

REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

COUNTRY PROGRAMME PAPER

TO END DROUGHT EMERGENCIES IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Endorsed 18 October 2012

Geographical map of Sudan



Political map of Sudan



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|---|
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| ARAP | Agricultural Revival Action Plan |
| AREP | Agricultural Revival Executive Programme |
| ASAL | Arid and Semi Arid Land |
| ASARECA | Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa |
| AUC | African Union Commission |
| CAADP | Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme |
| CAHWs | Community Animal Health Workers |
| CAP | Common Action Plan |
| CC | Climate Change |
| CLDWs | Community Livestock Development Workers |
| CBS | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| CPF | Country Programme Framework |
| DECARP | Desert Encroachment and Rehabilitation Programme |
| DPAs | Drought-prone areas |
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| ECCAS | Economic Community of Central African States |
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States |
| EWS | Early Warning Systems |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| FVP | First Vice President |
| HFA | Hyogo Framework for Action |
| HoA | Horn of Africa |
| ICPAC | IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced People |
| IGAD | Inter Governmental Authority on Development |
| ILRI | International Livestock Research Institute |
| JAM | Joint Assessment Mission |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MDTF | Multi-Donors Trust Fund |
| NBHS | National Baseline Health Survey |
| NEPAD | New Partnership for African Development |
| NCS | National Comprehensive Strategy |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organisations |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| RECs | Regional Economic Communities |
| SEP | Salvation Economic Program |
| ToRs | Terms of Reference |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNOCHA | United Nations Office of the Commissioner of Humanitarian Affairs |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Program |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commission for Refugees |
| FVPO | First Vice President Office |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization |

INTRODUCTION

The repeated food crisis in the Horn of Africa (HoA) has prompted calls for a renewed commitment to end hunger and create sustainable food security in the sub-region. It is recognized that there are a multiplicity of initiatives aimed at confronting the food insecurity situation in the HoA. Consequently, an analysis of key priorities covered in major policy documents (Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme CAADP, Agriculture Strategy, Food Security and Nutrition policy among others) was conducted.

The analysis of national priorities in the Agriculture sector as expressed in government documents reveals considerable commonalities between countries. However, to place country priorities in perspective, it is critical that the priorities are viewed within the CAADP Framework. The use of CAADP as an overall framework (both for public policy and development assistance) is essential for harmonization of policies at national and sub-regional levels and has been accepted by most countries in the sub-region as demonstrated by the signing of several CAADP Compacts. Improved coordination of development interventions to ensure their effectiveness and to build institutional capacity for efficient service delivery and ensure sustainability also appears as priorities in the government documents. To facilitate the pursuance of the foregoing priorities, national and sub-regional coordination of agricultural development policies are considered critical for implementation and success. The challenge that the renewed commitment to the HoA confronts, is how to adjust the many policies, strategies, and programs at the country and sub-regional levels to effectively deliver. As a result, it worked with its members to launch a “Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative”, otherwise called the “Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE)” initiative, aimed at “improving livelihoods and enhancing resilience of drought-prone communities in the Horn of Africa (HoA)”.

The initiative led to the preparation of a Common Programming Framework at country and regional levels with the support of the Technical Consortium¹ (TC). IGAD, its Members States, and partners have also launched a Regional Platform for Drought Resilience and Sustainability (the “Platform”) in order to build inclusiveness and synergies, and to provide for effective collective action.

1. NATIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT

A. Country context

1.1 Sudan, with an area of 181 million hectares (1.8 million square kilometres), is endowed with 61 million hectares of arable land, 14 million hectares of natural pasture and 21 million hectares of forests (only about 11.6% of the country). The rangelands of Sudan support about 101 million heads of cattle, sheep, goats, and camels, and a wide range of wildlife species. The abundance of water resources is represented in the country's share of the Nile Water, from seasonal rivers, ground water, and annual recharge from seasonal rainfall. These huge and diverse agricultural resources are envisaged, not only to meet the domestic needs for sustainable food security, employment opportunities, and foreign exchange earnings, but also to enable Sudan to contribute significantly to regional and international trade and food security. However, the government, through the Agricultural Revival Action Plan (ARAP) continued its commitment to expand the capital base in infrastructure to open doors for more foreign and domestic investment in the different sectors. The executive programme for Agricultural Revival has defined the macro and sectoral priorities, in line with the CAADP pillars, to create a conducive investment environment for achieving food security, contributing to poverty alleviation, reviving the different production systems towards commercialization and value added industrialization.

¹ The TC is composed of the CGIAR and FAO, coordinated by ILRI, with USAID providing initial financing.

B. Impact and extent of recurrent droughts on food and nutrition security

1.2 Sudan is affected by the fluctuation in magnitude and distribution of the precipitation during the rainy season, with repeated dry spells during the cultivation season that have negative effects on food production and people's livelihoods. The food security situation in Sudan is reported to be deteriorating in the last few years. FAO estimated that one out of three Sudanese suffered from food deprivation in 2009, which is the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicator on hunger reduction. This figure is again based on the 2009 Sudan NBHS data. The prevalence of undernourishment was 31% and 34% for urban and rural populations respectively. This is mainly attributed to the rainfall variability, high food prices, and the long decades of conflict and unrest. Food insecurity is the most common manifestation of such situations.

1.3 In the 2011/12 production season, and due to the drought cycle that hit the Horn of Africa, food production shortages were combined with insecurity in South Blue Nile, South Kordofan, some areas in Darfur, and Abyei, resulting in food insecurity¹ and escalating food prices due to inflation (ranging from 18 to 37.2% in the first half of 2012)², and local currency devaluation. Insecurities in productive southern areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile State have a direct impact on the traditional seasonal north-south migration of nomadic cattle herders. Lack of access to these grazing lands will increase the concentration of animals in Sudan. As a result, competition over meagre resources of water and grazing pasture may contribute to local disputes over natural resources, some of which have been recorded in local courts. Furthermore, large herds in small areas are likely to lead to overgrazing and increased susceptibility to communicable diseases, and will deteriorate the general livestock body condition. Similarly, each crop production zone or system has its own climate endowments and therefore, livelihoods in those areas will be affected differently. The eastern (Red Sea and Kassala States) and western regions (Greater Darfur and North Kordofan) of the country recorded poor to below average harvests, which has exacerbated the food insecurity and malnutrition cases among the vulnerable groups of the rural communities, particularly the displaced pastoral groups.

1.4 The erratic and low precipitation during drought years has resulted in deep water table, which in-turn made access to drinking water for human and livestock a problem. This is in addition to the crowdedness around water points, which can make people and livestock vulnerable to diseases and epidemics. This competition over meagre water resources may hatch into poor hygiene and contaminated water, particularly for vulnerable members of households, i.e., children, the elderly, and women.

C. Review of other trends and impacts in relation to Sudan's drought

1.5 The outmigration of strong members of the rural communities for gold mining contributed further to the low productivity of crops and livestock. The erratic rainy season has a push effect on the human resources of the rural rainfed areas to urban settings, where the urban population has increased tremendously over the last decade, while urban poverty has become a feature in main towns. This is further exacerbated by the new emerging income opportunities in the gold mining areas, which are more attractive to young members of the rural communities since it pays better than seasonal rainfed cultivation. Food production and food security in rural rainfed areas are associated with repeated risks of long dry spells, localized floods (water erosions), localized pests infestations,...etc., that many times, have caused damage, loss and depletion of basic assets of rural households.

¹ Sudan Food Security Outlook, Oct. 2011 – March 2012, www.fews.net/sudan

² Ministry of Finance and National Economy; inflation rates continued to increase and June month recorded an inflation rate of 37.2%

D. Natural, human, social and economic features of the ASALs

1.6 The recurrent droughts in rural areas of the country have a direct impact on people's livelihood, survival, and low productivity for crops, trees, livestock, and environment. Drought has a direct effect on the productivity of rainfed crops. It also predisposes the deterioration of livestock productivity as a result of poor pasture, leading to movement of herds to longer distances in search of pasture and water. The indigenous and palatable pasture seeds' stock are depleted as they are grazed before the flowering stage. The low productivity and production in rural areas resulted in a shortage of supply of food products to the markets. As a corollary, the sustainable flow of grains and livestock products diminished, which pushed investment away to sustainable irrigated sectors, real state, services and industries in urban areas. All of these factors fed the continuation of the poverty cycle: malnutrition and food insecurity increases, indigenous social safety nets are eroded, while coping strategies, along with the general resilience to shock weaken. On the other hand, urban migrants competing with urban dwellers for income opportunities and basic services of health, education, and water, has resulted in more financial resources directed to urban settings. This is reflected in the National Baseline Health Survey (NBHS)¹ of 2010, which shows that about 46.5 percent of the households in Sudan live below the poverty line, which represents approximately 14.4 million people, comprised of 74% of the rural households and 26% of the urban population. Population growth rates put further pressure on the demand for jobs and the need to create more and better employment opportunities for youth. According to the Arab Labour Organization (2007), data for 2004 indicates high rates of youth unemployment among Sudanese youth (41.25%), respectively 43.25% for female and 36.64% for male. The distribution of unemployment by age groups indicates that the highest unemployment is for the age group 15-24 (32.80%), followed by the age group 25-39 (32.44%).

2. RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Recognition that emergency interventions are not enough

2.1 The Heads of States and governments of the HoA region during the Nairobi Summit in Sept. 2011 endorsed the Nairobi Strategy that calls for enhanced regional partnership to eradicate drought emergencies in the HoA. The Heads of States and governments are committed to: (a) enhance provision of early warning information; (b) support efficient utilization of water resources; (c) promote ecosystem rehabilitation and management; (d) encourage the shift from reliance on rain-fed agriculture to more sustainable programmes in order to manage the impacts of climate change and enhance food security through improved water management; (e) launch and support programmes that address the underlying causes of vulnerability in drought-prone areas; and (f) support the dry land initiatives jointly launched by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Development Bank Group.

2.2 The repeated occurrence of droughts, associated with insecurity due to conflicts in some parts of the country, has pushed stakeholders and humanitarian actors to focus more on saving lives and put more effort to rebuild the depleted household assets and basic infrastructures and resources. This has an indirect contribution to the vicious circle of poverty, as development and investment interventions may not be able to flourish in such a context. Consequently, the perception of marginalization persisted among rural communities of drought prone areas of the country, due to limited interventions of new development projects, whether for food production, health, educational services, or energy programmes. Humanitarian actors should always incorporate early recovery aspects in their programmes and strive to build resilience and self-reliance of the affected population. Such programmes can be pivotal in linking emergency and early recovery/development.

¹ Sudan Central Bureau of Statistics, 2010.

B. Programme Objective

The objective of the country programme is to improve livelihoods and increase resilience capacities of the different economic sectors of the drought-prone communities in the rainfed and irrigated areas of the country.

2.3 The increase of productive capacities is a means to achieve improved livelihoods and greater resilience. The improvement of livelihoods and the development of economic sectors in the drought prone areas of the country are directly associated with access to and availability of enough, quality, and sustainable water sources in those areas. The development of the water sector, associated and supported by clear land tenure policies, will have a positive impact on people's settlement, food security, as well as open more opportunities for the development of value addition processes, income generating activities, and markets. The livestock sector constitutes the rural livelihood gear for food production, credit, savings, and nutrition for vulnerable households, and therefore, should be the focus for water interventions. This should be accompanied by human development interventions, and supplemented by provision and access to grazing areas and palatable feeds, disease control, veterinary services, and a network of rural infrastructures such as feeder roads, communication, and markets.

C. Specific objectives of the country programme

2.4 The country programme is planned to enhance livelihoods capacities, strengthen resilience, and emergency preparedness through:

- a) Rehabilitation and development of water and arable land resources network in the drought prone regions of the country, to increase water availability for domestic, livestock, agriculture, and energy use; and enhanced regional cooperation and coordination of ownership on trans-boundary water resources.
- b) Development of livestock infrastructure to improve productivity, access to markets and the livestock export routes to the Middle East, and livestock health management.
- c) Rehabilitation and development of rangelands and forests to enhance availability of forage in a sustainably managed environment, using public-private partnership and community participation approaches for enhanced contribution to peace building and conflict resolution to reduce natural resources-based conflicts that hamper livestock production;
- d) Capacity building for individuals and institutions dealing with water resources and livestock value chain development, and the review of associated policies. The capacity building effort will also target legal and institutional frameworks so as to improve land tenure issues, water use and livestock production systems;

3. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

3.1 There is a huge potential, including successful lessons, for enhancing the resilience¹ of rural and urban communities to drought. This enhancement of resilience can be achieved through support and encouragement of production diversification to ultimately improve livelihoods at household level. The lessons learned from pilot development projects revealed the importance of boosting access to production inputs and promoting product outlets, which are part of the marketing process in those remote areas. In this regard, the government of Sudan would welcome the international community's assistance for long term investments to strengthen the resilience capacities and boost the productivity of pastoralists and smallholder food producers in the traditional rainfed sector of the country. Any effort for building productive capacities and livelihood assets that is supported by

¹ A commonly used definition of resilience is “*the ability of groups or communities to cope with external stresses and disturbances as a result of social, political, economic, and environmental change*” (adopted in Addis Ababa, July 2012 meeting, from Adger 2000).

rehabilitation and development of basic infrastructures will contribute to reduction of the conflicts and disputes attributed to competition over natural resources and access issues. The potential practices that policies and longer-term investment should be encouraging include integrated drought cycle management, investment in dry lands and pastoral communities most affected, production diversification, improved access to markets, support to women and youth, and provision of financial services, including savings, credit and insurance. Special focus should be given, however, to disaster risk reduction and establishment of cushioning and resilience capacities to absorb future shocks. In addition, there are dire needs to build national and regional capacities for effective implementation of drought cycle management approaches that should be associated with the different elements of the drought cycle. The international community and donors should work to reduce the drought damages to livelihoods through provision of long-term flexible funding that can accommodate climate change and associated natural disasters. This will enable some empowerment for the government institutions and communities to develop mitigation measures and help in building the capacities of vulnerable groups to thrive the climate that affects their livelihoods.

