PROMISING RESILIENCE PRACTICES





Improving livestock production and marketing through improved participation and inclusion of targeted communities

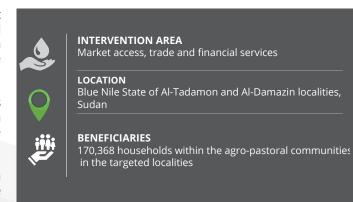
Six livestock markets and 28 watering points have been constructed or rehabilitated. This has led to an increase of animal heads sold annually in those markets

Introduction

The project convened in 2009 to support the empowerment and strengthening of the pastoral communities in the targeted localities of the Blue Nile State in Sudan. This was in addition to some localities in Sinnar, North Kordofan and White Nile states.

Due to the cultures in pastoral communities, women's voices are not heard. Therefore, the project initiated a discussion to ensure that women are represented in the village development committees.

The project successfully ensured the people's participation and inclusion in determining the provision of sustainable social services in the targeted communities.



Actors and stakeholders

The partners to the Improving Livestock Production and Marketing (ILPM) Project are organised in a steering committee at various levels, starting from the village, to the administrative unit, to the locality and the state levels. At the federal levels, the partners are the Ministry of Animal Resources, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Central Bank of Sudan, Pastoralist union, Federal Ministry of Governance Chamber, and participating commercial banks.

The Central Bank of Sudan and the commercial banks provided micro-finance services to the small producers in the targeted areas, after being organised and trained by the project on business development and management. The Groundwater and Valleys General Directorate is providing technical back stopping for maintenance and repairs for water structures. Women represent 30-35 percent of the different committees throughout the project organisational structures.

286 kilometres

Livestock routes that have been rehabilitated and demarcated, with services provided at established centres

Methodological approach

- Project design was done in consultation with key informants from the targeted localities and communities.
 The technical team designed the priority interventions in four main components, which were (i) livestock investment fund (subdivided into water related interventions and nonwater related interventions); (ii) livestock marketing and privatisation of veterinary services; (iii) livestock route; and (iv) project management and capacity building.
- The project conducted training to enable communities to continue managing the different water and non-water related investments. Targeted communities participated in brainstorming sessions to agree and formulate the annual work plans for implementation, which included signing of memoranda of understanding with potential service providers to ensure access to credit, training and interventions for demarcation of livestock routes, rehabilitation and upgrading of livestock markets, and support to benefit-sharing revolving fund for sheep fattening and breeding.
- The process was participatory, as the women (35 percent) were represented in the village development committees (VDC) and participated in the decision making processes

and setting the priorities for annual work. The VDC and community representatives were part of the structure of the project management and implementation. They were guided by the project staff responsible for negotiating with government service providers, whether from the Groundwater and Valleys General Directorate or popular committee and legislative council, to ensure the local support to their investments. This included signing a collaboration agreement with the Groundwater and Valleys General Directorate for community management of water points/boreholes and the RWC to provide technical support and maintenance services.

• The project started in 2009 and received additional financing twice due to the good results for pastoral and rural agro-pastoral communities. The project responded to the priority needs of the rural communities.

Results

An on-going project was structured around pilot activities that address pastoral communities' priority needs in support of livestock production and marketing. It demonstrates innovative ways to deliver services and improve pastoralists' livelihoods. These successful initiatives are being documented and are ready for scaling up; for example, an innovative way to deliver veterinary services to producers through supporting private veterinarians has been tested and documented.

Six livestock markets and 28 watering points have been constructed or rehabilitated. This has led to an increase in animal heads sold annually in those markets. The livestock routes demarcation proved to be a real translation of the CPA into dividends of peace, as it provided a conflict prevention tool for natural resources-based conflict. It also enabled political and social spaces in which conflict resolution could be dealt with effectively.

In this regard, 286 kilometres of livestock routes have been rehabilitated and demarcated, with services provided at established centres. Overall, more than 160,000 community members across five target states were provided access to veterinary services and other livestock production initiatives such as better access to water points or restocking of animals for women groups within the targeted communities (IDA Report, 2013).

Additional information

IDA Report No: 80051-SD: Sudan Interim Strategy Note (FY 2014-2015), August 2013.

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