



MONITORING AND REPORTING SDG #1 (NO POVERTY) INDICATORS

**Sustainable Development
Management/Sudan
September- October/2020
SESRIC**

Sudan Data Gap Analysis on Sustainable Development Goals

- In March 2019, a partnership contract was signed between CBS -UNDP and two NATIONAL EXPERTS) to work on the SDGs data gap, but the actual work began in September of the same year.
- The Department of Sustainable Development communicated with all partners and relevant authorities and held several workshops, during which two phases were implemented.
 - 1.Availability stage
 - 2.Identification and Measurement Index phase

General Data Availability Status

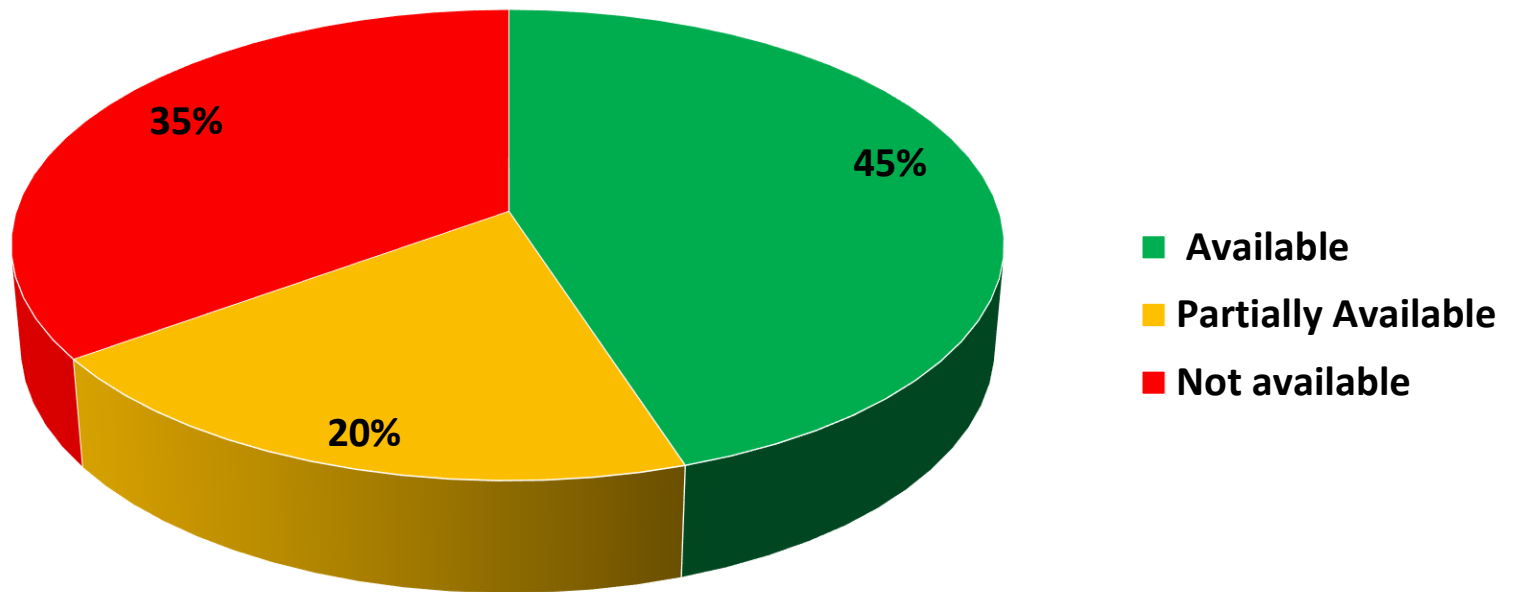


Figure 1: SDGs Indicators (%) / (2019)

