned enterprises, goods and services sales, sales of goods from government corporations, oil revenue, administrative charges, fines, penalties and confiscations, oil transit fees, and Transitional Financial Arrangements from

¹⁹ African Development Bank, *Private Sector-Led Economic Diversification and Development in Sudan* (2016).

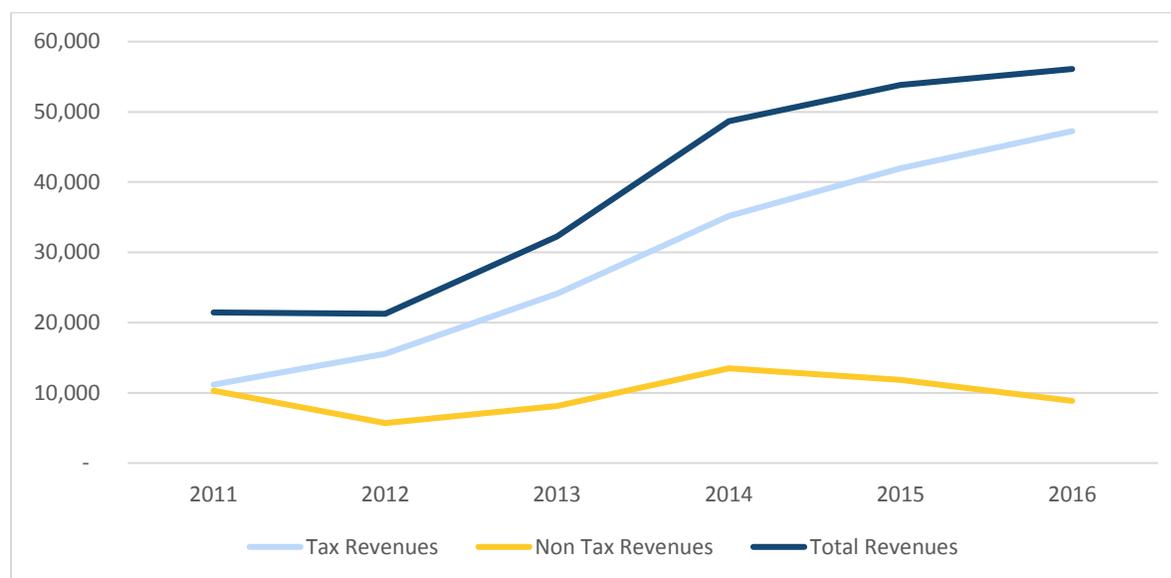
²⁰ International Monetary Fund, "Sudan Staff Report for the 2017 Article VI Consultation" (September 2017).

²¹ Foreign Finance is financing provided through loans and other official flows from external sources.

South Sudan. Indirect taxes, out of the total tax revenues, represented 92.1% in 2015, 92.3% in 2016, and 92.9% in 2017²².

4.1.1 Tax and Non-Tax Revenue

Figure 5: Government Revenue by Source (2011–2016) (in million SDG)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, *Financial Year Performance Reports (2011-2016)*.

Tax on goods and services constitutes more than half of the total tax revenue, and is projected to increase.²³ Sudan’s tax revenue is among the lowest for Low Income Countries and Lower-Middle Income Countries, making up only 5.3% of GDP in 2017, compared to an average of 16.8% of GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa. Corporate income tax revenue (as % of GDP) was 0.4% in Sudan, with a Sub-Saharan Africa average of 2.5%. Despite efforts to strengthen the tax administration, tax revenues have increased only marginally in recent years, and revenues from tax on personal income and tax on corporate income remain low (see Table 4).²⁴

²² Preliminary estimates for 2017 by MoFEP; Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, *Annual Budget Performance Reports (2017)*.

²³ International Monetary Fund, “Sudan Staff Report for the 2017 Article VI Consultation” (September 2017).

²⁴ United Nations Development Programme, “SDGs Mainstreaming, Acceleration, Policy Support (MAPS) Mission Report” (December 2016).

Before the secession of South Sudan in 2011, Sudan's heavy reliance on oil concealed many of the deficiencies of the tax system. The weak revenue effort in the country can be attributed to several factors. Sudan applies excessive exemptions that greatly eroded the tax base. These exemptions apply to almost all types of taxes, including the business profit tax, VAT, taxes on international trade, and personal income tax. The growing informal sector and subsistence sectors, estimated to claim 60% of the economic activities, is outside the tax umbrella²⁵. A sector with high contribution to GDP, such as agriculture, which constitutes around 32% of GDP, has had a zero tax rate since 2001 and is outside the umbrella of the VAT and business profit tax. About 60% of goods and services are also exempted from the VAT, including animal products, private education, private health, drugs and pharmaceutical goods, electricity, and financial and insurance services. The upper margin for business and profit tax was reduced from 35% in 2007 to 15% to this date, while it ranges between 25% and 30% in the African countries. Taxes are also affected by the impact of Sudan's membership in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Arab Free Zone.

As such, there is significant potential to implement tax reform in Sudan to mobilise substantial resources, including reforms such as broadening the tax base and improving administration, strengthening tax and customs policy and administration, rationalising tax exemptions, and improving the quality and availability of tax-related information.²⁶

Oil revenues, which averaged 8% of GDP from 1995 to 2011, have historically financed the bulk of GoS expenditure. However, after the secession of South Sudan in 2011, these revenues dropped to an average of 2.2% of GDP between 2012 and 2015, and are expected to continue to drop due to low global oil prices.²⁷

²⁵ Observation received from the Taxation Chamber.

²⁶ International Monetary Fund, "Sudan Staff Report for the 2017 Article VI Consultation" (September 2017).

²⁷ International Monetary Fund, "Sudan Staff Report for the 2016 Article VI Consultation" (July 2016).

Table 4: Regional Comparison with Sudan of Central Government Tax Revenue (% of GDP)

	Total Tax Revenue	Personal Income Tax	Corporate Income Tax	Goods and Services Tax	International Trade Tax
Sudan	5.3	0.1	0.4	3.4	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	16.8	2.7	2.5	3.6	4.2
Middle East & Central Asia	12.7	1.7	3.5	3.2	1.2

Source: International Monetary Fund, "Sudan Staff Report for the 2017 Article VI Consultation" (September 2017).

Several reforms are being undertaken by the MoFEP to streamline expenditures and create fiscal space for spending on SDGs-related priorities, such as basic service delivery and poverty reduction. The MoFEP started reforming its budget planning by automating the budget management. It has adopted the Treasury Single Account for efficient use of available resources in the budget. The government budgeting system is becoming more transparent and the budget classification, according to Government Finance Statistics, introduced a functional classification for the first time in the 2018 budget. The objective of the functional classification, as stated in the budget document, is to detail the economic and social targets that the various government institutions strive to attain given the resources allocated to them in the budget. The new budget is also increasingly comprehensive. For 2018, the budget covered all government entities and institutions undertaking government operations, and presented a consolidated and complete view of these operations. The budget covers the federal government, state governments, social security investment funds, and higher education institutions. The ministry plans to move to programme budgeting soon. These reforms will contribute to a more integrated approach for government resources. Yet, more reforms in streamlining government spending will be needed during the coming period.

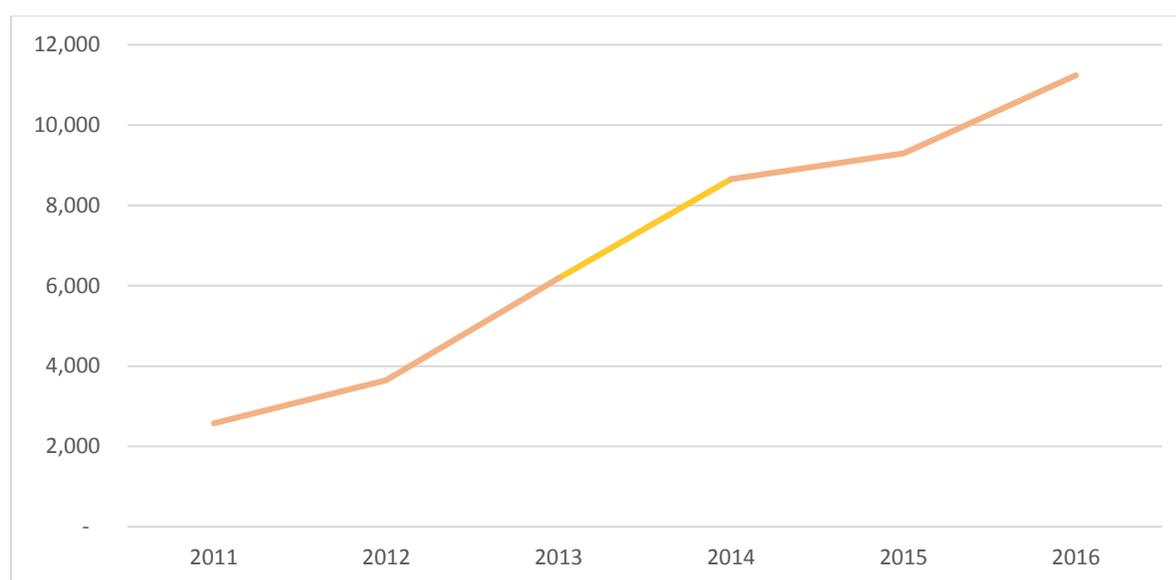
4.1.2 States' Own Revenues (Tax)

Sudan adopted the federal system of governance in 1992 with three tiers: federal, state, and local. States and localities were assigned certain expenditure responsibilities by the constitution, such as basic education, primary health, water supply, etc. The amended *Interim National Constitution of 2005* granted state governments the right to legislate for raising revenue collection through a variety of local taxes and charges for services provided by the state. According to Article 195 of The Interim National Constitution, states were given the authority to legislate for raising revenue or collecting taxes from the following sources: (i) state land and property tax, and royalties; (ii) service charges for state services; (iii) licences; (iv) state personal income tax; (v) levies on tourism; (vi) state government projects and national parks;

(vii) stamp duties; (viii) agricultural taxes; (viii) *excise* duties; and (ix) border trade charges or levies in accordance with national legislation. The Interim National Constitution in Article 196(a) also assigned to localities the following tax sources: (i) real estate’s proceeds; (ii) sales tax; (iii) agricultural and animal production tax; (iv) local land and river means of conveyance fees; (v) local industrial and crafts production fees; (vi) local services for mining fees; and (vii) any other local resources.²⁸

State tax collections are weak due to state-level tax policies, poor administration, and weak tax base (with variation among states). Considerable reform is required to boost the state taxes, which could constitute a major source of finance for improved basic services delivery.