3.2 Early warning and forecasts would enable building better information about how the changing climate will affect farmers and pastoralists at the household level, is needed. This will help the country to implement its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and address the climate change phenomena and therefore contribute to building resilience of communities in the affected areas. This must start with new investment in data collection for weather, land-use, crop, and livestock production systems, to better understand the suitable or appropriate strategies that may be available. Therefore, long-term investment in livelihood protection, safety nets and production insurance packages in support to smallholder food production, would contribute to boost the economy and development of the drought prone areas. There is huge potential for the livestock sector to scale up the current level of export revenue, due to the country location near potential consumption markets in the Gulf and Middle East markets. The main importing countries are Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Egypt, and Malaysia. The livestock sector exports of live animals annually average 1.6 million heads; 86% of which are sheep, 8% camels, 5% goats, and 1% cattle. In addition Sudan export annually about 4.4 million tons of meat, comprised of cattle (52.2%), sheep (45.3%), and the remaining, goat and camel meat.

3.3 Another challenge for the country programme is the continuous insecurity and conflicts that have led to huge loss of life and have severely depleted the country's resources and capacities for development. Most of the insecurity and conflict cases are associated with competition over resources, marginalization, and power sharing. These past and ongoing conflicts pose human and governance challenges for poverty reduction in Sudan. The people and the Government of Sudan are working to build institutions for peace and development and shift resources and attention from war to investing in building the country. The contingency plans and preparedness, to absorb future shocks and damages associated with climate change and disasters, are focused on development of sustainable infrastructure and resource base. This provides an important opportunity for peace building and the welfare of the Sudan people.

4. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME BUILDS ON THE EXISTING INITIATIVES

4.1 The Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) and its processes are linked and complementary to the 3-Year Salvation Economic Program (2011-2013) and the 5-Year Development Plan (2012-2016), both of which are under preparation. The 3-Year Salvation Economic Program (SEP), is an emergency plan to deal with the adjustment to new political and economic realities following the independence of South Sudan and reduction of oil revenues. The new 5-year Plan (2012-2016), a successor to the Five-Year Plan (2007-2011), will provide a foundation and road map for implementation of the full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Sudan as part of the COMESA is in the final processes for launching its CAADP Compact, which is currently under preparation. However with separation of South Sudan as an independent country, the government is planning to review all national strategies and policies to accommodate the Sudan with its new borders and climatic zones.

4.2 In all development and humanitarian planning and intervention, the development partners from NGOs, CSOs and regional institutions is well acknowledged by the government and their engagement in the implementation arrangements helped in identifying activities and tasks and areas to focus their involvement. For example, the Sudanese Red Crescent has worked with the ministry of water resources for flood early warning systems together with their active participation in delivery of emergency assistance. Many NGOs participated and engaged in the formulation of development policies such as the IPRSP, UNDAF, and CPF...etc.

4.3 The government of Sudan has formulated integrated policies for the revival of the agriculture sector, reflected in the Agricultural Revival Executive Programme (AREP), but its full implementation is constrained by the political and economic context of the country that has been associated with political tension and insecurities. The Agricultural Revival Program has targeted the following key indicators, in line with the CAADP pillars to achieve its goal in five years (2007-2011):

- Creating an appropriate environment for a sustainable development of agricultural production;
- Producers and institutions capacity building;
- Development of support services;
- Development and modernization of agricultural systems;
- Protecting and managing natural resources;
- Implementation of quality control and safety measures on agriculture products;
- Establishment of international partnerships.

4.4 In response to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed between the Government of National Unity and Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), the international community has set a multi-donors trust fund (MDTF), administered by the World Bank, in response to the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) findings and priorities, to contribute to reconstruction and show peace dividends in the war-affected regions and communities. However, due to the huge needs for recovery and reconstruction, the MDTF used a pilot approach to test and prove sustainable models for livelihood support and rural development. In the agriculture and rural development sector, the MDTF supported pilot intervention in targeted states for the improvement of production and marketing systems for the livestock, and gum Arabic sectors.



DPAs' Basic infrastructure (roads, water and access)

4.5 The pilot intervention used community driven development approach for prioritizing needs and establishing matching grant systems to ensure communities' ownership and sustainability of the reconstructed services. In both projects (Livestock, and Gum Arabic), the technical assistance component commissioned some technical studies to review and guide the policy reform processes for those two important sectors. As an indirect result, the sheep export jumps from 1.6 million heads in 2009 to 3.2 million heads in 2011, while the exported gums jumps from 26 thousand tons to 57

thousands tons, and the liberalization policy for gums exports resulted in increased share of producers' income of FoB price from 12% to 50%.

4.6 The Ministry of Agriculture expanded the Public-Private Partnership models (PPP), tested in the irrigated sector using 'strategic and smart partnership', to the rainfed sector, and tested three models of PPP in the mechanized rainfed sector for production of rainfed cotton, soybean and oil crops. In addition to the integrated livestock-crops production system, and implementation of policies related to increase trees cover, 5% of the irrigated land and 10% in the rainfed should be planted by trees. Trees can play an even greater role in feeding the vulnerable communities and helping farmers, nomads, and pastoral communities to cope with climate change. The 5-year development programme reflected the potential of forests and trees to improve food and nutritional security at national and regional levels.

4.7 The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is in line with the long term vision set out in the 5-year development of the country and the draft Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) for Sudan¹. The UNDAF (2003-2016) explicitly outlines four inter-related pillars of cooperation, started with Poverty Reduction, Inclusive Growth, decent work and Sustainable Livelihoods, with particular attention to youth, women, groups in need and communities at most risk of the impacts of environmental hazards, climate change and recurrent disasters²; The other three pillars agreed on for support under the UNDAF are peace building, governance, and rule of law, and basic services³. For the CPF (2012-2016)⁴, the main four priority areas are (a) policy development and strengthening of agricultural statistical systems; (b) enhancing productivity, production, and competitiveness; (c) conservation and development of natural resources; and (d) Disaster Risk Management (DRM).

5. LINKING HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

5.1. Development actors seek to restore agricultural production and access to food in disasters' affected areas in the country, or internally displaced communities resulted from insecurity, war, or natural disasters. Development partners are working to improve resilience capacities especially that of the government and civil society partners, to respond to agricultural threats and emergencies. These humanitarian interventions are working with the government to ensure production of foundation seeds to enable domestic multiplication for crop cultivation, and to establish sustainable livestock extension services. This includes training of community animal health workers to deliver essential veterinary extension services to herders; providing sustainable services for timely supplies of drugs and vaccines, and setting up an operational mechanism in which Community Animal Health Workers are being financially rewarded (cost recovery schemes). The franchising model for agro-vet shops in Kenya can be used as a model. The national NGOs and CBOs should be encouraged to incorporate gender and empower women and youth to increase food access and production. Diversification of livelihoods, creation of decent employment opportunities and upgrade of existing ones, as well as intensification of agricultural production are key strategies in moving from emergency humanitarian intervention to sustainable development. The humanitarian approach should focus on livelihood analysis to identify core needs to be addressed at the household while strengthening community resilience and social support systems.

¹ IPRSP, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, November 2011

² Outcome 1 of UNDAF Pillar 1 ("People in Sudan, with special attention to youth, women and populations in need, have improved opportunities for decent work and sustainable livelihoods and are better protected from external shocks, thereby reducing poverty")

³ The second pillar is on Basic Services, focused at both the policy and service delivery levels; the 3rd is on Governance and Rule of Law, including broad institutional strengthening and deepening of basic rights and justice for all; and the 4th is on Social Cohesion, Peace Consolidation and Peace Dividends, with high-level efforts at the centre complemented by comprehensive development initiatives at local levels.

5.2. In this regard, the food security and livelihood sector coordination group is supporting the government to use a twin-track approach that combines immediate assistance to improve access to food while addressing the root causes of the problems and building longer-term coping capacity in the face of protracted crises and new shocks. In this regards, FAO is coordinating the provision of production inputs like drought-tolerant seeds while improving pastoral techniques, water harvesting, irrigation, and soil conservation. In situations of high unemployment or where access to food is constrained, cash and seed voucher schemes in exchange for labour are being established. In potential drought-prone areas, development partners are working with the government and communities to set up small irrigation schemes to enable communities to have sustainable food production in face of drought shocks. In addition to provision of drought-tolerant seeds for assisting farmers to produce more quality seeds and ensuring that more people can cope with drought in the future. In conclusion, there are many small pilot projects that were tested and proved successful to build resilience capacities of drought-prone communities, such as:

1. Small industries using regional comparative advantages to absorb labour.
2. Market interventions to reduce price escalation in form of co-operatives or units.
3. Improve storage systems/structures.
4. Introduce water-harvesting and management techniques.
5. Increase provision of drought-resistance plants.
6. Introduce energy-saving tools and technologies.
7. Support plant protection services.



Due to their humanitarian nature, the funding level of individual emergency projects has been low given their short implementation period (12 months). For greater impact, medium to long term funding for early recovery/development programmes are recommended.



5.3. The resumption of agricultural production is a prerequisite of full recovery, yet the lack of complementary non-food items (particularly seeds/tools) may create further food aid dependency. Areas close to poor people's livelihoods – such as agricultural wage rates, access to natural resources and productive assets, and access to non-exploitive credit – may be useful starting points:

- Strengthening and diversifying livelihoods
- Encouraging responsible foreign investment and job creation
- A flexible and participatory approach to urban planning
- Building social security including access to health and education

5.4. Humanitarian to recovery situations are often multidimensional, complex, and involve a range of specialized actors. Early recovery provides a unique opportunity to shape the agenda of the subsequent development phase. Effectively addressing cross-cutting issues helps to forge links with other programmes and with the work of other agencies, such as integrating gender equality concerns in all early recovery programmes and activities. Early recovery provides the opportunity to redress inequalities in opportunities and provision of services that may have existed before the crisis. When there are delays in a livelihood response and the situation deteriorates, the humanitarian system tends to fall back on what it knows works to save lives – food aid. However, microfinance is proven anti-poverty solutions that can help poor families improve their socioeconomic condition through entrepreneurship. However, security constraints, limited access (for security or logistical reasons), and the weak presence of state authority in some situations may hinder access and prevent agencies from working alongside stakeholders and programme beneficiaries. Resolving difficult issues and negotiating with communities and authorities so that programmes may facilitate social development and community empowerment requires time, effort, and specific skills. In protracted crises of

drought and contexts with high levels of chronic poverty, livelihood recovery objectives may need to be more modest and longer-term. Food aid assistance may need to accept that ongoing reliance on relief is necessary. The Central Bank of Sudan, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and the UN World Food Programme started a joint project in 2010 called Connecting Farmers to Markets (F2M). The F2M project is considered to be one of multi-sectoral projects/initiatives designed to alleviate poverty and contribute to the national economy. The concept behind the project is to enable small-scale farmers to get out of the cycle of under-production and poverty, become self-sufficient and produce a surplus. The main objective of the project is to connect small-scale farmers (less than 5 to 10 feddans) to the following four “markets”:

- A micro-credit market, so that they can invest in labour for planting and weeding, better quality seeds, use good fertilizer, etc.
- A micro-insurance market (so that the farmer will be paid if he loses his crop) and for credit-risk guarantee for the banks (so that they can lend to small scale farmers with no collateral)
- An extension services market - provided by Ministry of Agriculture extension staff - to support the farmer with the best techniques, soil analysis, advice on seeds/fertilizer, marketing of the crop, etc.
- Sale market

5.5. The Ministry of Welfare and Social Security are engaged with WFP in a recovery project called SAFE (Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy) which is being implemented in Darfur. SAFE was being used as platform for not only for SAFE activities (creating and selling fuel efficient stoves and fuel briquettes) but other capacity building components (nutrition, health and hygiene etc). Through SAFE, WFP aims to boost household income and strengthen community capacity to take care of their own food and nutrition needs.

5.6 WFPs Food for Assets projects (also known as Food for Work)The purpose of Food for Assets/Food for Work is to provide food insecure households with opportunities for paid work while at the same time produce outputs that are of benefit to both the beneficiaries and their communities. Food for Work activities in Sudan includes construction of haffirs, water harvesting projects, agro forestry and environmental protection, public infrastructure construction, and sanitation projects.

5.7 Vouchers: WFP piloted vouchers in North Darfur in January 2011 and has since then been expanded to other states in Sudan. The objectives of this programme are:

- a. To strengthen food markets and promote better functioning food supply chains in food deficit areas (this is a particularly strong focus in Darfur where food markets have been significantly degraded as a result of the crises over the previous decade);
- b. To empower beneficiaries—particularly women—through i) ownership of their food security needs, and ii) the opportunity to purchase locally preferred food items;
- c. To reduce sales of food aid into local markets;

Vouchers have led to the empowerment of WFP’s beneficiaries (particularly women who make up the majority of voucher recipients), instilling them with direct ownership of their food security needs. In discussions with beneficiaries, vouchers are appreciated to have an explicit cash value, and are seen to have allowed women to negotiate their entitlement with traders, providing them with both choice and dignity.