indicators within goals

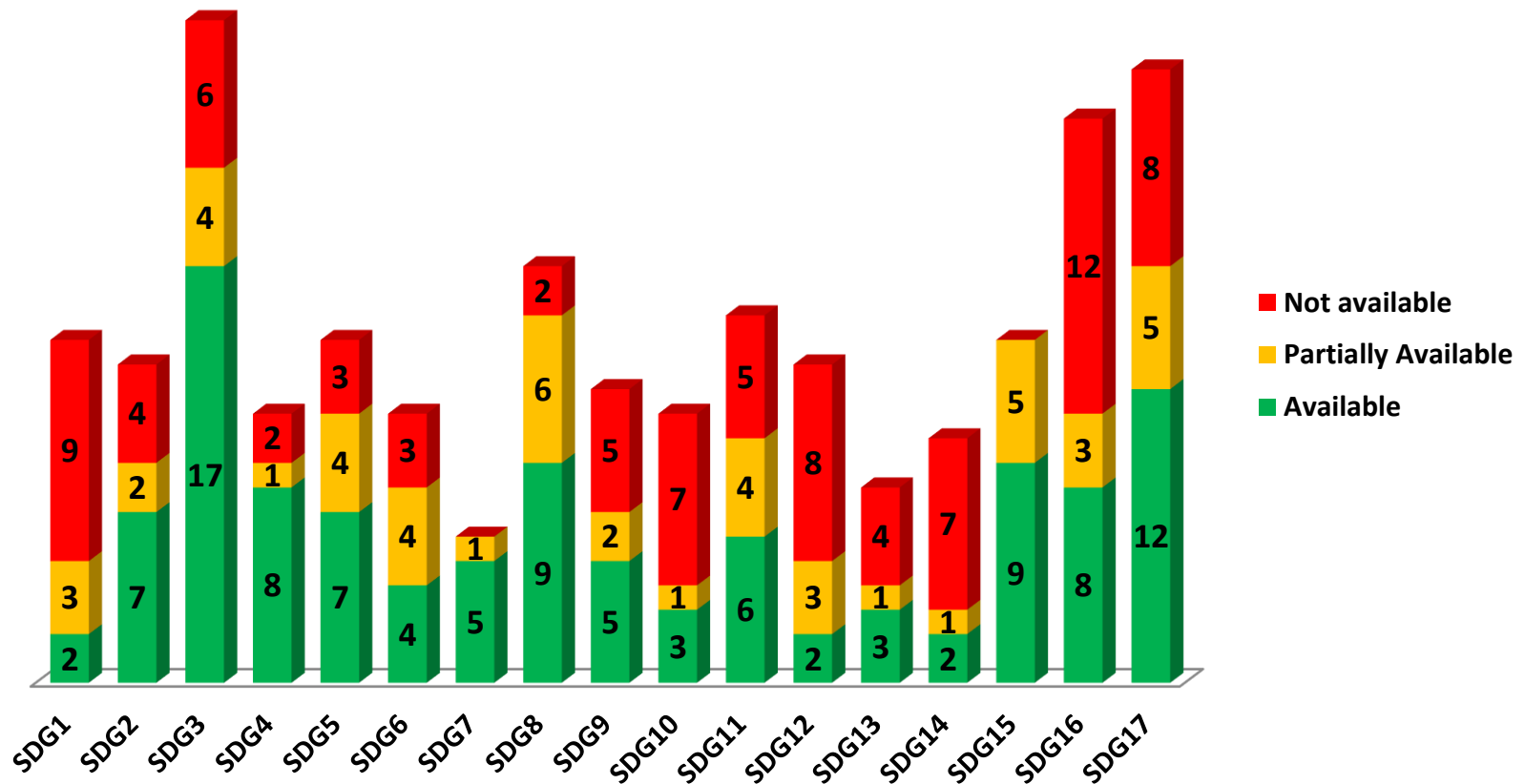


Figure 2: SDGs Indicators within goals (Count)/(2019)

indicators within goals (count, %)

GOAL	Available	Partially Available	Not available
SDG1- End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.2.1, 1.a.2	1.1.1, 1.3.1,1.5.4	1.2.2, 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.5.3, 1.a.1, 1.a.3, 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.b.1
(N, %)	(2, 14%)	(3, 21%)	(9, 64%)
SD2- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.a.1, 2.a.2, 2.b.1	2.4.1, 2.c.1	2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.5.1, 2.5.2
(N, %)	(7, 54%)	(2, 15%)	(4, 31%)
SDG 3- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.3.5, 3.5.2, 3.6.1, 3.7.1, 3.8.2, 3.9.3, 3.b.1, 3.c.1, 3.d.1,	3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.7.2, 3.b.2	3.5.1, 3.8.1, 3.9.1, 3.9.2, 3.a.1 , 3.b.3
(N, %)	(17, 63%)	(4, 15%)	(6 22%)
SDG 4- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.3.1,4.4.1, 4.6.1, 4.b.1, 4.c.1	4.a.1	4.5.1, 4.7.1
(N, %)	(8, 73%)	(1, 9%)	(2, 18%)