Figure 6: States’ Own Resources (2011–2016) (tax, in million SDG)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Data on State Own Resources (2011-2016) provided by the Federal Governance Chamber.

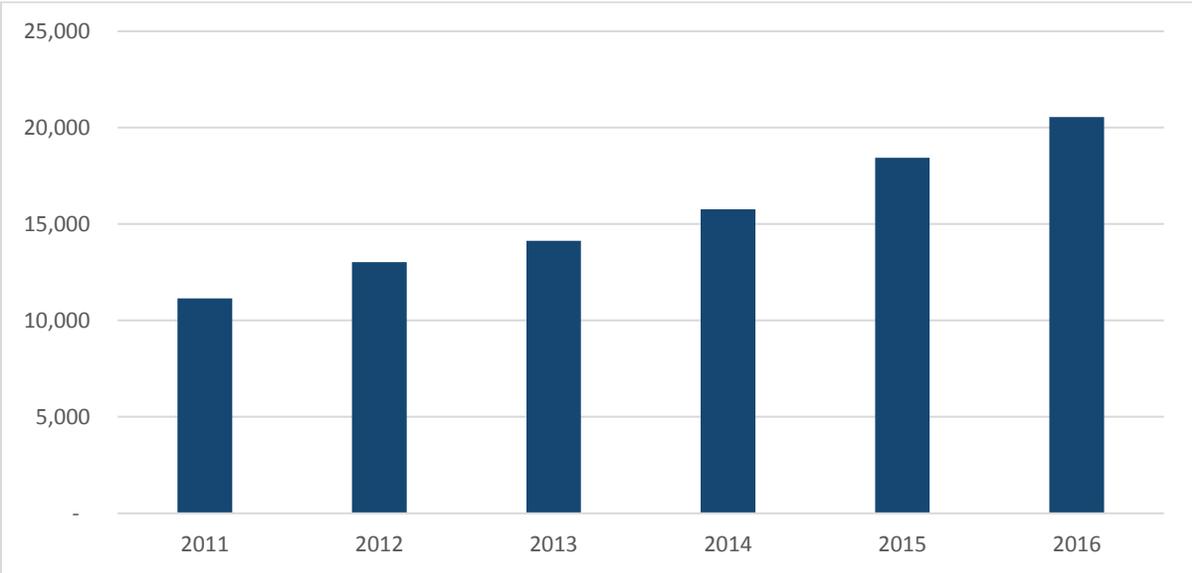
4.1.3 Government *Musharaka* Certificates

Government *Musharaka* Certificates, also known as *Shahama*, are issued in registered form by the MoFEP through auctions to finance the budget. They are based on *Musharaka* financing modality (sharing of profit) with a one-year renewable maturity at the Government’s option. There is a nominal value of each

²⁸ States are also entitled to federal transfers. Transfers include current transfers, which are determined according to a formula, and development transfers.

certificate and their profits are distributed annually. The return on Government Musharaka Certificates is based on the return from underlying projects and capital gains derived from re-evaluations of project assets. The clients for the certificates are the commercial banks, private companies, and the public. The certificates are traded in the Khartoum Stock Exchange Market and are considered high yielding certificates.

Figure 7: Value of Sold Musharaka Certificates (years in million SDG)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.
Source: Central Bank of Sudan, *Annual Reports (2011-2016)*.

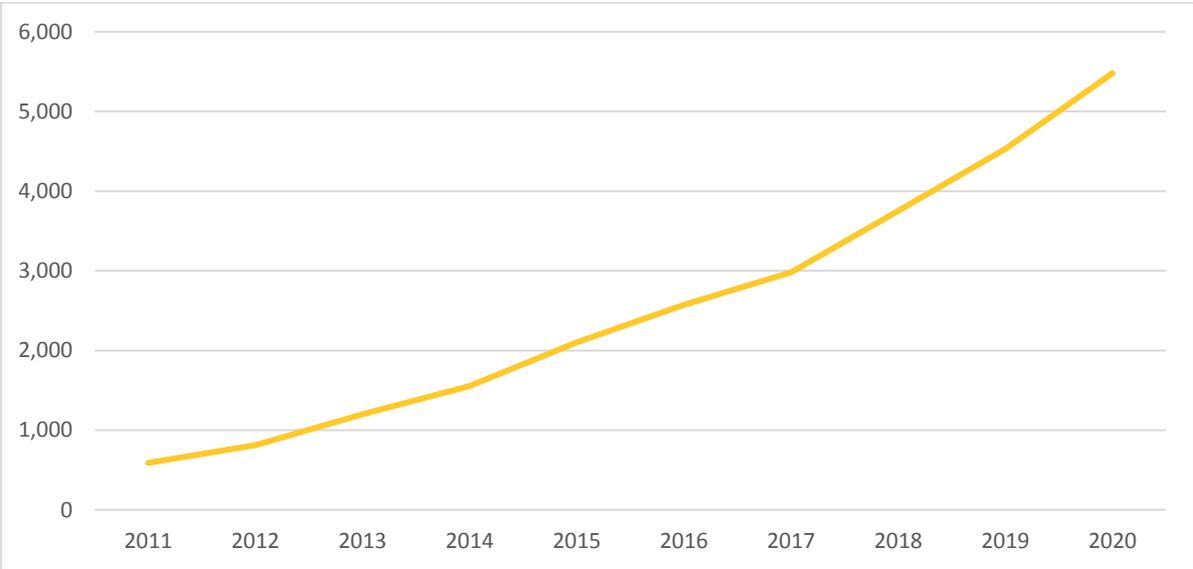
4.1.4 Zakat

The Zakat Chamber is responsible for collecting and distributing Zakat to groups of people from the population who are poor and vulnerable. Zakat is usually strengthening social protection efforts since its beneficiaries include poor and vulnerable groups. While Zakat is spent on the eight known religious categories of beneficiaries, it is worth mentioning that the category of “In the Cause of Allah” is used to cover activities that can be used for various development related activities, such as disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration. Zakat is mandatory in Sudan and in 2016, the Zakat collection totalled around SDG 2,574 million.²⁹

²⁹ The Zakat Chamber, *Annual Performance Report (2016)*.

The amounts collected from Zakat are increasing annually and are projected to continue growing in the coming years (Figure 8). The amounts of Zakat allocation to the poor and needy beneficiaries represent the bulk of Zakat allocations and are projected to continue being the bulk of the total allocation in the future (Figures 9 and 10). There is a significant potential for Zakat to reinforce its role in economic empowerment of the poor and needy through developing its capacities in economic empowerment and strengthening its synergies with national economic empowerment programmes and interventions (such as cash transfers to the poor). There is also a significant potential for Zakat to reinforce its development impact through capacity development, exchange of lessons learned, and harmonisation between the targeting systems of Zakat and the aforementioned economic empowerment initiatives.

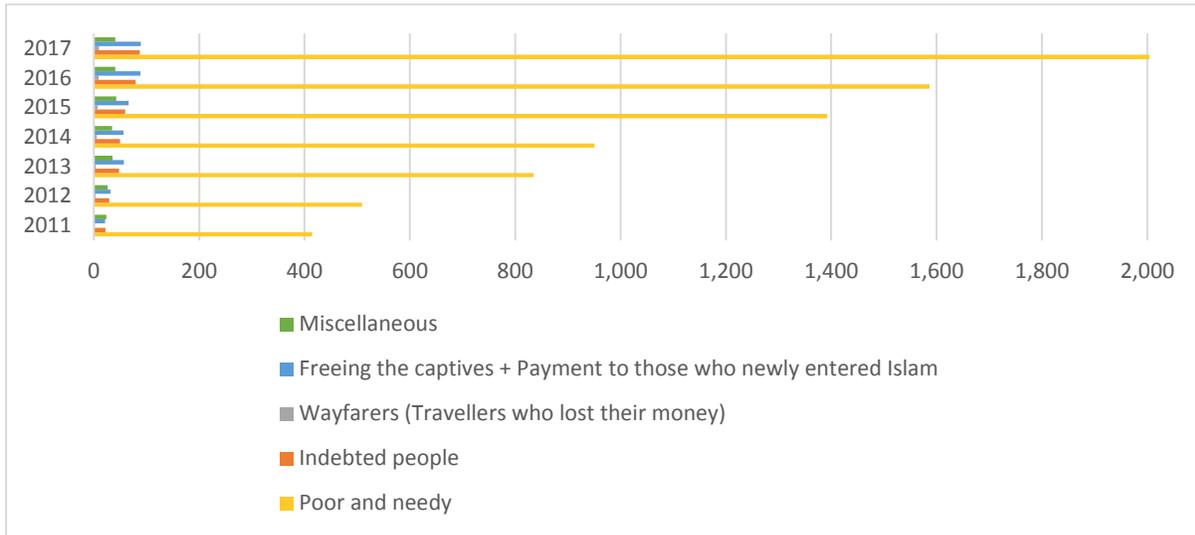
Figure 8: Actual Revenue from Collection of Zakat (2011–2016) in addition to Estimated Figures (2017) and Forecast (2018–2020) (in million SDG)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Data received from the Directorate of Statistics and Information Technology; the Zakat Chamber, *Annual Reports* (2011-2016).

