



**Eleventh Steering Committee Meeting of the
Regional Platform on IGAD Drought
Disaster Resilience and Sustainability
Initiative (IDDRSI)**

Sudan Progress Report

23 July 2020

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1. Executive Summary

This report assesses the progress made in implementing the Sudan's IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) since the 10th Steering Committee Meeting of the Regional Platform. The report reviews updates of projects at national and state levels and looks into the progress achieved.

The report reflects how Sudan understands the impacts of drought on agricultural, livestock development, and food security issues. As a result, Sudan responded positively to support the IDDRSI politically and technically since its establishment. The activities covered phase I and presently entered into phase II. During the length of time associated with IDDRSI implementation, Sudan worked on projects and programmes to build Successful institutional arrangements to enhance efficient implementation of the IDDRSI across Sudan. The process of project implementation and updating increased Sudan experience towards planning and budgeting drought resilience as part of the national programme. Example include the Land Rehabilitation programme of the Ministry of Animal Resources and the Programme of Agriculture Development within the Revitalization Policy.

The report also indicates successful interaction between Sudan as a member state and IGAD institutions and partners. Many Projects are developed and financially supported by different partners and training for capacity building are in continuous progress at national and regional levels. The programme of (3 W) is an example.

Other projects sponsored by the development partners and government are in the pipe line to support resilience building and cross-border activities. The cross border project between BSG and BN has been launched and started implementation. Concepts notes for other cross borders projects are in the strong memory.

The Sudan is also following up and updating the regional Steering Committee meetings. Presently focus is directed to the recommendations of the 10th steering committee meeting. The report reviewed the update of implementation of key recommendations since the 10th PSC. Then presented challenges and ended with recommendations.

2. Introduction:

Sudan is a dry country exhibiting typical Sahel zone with its characteristic of low and erratic rain-fall, associated with drought periods that affect crop growth and livestock grazing. The short agricultural season that extends 3-4 month is a typical of ASAL areas. Sudan experiences recurrent drought that is characterized by increasing frequencies and severity resulting in risks with regards to crop and animal production, leading to conflict over the resources of land, range and water.

The total area of Sudan approximates (188 million hectares) with (60.2%) desert and semi desert and 30% dry savannah constituting the ASAL area. With regards to drought, Sudan has a long experience and rich lessons learnt in drought resilience management over long period since mid-1950. Sudan experienced various incidents of drought that lead to preparation of adaptation strategy and programs for mitigating impacts.

The drought of 2010/11 was the most severe associated with huge losses of human and natural resources. That experience initiated the response of IGAD to prepare its member states to adopt some measure to face the drought and build resilience. The IDDRSI was accordingly established as a comprehensive program to facilitate resilience building at its member states. The programme strategy was contained in the and CPP designed to contain priority investment areas to fulfil the strategy objectives. Sudan was able to mainstream the drought experience in the IDDRSI plans and programs. The rich results and lessons learnt constituted the outcomes for those features of institutional structure for dry land management. After the completion of the first phase of IDDRSI, Sudan developed comprehensive revision and issued the second phase presently under implementation. Based on experience gained from the previous dry land management systems, Sudan was able to contribute in the CPP revision to strengthen the IDDRSI initiative with logical coordination strengthening associated with revision of the institutional framework and good social and human resources development.

The Sudan is presently working with strong intention to mainstream the IDDRSI plan with the national planning system. It is already implementing national plans at the agriculture and animal resources sectors to develop its operational plans and using it to interact at IGAD. Supporting projects like the Comprehensive Agricultural Census led by CBS in partnership with AfdB and FAO is progress.

Thus, building on the progress made since the establishment of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), the republic of Sudan renewed

commitment to ensure a transformational resilience agenda during phase II, by including resilience initiatives in the development process.