Table 1: SDGs Indicators within goals (Count/%) / (2019)

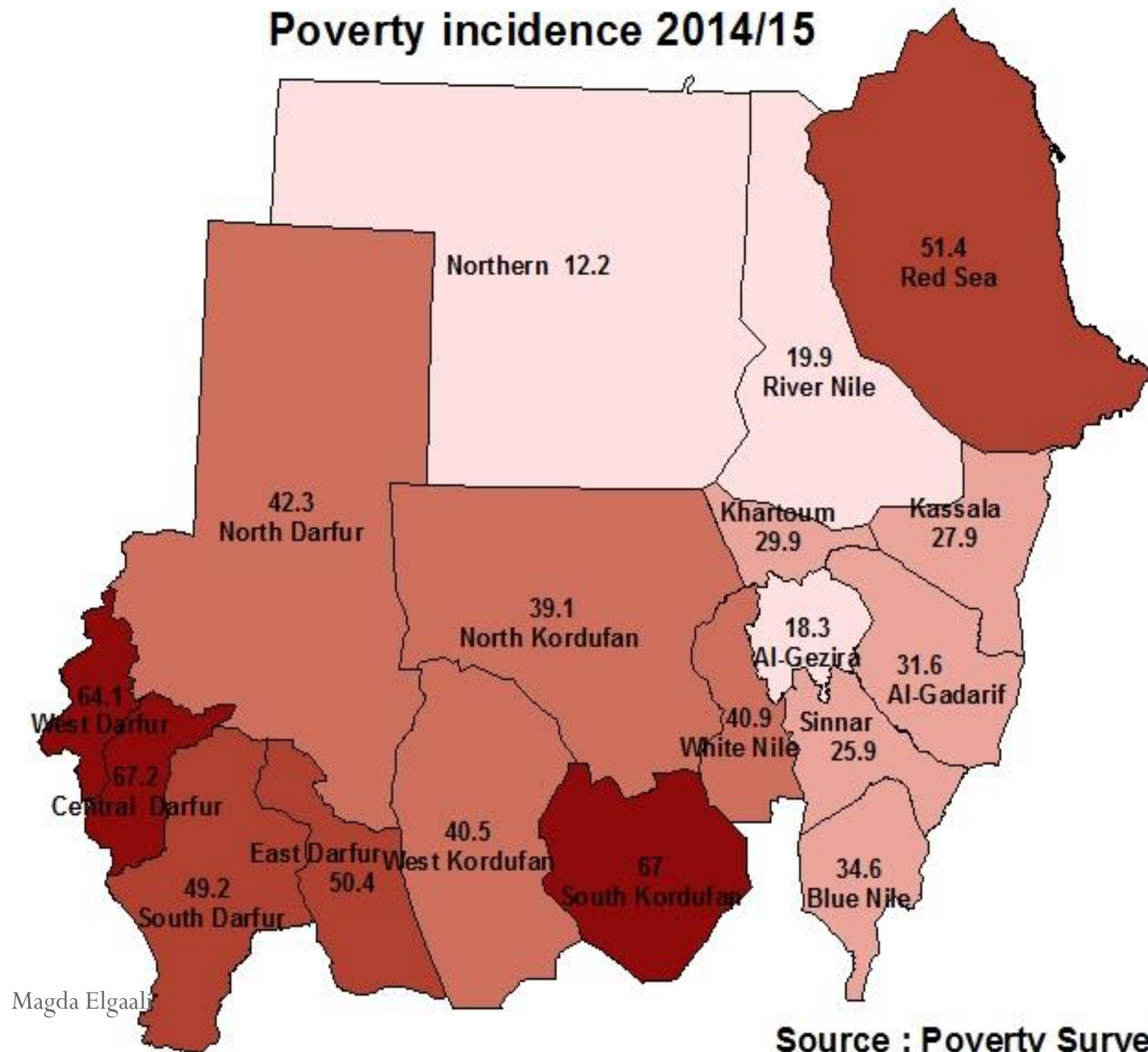
Goal1

From the above, we find that the availability percentage in the first goal is only 14%, which is a small percentage, and that 64% is not available, while about 21% of the data is partially available.