6. PROPOSED AREAS OF INTERVENTION AT NATIONAL LEVEL¹

6.1. The proposed programme will further meet the goals of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of eliminating hunger, increasing economic development and reducing poverty through agriculture by implementing its four key pillars, namely: (i) Sustainable Land and Water Management; (ii) Infrastructure for Market Access; (iii) Increasing Food Supply and Reducing Food Insecurity; and (iv) Agricultural Research, Technology Development and Dissemination.

6.2. From the major challenges identified by the desk study, the priority areas of intervention will include: (1) Rehabilitation and development of water resources ; (2) Development of livestock infrastructures to improve access to local and export markets, and livestock health management; (3) Rehabilitation and development of rangelands and sustainable natural resources areas; (4) Strengthening of policy, legal and institutional frameworks to manage agricultural production, particularly the livestock, agriculture and fishery sectors; and (5) Community and institutional capacity strengthening and conflict resolution management. Within the framework of the Ending Drought Emergencies programme, the priority interventions are framed within the following six components:

A. Natural resources management

Water resources development

6.3. This component will focus on the development and establishment of infrastructure for water harvesting and supply to make water available for human consumption, agriculture, and livestock in a sustainable manner. Given the trans-boundary nature of the water resources in the region, the component will also support enhanced regional water basin cooperation and coordination.

6.4. The priority is to *make water available for human consumption, agriculture and livestock* through (i) investment in water storage and other related infrastructures such as small to medium size dams, water harvesting systems, boreholes, sub-surface and sand dams; (ii) Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing irrigation schemes, emergency water supply systems; and (iii) Protection of water reservoirs and conservation of water catchment areas.

6.5. *Enhanced regional cooperation and coordination* through the establishment of reliable water information systems across water basins in the country. Activities will include (i) Studies on feasibility of multipurpose water schemes, underground water resources and improved water management technologies; (ii) establishing reliable hydro-meteorological and hydro-geological networks for continuous water resources assessment in the different basins; (iii) Rehabilitating or replacing aging infrastructure for water resources monitoring; (iv) Establishment of common water information monitoring and information sharing network system; and (v) review of policies and institutional frameworks to ensure the active role and involvement of traditional institutions in water management.

Pasture and land development

6.6. There are different interventions and pilot project aiming to promote tree plantations; rehabilitation and improvement of pastures, rangelands and grazing areas, and demarcation of livestock routes to ensure protection and regeneration of palatable pasture species. The priority interventions could be summarized as follows:

¹ This is forecasted plan for long term development programme (15 years programming interventions).

- Rehabilitation and maintenance of pasture in the various ecological zones and adoption of rational use to ensure sustainability and continuous access to markets;
- Ensure the effective role of traditional institutions, voluntary and public organization in the pastoral resources management
- Promotion of appropriate sustainable communal rangeland management practices and technologies;
- Land use planning to guide the investment opportunities in this sector and options for strategic partnership, making use of the recent maps produced by ministry of agriculture in collaboration with ACSAD¹ for the 3 eastern states; another reference for use could be the land cover map of Sudan produced by SIFSIA/MoA/Remote Sensing Authority in 2012.
- Development of rangeland monitoring structure and support establishment of fire-lines for protection of natural grazing areas;

Securing access to natural resources

6.7. One of the priority components of the AREP is the protection of natural resources through the development of forests, pastures, range lands, re-establishment of the vegetative cover and the development of the Gum Arabic Belt to combat desertification. Community inclusion and participation in planning for the rehabilitation, development and management of rangelands and forests in the drought prone areas will ensure ownership and therefore form the security and sustainability for continuous regeneration of these important resources. Such an approach should be supported by technical assistance and technologies to ensure range re-seeding, bush control and clearing, fire-lines implementation to ensure protection of natural vegetation, development of grazing areas, soil and water harvesting and conservation. Such efforts should be supplemented by activities, for provision of energy saving equipment to enable women participation and empowerment. On the other hand, the re-opening of livestock routes is critical for seasonal movements of livestock to ensure the regeneration of pasture. While recognizing the importance of re-seeding to recover denuded areas, the regeneration of pasture can only be guaranteed if the area is protected from being accessed by livestock and humans in certain seasons of the year.



Water harvesting structure in DPAs for livestock drinking (Hafir)

Environmental management (including renewable energy and biodiversity)

6.8. Many of the current interventions are seeking to conserve the indigenous genetic resources of main crops and livestock species and ensure their protection through establishment of genetic resources banks for the potential breeds in the country. Therefore, the priority intervention focuses on conservation of local species of dry land plant species, livestock breeds, and ecosystem conservation in potential areas.

6.9. Promotion and support to production of energy saving technologies and policies to reduce trees cutting and promotion of use of alternative sources of energy such as biogas and solar energy. The priority interventions are as follows:

¹ Arab Center for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (Syria)

- Effective control and management of charcoal production and marketing, through organised and planned cutting of firewood from replacement operations of the aged reserved forests and promote use of efficient energy saving stoves;
- Formulate and enforce a very strong legislative framework to guide the charcoal production and marketing;
- Promote investors to invest in energy supply (solar and electricity generation) for rural areas and pastoral communities;
- Support the capacities of civil societies and organisations to enable communities use alternative sources and methods to access safe energy and technologies



Forests provide food and feed for human and livestock

B. Market access and trade

6.10. This component addresses issues related to trade, processing and marketing of products, including policy aspects, livestock mobility for trade, roads and transport, trade/marketing infrastructure, trade finance, trans-boundary disease control, and sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures and standards. Activities under this section would be a shared responsibility through PPP partnership between private sector and investors with the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Cooperatives, and MARFR. The activities will be geared towards the improvement of infrastructure for livestock marketing and value addition along the value chain. The activities envisaged include: (i) developing feeder roads to improve access to livestock and other goods markets; (ii) construction of quarantine stations, establishment/ improvement of stock routes, provision of livestock feed, supported by integrated services centres/outposts; (iii) construction of slaughterhouses/abattoirs, livestock based product processing units and markets; (iv) development and implementation of a branding programme for identification and traceability of livestock in the country; (v) access to mobile phones by producers and traders and (v) formulation of appropriate policies and legislations that will enhance community participation in marketing and export.

Transport and market development

6.11. The AREP calls and support states for the development, rehabilitation and sustainable management of rural infrastructures, such as feeder roads, livestock markets, value added facilities and storage capacities. In this regard, the government encourage the formation of market association and empower communities and private sector to participate in the operation and maintenance of

those structures, to ensure sustainability through a cost recovery mechanism. The set-up of public employment programmes could contribute to build and maintain critical infrastructure, while providing employment opportunities, also to women and youth. Therefore, priority intervention includes, institution strengthening and capacity building of cooperatives for trade, local livestock marketing outlets to enhance more off take and value chain development. In order to secure the pastoral mobility for trade, the following are priority interventions:

- Secure availability of integrated services of water, fodder, commercial feed, and pasture along stock routes to markets, including cross-border routes;
- Encouragement of CAHWs and PPP for provision of veterinary services and essential livestock drugs on consistent basis to active CAHWs' engagement.

Securing livestock mobility (MARFR)

6.12. The priority interventions for securing livestock mobility include:

- Strengthen local Government capacity for legislation of livestock routes and the provision of integrated services along the routes;
- Improvement of access to pasture, feeds and grazing grounds for livestock along the seasonal, commercial livestock routes and improved access to national and regional roads' network;
- Encourage private sector investment and community participation in roads' sector including construction of feeder roads in pastoral areas;
- Strengthen the role of traditional institution in the management of livestock mobility, and the domestication of the African Union pastoral policy framework
- Improve quarantine system and network structure;
- Make adequate provisions for pasture, water and disease treatment facilities along the demarcated livestock routes

Securing financial transaction (microfinance policies of the Central Bank of Sudan)

6.13. The current policies of the ARP are calling for promotion of rural finance and savings services/schemes to support rural and pastoral communities and establish micro-finance institutions in rural areas. The IGAD's EDE can learn from the lessons and experiences gained in Sudan for provision of microfinance facilities in rural areas, such as the MDTF projects that tested new modalities for provision of rural finance to producers groups and communities.¹ This can also build upon the Central Bank of Sudan/Ministry of Agriculture/WFP F2M activity which provides loans to small holder farmers through farmers' associations.

Trans-boundary disease & SPS measures and standards (Ministry of Animal Resources, Fisheries and Rangelands)

6.14. Support animal vaccinations against epidemic diseases and provision of essential drugs, in addition to support of regular inspections by Veterinary staff. Capacity building of veterinary staff to integrate animal health services, marketing and certification systems/services, SPS Standards and other regional and trans-boundary requirements. Priority interventions include:

- Development, rehabilitation and sustainable management of export quarantine centres;
- Establish and maintain quarantine infrastructure throughout the commercial livestock routes with facilities for pasture, water, treatment crash, tick control, a laboratory for disease diagnosis and office
- Improve food safety (sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards);

¹ The financial model of the village development committees, supported by the MDTF Project titled "Improving livestock production and marketing – A Pilot". The second model is the seed fund for the gum arabic producers' association supported by the MDTF Project for Revitalizing the Sudan gum arabic production and marketing.

C. Livelihood and basic services support

6.15. This component includes interventions aimed at support to livelihoods in drought-prone regions and states for sustainable food production and nutrition at the household level, including increase incomes and decent employment opportunities, with particular attention to youth, women and vulnerable groups, and provision of productive services, social safety nets, education, health care, drinking water and sanitation facilities. Activities under this section would be coordinated between ministries of agriculture, social welfare, trade, finance, education, health, industry, youth and federal affairs. Priority interventions identified includes:

Livestock production and health (MARFR)

6.16. Planned interventions focused on establishment and maintenance of livestock watering points, vaccination services, promotion of pastoralist mobile and boarding schools, strengthening CAHWs networks for knowledge sharing, mapping disease control zones and developing disease surveillance structures. Priority interventions include:

- Strengthen institutional frameworks to secure access to land and water for pastoralists (including for women and youth);
- Support the decentralized and public private partnership for delivery of veterinary services;
- Strengthening diagnostic capacities for major contagious and epidemic diseases such as anthrax, foot and mouth disease (FMD), Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) and HS; special attention should be given to trade sensitive diseases and diseases of significant livelihood importance such as PPR and Newcastle
- Formulation of appropriate policies for harmonization of veterinary and animal health regulations and facilities in borders states and regions;
- Scaling up success models of pilot interventions for improving livestock production and productivity, and encourage public-private partnership (PPP) for provision of veterinary services and livestock markets.
- Institutional capacity building and training of communities on public-private partnership models and encourage an entrepreneurial approach in support to improve pastoral livestock production;
- Promotion of public-private partnership (PPP) modality for provision of balanced feed, feed supplements, and grasses to ensure sustainable milk production
- Provide door-step veterinary services and breeding facilities using CAHWs/CLDWs and trained technicians;
- Develop training manuals to empower communities to access and use livestock market information systems, including access to mobile phones and SMS messages.



DPA's Livestock drinking near borehole

Agriculture production and productivity (MoAI)

6.17. The planned strategy for the agricultural production in drought-prone areas is targeting the sustainable soil and water management, and support to agriculture technology transfer and extension services. The priority interventions include support to production of drought resistance seeds and short maturing varieties of main food staple crops. Priority interventions include:

- Strengthen institutional and legal frameworks to secure access to arable land and sustainable water sources for drought-prone communities (including for women and youth);
- Support the decentralized and promotion of public-private partnership for provision of production inputs, including short-maturing and drought resistance varieties;
- Strengthening plant protection services for main pests and diseases in drought prone areas;
- Formulation of appropriate policies for rural finance, grain stores and seed banks in drought-prone areas;
- Scaling up success models of pilot interventions for crop productivity increase, and encourage public-private partnership (PPP) for provision of access to markets' outlets.
- Provide agricultural extension and technology transfer packages for drought-prone communities on appropriate field practices, water harvesting and management.
- Train youth farmers' in agro-business, farm management skills, rural marketing, post harvest loss minimization methods, etc

Fisheries development (MARFR)

6.18. The main aim of the AREP is to set standards to ensure quality for in-land and marine fish catch and marketing. The priority interventions include:

- Provision of fishing equipment to local communities as well as cold chain facilities;
- Promotion of fish farming and fish pond technology;
- Promotion of aquaculture development;
- Review and update the current legislation to set standards and quality control;
- Upgrade and organize the marketing system along the value chain

Income diversification

6.19. The development and expansion of value addition to main products from rural and pastoral areas in the drought-prone areas in the country, such as those products from acacias and natural forests, including gums and resins, honey, dairy and milk by-products. This intervention focus on training and capacity building of rural women and youth on simple technology development, business management and development, book-keeping, to empower pastoral and agro-pastoral women and young people and support income diversification. Restocking and fattening activities for small ruminants by women groups proved to contribute to income diversification in rural development projects. The main priority interventions could be summarized as follows:

- Scaling up of successful farm/small-scale technologies, such as processing, storage facilities and post harvest conservation to reduce losses and ensure good quality of products;
- Identify and establish rural infrastructure needed for the development of the animal and plant products of economic value
- Establish processing, value addition and marketing systems for some of the drylands products of economic value;
- Strengthening gum Arabica production and marketing could doubled the production;
- Develop best practices for the production, post harvest handling, processing and marketing of drylands products to improve quality and regular supplies.