3. Implementation Progress on Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) since 10th PSC Meeting

3.1. Update on Progress of programmes and Projects:

3.1.1. Sudan Master Land Use Map Project (PIA 1)

Based on the agreement signed in 2006 by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Arab Centre for Studies of Arid Zone and Dry land (ACSAD) for the Master Land Use Mapping in Sudan (old lands), ACSAD in collaboration with the General Directorate of Natural resources (IDDRSI Focal Directorate) completed the second phase which resulted in land use maps becoming available for Khartoum, River Nile and the Northern States.

The MoANR is currently evaluating the mechanism of putting the Land use plan for use to guide agricultural investment and enhancement of stakeholder's involvement in the plan.

3.1.2. The Rehabilitation of Degraded lands Programme in Sudan:

It is a continuous programme implemented by the Animal Resources Development Fund supervised by the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries and sponsored by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP). Implementation starts, on availability of funds which regularly provided by February, prior to the rainy season every year. The results and outputs aim at contribution in reducing the effects of drought and conflicts between farmers and pastoral groups. Results included:

Natural Resources Management

Under the Multi-purpose Water Infrastructure Development Sub-component bidding process for the construction of 15 new Hafirs (12 in DRSLP II & 3 in DRSLP III) is in progress. Since the previous Supervision Mission, the remaining 8 Pans/Hafirs constructed which makes the total rehabilitated pans twelve (12). Five (5) existing boreholes were also rehabilitated out of the total six (6); (DRSLP(4) and DRSLP III (1)). The sixth which belongs to Qadarif State in DRSLP III area is dropped due to budget constraint. All planned twenty (20) underground water tanks (village tanks) were constructed (DRSLP II (6) and DRSLP III (14)). Further, eight (8) protected shallow dug wells were constructed

in which makes all the planned twenty (20) (DRSLP II (13) and DRSLP III (7)) were completed. In addition, two Pump-based water supply system from permanent rivers were constructed out of the total three (PIA 1).

Rehabilitation of degraded rangelands Programme :

It is based on seed broadcasting covered areas of drought-affected states and supported by extension and M&E. It is a national programme aiming at drought resilience, sponsored by the Ministry of Finance and Economic planning and implemented by the Ministry of Animal and Fishery Resources. The programme can be summarized as follows:

- **South Darfur and Gezira States** where propagation of palatable pasture seeds with high nutritional value developed based on community participation, then spreading them in drought-affected areas. Likewise, the localization of (*Blepharis linarifolia*), a legume locally called Begail plant which has nearly disappeared, is now being cultivated in enclosures and then seeds harvested and scattered in the affected areas. In addition to being a palatable range plant, it is a legume that helps sustainability of plant cover, (PIA 1)
- **Kassala State:** A number of Hafirs (artificial water pools for migrating animals watering) are now being cleaned from invader plants, and cleaning of feeder lines for filling pools with rain water. Work done in collaboration with NGOs (PIA 3).
- **The states of White Nile, Sennar, Blue Nile and Kassala** completed opening of animal routes migration, cleared length (100 – 125 kms) to reduce conflicts between farmers and pastoral groups. Work done in collaboration with NGOs (PIA 4).
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b- In the field of extension: Trainees from veterinary extension agents and pastoralists have been trained in transferring technologies for adaptation to climate change, especially drought. Guides have been provided with regard to drought-related impacts on animals, in addition to Livestock Emergency Guideline Standards to guide action before and after droughts (PIA 5).

The programme has a component of M&E. The programme is strongly linked with food security issues and conflict resolution.

The programme implementation continues up to end of rainy season while preparation for the activities of the following season continues (survey, training, seed collection and treatment).

Market Access and Trade (PIA 2)km

The progress of work under this component includes five Agriculture Produce Markets are under construction out of the total planned six markets (3 in DRSLPII and 2 in DRSLP III). The construction of three (3) Standard Livestock Market Centers budgeted under DRSLPII are under progress. Further, the construction of one (1) cattle slaughter slabs with shed (small scale) was completed in Qadarif out of the total planned three (3) slaughter slabs.

Rehabilitation of livestock route (No.7) in Qadarif State with a length of 70 Km and rehabilitation of livestock route (No. 5 & 6 respectively) with a length of 115 Km, making 185 Km in total, demarcated with an alternating soil embankments as boundaries.