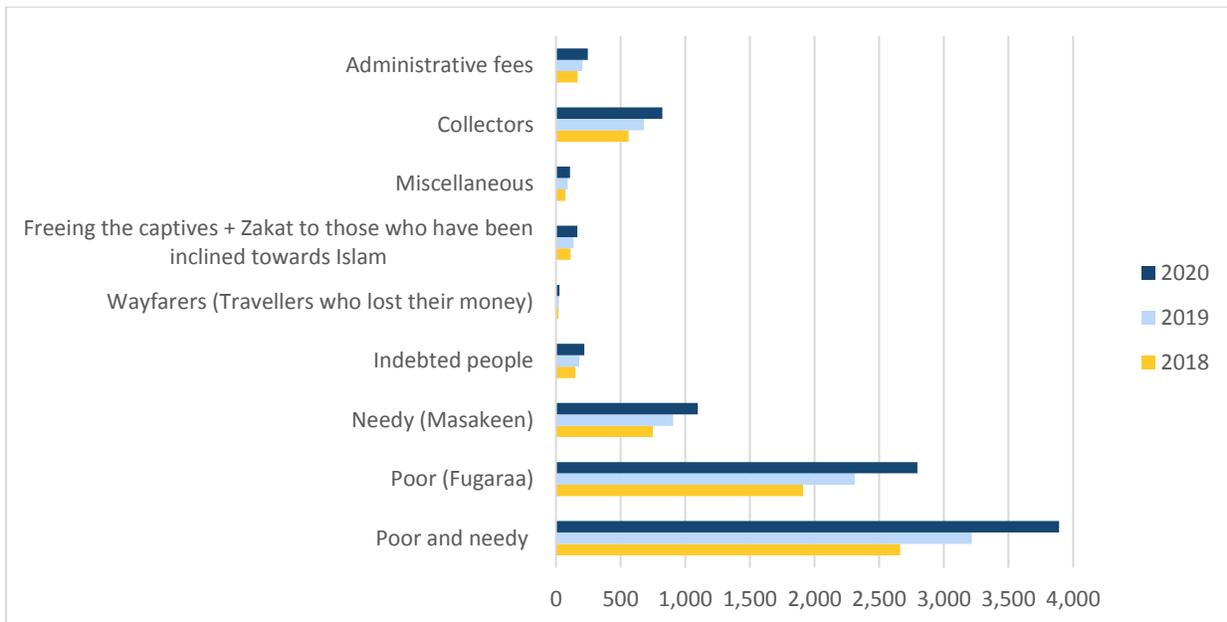
Figure 9: Zakat Expenditure (Allocation) by Type of Beneficiary (2011–2017) (in million SDG)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Data received from the Directorate of Statistics and Information Technology; the Zakat Chamber, *Annual Reports* (2011-2016).

Figure 10: Forecast on Zakat Expenditure (Allocation) by Type of Beneficiary (2018–2020) (in million SDG)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Data received from the Directorate of Statistics and Information Technology; the Zakat Chamber, *Annual Reports* (2011-2016).

4.1.5 The Social Security Investment Authority

A Presidential Decree (No. 322), issued on 3 July 2004 established the Social Security Investment Authority (SSIA) to manage the surplus of the National Pension Fund and the National Social Insurance Fund. The SSIA statement advocates for the promotion and advancement of the national economy through its various investments. SSIA is currently investing its resources in agriculture, industry, financial services, medical fields, tourism and hotels, and real estate.

4.2 Domestic Private Finance

Domestic credit from banks is a flow with potential for financing development in Sudan.³⁰ The extent to which domestic credit and domestic private investment contribute to development will need more data and research on where the financed investment is made (see Table 5). More analyses are also needed on the degree of control the Government has on re-orienting domestic private finance flows and the extent of alignment of the current domestic investment patterns with the SDGs and national development goals and targets. Figure 11 shows the allocation of domestic credit flows per economic sector. Agriculture, local trade, and construction are the biggest recipients of domestic credit.

³⁰ International Monetary Fund, “Sudan Staff Report for the 2017 Article VI Consultation” (September 2017).

Table 5: Domestic Credit Flows, Financing from Commercial Banks to Private Sector (2011–2016) (in million SDG)

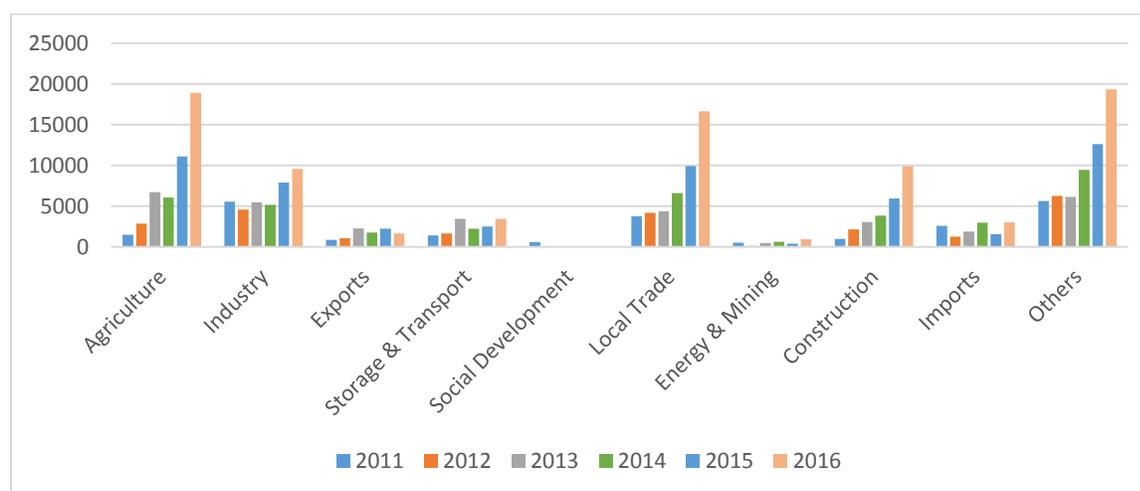
Year / Economic Sector	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	1,484	2,873	6,721	6,062	11,089	18,894
Industry	5,531	4,577	5,487	5,156	7,899	9,571
Exports	865	1,066	2,259	1,772	2,231	1,629
Storage & Transport	1,421	1,636	3,434	2,237	2,508	3,456
Social Development*	582	-	-	-	-	-
Local Trade	3,763	4,168	4,369	6,588	9,929	16,627
Energy & Mining	521	129	488	610	401	942
Construction	991	2,153	3,042	3,848	5,937	9,874
Imports	2,563	1,260	1,886	2,968	1,569	3,013
Others	5,608	6,240	6,136	9,437	12,630	19,351
Total of Flows:	23,329	24,103	33,822	38,679	54,193	83,355

* Social development sector included in other sectors since January 2012

Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Domestic Credit Flows Data received by the Central Bank of Sudan.

Figure 11: Domestic Credit Flows, Financing from Commercial Banks to Private Sector (2011–2016) (in million SDG)



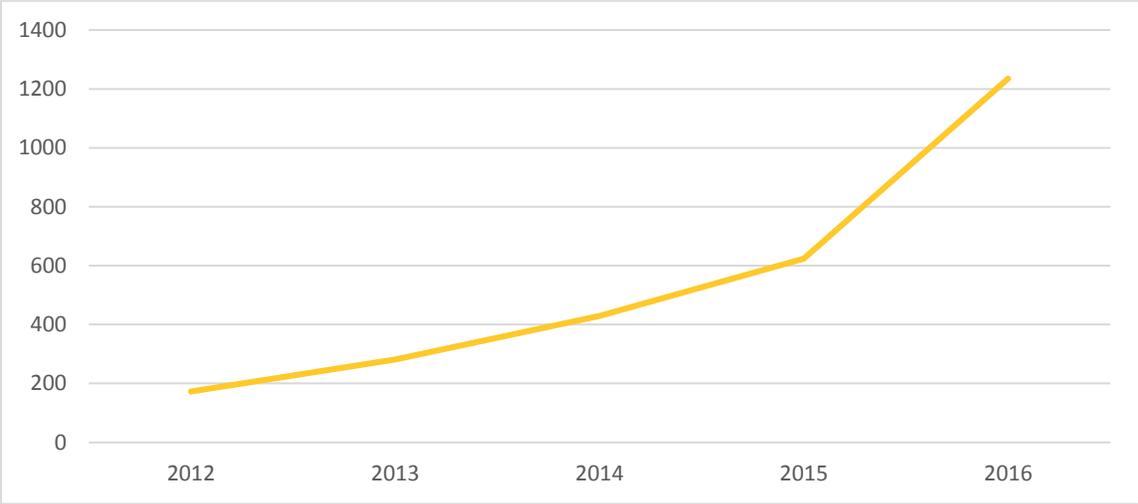
Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Domestic Credit Flows Data received by the Central Bank of Sudan.

In 2007, the CBoS established a Microfinance Unit (MFU) as an independent unit entrusted with designing microfinance policies and developing socioeconomic banking to alleviate poverty and achieve balanced

economic development. The unit established a regulatory framework, a microfinance strategy, a High Council for Microfinance, and has licenced about 37 microfinance institutions at federal and state levels as of 2017. Microfinance could be a source of attracting foreign flows. The MFU supports development of own resources of microfinance institutions. The MFU has established partnership with the IsDB and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (a programme of USD 50 million under implementation in collaboration with the Arab Fund). The CBoS policy for 2018 made it mandatory for commercial banks to allocate not less than 15% of their actual financing portfolio to microfinance, medium and small-scale financing as retail or wholesale financing. In regards to allocation of microfinance per sector, Figure 12 show flows of financing to microfinance institutions from different sources (own resources, CBoS, banks, IsDB Partnership Project, and Arab fund loans). Figure 13 shows stock of financing for microfinance by banks and it indicates that the service, agriculture, commercial and productive sectors to be the major recipients of microfinance.