It is clear that we are facing a lack of data, which requires allocating more resources to generate data in order to enable planning and decision-making based on integrated data.

Some Results of Poverty Survey (2014/2015)

Poverty incidence 2014/15

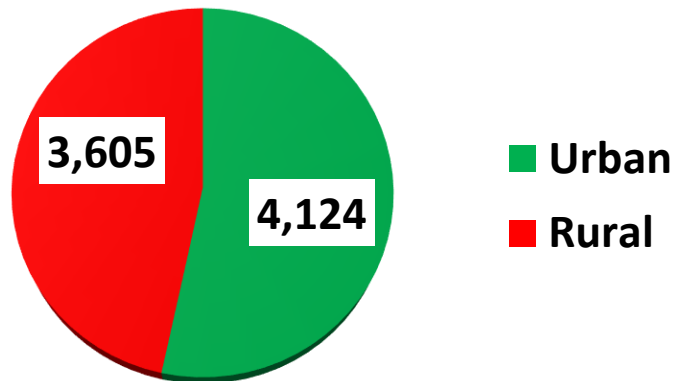


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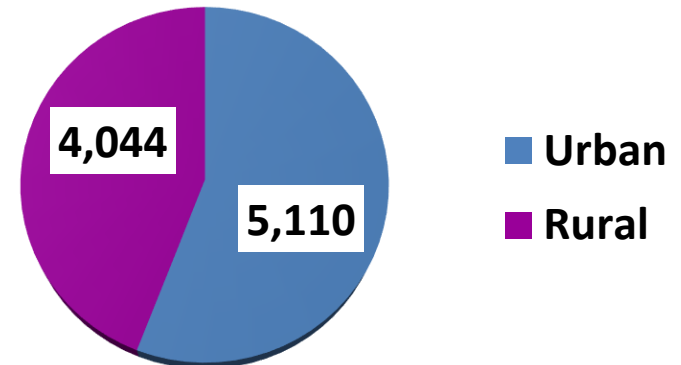
Source : Poverty Survey "CBS"