3.1.4. Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLP-II &III) (PIA 3)

Sudan in collaboration AfDB and IGAD **implementing Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme**, aiming to Create widespread and real impact on the ground and in many realms –The Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme - Project III (DRSLP III) aimed at enhancing drought resilience and improving sustainable livelihoods of the pastoral and agro-pastoral population in (i) Gedarif State, (ii) Kassala State and (iii) White Nile State. The sector goal is to contribute to poverty reduction, food security and accelerated **sustainable economic** growth through enhanced rural income.

Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme achievement on ground in sudan:

Sustainable Rangeland Management

Construction of 2176 ha of soil and water conservation structures and reforestation were done. Rehabilitation of 3,318 Km fire line strips; procurement of one tone of tree seeds

for a forestation along stock routes; procurement of 9,000 Gum Arabic and Acacia Seyal tree seedlings for a forestation; planting of 229 ha with forest trees and distribution of 81,400 seedlings to mitigate negative environmental impact were successfully completed. In addition, manufacturing and distribution of 120 improved cook stoves were also done.

Consultancy: The 2 studies to Conduct Ground/Land Survey (Rangeland Assessment) and the Rangeland Use and Mapping are in progress as per the contract.

Livelihood Support (PIA 3)

The progress of work under the Livelihoods Production and Health Component includes construction/rehabilitation of three permanent veterinary laboratories are ongoing while the bid for the provision of the equipment is in progress. Further, the bid for the construction/rehabilitation Modern Biological Pest Control is also in process. In addition, all planned three livestock check points were implemented; the remaining five(5) livestock crushes out of the total 12 were constructed; one quarantine station out of 2 were also constructed.

Eight (8) mobile clinics, twenty three (23) off-road Motorcycles budgeted under DRSLP II are in process of custom clearance. The other six (6) mobile clinic & eight (8) motorcycles budgeted under DRSLPIII were cleared from the customs and moved to the supplier premises for fixing of the top up equipment of the mobile clinics.

Micro Irrigation Schemes

As part of the livelihood activity, the project planned to implement micro irrigation schemes in the three states. These schemes are in the range of 5 to 20 ha. The State PIU coordinators have agreed to undertake an assessment regarding issues related to land ownership, beneficiaries demand, water source, design, bill of quantities, etc. and the outcome of the assessment is reported to FPIU/FMU by end November, 2019. Based on the assessment the FMU/FPIU/SPIU will immediately commence the bidding process or otherwise advise the Bank on the way forward.

The pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of the Project are experiencing reduced and unpredictable rain-fall patterns with increasing frequency of extreme weather events (droughts and floods). These conditions adversely affected the natural resources on which pastoral and agro-pastoral production system depends. The resilience of the pastoral and agro-pastoral systems is further challenged by other socio-economic and institutional constraints. The technical solutions proposed by the project intend to be multi-sectoral and multi-institutional set up favourable to the adoption of the proposed technical solutions. The proposed interventions involved activities that address water, pasture, market, animal health and capacity building in a gender sensitive approach.

With the exception of the pump-based water supply, livestock check points and the Quarantine station, all other activities are under completion. The most important result is the provision of water for both domestic and livestock especially from the pump-based water supply system from permanent rivers.

3.1.5. Agriculture Development Programme (PIA 3):

The agriculture Sector has efforts comprised promising results that contributed to drought resilience and production enhancement. The agriculture sector holds the highest potential for economic diversification and growth. Today, the Agricultural Revitalization Policy aimed at setting the agricultural Development Programme covering the country, funded by the MoFEP, is put at the centre of the country's development strategies including the mainstreaming of the SDGs and hopefully the mainstreaming of the IDDRSI Initiative programmes.

In line with Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT) Program: areas identified through analyses and existing or planned private sector investments) regarding the growing challenge in Striking and widespread low agricultural productivity Solutions are considered.