Figure 12: Total Stock of Microfinance Granted by Operating Microfinance Institutions³¹ (in million SDG)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.
Source: Central Bank of Sudan, *Annual Reports* (2012-2016).

³¹ Financing from Central Bank of Sudan, microfinance institutions own resources, commercial banks, Sudan Microfinance Development Company, partnership of Islamic Development Banka, and Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

4.2.1 Public-Private Partnerships

Public-Private Partnerships have the potential to orient private finance and investment to flow into areas where significant impacts can be made in terms of development. Sudan has realised this potential and recently incorporated PPP in its development plan (the *Five-Year Programme for Economic Reform 2015–2019*).

The MoFEP has established a PPP unit within the ministry, reporting to the Undersecretary. The mandate of the unit is to work closely with the private sector to prepare the regulatory framework, project priorities, and supervision for PPP activities. Three PPP projects have been undertaken in Sudan in the telecommunications, transport, and water sectors. A notable PPP project is the Omdurman water supply and optimisation project, a design-build-operate-transfer contract between a private company (Al Manara Water Company) and the Khartoum State Water Corporation. The unit is in the process of developing concept notes for several PPP projects in power, roads, railways, and health.

Furthermore, in consultation with the private sector, the PPP unit has drafted a PPP law, which was approved by the Ministerial Committees of the Cabinet and forwarded to the Cabinet for approval. It will subsequently be submitted to the National Assembly for ratification, a process that is expected to be finalised by mid-2018. The law heavily draws on international best practices of PPP regulatory frameworks. To support the public-private relations, the Government has also created a Public-Private Dialogue mechanism to bridge the trust gap between the two parties. The mechanism, at the technical level, is organised under a technical committee co-chaired by the Undersecretary of Planning in MoFEP, the Secretary General of the Sudanese Businessmen and Employers Federation (SBEF), and a ministerial committee co-chaired by Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, and the Chairman of the SBEF. These committees include relevant representation from the government line agencies and SBEF chambers.

4.2.2 Corporate Social Responsibility

There is an active network of companies with Corporate Social Responsibility activities, mostly focused on infrastructure such as hospitals, clinics, schools, and water wells. However, many of these efforts are scattered, unevenly distributed, duplicated and sometimes unsustainable. In an effort to organise CSR and ensure that it is linked to the institutions that are expected to sustain its efforts, the Government is undertaking major steps in this direction.

The President formed in January 2015 a High Council for Corporate Social Responsibility whose mandate include: i) disseminating and promoting the concept of the social responsibility, taking into account the

Sudanese values and traditions; ii) promoting transparency and accountability; iii) determining priorities of interventions and coordinating interventions provided by the private sector under the social responsibility; iv) ensuring equitable distribution and sustainability; and v) protecting the environment and cementing the relation between the Government, the private sector and the civil society.

The High Council is chaired by the First Vice President and co-chaired by the Minister of Security and Social Development. The Council includes relevant ministries, the SBEF, telecommunications and mining companies, major government companies, workers union, representatives of academia and other civil society representatives. The Council convenes annual conferences in a different state within the country, with active participation from the main enterprises. The most recent activity was the 6th Conference hosted by the Gadarief state in October 2017.

Sudan has a Global Compact Network, which was officially registered under the Ministry of Social Security and Social Development Registrar General for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work since 2008 with membership from businesses, NGOs, unions and academia. The Network is housed in a dedicated office in the SBEF premises. The role of the network includes, besides sharing corporate practices and engage in partnership projects with UN agencies, the support for action-oriented policy dialogues on financial markets and CSR.

Sudan is yet to develop a legislative framework to promote CSR and enact additional policies including CSR-related tax credits. In addition, it is also important for MoFEP to cost budgets for these infrastructure projects so that ongoing costs (staffing, maintenance etc.) can be ensured.

4.3 External Public Finance

4.3.1 Official Development Assistance

ODA in Sudan has fluctuated significantly since 2012. The United States of America remains the most significant donor in Sudan; however, amounts of assistance continue to decline and remain focused on humanitarian food aid. In the same way, many other DAC donors are decreasing their assistance to Sudan. There is an overreliance on humanitarian financing in Sudan, with humanitarian aid making up 56% of all ODA to Sudan from 2005 to 2015, which amounted to USD 16.4 billion.

Table 6: Financing in Foreign Currencies: Amounts of ODA, FDI and Remittances (2011–2016) (in million USD)

Year / Flow	ODA	FDI	Remittances
2011	1742.40	2313.70	437.60
2012	1369.13	2312.90	401.40
2013	1507.33	2179.10	424.00
2014	874.68	1251.30	314.10
2015	899.78	1728.40	149.10
2016	810.40	1063.80	153.40

Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: World Bank data for ODA, FDI and Remittances from the annual reports (Balance of Payments tables) (2011-2016); Data received from the Central Bank of Sudan.

Table 7: Total Aid (Development and Humanitarian) to Sudan (2005–2015) (in billion USD)

Type of Aid	Amount in billion USD	% of Total Amount of Aid
<i>Humanitarian Aid</i>	9.2	56%
<i>Loans</i>	3.8	23%
<i>Development Grants</i>	3.4	21%
Total	16.4	100%

Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Ministry of International Cooperation, *Foreign Aid Report* (2016).

There are challenges to gather comprehensive information on ODA in Sudan; there is more than one information system and these information systems need to be integrated to give a comprehensive and updated picture of various types of ODA in the country (Sudan Aid Information Database of MIC, MoFEP System, CBoS, and the Humanitarian Aid Systems). There is also a need to streamline the information systems through which data is shared by development partners with the Government, as well as the need to reflect the ODA in budgets in line with the macroeconomic programme.³² Furthermore, the predictability of ODA flows in Sudan is poor, restricting forward planning and making programme and project implementation difficult.

Requirements to enhance the flow of ODA to Sudan include reforms in public financial systems and enhancements of internal auditing systems, government aid coordination, coordination and dialogue with international development partners, and South–South cooperation. The overall vision driving all these

³² Ministry of International Cooperation, *Foreign Aid Report* (2016).

reforms should be to move from an aid effectiveness approach to a development effectiveness approach to ODA.³³

ODA from bilateral cooperation make up the majority of development ODA flows from technical cooperation in Sudan, followed by the multilaterals, and the international non-governmental organisations. In 2015, the UAE provided some general budget support-related aid.³⁴ Moreover, an estimated USD 2.5 billion has been deposited in the CBoS in 2016 and 2017 by Gulf States including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar.³⁵

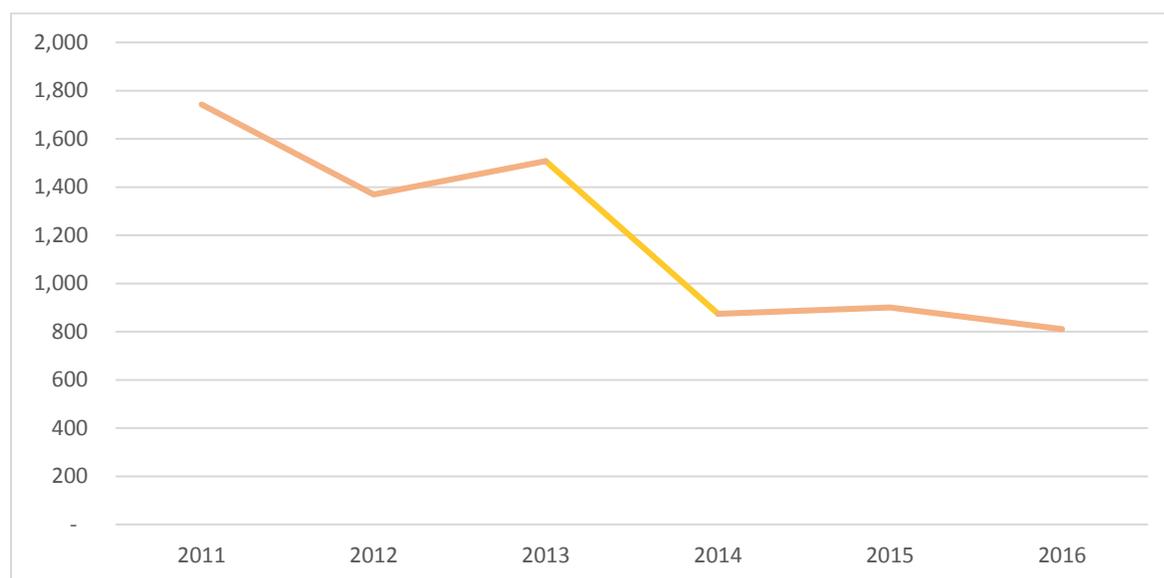
Efforts to solve the debt issue through the HIPC Initiative and removing Sudan off the US list of “State Sponsors of Terrorism” (SSTL) would allow donors to deploy the full range of financial instruments from their tool boxes and pave the way for government arrangements with creditors to use significant tools, such as access to World Bank International Development Association funds. Development programming and finance tools, especially on private sector engagement, infrastructure, and stepping up technical assistance could be further explored. To this end, there may also be a scope for strengthening coordination between the traditional donors and non-DAC donors who are increasing their investment portfolios.

³³ OECD, “Busan High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness: Proceedings 29 November–1 December 2011” (2011).

³⁴ OECD, *Creditor Reporting System* (2015).

³⁵ International Monetary Fund, “Sudan Staff Report for the 2017 Article VI Consultation” (September 2017).

Figure 13: ODA Received by Sudan (in million USD)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: World Bank Data on ODA received by Sudan (2011-2016).