Productive and social safety nets (Social welfare and Zakat Chamber)

6.20. Priority interventions in support to strengthen the productive and social safety nets should be encouraged in drought-prone areas in the country, in line with minimum national social protection floors. This includes the support for the establishment of social development funds through cost sharing and promotion for the establishment of cooperative societies and producers' associations among rural communities, including the pastoral and agro-pastoral groups. Public employment programmes demonstrated to be effective in maintaining critical infrastructure, while providing employment opportunities to targeted groups. In order to be successful it is crucial that those programmes are embedded in the principles of decent work and include from the beginning some elements of guarantee, paying careful attention to wage setting. Public works should do not have a negative impact on children's schooling or increase their involvement in work that would be hazardous to their health or development (either directly employed by the work programme or substituting their parents' usual activities while parents participate in the programme).

6.21. By integrating more developmental objectives into the conception of public employment programmes, they may also serve longer term objectives towards greater food security. For instance by supporting capacity building and skills development, as well as facilitating access to credit and intermediate services, public works programmes can enhance workers' employability and thus increase their chances for finding better employment after the end of the program. This in the end will enable people to generate adequate and stable incomes over time to lift them out of poverty and food insecurity.

6.22. In stress situations of limited income generating activities and opportunities that resulted in high unemployment or where access to food is constrained, cash and seed voucher schemes in exchange for labour are proposed to reduce loss of productive assets and contribute to boost recovery and rehabilitation of households' livelihood.

Access to basic services: Education, health care, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (ministry of health in collaboration with ministries of education, environment, water resources, energy and federal affairs)

6.23. The on-going programmes and projects focus on increasing awareness on nutrition and hygiene, rehabilitation of drinking water resources, establishment of sanitation facilities, development of transport infrastructure, expansion of governance systems, improvement and rehabilitation of health and education facilities. However, the priority intervention should continue to:

- Develop and scale-up the mobile health care, through health extension workers, to promote primary health care and education facilities
- Support the development of basic roads network and other social services in the drought prone areas
- Expand social and people participation for provision of health, education and drinking water services and support and governance systems;
- Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing sanitation and hygiene infrastructures and emergency sanitation systems and promote investment in development of sanitation and hygiene infrastructures in drought prone areas and states
- Institutional capacity building and training of communities on public-private partnership models and encourage an entrepreneurial approach to ensure sustainable access to basic services

D. Disaster Risk Management

6.24. This component addresses all issues related to disaster risk management (DRM) to enhance capacities and capabilities to ensure that when people are affected by disasters they can continue to meet their minimum needs in terms of type, timing, location, method of provision and duration. Therefore aspects of disaster management should be integrated into the entire development context of drought prone regions and states, including prevention, response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and reintegration processes. For this the early warning and emergency response mechanisms can improve the strategies that the communities have developed within a social, economic and environmental context in permanent change and therefore contributes to strengthen resilience of communities in the affected regions and areas. It also addresses interventions related to climate monitoring and weather forecasts. Activities under this section would be spearheaded by MARFR with support from FVP; some ongoing and planned interventions are identified also.

Early warning and response system

6.25. Strengthen the community based early warning systems, State Disaster Risk Management Committees, support to the Meteorology Authority to develop drought and flood early warning system. The priority interventions include:

- Strengthen EWS capabilities of the meteorology authority through technical and financial support from both the government and donors' community to strengthen the state institutional capacity to keep records for informing future decision making for the better management of disasters, including at locality level;
- Strengthen the capacity of farmers to benefit from early warning information;
- Sourcing for Disaster Risk Reduction/mitigation investments.

Climate monitoring and climate change adaptation

6.26. The current programmes and interventions focused on weather/climate monitoring, installation of weather stations networks in drought prone areas in the country, promotion of climate smart technologies to farmers, building agriculture adaptation to climate change. Therefore the proposed priority intervention focus on: strengthening of weather monitoring systems at locality, states, national and regional levels; promotion of local knowledge and skills on climate change and adaptation mechanisms; enhancement of traditional coping systems. The main strategic and policy platforms of reference for the above activities include the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management and the National Adaptation Programme of Action on Climate Change (NAPA)

E. Research and Knowledge Management

6.27. This component addresses interventions aimed at improving agriculture research and technology dissemination and adoption. It also includes a sub-component aimed at improving information and knowledge sharing and diffusion. Key activities include the support to adaptive research; Support to ATTES (Agricultural technology transfer and extension services); research on rangeland and pasture improvement, on drought resistant crops, and production systems

Support to adaptive research

6.28. Support to adaptive research should focus on those technical areas that are able to make the most significant impact on enhancing household resilience. This would include research on: rangeland and pasture improvement, and drought resistant crops and production systems. Particular support should be provided to the Agricultural Research Corporation for joint programmes with Agricultural Technology Transfer and Extension Service (ATTES) network in the drought prone areas of the country, to ensure research relevance and application of findings and results.



DPAs' Forest reserved in Sinner State

Advisory and extension system

6.29. Support for the establishment of Farmers' Field Schools and Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS), and information exchange platforms; training small scale farmers, including women and youth, in adoption of pilot technologies boost production and enhancing resilience capacities of small scale farmers to mitigate climate change. The priority interventions are as follows:

- (i) Building the capacity of community based organisations (CBOs) and local NGOs to improve their capability to implement rural development programmes in the drought-prone areas in the country;
- (ii) Strengthen capacity of rural extension staff and other staff working with communities, particularly in planning, soil and water conservation, land utilization and management, natural resources management, moisture conservation and agro-forestry, range management, animal husbandry and improved farming methods adaptable to semi-arid areas.
- (iii) Adopting successful lessons from other countries in similar situation.

Knowledge management and communication

6.30. The priorities under this sub-component would be to: strengthen and develop institutional capacities to generate knowledge from research and extension and strengthen staff capacities of the Technology Transfer and Extension Administration, Livestock Technology and Extension Administration & Planning Directorate (Media Unit) on knowledge management and communication tools. Furthermore, support mechanisms should be put in place to facilitate and strengthen information access, dissemination and management

F. Conflict resolution and peace building

6.31. The focus of this component is on individual, communities, and institutional capacity building to strengthen the operational capacities in the country.

Conflict resolution

6.32. The activities under this sub-component will focus on building the capacity of relevant (technical) institutions such as traditional institutions, local CSOs, NGOs, government institutions in conflict prevention and resolution. There is a good knowledge base for peace building and conflict resolution in the country, which can contribute to strengthen regional effort and initiatives for conflict resolution, however, there is a need to base any intervention on the following priority areas:

- (i) Conduct a thorough analysis of key existing and emerging dynamics and drivers of conflict and instability in Sudan and analyse key past, existing and emerging dynamics and drivers of peace and stability in Sudan, stability factors and conditions required to support peace;
- (ii) Analyse past and current strategies and approaches for peace building in different geographic contexts in Sudan and the intersection with other development and humanitarian efforts. The analysis should include examining current approaches, strategies and priorities of GoS, donors, the UN, international implementing agencies, national and local NGOs and community peace actors in the area of peace building, governance and development;
- (iii) Identify priority programme areas in direct consultation with stakeholders, types of mechanisms and approaches that can best enable implementation effectiveness in a conflict sensitive manner.

Peace building

6.33. Poorest region in the country, is characterized by decades of conflict, underdevelopment and social and economic isolation. These factors fuel insecurity caused by a nexus of conflict drivers, including cycles of cattle raiding, contested access to natural resources under ecological stress, small arms proliferation, and weak state institutions unable to secure law and order. Facilitating peace building and conflict management will be undertaken by using appropriate civil societies organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), national and regional institutions. Traditional and government peace building structures will be strengthening, through the following interventions:

- Promote good governance and support social, economic, and political participation and leadership among women and other marginalized groups.
- Enable civil society organizations to better assess and respond to the needs of their communities and to play an active role in strengthening peace in Sudan.
- Develop radio messages and awareness campaigns in local languages to highlight the importance of peaceful coexistence and to address issues including HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation, alcoholism, voting, and elections.
- Civil society resource centres, led by local community boards, provide communities with access to information as well as trainings and forums for civic engagement.

7. REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Regional priorities in the National Investment Plan

7.1. Sudan as a member country in the IGAD region is affected by and interacts with the different issues and factors that influence the agricultural development and food security situation. Therefore with the help and participation of development partners in the region, technical teams from Sudan contributed to setting the regional priorities for agricultural development, food security and disaster risk management as proposed in the newly develop IGAD regional CAADP. The regional priorities as proposed and identified to address recurrent agricultural development challenges in the IGAD region, with the aim of increasing agricultural growth, increasing food security, and the resilience and diversity of livelihoods in the region, are in consistent with the priorities of the agricultural development and livelihood strategies for Sudan. However, the national investment programme is set to address the challenges for the sector to contribute effectively and efficiently to the development of Sudanese economy and therefore the ARP is advocating for strategic partnerships to

transform agricultural production from subsistence level to market and commercial production. Such transformation would ensure and open good opportunities for revenue generation and sustainable agricultural development in the country.

Priorities that are in national agricultural investment plan that are of a regional nature

7.2. The ARP is comprehensive, dealing with all aspects of agriculture including finance, marketing, generation and transfer of technology, capacity building, institutional reform, value-addition through processing, establishment of agricultural information systems and sustainable management of natural resources. Due to resource constraints and the limited implementation capacity, especially at the state and locality levels, it is important that components of the ARP be rearranged according to priority. The following criteria are used to determine priorities:

- Support poverty reduction and food security.
- Support export promotion and participation in regional or global free trade.
- Enhance productivity.
- Higher forward and backward linkages.
- Ensuring a balanced development and wide spread effects on population.
- Support the sustainability of the utilization and maintenance of natural resources.
- Enhancing national institutional and technical capacities productivity increase food security and poverty reduction and capacity building emerge as possible priority areas.

7.3. The lessons learned from previous experiences in handling rural and agricultural development in rainfed zones of the IGAD region can be summarized as follows:

1. Food security and risk management
2. Commercial agriculture, agro-processing and market development, including Improving access to markets and value addition
3. Sustainable agricultural land and water resources development and management
4. Technology generation and dissemination
5. Institutional and human capacity strengthening and creating an enabling environment
6. Enhancing sustainable production and productivity
7. Support stakeholder-led and broad-based agriculture (crops and livestock) development
8. Promote domestic, regional and international trade in agriculture (crops and livestock)
9. Water and Irrigation Development Programme.
10. Integrated Land Management for Combating Land Degradation
11. Development of extension, and implementation policy frameworks

Existing mechanisms for dealing with trans-boundary issues

7.4. The existing mechanisms to deal with trans-boundary issues are through technical collaboration and regional offices mandated to coordinate handling such issues of regional nature, such as crops and livestock pests and diseases, borders movement of livestock and border trades. Sudan is counterpart of the mentioned regional entities, and has a role to play and also mechanism (e.g. joint agreements with countries). For example, Sudan is a member in the regional forum for IBAR, early warning and climate forecasts, regional disaster risk management, and desert locust control. Each of these offices formulates annual plans and reporting mechanisms to alert other members in the region of the new development their specific areas of specialization. The Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) is a non-political organization of the National Agricultural Research Institutes (NARIs) of ten countries: Burundi, D. R. Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

It aims at increasing the efficiency of agricultural research in the region so as to facilitate economic growth, food security and export competitiveness through productive and sustainable agriculture (crops and livestock).

Policy and trade issues that need regional attention or collaboration

7.5. The policies and trade issues that require close collaboration between IGAD members' countries and therefore, should receive due attention remains around the regional agreements and understanding of the Nile Basin system, livestock movement between countries, trans-boundary diseases and pests control, energy, capacity building and infrastructure development. The regional centres established to address drought and livestock diseases issues reflected the potentials available within the member states for regional collaboration and effectiveness, but should be supported by providing conducive environment for growth, such as creating a joint procurement system to contribute better deals in the markets. Therefore, there are good opportunities to formulate regional plans to address research, technology development and transfer, with some incentives to the private sector to engage and participate in research and marketing of agricultural inputs and outputs. Similarly, there is potential for development of the agricultural support industries (such as fertilizers, seed agro-chemicals ...etc), establishment of reference laboratories, roads infrastructures, support to capacity building of farmers unions and associations through exchange visits and study tours.

8. IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL

8.1. The implementation and institutional arrangements at the national level for the proposed actions will be categorized according to the specific technical nature of the action. Each of the technical line ministries has an established structure and mechanism to respond to shocks and disasters related to drought events. The High Council for Natural Resources and Environment is the coordination umbrella for all natural resources and climate change events that affected the country.

8.2. However, within the regional nature of the programming framework to end drought emergencies in the region, the CAADP National Team, chaired by the National Coordinator, should be strengthened, and supported by a coordination unit dedicated on drought agenda to play the coordination role and follow up implementation of the required actions and activities as outlined in this draft paper. To fully achieve and deliver this important coordination role, the national team should formulate results-focused action plans with milestones and develop the monitoring tools and indicators to report on progress.

Proposed implementation arrangements at the regional level

8.3. For the IGAD Secretariat to implement the regional activities under the Ending Drought Emergencies initiatives the Food Security Section should work in close collaboration with other Sections of the IGAD Secretariat, as well as coordinate activities with national structures (for example the CAADP national teams). IGAD should liaise with other potential regional organizations involved in food security in the Horn of Africa (including AfDB, USAID, COMESA, EAC, AU, ASARECA, ILRI, etc.) through the IGAD regional Platform for Disaster Resilience and Sustainability to ensure that the IGAD Regional Strategy¹ is harmonized with the strategies of the other regional bodies and that there is no duplication of efforts or competition. There is a need to re-visit the bilateral border trade arrangements and provide technical assistance for more capacity building of institutions and staff working in this field.

