



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

## ***Sudan Progress Report***

**March 2021**

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## **1. Executive Summary**

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

The report reflects how Sudan understands the negative impact of the COVID-19 crisis and floods on the smallholder. As a result, Sudan responded positively to support the IDDRSI politically and technically since its establishment. The activities covered phase I and presently entered into phase II. During the length of time associated with IDDRSI implementation, Sudan worked on projects and programmes to build Successful institutional arrangements to enhance efficient implementation of the IDDRSI across Sudan at the different level. The process of project implementation and updating increased Sudan experience towards planning and budgeting drought resilience as part of the national programme. The report also indicates successful interaction between Sudan as a member state and IGAD institutions and development partners. Many Projects are developed and financially supported by different partners.

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

The Sudan is also following up and updating the regional Steering Committee meetings. Presently focus is directed to the recommendations of the 11th steering committee meeting. The report reviewed the update of implementation of key recommendations since the 11h PSC. Then presented challenges and ended with recommendations.

## **2. Introduction:**

Sudan has a long experience and rich lessons learnt in drought resilience management over long period since mid-1950. Sudan experienced various incidents of drought and disaster that lead to preparation of adaptation strategy and programs for mitigating impacts. Sudan was able to mainstream the drought experience in the IDDRSI plans and programs. The rich results and lessons learnt constituted the outcomes for those features of institutional structure for dry land management. After the completion of the first phase of IDDRSI, Sudan developed comprehensive revision and issued the second phase presently under implementation. Based on experience gained from the previous dry land management systems, Sudan was able to contribute in the CPP revision to strengthen the IDDRSI initiative with logical coordination strengthening associated with revision of the institutional framework and good social and human resources development.

The transitional government of Sudan set strategic priorities to reduce conflict over Sudan to halt war, reduce conflict over resources and build comprehensive justice and sustainable peace by addressing root problem in Sudan and mitigate its impacts with consideration to preparation of details for affected least developed areas and most affected groups with respect to diversity of areas.

Sudan experiences recurrent drought and disaster that is characterized by increasing frequencies and severity resulting in risks with regards to crop and animal production, leading to conflict over the resources of land, range and water.

The Sudan is presently working with strong intention to mainstream the IDDRSI plan with the national planning system. It is already implementing national plans at the agriculture and animal resources sectors to develop its operational plans and using it to interact at IGAD. Supporting projects like the Comprehensive Agricultural Census led by CBS in partnership with the Government of Belgium IFAD, AfDB and FAO is progress. Thus, building on the progress made since the establishment of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), the republic of Sudan renewed commitment to ensure a

transformational resilience agenda during phase II, by including resilience initiatives in the development process.

### **3. Implementation Progress on Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) since 11<sup>th</sup> PSC Meeting.**

#### **3.1. Update on Progress of Programmes and Projects:**

##### **3.1.1 Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLP-II &III)**

###### **PIA (1,2,3,5,8)**

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

The DRDLP was able to perform and implement activities during the reporting period that expected to provide enhancement of drought resilience in Programme areas:

- Digging of 10 boreholes (water station).
- Establish of 15 Integrated Services along 3000 km stock routes.
- Supply appropriate equipment for state Veterinary labs for three Veterinary Labs at Three States.
- Carried vaccination campaigns along stock routes at Butana area north Gedarif and Doka area east Gadarif.
- Construction of 3 standard livestock market centers.
- Construction of 5 agricultural produce/crop market centres.

- Supply of Modern Biological Pest Control Equipment ARC Gazera State.
- Carried community mobilization campaigns (awareness raising, and sensitization of communities) to participate in project intervention.

**Output:** Capacity building of communities pertaining to above mentioned activities.

The key challenges constrained and/or slowed down implementation progress during the report period are:

1. Power outage & Internet communication problems
2. Delay in finalizing AWP&B and PP
3. Shortage of fuel supply
4. Project under staffing<sup>1</sup> and lack of back up staff
5. Shortage of transport facilities (one vehicle per PIU constrained fieldvisit)

### **Conclusions and Recommendation**

In spite of the challenges identified above and the unattainable work environment created by the repercussion of COVID19, project understaffing, power outage, internet breakdown, fuel crisis and transport shortage. etc., signature of some big contracts for civil work had taken place. It is urgently recommended to expedite disbursement to the contractors who accomplished their work more than a year ago besides their retention money. Further, it is high time to think seriously

about recruiting backup staff from Government to the key posts of the project to speed up implementation, build capacities (learn by doing/practice) and to ensure sustainability in case some of the staff left the Project. Preparing the annual budget for the Government counterpart fund for the fiscal Year 2021 and discussed with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