4.4 External Private Finance

4.4.1 Foreign Direct Investment

The total flow of FDI into Sudan (shown in Figure 15) has fluctuated between USD 2.3 billion in 2011, USD 1.5 billion in 2014, USD 1.7 billion in 2015, and USD 1.06 billion in 2016³⁶. The 2015 Investment Policy Review of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) noted that there is a significant potential to attract foreign investors, but it is largely unexploited. UNCTAD pointed out that reassuring and rebuilding the trust of investors is essential to attracting FDI, with particular attention to building a transparent and predictable business environment. Sudan ranked 170 out of 190 economies in the 2018 “Doing Business Report”³⁷. GoS is aware of the importance of Ease of Doing Business indicators in promoting private investments. Sudan’s low ranking in the Ease of Doing Business scale, which deteriorated to as of 168th place in 2016, has drawn the attention of GoS for a serious review. In 2017, GoS formed a technical committee, under the supervision of the State Minister of the Ministry of Investment, to reform the indicators in addition to a high level presidential committee headed by the

³⁶ Central Bank of Sudan, *Annual Reports (Balance of Payments tables)* (2011-2016).

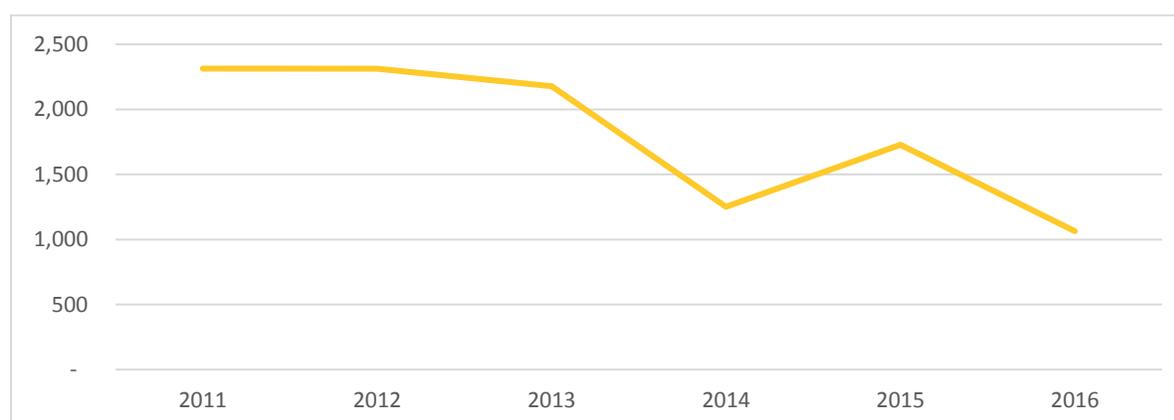
³⁷ The World Bank, “Doing Business Report” (2018).

Prime Minister as an oversight for this reform. Ten technical committees, one for each of the ten indicators of doing business, were formed, including relevant units, and are currently active.³⁸

Furthermore, Sudan has made efforts to diversify the economy and attract FDI into new industries. These efforts include putting in place a relatively open investment legislative framework with several of the existing laws being modernised and in line with good practices. However, implementation is inhibited by lack of secondary legislations, such as environment protection, insufficient competition regulations, insufficient institutional capacity, and little coordination among various levels of government. Key remaining policy gaps also include the need to clarify and streamline the process of investment establishment, as well as access to land, and the review of tax regimes to generate much needed public revenue.

Additional complications were posed by sanctions, which generally prohibited international business from engaging in importing from or exporting to Sudan, or engaging in financial transactions with the GoS. The decision by the US government to lift sanctions could help unlock the potential for the country to tap into its rich mineral and natural resources.

Figure 14: Amount of FDI Flows into Sudan (2011–2016) (in million USD)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Central Bank of Sudan, *Annual Reports (Balance of Payments Tables)* (2011-2016).

³⁸ The committees are currently working on identifying required changes in the regulatory framework and measures needed to reduce cost and time of doing business with the objective of improving Sudan's rank in doing business significantly. The committees are being technically assisted by the International Finance Corporation. Committees cover: starting a business, construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority shareholders, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency.

4.4.2 Remittances

Personal remittances through the official banking system to Sudan have declined significantly, from USD 437.6 million in 2011 to USD 153.4 million in 2016 (Figure 16). It is reported that this decline is due to the difference between the official exchange rate and the parallel market rate, meaning that significant amounts are transmitted informally, denying the official channels in the country the benefits of foreign currency reserves. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be large. For example, the comparison between the average amounts of remittances transferred during the oil boom, where the banks were extensively used, and those transferred in the period 2012-2013 indicate that an important amount, exceeding USD 1 billion, has been transferred to the informal exchange market.³⁹ However, enforcement actions of the US sanctions complicated bank transfer operations and this resulted in rising difficulties in international transactions, including remittances, which resulted in greater reliance on cash transactions and their associated risks.⁴⁰

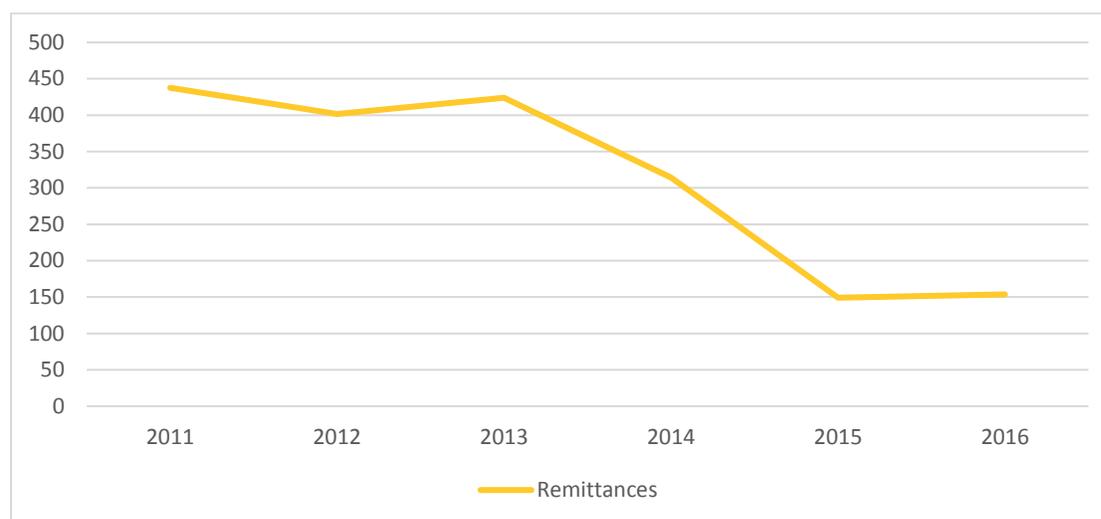
Since January 2018, the CBoS has unified the exchange rate and effectively started to apply a managed floating exchange rate system to attract more resources. The CBoS announces, on a daily basis, an indicative exchange rate with an upper and a lower band within which the commercial banks and exchange bureaus have to declare their daily selling and buying prices of foreign exchange. The indicative rate takes into consideration the incentive rate for exporters and Sudanese citizens working abroad. The indicative exchange rate has currently almost eliminated the gap between the official market rate and the parallel rate, though a parallel market still exists. The CBoS further instructed all banks in Sudan to hand over remittances by Sudanese expatriates abroad in the same currency of the transfer to facilitate the flow of Sudanese remittances from abroad. Nonetheless, the intensification of security risks in the Middle East, where a significant number of Sudanese expatriates are working, poses a high risk of lower remittances in the future and weaker external balance leading to lower growth. Possible responses to this risk could be to strengthen domestic revenue mobilisation to increase social safety nets and to organise international financing to support refugees.⁴¹

³⁹ World Bank Development Indicators.

⁴⁰ International Monetary Fund, "Sudan Staff Report for the 2017 Article VI Consultation" (September 2017).

⁴¹ Ibid.

Figure 15: Inflows of Remittances to Sudan (2011–2016) (in million USD)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Based on data received from the Central Bank of Sudan.

4.5 Key Financing Challenges and Considerations

The lack of progress on debt relief and the continuous high debt ratios has caused Sudan to be in debt distress. The weakened external position due to negative terms-of-trade shocks, loss of oil revenue, and the widening fiscal deficit render access to external financing challenging.

Sudan remains a highly indebted country with large external arrears. At the end of 2015, its external debt reached USD 50 billion (61% of GDP) in nominal terms with 84% of the total external debt in arrears. Most of the external debt is public or publicly guaranteed, owed mainly to bilateral creditors and almost equally divided between Paris Club and non-Paris Club creditors.⁴² In November 2016, Sudan and South Sudan extended, for two years, their 2012 agreement on debt apportionment whereby Sudan retains all the external liabilities after the secession of South Sudan provided that the international community gives firm commitments on the delivery of debt relief within two years. Without such commitment, Sudan's external debt would be portioned out with South Sudan based on a formula that has not been determined.⁴³

The country is eligible for debt relief under the HIPC Initiative. However, Sudan's debt relief prospects hinge on: (i) efforts with the USA to remove Sudan from the SSTL (the list is blocking progress towards

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ The World Bank in Sudan, "Country Overview" (2017).