¹ The IGAD Strategy on Drought Disaster and Resilience Initiative (ISDDRI)

8.4. The implementation arrangements for the proposed interventions will vary according to the sector and nature of intervention. To ensure the ownership and sustainability of the interventions proposed in this strategy, the proposed programs should be implemented by the technical government institutional with technical supervision from specialized agency or institution assigned by the IGAD. Such agencies include technical and UN agencies, specialized institutions in the IGAD member states, the private sector and NGOs. The IGAD's role in project implementation would be to ensure that the technical supervision and support is provided in a timely manner, in addition to continuous monitoring and evaluation for achieving the intended outcomes and impact. IGAD will mobilize the necessary resources for implementing the priority regional projects. It would take charge of project formulation studies as well as all other studies and networking activities.

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1. The government in collaboration with UNDP launched on 31st October 2011 an event setting the stage for the preparation of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) for the Republic of Sudan (2012-2016). The preparation of this strategy is expected to bring on board all stakeholders in statistical development and address the data gaps for the design, management, monitoring and evaluation of national development, policy frameworks, Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) believes that this intervention is pivotal for the successful accomplishment of the formulation of the national strategy (NSDS).

9.2. Emphasizing the need for a national ownership of the strategy during the formulation and subsequent implementation phase, the government believes that the process of designing of the NSDS should be inclusive, consultative and participatory reflecting the data requirements of national, state and local level governments, non-state actors (private sector, NGOs/CSOs...etc) at all levels as well as international development partners. Through the NSDS formulation exercise the advocacy, sensitization and dialogue with politicians, policy-makers, decisions-makers, and planners are believed to be very essential for the preparation of the Strategy. Having the strategy is one thing; equally important is its subsequent implementation. Thus, getting on board all stakeholders from the outset is crucial for the successful implementation of the strategy. The Strategy to be developed is the first one of its kind for the Republic of Sudan. It is, therefore, a welcome development that Sudan has embarked on this initiative and draw lessons from the experiences of countries that have already developed their NSDS.

9.3. In reviewing the current M&E system in the country to check the availability of the indicators proposed in the results framework, the sources of data on indicators varies from the CBS to development partners' initiatives and sometimes mandates. Those indicators included in the current system are, percentage of urban/rural population, unemployment rate for different age groups, population with access to improved water source, incidence of poverty, ownership of cattle, use of improved sanitary, and percentage of food insecure population. It is important to ensure accurate data collection and disaggregation by age and gender.

10. PROPOSED M&E SYSTEM FOR EDE

10.1. The mandate of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) should cut across all thematic areas reflected in the six main components of the EDE and should:

- a) Provides strategic information for decision makers and leadership by implementing international M&E standards and supporting normative guidelines to the countries in the region;
- b) Establishes and maintains a regional monitoring system that supports the tracking of indicators measuring progress on the *outcomes planned and results forecasted*. This includes

- the set targets/goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which should be supplemented with special evaluation studies of regional significance as needed;
- c) Produces regional reports and synthesis for regional dissemination;
- d) Provides technical support to country-level EDE partners in their efforts to support the national M&E system; and
- e) Coordinates and strengthens the regional and country communications and collaboration network in support of a harmonised and aligned approach to indicator monitoring, evaluation approaches, and capacity building to attain the agreed upon M&E system.

10.2. The proposed M&E system should aim to contribute to effective national leadership and strategic management of EDE regional and country programmes, including overseeing the utilisation of data and information, as appropriate. This is to ensure that evidence-informed programme planning and implementation through direct technical assistance to countries, and regional activities. Therefore, the successful institutionalization of M&E involves the creation of a sustainable, well functioning M&E system within a government, where good quality information is used intensively. Three dimensions of success are stressed here:

Utilization of M&E information

10.3. The information is used to support government policy making, including performance budgeting or national planning; for policy development, analysis and program development; and for accountability purposes. Intensive utilization can be viewed as reflecting the mainstreaming of the M&E function in the government.

Good quality M&E information

10.4. Governments may stress a system of performance indicators focusing on national development goals; sectoral goals; and lower levels of ministry outputs, service delivery, and processes. However, more focus on carrying out rapid reviews, rigorous impact evaluations, or other types and methods of evaluation, but it should be compared with technical standards to determine if it represents good quality or not.

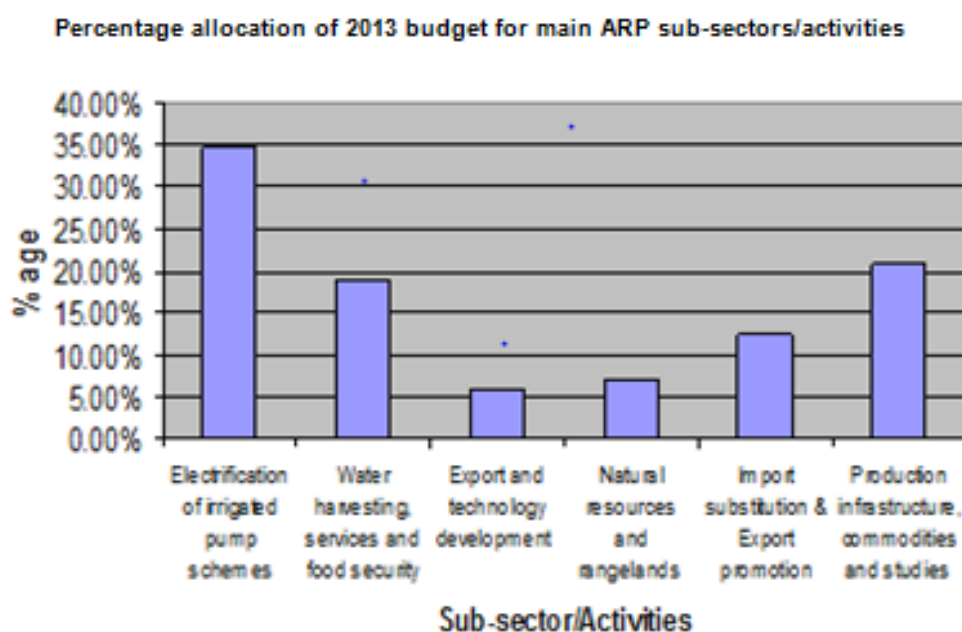
Sustainability.

10.5. This relates to the fact that the M&E system is firmly embedded in the government structure and mainstreamed in core government processes such as the budget cycle, institutionalized and thus is likely to be sustained over time. Conversely, if the system is largely funded by donors rather than by the government itself, then sustainability would be seen as less likely. However, the experience of African countries reflects M&E system focused on incremental changes, if there is the potential to demonstrate that M&E is a cost-effective government activity.

10.6. It is widely accepted that the extreme poverty situation facing most African countries provides a clear priority for intensive development support. Since the country has prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP), a document required for access to debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and set development targets, it should establish a good monitoring system to report on results achieved. This puts a premium on having adequate national statistics, which in turn is leading to intensive donor support for statistical capacity building, such as assistance provided for the population censuses and household surveys. Particularly with their national statistical bureau, Sudan appears keen to accept this support. Usually IPRSP should present their national monitoring systems designed to meet requirements for the amount of budget and other resources spent on national priorities and national progress against the MDGs.

10.7. Statistics on amounts spent and on poverty levels are both very important, but unfortunately neither is able to measure the government's performance in terms of the *results* of its spending the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of the government itself. MDGs and other measures of poverty

provide a bottom-line measure of *country* performance but fail to reveal the contributions of the government compared with donors, the private sector, and civil society groups such as NGOs. Similar to other countries in Africa, Sudan simply lacks the needed resources to be able to conduct evaluations and reviews, but rely on donors for such work. Lack of donor harmonization has imposed a heavy burden of information supply on foreign aid and assistance, however, donor cooperation and harmonization can be facilitated through sector-wide approaches.



Annexes

- Annex 1: Results Framework for the CPP
- Annex 2: Priority interventions per sub-component
- Annex 3: On-going and planned interventions (quick assessment)
- Annex 4: On-going and planned interventions by components and sub-components

ANNEX 1: RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR THE CPP

IGAD's Initiatives to End Drought Emergencies (EDE) in the Horn of Africa (HoA)
Sudan Country Programme Paper (CPP)
Results Framework

| Component 1: Natural Resource Management | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| EXPECTED OUTCOME 1 | | Access to natural resources secured and sustainably managed for drought-prone communities | | | | |
| Sub Components 1.1. Water resources development | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 1.1 | | | Increased availability and equitable access to safe water from sustainably managed resources for livestock and crop production. | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 1.1.1. Investment in small scale water storage and other related infrastructures such as small to medium size dams, water harvesting systems, boreholes, sub-surface and sand dams; | Increased sustainable water sources coverage and capacities by 50% | 1. Acreage under irrigation. 2. Distance to functional water sources 3. Volume of water available from sustainably managed sources. 4. Proportion of population using a safe and improved drinking water source | Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water | 35% of the population without access to safe drinking water (in 2009) | MDG progress reports, Public Water reports, WASH Reports | Increased investments on water control structures, rehabilitation and development of irrigated areas in drought prone areas |
| 1.1.2. Establishment of water monitoring systems in catchment areas to monitor ground and surface water potential for better water harvesting planning. | | | | | | |
| 1.1.3. Increase investment in development of irrigated areas in drought prone regions and states. | | | | | | |
| 1.1.4. Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing irrigation schemes and emergency water supply systems | | | | | | |
| 1.1.5. Protection of water reservoirs and conservation of water catchment areas | | | | | | |
| 1.1.6. Increase investment in development of sanitation and hygiene infrastructures in drought prone areas and states. | Increased sanitation and hygiene structural capacities by 20% | Proportion of population using a sanitation facilities and improved hygiene structures. | Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to sanitation and hygiene facilities | 35% of the population without access to sanitation and hygiene facilities (in 2009) | MDG progress reports and Public Water reports | Increased investments, rehabilitation and development on sanitation structures in drought prone areas |
| 1.1.7. Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing sanitation and hygiene infrastructures and emergency sanitation systems | | | | | | |

| Sub Components 1.2. Pasture and land development | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Intermediate Outcome 1.2 | | Pastures/rangelands under sustainable management are increased | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 1.2.1. Rehabilitation and maintenance of pasture in the various ecological zones and adoption of rational use to ensure sustainability; | Increased pastoral areas by 20% | Percentage change in pastoral areas in the drought prone states | Increase pastoral areas by 25% | | | |
| 1.2.2. Ensure the effective role of voluntary and public organization in the pastoral resources management | Increased awareness on importance of pastoral areas | Percentage change in the number of interventions in DPAs | | | | |
| 1.2.3. Promotion of appropriate sustainable communal rangeland management practices and technologies | | Percentage of households who are members of community organizations in pastoral areas | | | | |
| 1.2.4. Land use planning to guide the investment opportunities in the pastoral sector ¹ . | Land use maps available and accessible for use by states | Number of land use maps disclosed and published | All states have developed and used land use maps | 3 states (2012) | MoAI Records | |
| 1.2.5. Development of rangeland monitoring and evaluation system and network in DPAs. | M&E system operational and accessible | | Effective M&E system and structure operational in the DPAs | | | |
| 1.2.6. Establishment of fire-lines for protection of natural grazing areas | Eliminate fire damage/loss of natural grazing areas | Number of fire-lines opened annually. | Annual increase of natural grazing areas | | | |

| Sub Components 1.3. Securing Access to Natural Resources | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---|--------|----------|------------------------|-------------|
| Intermediate Outcome 1.3 | | Access to sustainably managed natural resources is enhanced | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |

¹ Making use of the recent maps produced by ministry of agriculture in collaboration ACSAD for the 3 eastern states and the land cover maps produced by SIFSIA/MoA/Remote Sensing Authority in 2012.