Poverty lines 2014-2015

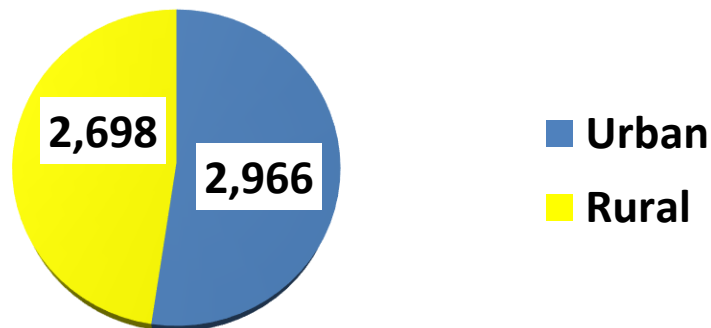
Extreme poverty line



Global poverty line



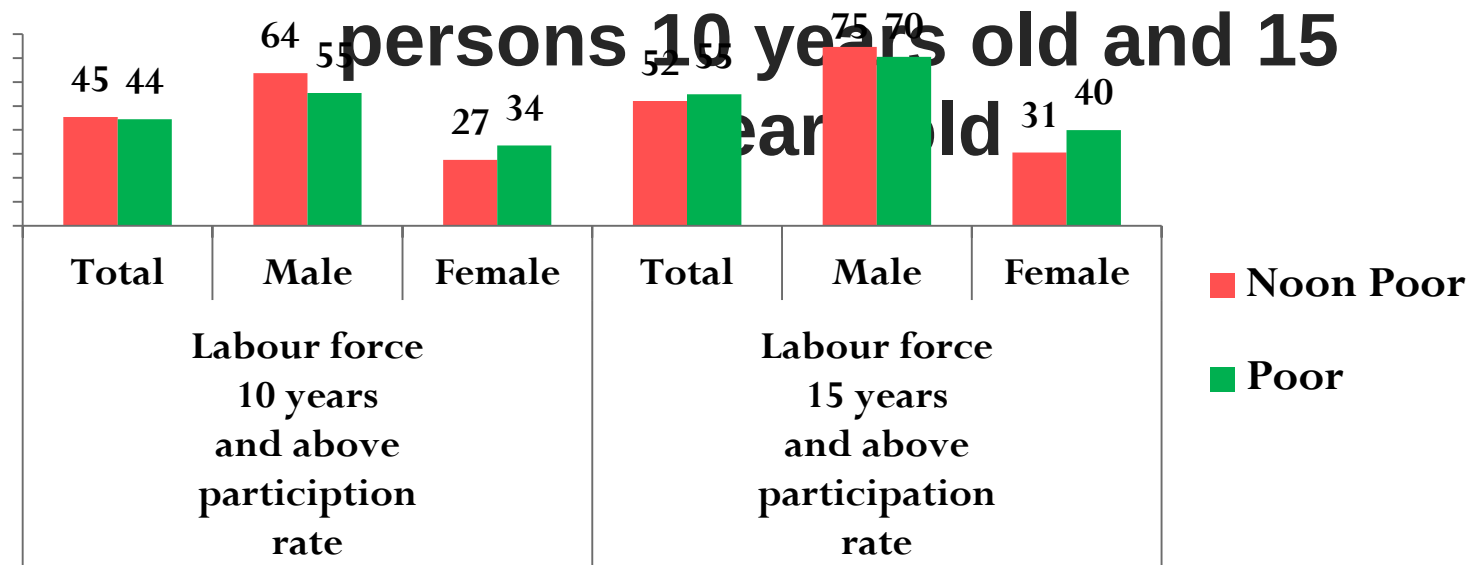
Food poverty line



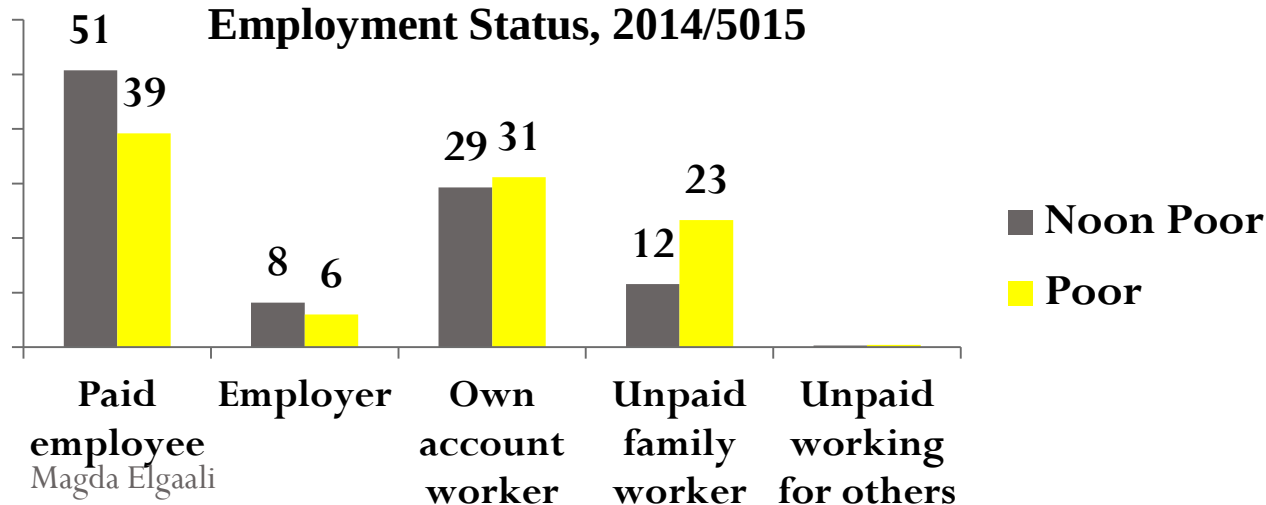
Poverty Incidences by Type of Residence

	Percentage of Population below the extreme poverty line	Percentage of population below Food Poverty Line	Percentage of Population below the global poverty line
Sudan	25.20%	9.10%	36.10%
Urban	22.60%	7.10%	37.30%
Rural	26.50%	10.20%	35.50%