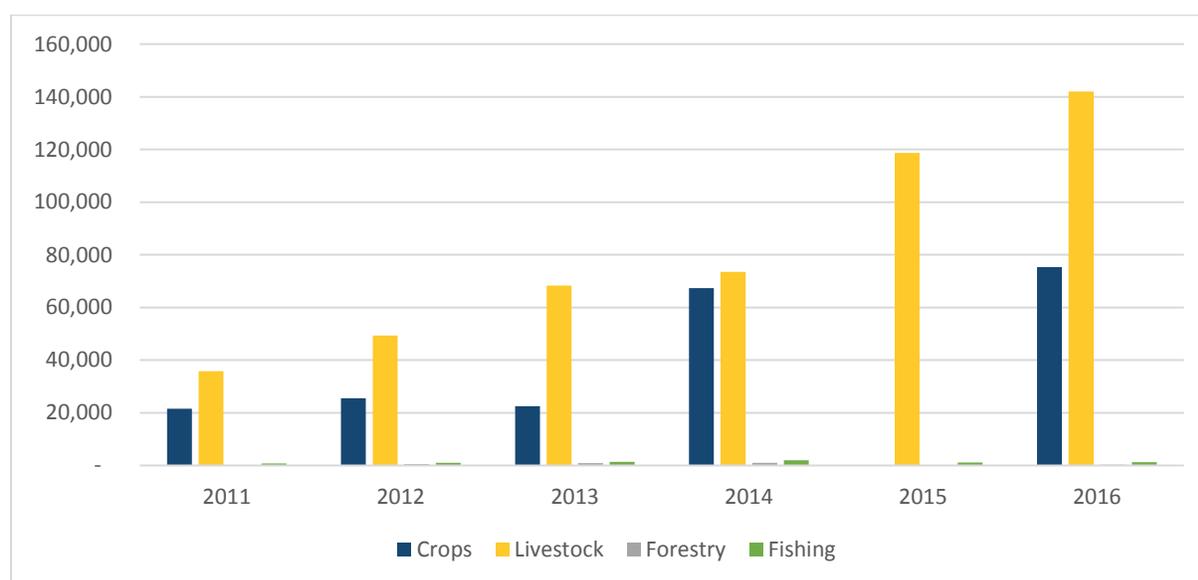
badly needed debt relief); (ii) obtaining assurances of support from key creditors, which requires augmented outreach efforts to all the creditors to gather broad support for debt relief; (iii) continuing to cooperate with the IMF aiming at establishing a track record of sound macroeconomic policies; and (iv) developing a full-fledged PRSP.

The scale and ambition of the SDGs requires more and better resources from public, private, domestic and international sources. The preliminary review of overall sources of financing in Sudan points out specific areas to be explored further in a comprehensive DFA. Although this preliminary DFA is presenting an initial diagnosis of the financing framework and financing flows, the prospective comprehensive DFA is expected to present a comprehensive diagnosis of the extent of coherence between the planning and financing systems. The assessment, using the INFF approach, should bear particular emphasis on the congruence between the country's development planning and results frameworks and financing policies. Thus, it will be focusing on understanding the characteristics of various financing policies and the degree of alignment of financing flows with national sustainable development results and targets.

5. Financing of the Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is a development priority with special importance to Sudan. In 2012, Sudan adopted its I-PRSP that seeks to reduce poverty through rapid and sustainable shared economic growth; agriculture being one of the four pillars of the I-PRSP. Moreover, the 2016 UNDP and GoS SDGs MAPS mission identified agriculture as an accelerator for the achievement of the SDGs in the country. From 2011 to 2014, the agricultural sector contributed on average about 32% to the country's GDP⁴⁴. Most of Sudan's population (66%) live in rural areas where agriculture is the mainstay of people's income and livelihood, and employs around 60% of the labour force in Sudan⁴⁵. More than half of the value of agricultural production has traditionally come from the livestock sector. Crops are another important type of agricultural activity, mainly in the rain-fed traditional sector, followed by the irrigated sector. The value of agricultural production in 2014 reached SDG 139,516.2 million.⁴⁶

Figure 16: Gross Domestic Product in the Agriculture Sector (2011–2016) (in million SDG)



Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, "National Accounts Report 2011-2014" (2017); Central Bank of Sudan, *Annual Reports* (2015-2016).

⁴⁴ Central Bureau of Statistics, "National Accounts Report 2011-2014" (2017).

⁴⁵ Government of Sudan, *Sudan National Agricultural Investment Plan (SUDNAIP) (2016-2020)* (2016).

⁴⁶ Central Bureau of Statistics, "National Accounts Report 2011-2014" (2017).

In this context, the GoS has developed and endorsed the *Sudan National Agriculture Investment Plan for 2016-2020* (SUDNAIP). The plan has been developed with the vision for agriculture to lead national socioeconomic development. The objective is for agriculture to become capable of rapid and sustainable growth, inclusive of smallholders and with strong linkages to agricultural industrialisation. This vision will guide public actions and investments in the agricultural sector over the next five years.

5.1 Financing and Budgeting for the SUDNAIP

Financing and the implementation of the SUDNAIP was planned taking into account the current resource constraints that are connected to the many challenges facing Sudan, which limit its ability to raise substantial revenues or have access to large foreign investment funding.

One of the areas that require special attention in financing the SUDNAIP will be the investment to states given the fact of decentralised governance in Sudan; hence, the Government should consider innovative options as an incentive for directing state funds into the SUDNAIP priorities. These options may include the use of specific purpose or “block grants” accompanied in some cases by matching grants⁴⁷. The modalities, areas, and operationalisation of these options, as well as the required constitutional or legal reform required for implementation, will need to be studied in the comprehensive DFA. Innovative financial mechanisms for investment are planned to draw on similar experiences and success stories in African and other countries.

The Seven Investment Programme Areas (Table 8), which constitutes the SUDNAIP strategic interventions, have been divided into several components. For each component, specific quantitative output targets were identified. The budget of the SUDNAIP was based on multiplying the targeted quantitative output of each sub-component by the unit cost of each quantitative target to derive the total cost of the components and subsequently the total cost of the investments programme areas.

To safeguard against fluctuations of the exchange rate, all costing data are designated in SDG but converted into USD at the prevailing exchange rate to get the cost at fixed prices⁴⁸. The total agriculture investment requirements for the years 2016-2020 are estimated at USD 5,542 million (with average investment requirements of about USD 1.1 billion per year).

⁴⁷ Government of Sudan, *Sudan National Agricultural Investment Plan for 2016-2020* (2016).

⁴⁸ The exchange rate used is the official exchange rate average in 2015 (June) USD 1 = SDG 6.0.

The financing sources will be provided by the Government, private sector, and donors. The budget does not take into account private investment at farm level, which constitutes the major of all agricultural investments, since this source of investment funding is difficult to plan and monitor. The remaining gap was discussed with international development partners in October 2016 during a meeting and pledges are currently being followed up by the Government. The government resources will include both domestic funding and loans to be provided mainly by the Arab Fund, the IDB, and bilaterally by China. The Government's financial commitments are documented in the Five-Year Plan 2015-2019 from which the strategic investments of the SUDNAIP were drawn. The Government's expected resource availability is derived by applying the growth rate in agriculture as envisaged in the government plan (about 7%).

Table 8: Agriculture Investments by Investment Programme Areas (2016–2020) (in million USD)

Investment Programme Area (IPA)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
<i>IPA 1: Enabling Environment for Sustainable Agriculture Development</i>	23	3	0	0	0	26
<i>IPA 2: Institutional Reform, Change Management, and Enhanced Capacity Building of Producers and Staff in the Agriculture Sector</i>	16	6	4	4	5	35
<i>IPA 3: Increasing Production and Productivity through Development and Modernisation of Agriculture systems and Improved Management</i>	236	338	433	391	435	1,833
<i>IPA 4: Development of Agriculture Support Services and Establishment of Knowledge and Information Network</i>	267	184	194	131	101	877
<i>IPA 5: Industrialisation and Development of Value Chain</i>	208	417	451	536	450	2,062
<i>IPA 6: Addressing the Issue of Agriculture Land, Protecting and Developing Natural Resources including Wild Life</i>	42	37	47	47	16	189
<i>IPA 7: Realisation of Food Security and Nutrition and Implementation of Quality Control and Safety Measures for Domestic Consumption and Exports</i>	48	131	149	144	48	520
Total Agriculture Investments:	840	1,116	1,278	1,253	1,055	5,542

Note: Amounts in nominal values.

Source: Government of Sudan, *Sudan National Agricultural Investment Plan for 2016-2020* (2016).

Out of the total SUDNAIP budget of USD 5,542 million, it is estimated that there will be a funding gap of USD 632 million. The Government will have the biggest share in the SUDNAIP funding (66%) whereas the private sector is planned to amount to about 23% leaving a funding gap of around 11% of the SUDNAIP.

In terms of investment areas for which the Government will require donors support, the major funding gaps are in capacity development, institutional reforms, and studies for enabling environment (IPA 1 and 2). The funding gap will also affect food security such as investments in improved crop varieties, sustainable soil and water management, water harvesting, and other low risk technologies (IPA 3 and 7). Furthermore, the gap will be in natural resources (IPA 6) including prevention of land degradation, forest management using local communities, rangeland conservation and rehabilitation, pasture seeds spreading, and demarcation of the stock routes to avoid conflict between nomads and settled farmers.