The programme is led by the MoANR involves communities at administrative units, locality and state and incorporates the government and the private sector. Putting in mind the 70.0 Million hectares of arable land, of which 25.0 Million Ha are presently under use, and recognizing the prepared land use map, the revitalization programme development approach aims at investing in large agricultural areas and increase of productivity per unit area.

For the last three years, State Ministers of production at 18 states meet three months before the rainy season at the Federal ministry of agriculture and natural resources to set the agricultural plan at all states. Follow up continued during the rainy season for M&E and decision on intervention.

As a result, Sudan has been able to satisfy its need from Sorghum and Millet (the main stable food) and set the deficit for other imported crops like Rice, wheat and wheat products.

Agricultural Research programme is integrated in the Revitalization programme in food security issues by provision of knowledge and technology transfer.

3.1.6. Cross-border Projects

The implementation of the cross border project between Benshangul-Gumuz (Ethiopia) and the Blue Nile (Sudan) is the first in the Sudan. It was launched in November 201. It is enhancing activities involving Individual trading at the cross borders where open

markets are supported at Gesan, Menza and Kurmuk. In addition the project improves social and health service for the two communities at the cross border (PIA 3 and 5)).

- The success of the cross border project is based on the bi-lateral agreements between Sudan and Ethiopia, the cross borders collaboration between the BG and BN States and the deep rooted social relations between BG and BN.
- However, covid-19 created a constraint at present because of the closure of the borders that resulted in halting the open trading market.

3.1.7. Small Farmers and Pastoralist's Climate Resilience Project (PIA 5)

Communication between the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR), Ministry of Environment and WB resulted in launching the project for small farmers and pastoralist's climate resilience in three states in Central Sudan. The outcome is increasing support for these categories (small farmers and pastoralists) to build drought resilience and enhance climate. The activities resulted in rehabilitation of degraded lands, establishment of shelterbelts, distribution of improved seeds, distribution of improved cook stoves adaptation and better livelihoods.

Progress continued on participatory work, resulted in rehabilitation of degraded lands using range and tree seeds, establishment of shelterbelts, establishment of small forests, distribution of improved seeds to farmers and distribution (7800) of improved cook stoves.

3.1.8. Centre Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Comprehensive Agricultural Census (CAC):

The project commenced 2013 under (FAO). Faced some constraints and halted (2017) because of funding problems. In 2020 decision taken by the Transitional Government to update the project, intending to enhance its progress and completion. It is under the process of updating and funding process. The impact (development objective) of the project census is to contribute to agriculture and rural development, and to poverty and food insecurity reduction through informed and improved decision making, more effective strategies and policies defined and to be implemented on the basis of reliable, relevant, and timely agricultural statistics (PIA 7).

An updated version of the CAC Project Document has been completed in collaboration with partners [AfDB (Country Office), CBS of Sudan, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR) and Ministry of Animal Resources (MoAR)], as well as FAO and UNFPA Offices in Sudan, (PIA 7).

3.1.9. Enabling Youth Sudan (PIA 8)

Enable Youth Sudan is one of AfDB Enabling Youth Initiatives under the Bank's Strategic focus to transform Africa's agriculture. The objective of the program is to create business opportunities and decent employment for young women and men along priority agricultural value chains in Sudan. The program is expected to train and empower 2,000 Agricultural Entrepreneurs (Agro-Entrepreneurs) in Youth Agri-Business Incubation Centres (YABICs) in five states in the country. Each of these Agro-entrepreneurs is expected to employ five other support workers, generating 12,000 jobs (including 6,000 for young women) in total over the first 5 years of the program. The program budget amounts USA\$ 23.25million.

- Since 2019 the number of youth has been trained and skilled around (1000) in the following value chains:
 1. Vegetables production under closed system (green house),
 2. Improved seeds production (wheat, cotton, sesame, melt),
 3. Animal fattening,
 4. Poultry production and marketing,
 5. Aquaculture production for producing finger link and table fish,
- The program established risk sharing and finance marketing mechanism to provide collateral and serve as guarantee for youth to access financial (RSFM 18 million dollars),
- The RSFM also serves the smallholders farmers to enable access to the finance.