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|----|----------------------------|--|
| 1.3.1. Establishment of community forests | Increased forests' areas | Percentage increase in community forests | All population centres surrounded with trees | NA | FNC | |
| 1.3.2. Establishment of soil and water conservation structures | Increased soil reclamation areas | Percentage increase in soil and water conserved areas | Annual reduction of soil degradation by 25% | NA | DCLUU | |
| 1.3.3. Strengthen local Government capacity for legislation of livestock routes | Disclosed laws and acts on livestock routes | Number of legislations endorsed by state assemblies | Reduced incidence of dispute over natural resources | NA | Local court cases recorded | |
| 1.3.4. Provision of integrated services along the routes | Improved access to basic services along the routes | Number of integrated services centres established | Reduced diseases recorded on moving pastoral communities and herds | NA | MARFR | |

Sub Components 1.4. Environmental management (including Renewable Energy & Biodiversity)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Intermediate Outcome 1.4 | | The adoption of renewable energy technologies is prioritized and significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss is achieved by the country | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 1.4.1. Conservation of local species of dry land plant specie, and ecosystem conservation in potential areas. | Significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss is achieved. | Biodiversity loss. No. of approved policies and programmes on the adoption of renewable energy | The adoption of renewable energy technologies is prioritized | NA | HCENR | |
| 1.4.2. Effective control and management of charcoal production and marketing | | | | NA | HCENR | |
| 1.4.3. Promote investors to invest in energy supply for rural areas and pastoral communities; | Coverage of electricity generation and butane gas services to rural areas | No. of service unit established | Reduce trees cutting in rural areas | NA | HCENR | |
| 1.4.4. Support the capacities of civil societies and organisations to enable communities use alternative sources and methods to access safe energy and technologies | Community managed cost recovery system for accessing energy sources | No. of communities with operation services | | NA | HCENR | |
| 1.4.5. Promotion and bulking of drought-resistant grasses, trees, shrubs and breeds/species. | Genetic resource banks established in DPAs. | No. of centres established | | NA | HCENR | |

| Component 2: Market access and trade | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----------|------------------------|-------------|
| EXPECTED OUTCOME 2 | | Access to markets and trade improved | | | | |
| Sub Components 2.1. Transport and market development | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 2.1 | | Access to markets and trade by drought-prone communities is increased | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 2.1.1. Developing feeder roads to improve access to livestock and other goods markets; | Increased access of drought-prone communities to markets and trade | Variation in the value of trade transactions in the drought-prone areas | Drought-prone communities household incomes are increased by 50% | NA | CBS & states | |
| 2.1.2. Construction of quarantine stations. | | | | - | MARFR | |
| 2.1.3. Establishment and improvement of stock routes, supported by integrated services centres/outposts | | | | NA | MARFR | |
| 2.1.4. Construction of slaughterhouses, abattoirs, livestock based product processing units and markets | | | | NA | MARFR | |
| 2.1.5. Development and implementation of a branding programme for identification and traceability of livestock in the country | Agreed standards and certification system | | | NA | SSMO/MARFR | |
| 2.1.6. Formulation of appropriate policies and legislations that will enhance community participation in marketing and export | | Variation of household incomes in drought-prone communities | | | | |
| Sub Components 2.2. Securing livestock mobility | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 2.2 | | Mobility of pastoral communities is secured in the countries. Access to grazing and water resources is increased | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 2.2.1. Secure availability of integrated services of water, fodder and pasture along stock routes to markets, including cross-border routes; | Effective and well served livestock routes operational in DPAs | No. of CAHWs and CLDWs active in DPAs | Full coverage for livestock routes | NA | MARFR | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2.2.2. Encouragement of CAHWs and PPP for provision of veterinary services and essential livestock drugs | Coverage of veterinary services in DPAs | No. of CAHWs and CLDWs active in DPAs | | NA | MARFR | |
| Sub Components 2.3. Securing financial transaction | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 2.3 | | Effective regulatory frameworks for national and international financial transactions are developed and operational | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 2.3.1. Promotion of rural finance and savings services/schemes (including for women and youth) to support rural and pastoral communities in DPAs | DPAs' Communities access financial services | No. of individuals accessing finance services (disaggregated by gender and age) | Annual increase of coverage of financial services | NA | MARFR/CBS | |
| 2.3.2. Establishment of micro-finance institutions in rural areas of the DPAs | DPAs' Communities access financial services | No. of finance services/centres established | Annual increase of coverage of financial services | NA | MARFR/CBS | |
| Sub Components 2.4. Transboundary disease & SPS measures and standards | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 2.4 | | Legal frameworks, procedures, and facilities to support trans boundary disease prevention and management are developed in the country. | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 2.4.1. Development, rehabilitation and sustainable management of export quarantine centres | All borders points have quarantine centres | No. of centres established | 100 percent coverage | NA | MARFR | |
| 2.4.2. Establish and maintain quarantine infrastructure throughout the commercial livestock routes with facilities for pasture, water, treatment crash, tick control, a laboratory for disease diagnosis and office. | All commercial livestock routes have quarantine centres | No. of centres established | 100 percent coverage | NA | MARFR | |
| 2.4.3. Improve food safety (sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards); | Disclosed safety standards in place | Standards announced | Access to safe food | NA | SSMO | |
| Component 3: Livelihoods support | | | | | | |
| EXPECTED OUTCOME 3 | | Adaptive capacities of drought-prone communities are increased. | | | | |

| Sub Components 3.1. Livestock production & health | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|----------|------------------------|-------------|
| Intermediate Outcome 3.1 | | Livestock production and productivity are increased. | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 3.1.1. Strengthen institutional frameworks to secure access to land and water for pastoralists (including for women and youth) | Legal and clear land tenure system in place | No. of institutions mandated to ensure access to land and water | Full access to land and water sources (including for women and youth) | NA | MARFR/states | |
| 3.1.2. Support the decentralized and public private partnership for delivery of veterinary services; | Complete veterinary services coverage | % Increase in milk and meat production (MT) and % increase in herd growth | Reduced diseases recorded | NA | MARFR/CSOs | |
| 3.1.3. Strengthening diagnostic capacities for major contagious and epidemic diseases such as anthrax, foot and mouth disease (FMD), Contagious Bovine Pleural Pneumonia (CBPP) and HS; | Diagnostic capacities exist in rural areas of the DPAs | | Complete veterinary services coverage | NA | MARFR | |
| 3.1.4. Strengthening institutional capacity to encourage an entrepreneurial approach to improve pastoral livestock production | | | | | | |

| Sub Components 3.2. Agriculture production and productivity | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------|----------|------------------------|-------------|
| Intermediate Outcome 3.2 | | Crop production and productivity are increased. | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 3.2.1. Support to production of drought resistance seeds and short maturing varieties of main food staple crops. | | % increase in production (MT) and productivity | | | | |
| 3.2.2. •Support the establishment of Junior Farmer' Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) to train youth farmers' in agro-business, farm management skills, rural marketing, post harvest loss minimization methods, etc | Increased capacity of youth farmers' in agro-business, farm management skills, rural marketing, post harvest loss minimization methods | % of young farmers training with increased agro-business skills | | | | |

| Sub Components 3.3. Fisheries development | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------|
| Intermediate Outcome 3.3 | | Fishery production is increased | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 3.3.1. Provision of fishing equipment to local communities; | Increased fish catch | % increase in fish catch (MT) | Increased access to fishing equipment | NA | MARFR/states | |
| 3.3.2. Promotion of fish farming and fish pond technology; | Development of new sources for fish production | No. of fish farms established | Increase fish production | NA | MARFR/CSOs | |
| 3.3.3. Review and update the current legislation to set standards and quality control; | | Disclosed legislations established | Preservation of fish resources | NA | MARFR/SSMO | |
| 3.3.4. Upgrade and organize the marketing system along the value chain | Value added products | No. of fish markets | Increase income sources | NA | MARFR/states | |
| Sub Components 3.4. Income diversification | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 3.4 | | Diversification of Household Income sources is promoted for enhancing resilience | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 3.4.1. Scaling up of successful farm/small-scale technologies, such as processing, storage facilities and post harvest conservation to reduce losses and ensure good quality of products; | Increase numbers of products | Diversity of income sources for targeted communities (average number of income sources by household and contribution to total income as a percentage) | Increase HH income sources | CBS | CBS/PRSP | |
| 3.4.2. Identify and establish rural infrastructure needed for the development of the animal and plant products of economic value | Increase number of market outlets | | Increase HH income sources | CBS | CBS/PRSP | |
| 3.4.3. Establish processing, value addition and marketing systems for some of the drylands products of economic value; | Increase number of market outlets | Average number of income sources by household and contribution to total income as a percentage | Increase HH income sources | CBS | CBS/PRSP | |
| 3.4.4. Develop best practices for the production, post harvest handling, processing and marketing of drylands products to improve quality and regular supplies. | Increase number of quality control measures | | Increase HH income sources | CBS | CBS/PRSP | |

| Sub Components 3.5. Productive and social safety nets | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|----------|--|-------------|
| Intermediate Outcome 3.5 | | Dependency on safety net programmes is reduced | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 3.5.1. Support for the establishment of social development funds through cost sharing basis | Assurance of communities' ownership of social development funds | Number of HHs graduated from safety net programmes | Increased coverage of social development fund | CBS | CBS/PRSP | |
| 3.5.2. Promotion and establishment of cooperative societies and producers' associations among rural communities, including the pastoral and agro-pastoral groups. | Increased coverage of cooperatives and associations in DPAs | No. of cooperative societies and associations formed | Increased access to basic services | CBS | CBS/PRSP | |
| 3.5.3. Set up of public employment programmes, with special attention to women and youth, to build and maintain critical infrastructure | Increased employment opportunities through public employment programmes, including for women and youth Increased number of infrastructure built or maintained | No. of people employed in the programme No of infrastructure build / maintained | To be defined | | | |
| Sub Components 3.6. Access to basic social services | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 3.6 | | Access to basic social services increased | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 3.6.1. Develop and scale-up the mobile health care and education facilities | Mobile health coverage to DPAs | Number of households accessing basic social services | Full coverage of DPAs | NA | Economic survey reports, Human development reports | |
| 3.6.2. Support the development of basic roads network and other social services in the drought prone areas | Increased road networks | | Full access | NA | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|-------------|----|--|--|
| 3.6.3. Expand social and people participation for provision of health, education and drinking water services and support and governance systems; | Increased coverage in DPAs | | Full access | NA | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|-------------|----|--|--|

| Components 4: Pastoral Disaster Risk Management | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|----------|------------------------|-------------|
| EXPECTED OUTCOME 4 | | Enhanced drought Preparedness, Prevention and Management. | | | | |
| Sub Components 4.1. Early Warning / Response System | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 4.1 | | Timely response to early warning information is operated | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 4.1.1. Strengthen EWS capabilities of the meteorology authority through technical and financial support from both the government and donors' community to | Well equipped met stations network | Response time between Early Warning and response (National Humanitarian response plans & reports) | Operational decentralised disaster management system | NA | SMA/EWU | |
| 4.1.2. Strengthen the state institutional capacity to keep records for informing future decision making for the better management of disasters. | Equipped States' met stations with recording system | | | NA | SMA/EWU | |
| 4.1.3. Strengthen the capacity of farmers to benefit from early warning information. | Effective HH preparedness system in place | Time lapse between EW information and response | Effective response mechanism established | NA | SMA/EWU/States | |
| 4.1.4. Sourcing for Disaster Risk Reduction/mitigation investments. | Investment in DRR | No. of investments | PPP in EWS and response | NA | SMA/EWU/States | |
| 4.1.5. Enhancement of traditional coping systems. | Researched and analysis of traditional coping systems | No. of researches conducted | | NA | CBS/PRSP | |

| Sub Components 4.2. Climate Monitoring and Climate Change Adaptation | | |
|--|--|--|
| Intermediate Outcome 4.2 | | Reliable climate outlook reports available and shared. CC adaptation policies and interventions are incorporated into the national development strategic plan and budget |

| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------|
| 4.2.1. Strengthening weather monitoring systems at locality, states, national and regional levels. | Reliable climate outlook directs planning | No. of climate outlook reports used at different levels | Reliable system in place | NA | SMA | |
| 4.2.2. Promote local knowledge and skills on climate change and adaptation mechanisms | Integrated local and formal knowledge | | | NA | SMA | |

| Components 5: Research and Knowledge Management | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|----------|------------------------|-------------|
| EXPECTED OUTCOME 5 | | Improved technologies are generated, promoted and successfully adapted for pastoral resilience | | | | |
| Sub Components 5.1. Support to adaptive research | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 5.1 | | An enabling environment for adaptive research is in place in the country | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 5.1.1. Support to adaptive research on rangeland and pasture improvement, on drought resistant crops, and production systems | Increased drought adaptive species recorded | Level of investment for adaptive research | No. of drought resistant species released | NA | MoAI/States | |
| 5.1.2. Support to ATTES (Agricultural technology transfer and extension services) Network; | Increased network coverage of agricultural technology and extension services in DPAs | No. of operational ATTES units | Full coverage of the DPAs | NA | MoAI/States | |
| Sub Components 5.2. Advisory and extension system | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 5.2 | | Appropriate advisory and extension services are available and accessible by drought-prone communities | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|----------|------------------------|-------------|
| 5.2.1. Building the capacity of community based organisations (CBOs) and local NGOs to improve their capability to implement rural development programmes in the drought-prone areas in the country; | Empowered CBOs and NGOS in DPAs | No. of training and capacity building sessions | Effective CBOs and NGOs in DPAs | NA | Social Welfare/CBS | |
| Sub Components 5.3. Knowledge management and communication | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 5.3 | | Increased access to information and dissemination of knowledge contributes to enhanced community resilience | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 5.3.1. Strengthen capacity of rural extension staff and other staff working with communities, particularly on planning, soil and water conservation, land utilization and management, natural resources management, moisture conservation and agro-forestry, range management, animal husbandry and improved farming methods adaptable to semi-arid areas | Increased coverage of staff training and institutional capacity building | Outreach of knowledge dissemination activities and satisfaction of beneficiaries | Accessible and effective extension and advisory structures available in DPAs | NA | Social Welfare/CBS | |
| Components 6: Conflict resolution and Peace building | | | | | | |
| EXPECTED OUTCOME 6 | | Effective response to sources of conflict to enhance peace and stability for development are in place | | | | |
| Sub Components 6.1. Conflict resolution | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 6.1 | | Effective mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution are in place | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 6.1.1. Capacity building of relevant technical institutions; | | Number of international conflicts recorded. | | | | |
| 6.1.2. Conduct and develop training manuals to empower communities to access and use livestock market information systems; | | Number of domestic conflicts recorded and conflict index | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 6.1.3. Institutional capacity building and training of communities on public-private partnership models and encourage an entrepreneurial approach in support to improve pastoral livestock production and ensure sustainable access to basic services; | | | | | | |
| Sub Components 6.2. Peace building | | | | | | |
| Intermediate Outcome 6.2 | | The country is committed to maintain peace and stability. | | | | |
| Priority interventions | Expected Outputs | Indicator | Target | Baseline | Source of Verification | Assumptions |
| 6.2.1. Develop institutional capacities to generate knowledge from research and extension. | | Conflict Index at regional and country levels | | | | |
| 6.2.2. Training of staff on dissemination tools and mechanisms to strengthen information access and management; | | | | | | |
| 6.2.3. Contribute to and help in facilitating peace building and conflict management and mitigation using appropriate civil societies organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), national and regional institutions. | | | | | | |