6. Development of an Integrated National Financing Framework for Sudan

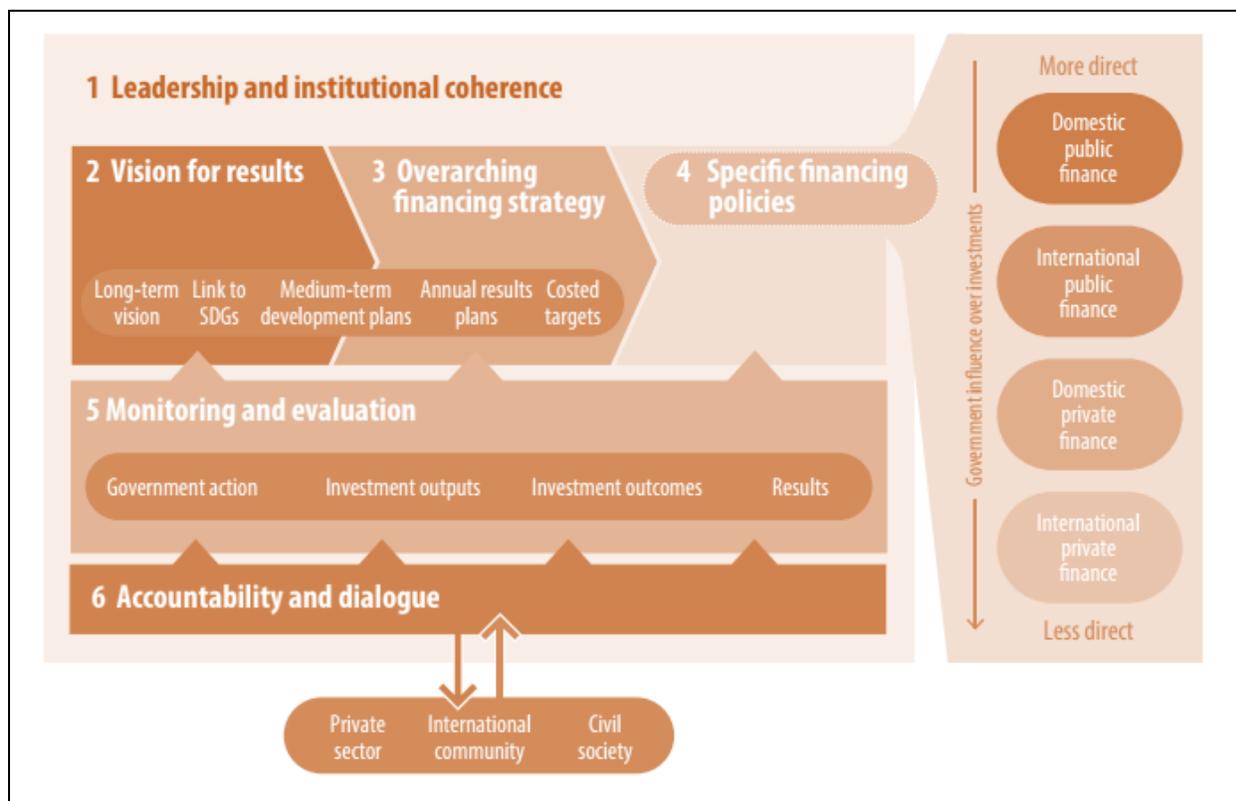
The AAAA called for cohesive, nationally owned, sustainable development strategies to be supported by INFFs. The INFF can be understood as a system of policies and institutional structures that can help governments to achieve development goals through improved management of diverse sources of financing. It does this by improving alignment and integration between development planning and financing systems, and creating mechanisms to bring together stakeholders to improve coherence. A conceptual model⁴⁹ for understanding and assessing INFF has been developed covering six building blocks of INFFs:

1. *Leadership and institutional coherence*: leadership from the highest levels of government to bring together key actors and build an integrated, aligned approach to mobilising the investments necessary to achieve the country's goals.
2. *Vision for results*: the foundation of an INFF is clarity on the direction and desired outcomes that the country wants to achieve long-term.
3. *Overarching finance strategy*: a strategic financing policy takes the vision for results, develops estimates for the costs and types of investments needed and provides long-term direction to guide operational policies that aim to mobilise investments from each type of financing.
4. *Specific financing policies*: operational financing policies are the annual and medium-term plans that invest public finance and aim to mobilise and stimulate investments from other actors. There is typically a matrix of policies; some, such as the budget or national international cooperation strategy, will be focused on a specific type of finance, while others will focus on sector or thematic objectives, including strategies on financing in those areas. In an INFF these build on and contribute to the direction provided in the vision for results and strategic financing policy.
5. *Monitoring and evaluation*: a monitoring, evaluation and learning system helps the Government to plan the outcomes it wants to achieve, the contributions that different types of financing can make, and to monitor progress for more effective implementation.

⁴⁹ United Nations Development Programme, "Methodological Guidance Note for the DFA and Integrated Financing Solutions" (October 2017).

6. *Accountability and dialogue*: strong participatory processes for accountability and dialogue help build the trust necessary to mobilise contributions from stakeholders outside the Government, make sure policies are designed and delivered effectively, and ensure a voice for citizens, civil society, business, development partners, and other actors in development.

Figure 17: Building Blocks of an INFF



Source: United Nations Development Programme, “Methodological Guidance Note for the DFA and Integrated Financing Solutions” (October 2017).

6.1 Preliminary Assessment of INFF Blocks in Sudan

The sequence of the comprehensive DFA approach is that the assessment will first map out the Government’s financing framework and linkages between planning and financing systems in order to build a full understanding of its building blocks. This is an important step since it has a comparative advantage of following a holistic, top-down perspective. As the mapping exercise develops and the existing building blocks of the financing framework and linkages between them are understood, a more detailed

assessment of key building blocks can be commenced, focusing on a strategic development plan, a strategic financing policy, and operational financing policies. After this step, recommendations about moving towards an INFF are made. The mapping exercise in the DFA also analyses the existing institutional arrangements/mechanisms for implementing a development plan and financing policies, recommendations can also be made regarding accountability and dialogue, focusing on development coordination mechanisms, dialogue platforms, and improving transparency to support evidence-based dialogue.

6.2 Leadership

6.2.1 Vision for Results

At the leadership level of the potential INFF in Sudan, the vision of the *Twenty-Five-Year Strategic Plan* of the NCSP, and the four/five-year plans derived from it, represents the intended results. The link between the four-year plan (2017–2021) and the National Programme for SDGs also plays an important role at this level.

GoS is taking measures to mainstream and localise the SDGs in synergy with funding to financing. The “National Mechanism to Supervise the Sustainable Development Goals” led by the Vice-President is tasked to coordinate implementation of the SDGs at national, state, and local levels, and explore various sources of development financing.

There is an overarching process for a national strategic plan in addition to several sectoral strategies. The substantive/analytical linkages across various areas/sectors needs to be expanded.

6.2.2 Strategic Financing Policy

Budgeting for the five-year strategic plans is explained in the preceding part of this report on the financing framework for development in Sudan. The focus of the *Twenty-Five-Year National Strategy* sets a broad direction for the results that the country wants to achieve. It does not yet provide a comprehensive framework for long-term financing plans.

MoFEP’s *Five-Year Programme of Economic Reform 2015-2019* aims to “achieve, sustain and strengthen stability of economic factors, and then to achieve high, sustainable and inclusive economic growth rates

and target to open more job opportunities for transforming the economy to the expansion of the production base stage”⁵⁰.

6.2.3 Operational Financing Policies

Delivery of the Government’s financing strategy in practice takes place through a series of operational policies. Some of these, such as the budget or national aid policies, focus explicitly on a particular type of finance (it is worth mentioning here that Sudan is in the process of endorsing its first international cooperation strategy with a vision to enhance its development cooperation with international development partners). Other financing strategies focus on themes such as the prospective PRSP and the agriculture sector development plan (e.g. SUDNAIP).

The effectiveness of the Government’s overall approach to financing across all resources depends on how comprehensive these policies are across all types of financing, how effectively they build on the long-term guidance of the four-year plan in defining their focus, and the strengths of mechanisms to align and coordinate across operational policies and between operational and long-term policies.

The prospective full-fledged DFA will assess this by looking at the degree of alignment of existing operational policies with national development results, and take prospective flow analysis to outline whether existing operational policies are on the right track, need acceleration, or changes in policy direction.

In terms of public finance, both the budgeting process and revenue collection are managed by MoFEP. Some areas that will need more information/understanding include:

- The public expenditure orientation (expenditure across sectors/themes, capital vs current, states vs central etc.);
- Tax policy and associated reforms; and
- Policy related to non-tax revenue such as oil revenue, natural resource-based revenue etc.

⁵⁰ Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, *Five Year Programme for Economic Reform 2015-2019* (2015).

6.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and accountability for national, subnational, and sectoral development results and their financing could be improved within the current structure and tools through developing well-articulated indicators and involving a broader group of stakeholders. Integration of development and sectoral resources information management systems and international non-governmental organisations and local civil society could all be useful in monitoring and reporting impact on the ground and feeding this information back to some sort of multi-stakeholder platform. Capacity development investments will be needed before this can take place.

6.2.5 Accountability and Dialogue

Strong mechanisms for dialogue are essential for building trust and shared ownership over financing policies with the non-state actors whose contributions the Government aims to mobilise toward long-term plans. More analysis is needed in the full DFA on the national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms with the private sector (such as the Public-Private Dialogue) as well as existing and planned dialogue and coordination mechanisms between government, development partners and civil society.

6.2.6 Development Cooperation

In view of the fragmentation in aid architecture and the multiplicity of actors in aid delivery, and the various government line agencies implementing aid projects; the Government has prepared an International Cooperation Strategy. The goal of the Strategy is to support cooperation between the Government and its development partners to coordinate external assistance and to facilitate aid planning, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in line with the National Development Frameworks as well as to ensure complementary and synergy among government institutions.

MIC, being the duly mandated institution in the Government of Sudan for aid coordination, was a principal interlocutor for the preparation of the International Cooperating Strategy for Sudan. The Strategy, prepared in close cooperation with the key government Aid Management institutions, was carried out through a comprehensive consultative process within the Government and with the international partners

The Strategy was based on the Government's *Twenty-Five Years National Strategy (2007-2031)*, the *Five Years Plan (2015-2020)*, the *Paris Declaration for Aid Effectiveness, Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011)*, the *Accra Agenda for Action (2008)*, and other government programs and agreements to which Sudan is a party.