3.2. Updates on the Implementation of recommendation:

In its interaction with IGAD activities at regional level, Sudan is committed to follow the Platform Steering Committee (PSC) recommendations and work to implement them at the national level.

Recommendation (3), Urge IGAD Member States to mainstream the CPP within long term plans.

- Sudan knew how to mainstream drought plans and budgets within national plans (since 1960s) to enhance drought resilience. This included nomadic routes planning and maintenance at (5) km wide and (600 - 800) km long in (40) routes across the country managed in coordination between local councils and provinces to develop and protect range and pasture. Budgets submitted and approved by the MoFEP distributed to all provinces and councils to cover such activities. Many examples show the mainstreaming of drought plans and budget in the national system of Sudan administrative structure. through Experts from the ministry of Finance and Economic Planning perceived that plans

and budgeting from different levels of institutes, at states and national levels, contain item for confronting drought but are not usually put as specific budget lines for drought resilience.

- Positive steps have been taken between states, ministries and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and a concept note for the process of mainstreaming the IDDRSI planning with the National plans has been prepared that urges country for incorporation of planning of drought activities and financial plans from bottom of states and up-scaled to the level of the Ministry of Finance for financial approval.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources set an example of a budget line for the IDDRSI to cover IDDRSI activities at state and National level as well as covering the National Platform functions and meetings (Compatible with PIA 7)).
- Sudan knew how to mainstream drought plans and budgets within national plans (since 1960s) to enhance drought resilience. This included nomadic routes planning and maintenance at (5) km wide and (600 - 800) km long in (40) routes across the country managed in coordination between local councils and provinces to develop and protect range and pasture. Budgets submitted and approved by the MoFEP distributed to all provinces and councils to cover such activities. Many examples show the mainstreaming of drought plans and budget in the national system of Sudan administrative structure. through Experts from the ministry of Finance and Economic Planning perceived that plans and budgeting from different levels of institutes, at states and national levels, contain item for confronting drought but are not usually put as specific budget lines for drought resilience.
- The Sudan has been concerned with the strengthening of the coordination mechanism to facilitate more efforts towards mainstreaming of the CPP plans and programmes into the national planning system. To fulfill this objective Sudan revised the structure of the National platform (the ministerial and the national committees) to include more important ministries and institutions. Associated with this approach of strengthening of the coordination mechanism, Sudan establish a national expert panel that represent the ministries and institutions of the national platform. It is composed of fifteen members. They assist in reporting process and M&E. Complementary with this sub-national steering committee at state level is under process where six out of eighteen have already established their committees. These structures play significant roles in enhancing mainstreaming of National plans and budget of IDDRSI implementation starting from localities to states to national levels.

recommendation (5), efforts made so far in strengthening and establishing the coordination mechanisms at national level in Sudan included:

- Establishment (Revision to be compatible with the changes in Sudan) of National IDDRSI Platform for Drought in Sudan composed of Ministerial Committee of

nine ministers and a steering committee of (35 technical institutions) representing the Ministries of the National Platform,

- Establishment of sub-national steering committees of IDDRSI at eighteen states, where four committees have been established and the process is going on. Awareness increased, community mobilization is enhancing implementation of IDDRSI, **(PIA 7)**.

Recommendation number (6)

Promotion of research, dissemination and adoption of innovations and technologies relevant for implementations of IDDRSI including early warning and renewable energy:

- One of the main objectives of Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC) is to generate drought tolerant varieties associated with other gained grain characteristics appropriate husbandry practices as strategy to cope with climate change and drought particularly in the areas that rely entirely on rainfall. Presently, ARC has managed to release early maturing crop varieties as well as drought tolerant ones mainly cowpeas and groundnuts that mature in 55 and 85 days respectively compared to 100 and 110 days respectively (PIA 5).
- With respect to husbandry practices, ARC has also released seed priming and micro dose using NPK for all field crops. These technologies will lead to significant increase in crop productivity (PIA 5).
- Finally, improved hand hoe as a water harvesting enabler has recently released i.e. in situ water harvesting for all crops, which also results in increasing crop yields by at least 30% for all crops (PIA 5).
- The Center of Research for Environment and Natural Resources developed innovative research that included the inoculation of Bio-fertilizers using liquid rhizobia for seeds of beans and grains. Results included (Improved quality and Quantity (by 21 – 49%) of fodder and crops and represent organic fertilizers. Farmers are adopting the technology, (PIA 5)
- Successful results have been obtained in the use of Bio-pesticides proved to be effective in suppression of major pests and diseases resulting in improving quality and quantity of vegetables and leguminous crops.
- With regard to clean energy, use has been made of solar energy in pumping irrigation water from boreholes or the River Nile (PIA 1).