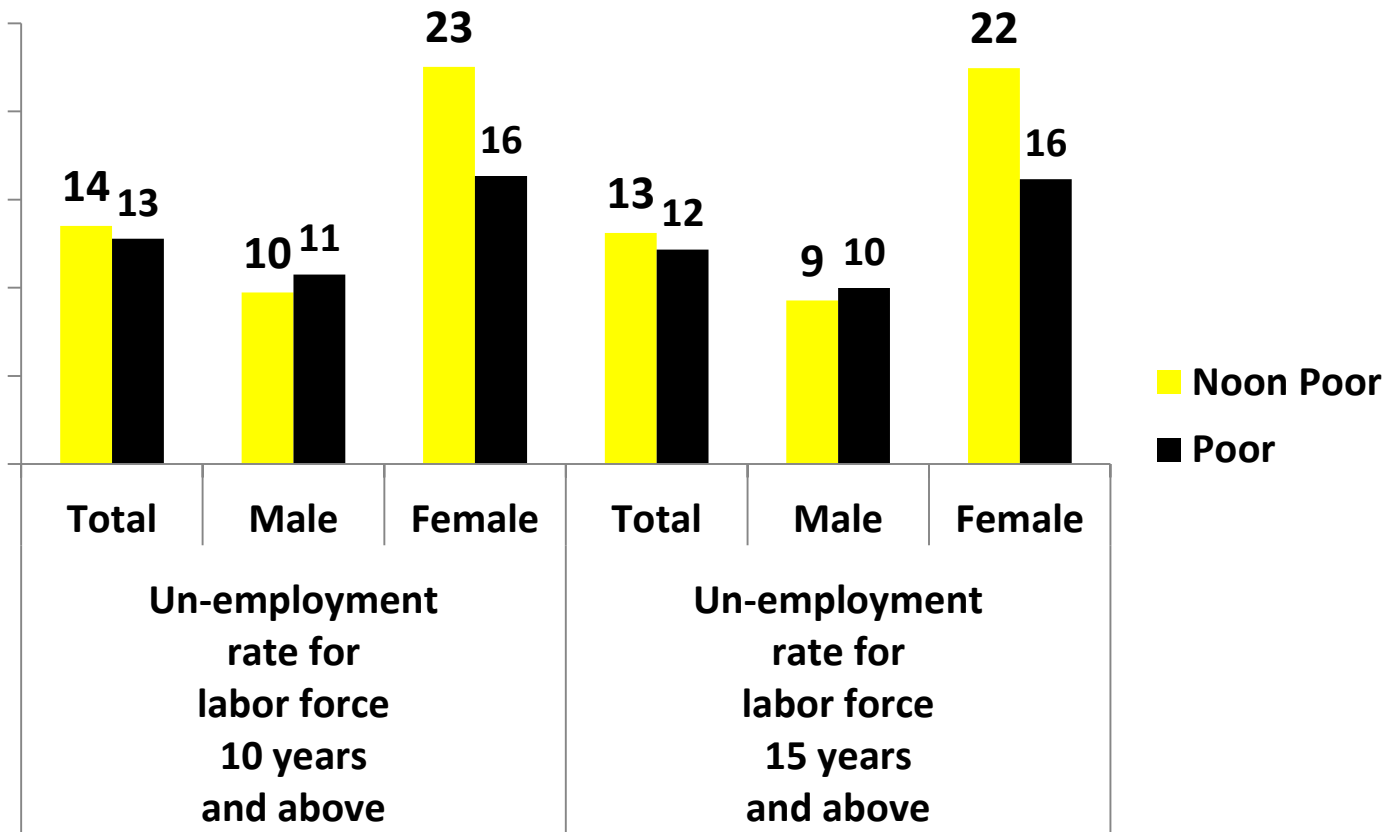
Poverty Status by Labor force participation rate for persons 10 years old and 15 year old