The Strategy has set up a new institutional architecture, and a system to monitor aid flows in order to improve the efficiency of aid management. The mandates and roles of key government institutions in the country were identified and clarified, and the donor landscape was specified. The Aid Strategy incorporated an aid coordination system to be anchored around a number of dialogue and coordination mechanisms, both within government ministries and between these ministries and donor groups, to improve communication and aid effectiveness. To complete the aid coordination architecture, the non-traditional donors (Arab countries, China, India etc.), in addition to South–South Cooperation, are playing an increasing role, although their modalities are quite different from the other agencies. Therefore, the strategy advocated their inclusion in the coordination set up. The Strategy also assigned special emphasis on coordination for the private sector and the civil society.

The dialogue encompasses general macro issues as well sectoral and thematic issues. The dialogue centers on the following thematic and sectoral issues; i) Peace and Stability, ii) Economic Development and Reforms, iii) the SDGs, iv) Climate Change, v) Refugees and Immigration, vi) and External Debt. It is expected that the dialogue will be further anchored to the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which is currently under preparation.

6.2.7 Private Sector Development and Investment Regime

More research and analysis needs to be undertaken on the business environment, private sector development strategy, investment policy etc. Sudan is neighbouring seven countries, four of which are landlocked (Ethiopia, South Sudan, Central Africa Republic and Chad). Considerable gains and resources for both the private sector and the country as a whole could be realised from boosting border trade with these countries.

Summary of Recommendations

This preliminary DFA intended to present the DFA concepts contextualised for Sudan to promote the future undertaking of a comprehensive DFA. It discussed only some of the financing flows due to the preliminary nature of the study, the short timeline for the assessment, and data availability factors.

Several institutions, agencies and stakeholders are involved in the field of development finance. The experience in Sudan has shown that insufficient coordination leads to considerable waste of resources that are badly needed to finance development. An example is the corporate social responsibility, which is not coordinated and lacks a governing body, leading to scattered efforts and inefficient resource use. Therefore, attention must be placed on strengthening coordination to avoid duplication and mandate overlaps, at the same time recognising the defined roles and responsibilities for the various agencies and the involvement of different stakeholders. This will require, after reviewing the mandates of the various agencies engaged in development finance, designing mechanisms for coordination that will bring together all stakeholders to improve coherence. It is essential in this coordination to bring all stakeholders on board from the very beginning of the planning process to ensure their commitments later. The methodology of preparing this preliminary document, with participation of stakeholders, is a step in this direction.

Improving data availability and quality on development finance flows and planning has also emerged as requirements for improving development finance. Considerable efforts are needed to improve the production of data by official sources to ensure data reliability at both national and sub-national levels. In this context, capacities of the CBS should be strengthened to play a more effective role in data production and collection.

Although finance is one constraint for the achievement of the SDGs, so is the absorptive capacity to utilise the financing that is available. The AAAA and the 2030 Agenda recognise capacity development requirements for development finance. Capacity development is needed at all stages including public sector planning and management systems, procedures to utilise available resources, monitoring and evaluation as well as learning to work with non-state partners in delivery of public services and PPP arrangements. Capacity development should support all institutional and non-institutional stakeholders, including civil society and the business sector.

With regard to comprehensiveness and coverage of analyses, some stakeholders such as the informal sector, the Social Security Investment Fund, CSR, and new emerging sectors in the economy such as tourism were not reflected in figures; they should be studied within the context of developing the INFF.

The Way Forward

The prospective comprehensive DFA is proposed to:

- Study the building blocks of the prospective Sudan INFF.
- Cost the SDGs and the formulation of the PRSP.
- Present amounts in real terms, rather than nominal, to give an in-depth view of the trends in the financing flows.
- Finalise an agreement on the scope of a comprehensive DFA by the oversight committee. A technical team of four members is expected to undertake the comprehensive study within an estimated period of one year.

Domestic Public Finance:

- Study the prospects of tax reforms.
- Study the potential for Zakat to reinforce its development impact through capacity development, exchange of lessons learned, and harmonisation between the targeting systems of Zakat and national economic empowerment initiatives.
- Undertake an in-depth analysis of the informal sector, Social Security Investment Fund and emerging sectors in the economy with revenue potential generation like tourism.

Domestic Private Finance:

- Analyse and recommend how to promote the private sector considering the diversity of the sector ranging from small producers and cooperatives to large companies.
- Review public policy and how it could create an enabling environment for the private sector.
- Analyse the flows of microfinance to the private sector and other target groups and study the degree of control the Government has on re-orienting domestic private finance flows.
- Study the alignment of domestic investment with the SDGs and national development goals and targets.
- Cover the national multi-stakeholder dialogue mechanisms with the private sector (such as the Public-Private Dialogue) as well as existing and planned dialogue and coordination mechanisms between government, development partners, and civil society.
- Study the harmonisation and integration of CSR interventions by private sector investments, international community, and the Government.
- Study the potential for PPPs.

External Public Finance:

- Study the debt issue and the HIPC Initiative from the perspective of its effect on ODA financing flows and provide guidance on the way forward that would enable Sudan to access concessional loans offered by international organisations.
- Study the challenges ODA faces and the obstacles hindering the realisation of its full potential.

External Private Finance:

- Analyse, informed by the ongoing reform of Ease of Doing Business supervised by the Ministry of Investments, whether an enabling environment is ensured for the FDI.
- Address the issue of safeguarding against fluctuations of the exchange rate (the case of the SUDNAIP costing can be used as an experience in this regard).

Glossary

Climate Finance: Climate finance aims at reducing emissions and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of, and maintaining and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological systems to negative climate change impacts.

Concessional and non-concessional lending: While non-concessional loans are provided at, or near to, market terms, concessional loans are provided at softer terms than market terms. A concessional loan is a loan with a grant element. Conceptually, the measure of concessionality, or grant element, involves calculating the difference between the face value of a loan and the present value (or economic value) of debt service repayments, expressed as a percentage of the face value of a loan. For the purposes of classifying ODA, loans have been categorised as concessional by the OECD if their grant element exceeds 25%, using a fixed 10% discount rate in the present value calculation.

Corporate Social Responsibility: The responsibility of an organisation for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment.

Development Assistance Committee: The committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development which deals with development co-operation matters. A description of its aims and a list of its members are available at www.oecd.org/dac.

Direct Taxes: Direct taxes in Sudan include personal income tax, tax on corporate income, business profit tax, tax on rent, tax on capital profit, development tax on business and capital profits.

Domestic Resource Mobilisation: It is the way in which countries raise and spend their own funds to address the needs of their citizens. Increasing taxes and other income into government treasuries, improving tax policy and cracking down on the misuse of funds can all be part of domestic resource mobilisation. Domestic resource mobilisation is critical to funding the SDGs. It was a key focus of the 2015 Financing for Development conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and continues to be a part of global conversations about funding the goals.

Domestic Credit: The part of an increase in the amount of money in a country's economy that includes bank loans and the money the Government borrows to finance its activities: the main contributor to the domestic credit expansion is government borrowing for budgetary support.

Domestic Credit to Private Sector: Refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by financial corporations, such as through loans, purchases of no equity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable that establish a claim for repayment.

Domestic Finance: Borrowing from the Central Bank, Commercial Banks Letters of Guarantees and Government Treasury (or Musharaka) and Investment Certificates.

Excise Duty: A domestic tax on the sale or production for sale of specific goods. Excises can be applied to both imported and domestic goods, but are distinguished from customs duties, which are taxes on imports.

Foreign Finance: Foreign Finance is financing provided through loans and other official flows from external sources.

Foreign Direct Investment: Direct investment equity flows into the reporting economy. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other capital flows. Direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. Ownership of 10% or more of the ordinary shares of voting stock is the criterion for determining the existence of a direct investment relationship.

Gross Domestic Product: An aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident and institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs).

Indirect Tax: Indirect taxes in Sudan include import duties, excise tax, consumption and sales tax, defence tax on import, development tax on import and export and industrial, export duties and export royalties, sugar monopoly profit, fees on remittances to abroad, licenses, licenses and VAT.

LDCs: Least developed countries, a group established by the United Nations. To be classified as LDCs, countries must fall below thresholds established for income, economic diversification and social development. The DAC List of ODA Recipients is updated immediately to reflect any change in the LDCs group.

LMICs: Lower middle-income countries, i.e. those with GNI per capita between USD 1,006 and USD 3,975 in 2010. LDCs which are also LMICs are only shown as LDCs, not as LMICs.

Net Present Value of Debt: The nominal amount outstanding minus the sum of all future debt-service obligations (interest and principal) on existing debt discounted at an interest rate different from the contracted rate.

Non-Tax Revenue: Revenue receipts which are not generated by taxing the public. Money which the Government earns as “dividends and profits” from its profit making public enterprises (PSUs). Interest which the Government earns on the money lent by it to external or internal borrowers.

Official Development Assistance: Those flows to countries and territories on the (Development Assistance Committee) list of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are: i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii. each transaction of which: a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and b) is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25% (calculated at a rate of discount of 10%).

Other Official Flows: Transactions by the official sector with countries on the DAC list of ODA recipients which do not meet the conditions for eligibility as ODA, either because they are not primarily aimed at development or because they have a grant element of less than 25%.

ODA Loans (ALSO CREDITS): Transfers for which repayment is required. Only loans with maturities of over one year are included in OECD DAC statistics. Data on net loans include deductions for repayments of principal (but not payment of interest) on earlier loans. This means that when a loan has been fully repaid, its effect on total net ODA over the life of the loan is zero.

Public-Private Partnership: The PPP is a collaborative arrangement between a government authority or public corporation and a private entity regarding the provision of public infrastructure or services. These partnerships are defined and mediated by legally-binding contracts, which clearly establish and allocate responsibilities, risks and rewards between the different parties.

Remittances: Are funds sent by people living and working abroad back to their home countries. In many developing countries remittances are the largest external source of finance, greater than ODA and foreign direct investment.

Tax Base: The measure upon which the assessment or determination of tax liability is based. For example, taxable income is the tax base for income tax and assessed value is the tax base for property taxes.