Recommendation 7, Recognize the importance of data and information:

a. Sudan performed update of 3 W programme including

- Promotion of 3W mapping training workshop held at the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural resources during 9 - 11 February 2016, in collaboration with the IGAD

Secretariat, GIZ , OCHA and National Coordination Unit resulting in training of fourteen candidates trained on the resilience investments tracker tool (3W map) and awarded certificates,

- Awareness about IDDRSI strategy and Sudan CPP increased,
 - Awareness about IGAD knowledge management systems increased,
 - New investment projects uploaded by participants into the Sudan 3w maps system.
- b. Introductory training held on use of Geo Node for the management of Geo spatial information in Resilience planning, August 28 - 30 /2018 Khartoum Sudan
- c. Continuous planning on 3 W in needed and a programme was designed to update of training planned to be conducted late March 2020 but postponed because of covid-19.

Recommendation (8), recognizing the review and updates of the IDDRSI strategy and country programming paper; the adoption and launch the revised CPP. In reference to Transitional Government Strategic Priority areas number (1, 5, 8 and 9) are compatible with the CPP PIA 8 (the newly added intervention) which indicate the adoption and launching of the revised CPP. The establishment of strengthening mechanism of IDDRSI implementation is further adoption. More importantly the understanding of the mainstreaming of the IDDRSI planning with the national plans and budget is a step forward towards adoption of the CPP.

Recommendation (9) welcomes the introduction of new priority intervention area on “Human Capital, Gender and Social Development”. To fulfil the political, economic and social objectives, the transitional government programme decided on setting and implementation of priority Strategic objectives approved by the council of ministers. The programme determined projects and activities for every priority area and associated with key performance indicators for evaluation of implementation and performance:

- Priority area (1), to halt war and conflict and build comprehensive justice and sustainable piece by addressing root problem in Sudan and mitigate its impacts with consideration to preparation of details for affected least developed areas and most affected groups with respect to diversity of races (**Compatible with the CPP PIA 6**);
- Priority area number (5) states that the Government Ensures the promotion of women's rights in all social, political and economic fields with fair and due representation in governance structures in the transitional period (**Compatible with the CPP PIA 8**);
- Priority area (8) to play an active role in welfare and social development to be achieved by striving to provide health, education, housing, and work to preserve a clean environment and biological diversity in the country, and develop it in a way that ensures the future of coming generations (**Compatible with the CPP PIA 8**);

- Priority Area (9) enhancing the role of youth of both sexes and expanding their opportunities in all social, political and economic fields (**Compatible with the CPP PIA 8**);

Recommendation No10.

- The high-level Sudan Partnership Conference Which was held in June in the city of Berlin, acknowledged the urgent need to support the Sudan by addressing the economic development and stability of the Transitional Government aiming at women, youth and men social and educational change (PIA 8).
- The economic reforms announced by the Transitional Government and pledged a package of financial support totalling over 1.8 billion US-Dollars, including social protection and humanitarian development represents main strategic objective (PIA 4 and 8).

Recommendation No.11

- The Government of Sudan has been encouraging the Private sector to get engaged in different economic activities and many public sector companies have been privatized. Some of the private companies are engaged in climate and drought resilience by investment in agriculture and fodder development in ASAL areas.