Poverty Status by Main Employment Status, 2014/5015



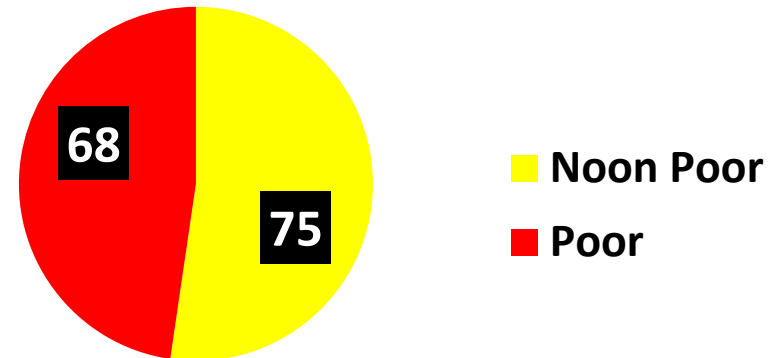
Poverty Status by Un-employment Rate for Persons 10 years old and 15 years old, by Sex, 2014/2015



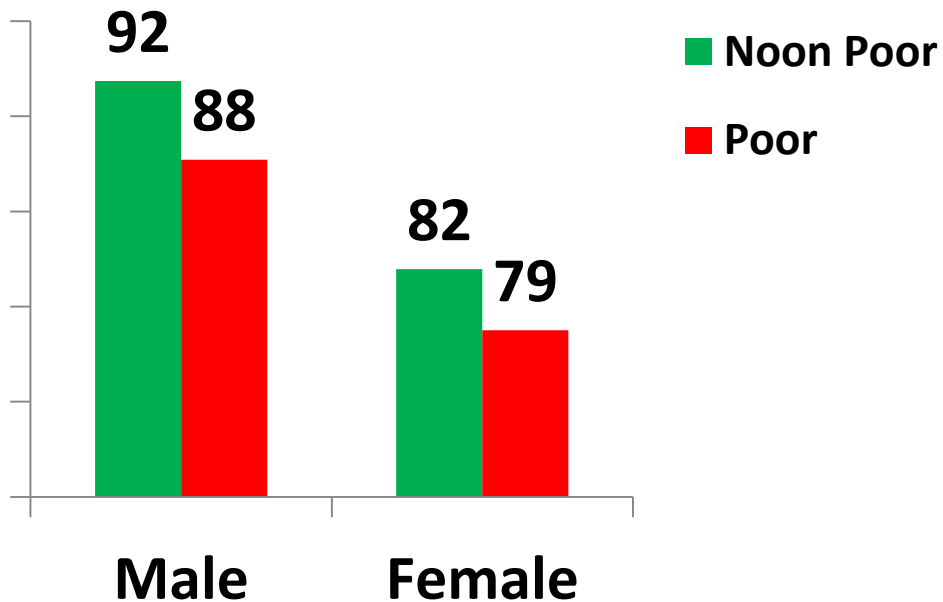
Poverty Status by Literacy Status,(S214/2015)



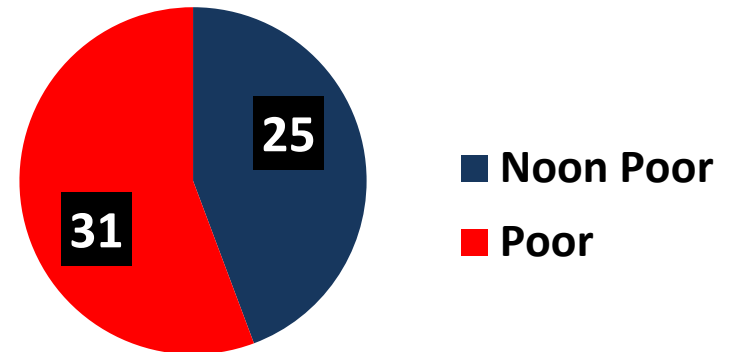
Can Read & Write



Poverty Status by Literate for Youth Age(15-24), by Sex, 2014/2015



Can Not Read & Write



Challenges

From the foregoing, we see that through surveys, some sustainable development indicators can be extracted with the details (classifications) clarified by the organizations that sponsor sustainable development indicators.

Despite this, it is difficult to extract all indicators of SDGs from surveys, which necessitates searching for other sources to exploit them.

Although some administrative records are characterized by annual periodicity, most indicators are difficult to extract annually