ANNEX 2: PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS PER SUB-COMPONENT

| Policy and legal framework | Institution strengthening and capacity development at all levels | Infrastructure development | Financial instruments |
|--|--|--|--|
| Component 1: Natural Resource Management | | | |
| Sub-component 1.1: Water Resources Development | | | |
| Review of water laws and cost recovery to ensure access and provision of water services to drought-prone communities | Capacity building for rural water corporation for better community ownership and operation and maintenance costs Support water conservation and harvesting initiatives using the rural water corporation networks Establishment of water monitoring systems for water harvesting planning | Invest in small scale water storage and other related infrastructure Development of irrigated areas in drought prone regions and states Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing irrigation schemes and emergency water supply systems Protection, rehabilitation and development of water reservoirs | Government annual development budget and development partners. |
| Sub-component 1.2: Pasture and land development | | | |
| Review of State level environment regulations | Capacity building for Range and Pasture departments and staff training Provide support to pastoral/civil society organization concerned with pastoral resources management Land use planning to guide investments in the pastoral sector Development of rangeland monitoring and evaluation system and network in drought prone areas | Support pasture protection, develop pasture seeds enclosures, community seed production and fire-lines | Government annual development budget and development partners |
| Sub-component 1.3: Securing access to Natural Resources | | | |
| Review for Forestry Act and States' Administrative orders | Capacity building for institutions and staff training | Establishment of community forests Establishment of soil and water conservation structures Develop of nurseries and community nurseries for seed and seedling production | Development partners |
| Sub-component 1.4: Environmental management (including renewable energy and biodiversity) | | | |
| Review of Forestry Act and States' Administrative orders | Conservation of local and dryland species and ecosystems conservation Conservation of water catchment areas Support control and management of charcoal production and marketing | Invest in energy supply for rural areas and pastoral communities Promote bulking of drought-resistant grasses, trees, shrubs and breeds/species | Government annual development budget and development partners |

| Policy and legal framework | Institution strengthening and capacity development at all levels | Infrastructure development | Financial instruments |
|--|--|--|---|
| | Build capacity of civil society and rural/producer organizations to enable communities to use alternative sources and methods to access safe and sustainable energy and technologies | | |
| Component 2: Market and trade access | | | |
| Sub-component 2.1: Transport and market development | | | |
| Formulation of appropriate policies and legislation that will enhance community participation in marketing and export | Capacity building and training of market boards Development and implementation of a branding programme for identification and traceability of livestock in the country Development of training manuals to empower communities to access and use livestock market information systems | Development of feeder roads to improve market access Construction of quarantine stations Establishment of stock routes, supported by integrated service centres/outposts Construction of slaughterhouses, abattoirs, livestock-based product processing units and markets | Private sector and banking system |
| Sub-component 2.2: Securing livestock mobility | | | |
| Review of legislation for livestock mobility and state level administrative orders Development and implementation of legal and clear land tenure system | Strengthen institutional frameworks to secure access to land and water for pastoralists Capacity building for institutions and staff training on legislation related to livestock mobility | Development of feeder roads and livestock routes to markets Provision of integrated services along the routes | Fund raising for demarcation and compensation to establish an effective routes structures and services in the drought prone areas |
| Sub-component 2.3: Securing financial transaction | | | |
| Review of microfinance policies to ensure outreach to vulnerable groups | Outreach for microfinance to service traders and producers Promotion of rural finance and savings services/schemes to support rural and pastoral communities in drought prone areas | Increase the rural coverage of micro-finance institutions network | Micro-finance institutions |
| Sub-component 2.4: Trans-boundary disease & SPS measures and standards | | | |
| International agreement (OIE), review of Veterinary Acts to include CAHWs | Build capacity to sustainably manage export quarantine centres and infrastructure Training of staff and CAHWs on quarantine and trans-boundary disease diagnosis and surveillance Improve safety (sanitary and phyto-sanitary) standards | Development, rehabilitation of export quarantine centres Establish quarantine infrastructure throughout commercial livestock routes with facilities for pasture, water, treatment crash, tick control and laboratories Support and up-grading of veterinary laboratories | Livestock disease control budget |
| Component 3: Livelihood and basic services support | | | |

| Policy and legal framework | Institution strengthening and capacity development at all levels | Infrastructure development | Financial instruments |
|---|---|--|--|
| Sub-component 3.1: Livestock production and health | | | |
| Review of the legislation available for animal health and disease control mechanism to support regional approach to EDE in IGAD countries | Support the decentralization and public private partnership for delivery of veterinary services Promotion and establishment of cooperative societies and producers' associations among rural communities, including the pastoral and agro-pastoral groups Provision of technical support to veterinary laboratories of Min. of Livestock, Fisheries, and Range & Sudan Standards Metrology Organization Provide training to technology transfer and extension department, with attention to women and youth Strengthen diagnostic capacities for major contagious and epidemic diseases | Construction and rehabilitation of community-managed water points, provision of needed material, of rich and palatable fodder; Support production of feeds and concentrates. Rehabilitate Veterinary services units and set up of mobile clinics | Government development budget, development partners, donor community, and States budget |
| Sub-component 3.2: Agriculture production and productivity | | | |
| Review of the legal framework to ensure smooth coordination structure between the states and the federal government structures | Support to production of drought resistant seeds and short maturing varieties of main food staple crops Capacity building for Min. of Agriculture, and training of staff to increase productivity and production, including of women and youth. | Provision of equipment to the Technology Transfer & Extension Administration of the ministry of agriculture to improve Seed production and plant protection processes | States budget & development partners |
| Sub-component 3.3: Fisheries development | | | |
| Review and update the current legislation to set standards and quality control | Provision of technical and material support to rehabilitate the fishery department of the Min. of Livestock, Fisheries, and Range, at targeted potential states with enough fish resources. Provision of fishing equipment to local communities Promotion of fish farming and fish pond technologies | Construction of fish markets and cold chain system in selected areas; | States budget |
| Sub-component 3.4: Income diversification | | | |
| Formulate legal structure to protect income generating activities | Provide technical support to Ministry of social welfare, and Min. of Industry, to encourage and support income diversification and decent employment opportunities Develop and disseminate best practices for the production, post production, post harvest handling, processing and marketing of drylands products | Establish processing value addition and marketing systems for selected drylands products, including infrastructure Scaling-up of successful | 12% of banking system financial portfolio is allocated to support micro-finance activities |

| Policy and legal framework | Institution strengthening and capacity development at all levels | Infrastructure development | Financial instruments |
|--|--|--|---|
| Sub-component 3.5: Productive and social safety nets | | | |
| Development of locality strategic reserves and revolving systems for inputs?? | Establishment of social development funds through cost sharing basis Development of public employment programmes Set up public employment programme with a particular focus on women and youth Provide technical support to Ministry of social welfare, and Min. of Industry; training of staff on social safety nets, including on public employment programmes, and insurance | | |
| Sub-component 3.6: Basic services: education, health care, drinking water and sanitation | | | |
| Review of Water Laws to ensure its livelihood support and improve legislation and policies aimed at facilitating access to basic services. | Expand peoples' participation for provision of health, education and drinking water services and support and governance systems Training to staff and building of capacities of the Min. of education, Min. of health, Min. of Social welfare, Min. of Dams & Electricity, Zakat Bureau and Rural Water Corporation | Develop and scale-up the mobile health care and education facilities Develop basic roads network in drought prone areas Increase investment in development of sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in drought prone areas Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing sanitation and hygiene infrastructures and emergency sanitation systems | States budget |
| Component 4: Pastoral Disaster Risk Management | | | |
| Sub-component 4.1: Early warning/ Response system | | | |
| Review of civil defence structure and current policies to adjust and formulate suitable early warning and response directives or manuals. | Strengthen EWS capabilities of the meteorological authority Strengthen the institutional capacity to keep records for informing future decision-making for better disaster management Strengthen the capacity of farmers to benefit from early warning information Strengthen the coordination mechanisms with the Zakat Bureau, charity and NGOs | Rehabilitate the Civil defence infrastructure | Zakat collection & development partners |
| Sub-component 4.2: Climate monitoring and climate change adaptation | | | |
| Introduction of new legislation to increase access to climate information and share of knowledge | Strengthening of weather monitoring systems at locality, states, national and regional levels Promote local knowledge and skills on climate change | | Support the cost of network of technologies development in the drought prone regions and states |

| Policy and legal framework | Institution strengthening and capacity development at all levels | Infrastructure development | Financial instruments |
|---|--|--|--|
| | and adaptation mechanisms Enhance traditional coping systems Training of staff of the Sudan Meteorology Authority & Min. of Agric. | | |
| Component 5: Research and Knowledge management | | | |
| Sub-component 5.1: Support to adaptive research | | | |
| Formulation and updates for the applied research guidelines for drought prone regions | Support to adaptive research on rangeland and pasture improvement, on drought resistant crops and production systems Support to Agricultural Technology Transfer and Extension Services (ATTES) network Support for the establishment of Farmers' Field Schools and Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS), Training of staff from the Agric Research Corporation & Animal Research Corporation | Rehabilitate research laboratories of the Agric Research Corporation & Animal Research Corporation Increase applied research network in rainfed areas | Support cost for dissemination of research findings and recommendations |
| Sub-component 5.2: Advisory and extension system | | | |
| Legislations for introduction of new seeds' varieties and breeds of livestock and poultry | Build the capacity of CBOs and local NGOs to improve their capability to implement rural development programmes in the drought prone areas in the country Strengthen the capacity of rural extension staff and other staff working with rural and pastoral communities Provision of institutional support and staff training on Technology Transfer and Extension tools for agricultural projects and livestock Technology Transfer departments. | Rehabilitation of state level extension units | Priority interventions for targeted states depends on capacities of state budget to absorb new needs |
| Sub-component 5.3: Knowledge management and communication | | | |
| Formulate communication strategies and policies to increase transparency and accountability | Strengthen and develop institutional capacities to generate knowledge from research and extension and training of staff capacities of the Technology Transfer and Extension Administration, Livestock Technology and Extension Administration & Planning Directorate (Media Unit) on knowledge management and communication tools Support mechanisms to strengthen information access, dissemination and management | | There is a funding gap to cover the priority intervention in this area/field |

| Policy and legal framework | Institution strengthening and capacity development at all levels | Infrastructure development | Financial instruments |
|---|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | |
| Component 6: Conflict prevention, management and peace building | | | |
| Sub-component 6.1: Conflict resolution | | | |
| Criminal Law and customarily dispute resolution and conflict mitigation?? | Capacity building of relevant (technical) institutions: General Attorney and Justice; Elders conflict resolution courts and local administration structures (including tribal coordination for dispute resolutions) Establishment of network of local administrative courts and tribal forums, particularly in drought prone pastoral areas | | States and localities annual budgets |
| Sub-component 6.2: Peace building | | | |
| Review of Criminal Laws and regulations to govern mediation and peace building. | Training of and support to CSOs, NGOs, Community leaders, tribal leaders & Native administration on mediation and peace building Support the existing community court structures for conflict transformation and mediation | | |

ANNEX 3: ON-GOING AND PLANNED INTERVENTIONS (QUICK ASSESSMENT)

| Programme/Project Name Indicate: | Ongoing | Planned | Funding Agency/ Donor | Implementing Agency/ Partner(s) | CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ¹ | | | | | | Start –End | Budget (million USD) | | Target Group | Objectives | Programme/ Project Area |
|---|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | Donor | Total | | | |
| Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPCRP) - Capacity Building Component (SPCRP) in Northern Sudan | X | | EU-STABEX | FAO | X | X | X | | | X | 2007-12 | 24.5 | 24.5 | Small producers | Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environment | Red Sea, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, River Nile States |
| Drought resilience and sustainable livelihoods programme in the HOA: Sudan component | | X | AfDB | MoARFR | X | X | X | | | | 2013-17 | 28.9 | 28.9 | Small producers and Institutions | Contribute to poverty reduction, food security, and accelrated sustainable economic growth | Kassala, Gedarif, Sinnar and White Nile states |
| Supporting Small-scale Traditional Rainfed Producers in Sinnar State | X | | IFAD | MoFNE | X | X | X | | | | 2011-18 | 13.5 | 21.2 | Small households | The project goal is to reduce rural poverty and increase food security and incomes for about 20,000 households, including 19,000 smallholder households | Sinnar State |
| Project on Improvement of Food security in Semi-arid Regions of Sudan Through Management of Root Parasitic Weed | X | | JICA | Min. of Agriculture | X | | X | X | | | 2010-15 | 7.0 | 7.0 | Small households | Contribute to poverty reduction, food security, and accelrated sustainable economic growth | All states |
| Capacity Development Project for the Provision of Services for Basic Human Needs in Kassala | X | | JICA | Min. of Agriculture | X | | X | | | | 2011-14 | 17.0 | 17.0 | Small households | The Project aims at providing Kassala State with basic services such as development planning, water supply, agriculture and livelihood, maternal and Child health and vocational training | Kassala State |
| Project for Strengthening Vocational Training | X | | JICA | Public Water Corporation | X | | X | | | | 2011-13 | 1.2 | 1.2 | Small Producers | The project aims to strengthen the institutional capacity to train necessary human resources for water supplies in northern Sudan | All states |
| Quick-impact agricultural and livelihood projects in South | | X | JICA | FAO | X | X | X | | | | 2012-13 | 1.45 | 1.45 | Small Producers | Support vulnerable people affected by fighting on both states to produce | Blue Nile and South Kordofan states |