4. Challenges and Lessons Learnt - Operational Challenges and their solutions

4.1. Challenges

4,1,1. Covid-19

Covid-19 represented a strong challenge at national level in Sudan because of the measures taken by the government of Sudan at federal and state level. The various measures could have worked as precautions to reduce the spread of the pandemic but did not provide solutions. The major impacts of covid-19 have been reflected in exacerbating the economic and health crisis. It might impose negative impact on the agricultural season 2020/2021 and result in food insecurity. However, the government of Sudan prepared a plan for reducing the negative impacts on the agricultural season by put effort on preparation of the logistics and distribution to States.

4.1.2. Uncertainty in rainfall amount, distribution and prevailing drought

The implementation of the CPP considering investment in the relevant priority investment areas (PIA), using knowledge management and technology transfer and strengthening the coordination mechanism.

4.1.3. Conflict on land, water, natural resources

The transitional government of Sudan set strategic priorities to reduce conflict over Sudan (priority area 1), to halt war, reduce conflict over resources and build comprehensive justice and sustainable piece by addressing root problem in Sudan and mitigate its impacts with consideration to preparation of details for affected least developed areas and most affected groups with respect to diversity of races (Compatible with the CPP PIA 6);

4.1.4. Limited financial Support

Limited financial support is one of the major handicaps against sustainable implementation of drought resilience projects and programme. Solutions should be based on strong policies and financial planning.

4.2. Lessons learnt include:

The Agricultural Revitalization Programme provide Indication for mainstreaming of Drought Resilience programme and budget in the national plan and budget,

The conduct of the agricultural sector census is a basic factor in guiding the important decisions on agricultural planning and food security policy formulation, and in measuring the impact of various actions for the development of the rural sector by the availability of reliable food and agricultural statistics.

Water provision is an important life support for both pastoralists and agro-pastoralists using water centres and other water devices.

Small scale farmers and pastoralists under the guide of the project acquired increased knowledge and perceived the importance of their participation in environmental management, Its up-scaling is possible.

Cross border project deepens the roots of the historic relation between the cross border community and reduces conflicts,

The Youth programme provides facilitation to reduce impact of unemployment where the youth represent human resources for investment and development of value chain,

M&E programme facilitates follow up of the progress of the programme,

5. Recommendations

Mainstreaming of the IDDRSI planning and budget in the national plan and budget:

- Elaborate on mainstreaming of the drought resilience plans and budget in the on-going Agricultural Sector Programmes and budget within the national programming,
- Sustainable intensification of sorghum-legume production system to improve livelihood and adaptation to drought and climate change in semi-arid areas.
- Financial support and implementation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Census (CAC) as a pre-requisite for improved performance of the Sudanese agricultural sector, and for increased food security, as well as improved income and living conditions for the population.
- Preparing the third phase of land use map is recommended to cover the remaining states,

The key areas of focus for the coming year, should consider:

- More focus on sustainable land and water management(SLWM)
- Market Access and Trade
- Livelihoods diversification

Support for the financial release for the implementation of the DRSLP is needed to reduce the drought impacts on animal resources and support the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities who are experiencing reduced and unpredictable rain-fall patterns with increasing frequency of extreme weather events (droughts and floods).

The small farmers and pastoralist's climate resilience project

Communication between the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR), Ministry of Environment and WB resulted in launching the project for small farmers and pastoralist's climate resilience in three states in Central Sudan. The outcome is increasing support for these categories (small farmers and pastoralists) to build drought resilience and enhance climate The activities resulted in rehabilitation of degraded lands, establishment of shelterbelts, distribution of improved seeds, distribution of improved cook stoves adaptation and better livelihoods.

Increased financial support for the small farmers and pastoralist's climate resilience project in order to continue progress on people mobilization, rehabilitating degraded lands in addition to continuation of distribution of improved seeds to farmers and distribution of improved cook stoves,

Programmes and Project planning should be guided by the CPP

Continue supporting and strengthening the coordination mechanisms of the National Platform at national and state level.

Continue Following the on-going processes for cross borders activities and project management.

Enhance development and implementation of MEL supported by capacity building at national and state levels and involve project MEL.