¹ /a 1= Natural Resource Management; 2= Market Access and Trade; 3= Livelihood and basic services support; 4= Disaster Risk Management; 5= Research and Knowledge Management; 6=Peace Building and Conflict Resolution. Indicate number of sub-component.

| Programme/Project Name Indicate: | Ongoing | Planned | Funding Agency/ Donor | Implementing Agency/ Partner(s) | CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ¹ | | | | | | Start –End | Budget (million USD) | | Target Group | Objectives | Programme/ Project Area |
|--|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|----------------------|-------|-------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | Donor | Total | | | |
| Kordofan and Blue Nile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | their own food in order to strengthen food security and reduce dependence on food aid | |
| Seed Development Programme | X | | IFAD | Min. of Agriculture | X | X | X | | | | 2012-18 | 10.1 | 17.5 | Small households | The overall goal is to improve food security, incomes and resilience to shocks among the smallholder producers in rainfed areas. | North and South Kordofan States |
| Community Development Fund (CDF) | X | | GoS & MDTF-N | MoFNE | | | X | | | | 2007-13 | 52.8 | 95.3 | Rural communities | The main objective is to improve access to basic social services | Kassala, North and South Kordofan, Blue Nile States |
| Improving Livestock Production and Marketing – A Pilot | X | | GoS & MDTF-N | Min. Animal Res. | X | X | X | X | | | 2007-13 | 6.51 | 10.2 | Small producers | The main objective is to increase small-scale pastoral producers' production and income | Blue Nile, Sinnar, White Nile and North Kordofan States |
| Decentralized Health System Development | X | | GoS & MDTF-N | Min. of Health | | | X | | | | 2008-13 | 12.0 | 15.2 | Rural communities | The main objective is to improve access to basic health services by conflict-affected and underserved populations in four target states | Blue Nile, Kassala, Red Sea and North Kordofan States |
| National Emergency Transport Rehabilitation Project | X | | GoS & MDTF-N | Min. of Transport | | | | X | | | 2009-13 | 67.5 | 136.2 | Rural communities | The main objective is to facilitate the country's economic and social recovery through improved physical access to goods, markets, and administrative and social services. | Blue Nile, Kassala, Red Sea, North and South Kordofan States |
| Rural Access Project | X | | IFAD | MoFNE | | X | X | | | | 2010-14 | 13.0 | 15.0 | Small households | The main project objective is improved access of the rural population in central Butana to markets and social services. | Kassala, Gedarif, Gezira and Khartoum States |
| Butana Integrated Rural Development Project | X | | IFAD | MoFNE | X | X | X | | | | 2008-16 | 24.8 | 29.9 | Small Households | The overall project goal is to improve the livelihoods of poor rural households in the target area, and strengthen communities' resilience in the face of drought. | River Nile, Kassala, Gedarif, Gezira and Khartoum States |
| Western Sudan Resource Management Programme | X | | IFAD & OPEC | Min. of Agriculture | X | X | X | | | | 2005-13 | 25.5 8.6 | 49.0 | Small households | Main objective is to build up traditional rainfed agriculture and improve economic conditions in communities in the three Kordofan states | North and South Kordofan States |
| Surveillance and Diagnosis of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) | X | | FAO | Min. Animal Res. | | X | X | | | | 2012-14 | 0.49 | 0.49 | | The main objective is to increase livestock production and productivity | All states |
| Sustainable Food Security Through | X | | CIDA Canada | FAO/Min. of Agric. | X | X | X | | | | 2011-15 | 10.0 | 10.0 | Small | Improved preparedness for, and | South Kordofan |

| Programme/Project Name Indicate: | Ongoing | Planned | Funding Agency/ Donor | Implementing Agency/ Partner(s) | CPP Component/Sub-component addressed /a ¹ | | | | | | Start –End | Budget (million USD) | | Target Group | Objectives | Programme/ Project Area |
|---|---------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|----------------------|-------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | Donor | Total | | | |
| Community-Based Livelihood Development (South Kordofan) - UNIDO co-implement components 1,2 and 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | households | effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies | State |
| Revitalizing Gum Arabic production and marketing | X | | MDTF-N & IFAD | FNC | X | X | X | | X | | 2009-13 | 7.0 & 3.0 | 10.0 | GAPAs | The main goal is to increase small-scale gum arabic farmers' production and income by strengthening their abilities and improving market systems | North and South Kordofan, White Nile, Sinnar and Blue Nile States |
| Connecting Farmers to Markets | x | | WFP, Central Bank of Sudan, Ministry of Agriculture | WFP, Central Bank of Sudan, Ministry of Agriculture | | X | X | | | | 2010-14 | 5.0 | 10.0 | Small holder farmers in associations | Increase small holder farmer production through creating access to micro finance and extension services training with focus on WFP food aid beneficiaries | Darfur region, Kassala, North Kordofan |
| SAFE | X | | Multi-lateral | WFP and partners along with Ministry of Welfare and Social Services | X | | X | | | | 2010-15 | 12.0 | 15.0 | Women in rural communities | Income generation through production of fuel efficient stoves and fuel briquettes and community nurseries for trees. Training in skills and literacy. Community development | Darfur region |
| Food for Assets/Early recovery | X | X | Multi-lateral | WFP | X | | X | | | | 2011-15 | 100.0 | 100.0 | Rural households in food insecure areas | Asset creation through food for work, including haffirs, dams and other assets to improve production or income opportunities | Darfur region, North Kordofan, Kassala, Red Sea State |
| Food vouchers programme | X | | Multi-lateral | WFP | | X | | | | | 2010-15 | 150.0 | 150.0 | Food insecure households | Using food vouchers rather than in-kind food to help stimulate local markets and provide beneficiaries with opportunity to choose their food. | Darfur region, Kassala, North Kordofan |
| Gash Sustainable livelihood regeneration project | X | | IFAD | Min. of Agriculture | X | X | X | | | | 2004-12 | 24.9 | 39.0 | Small households | The overall goal is to regenerate the livelihoods of poor people in the area and secure their access to irrigated land and water supplies. | Gash Delta, Kassala State |

/a 1= Natural Resource Management; 2= Market Access and Trade; 3= Livelihood and basic services support; 4= Disaster Risk Management; 5= Research and Knowledge Management; Peace Building and Conflict Resolution. Indicate number of sub-component.

ANNEX 4: ON-GOING AND PLANNED INTERVENTIONS BY COMPONENTS AND SUB-COMPONENTS

| Component Sub-component | 1) Ongoing Interventions 2) Planned Interventions | Lead Agencies | Key Implementing Partner(s) | Funding Agency/ Donor(s) | Start-End | Budget /a Million US\$ | A) Success Stories for Scaling-up /b B) Challenges/Obstacles in Implementation and Potential Risks /b C) Potential Synergies and Links with Past and Ongoing Interventions /b |
|---|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Natural Resource Management | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Water resources development | Capacity Development Project for the Provision of Services for Basic Human Needs in Kassala | JICA | Public Water Corporation | JICA | 2011-14 | 17.0 | B) Poor or weak institutional and technical capacities of staff in operation management; C) Replication of water services infrastructure to cover drought prone regions and states in Border states. |
| | Western Sudan Resource Management Programme | Min. of Agric. | Rural Water Corp. | IFAD | 2005-13 | 49.0 | B) Poor or weak institutional and technical capacities of staff in operation management; C) Replication of water services infrastructure to cover drought prone regions and states in Border states. |
| | Butana Integrated Rural Development Project | Min. of Agric. | Rural Water Corp. | IFAD | 2008-16 | 29.9 | B) Poor or weak coordination structure between the targeted states for better capacity development in operation management; C) Replication of water and marketing services infrastructure to cover drought prone regions and states in Border states. |
| | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | Rural Water Corp. | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Pastoral communities partnership for O&M of water structures & points |
| 1.2. Pasture, land and environmental management | Western Sudan Resource Management Programme | Min. of Agric. | Rural Water Corp. | IFAD | 2005-13 | 49.0 | B) Poor or weak institutional and technical capacities of staff in operation management; C) Replication of water services infrastructure to cover drought prone regions and states in Border states. |
| | Butana Integrated Rural Development Project | Min. of Agric. | Rural Water Corp. | IFAD | 2008-16 | 29.9 | B) Poor or weak coordination structure between the targeted states for better capacity development in operation management; C) Replication of water and marketing services infrastructure to cover drought prone regions and states in Border states. |
| | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | Rural Water Corp. | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Pastoral communities partnership for O&M of water structures & points |
| 1.3. Biodiversity | Butana Integrated Rural Development Project | Min. of Agric. | Rural Water Corp. | IFAD | 2008-16 | 29.9 | B) Poor or weak coordination structure between the targeted states for better capacity development in operation management; C) Replication of water and marketing services infrastructure to cover drought prone regions and states in Border states. |
| | Western Sudan Resource Management Programme | Min. of Agric. | Rural Water Corp. | IFAD | 2005-13 | 49.0 | B) Poor or weak institutional and technical capacities of staff in operation management; C) Replication of water services infrastructure to cover drought prone regions and states in Border states. |
| 1.4. Renewable energy | Western Sudan Resource Management Programme | Min. of Agric. | Rural Water Corp. | IFAD | 2005-13 | 49.0 | B) Poor or weak institutional and technical capacities of staff in operation management; |

| Component Sub-component | 1) Ongoing Interventions 2) Planned Interventions | Lead Agencies | Key Implementing Partner(s) | Funding Agency/ Donor(s) | Start-End | Budget /a Million US\$ | A) Success Stories for Scaling-up /b B) Challenges/Obstacles in Implementation and Potential Risks /b C) Potential Synergies and Links with Past and Ongoing Interventions /b |
|--|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | C) Replication of water services infrastructure to cover drought prone regions and states in Border states. |
| | Butana Integrated Rural Development Project | Min. of Agric. | Rural Water Corp. | IFAD | 2008-16 | 29.9 | B) Poor or weak coordination structure between the targeted states for better capacity development in operation management; C) Replication of water and marketing services infrastructure to cover drought prone regions and states in Border states. |
| 1.5. Climate Change and adaptation mitigation... etc | Western Sudan Resource Management Programme | Min. of Agric. | Rural Water Corp. | IFAD | 2005-13 | 49.0 | B) Weak institutional & technical capacities of staff in operation management; C) Replication of water services infrastructure to cover drought prone regions and states in Border states. |
| | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | Rural Water Corp | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Pastoral communities partnership for O&M of water structures & points |
| 2. Market access and trade | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Transport and market development | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | Rural Water Corp | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Empowerment of producers associations on microfinance and O&M of basic social services |
| 2.2. Securing Pastoral mobility for trade | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | Rural Water Corp | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Pastoral communities partnership for O&M of basic social services and fire lines and open grazing |
| 2.3. Securing financial transaction | Revitalizing Gum Arabic production and marketing | FNC | MoFNE | MDTF-N & IFAD | 2009-13 | 10.0 | A) Empowerment of producers associations on microfinance and O&M of basic social services |
| 2.4. Trans-boundary disease, measures and standards | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | SSMO | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Empowerment of producers associations on O&M of basic social services |
| 3. Livelihood support and basic social services | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Livestock production & health | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | Rural Water Corp | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Pastoral communities partnership for O&M of water structures & points |
| 3.4. Securing livestock mobility and sustainable access to resources | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | Rural Water Corp | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Pastoral communities partnership for O&M of water structures & points |
| 3.5. Income diversification | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | Rural Water Corp | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Pastoral communities partnership for O&M of water structures & points |
| 3.6. Productive and social safety nets | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | Rural Water Corp | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Pastoral communities partnership for O&M of water structures & points |
| | Sustainable Food Security Through Community-Based Livelihood Development (South Kordofan) ¹ | Min. of Agric. | Targeted State | CIDA Canada | 2011-15 | 10.0 | On establishment of implementation processes and offices |

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Project shifted from South Kordofan to Kassala State, due to the recent insecurity

| Component Sub-component | 1) Ongoing Interventions 2) Planned Interventions | Lead Agencies | Key Implementing Partner(s) | Funding Agency/ Donor(s) | Start-End | Budget /a Million US\$ | A) Success Stories for Scaling-up /b B) Challenges/Obstacles in Implementation and Potential Risks /b C) Potential Synergies and Links with Past and Ongoing Interventions /b |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| 3.7. Education, health care, drinking water, sanitation | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | Rural Water Corp | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Pastoral communities partnership for O&M of water structures & points |
| | Community Development Fund (CDF) | MoFNE | Targeted States | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 95.3 | |
| 6. Conflict resolution and Peace building | | | | | | | |
| 6.1. Conflict resolution | | | | | | | |
| 6.2. Peace building and mediation mechanisms | Improving Livestock Production and Marketing project (ILPM) | Min. of Animal Res. | Rural Water Corp | GoS-MDTF-N | 2007-13 | 10.2 | A) Pastoral communities partnership for O&M of livestock routes & integrated services centres along the routes |