#### **3.1.2 Enabling Youth Sudan Program- PIA (2,3,8)**

Enable Youth Sudan is one of African Development Bank (AfDB) Enabling Youth Initiatives under the Bank's Strategic focus to transform Africa's agriculture. The objective of the program is to create business opportunities and decent employment for young women and men along priority agricultural value chains in Sudan. The program is expected to train and empower 2,000 Agricultural

Entrepreneurs (Agro-Entrepreneurs) in Youth Agri-Business Incubation Centres (YABICs) in five states in the country. Each of these Agro-entrepreneurs is expected to employ five other support workers, generating 12,000 jobs (including 6,000 for young women) in total over the first 5 years of the program. The program budget amounts USA\$ 23.25million.

The number of youth has been trained, skilled and linked to financing institutions around (1000) in the following value chains:

- Vegetables production under closed system (green house).
- Improved seeds production (wheat, cotton, sesame, melt).
- Animal fattening.
- Poultry production and marketing.
- Aquaculture protection for producing finger link and table fish.

The program also established Risk Sharing and Finance Marketing Mechanism (RSFM) to provide collateral and serve as guarantee for youth to access financial (RSFM 18 million dollars), The RSFM also serves the smallholders farmers to enable access to the finance. Also The Enable Youth Program for Agripreneurship in collaboration with The Ahfad University launched the National Report of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM),The report is Sudan's first national report, which means Sudan is now among the countries assessed by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM).This is a new report of the Sudan's opening to engage within the international community in advancing the entrepreneurship as an economic pillar that strengthens Sudanese society and contributes to strengthening the foundations of the Sudanese state, especially since the state is now in a phase of comprehensive change and needs to identify all the efforts that contribute to it.

### **3.1.3The Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (“RPSF”) an IFAD initiative project-**

#### **PIA (3)**

The main objective of the project is to prevent and mitigate the negative impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the smallholder farmers in the rural areas by increasing agricultural productivity, production and farm incomes with improved technical practices and varieties and quality certified seeds. The project intervenes in 48

rural communities across North Kordofan, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and Sinnar states and its activities will be implemented in 13 localities. It expects to reach 5,000 poor smallholder households (2,880 as direct beneficiaries and 2,120 households as indirect beneficiaries) with farms of 15 or fewer feddans (6.3 hectares) in size. The project's activities will focus on rural women (50%) and rural youth (25% of the total beneficiaries), who represent a specific target group for IFAD due to their traditional relevance in agricultural production, their increasing social and economic responsibilities, and their vulnerable position in society.

The RPSF4IAMDP project builds upon and consolidates the investments supported by the on-going IAMDP-IFAD project by moving from crops production demonstration to the scaling up of public-private partnership models (farming as a business FAB) between farming households and private sector suppliers of inputs and services.

### **3.1.4 Belgium and FAO assist food-insecure farming households impacted by floods -PIA (3)**

The Government of Belgium contributed USD 500 000 to FAO to mitigate the devastating impact of the floods on the food security of vulnerable farming households (internally displaced persons and residents) in Kassala and Blue Nile states. With Belgium's generous support, FAO will assist 1 830 households (9 150 people) by providing them with season-sensitive agricultural inputs, accompanied by cash transfers and trainings in good agricultural practices, to improve their food security and nutrition.

### **3.1.5 Rice Production –PIA (3)**

Sudan started to produce rice at experimental field in the White Nile State where the production is 8.1 ton per Hectare. The cultivated area was 170 Hectares. This is a promising result towards food security and drought resilience program.

### **3.1.6 Sudan Master Land Use Map Project- PIA (5)**

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



- The MoANR is currently evaluating the mechanism of putting the Land use plan for use to guide agricultural investment and enhancement of stakeholder's involvement in the plan.
- The third phase of land use map aimed to study a new three states: El Gazera, White Nile, and Sennar.

### **3.1.7 Cross-border Projects:**

The implementation of the cross border project between Beni Shangoul (Ethiopia) and the Blue Nile (Sudan) is the first in the Sudan. It was launched in November 2019. It is enhancing activities involving Individual trading at the cross borders where open markets are supported at Gesan, Menza and Kurmuk. In addition the project improves social and health service for the two communities at the cross border (PIA 3 and 5)).

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

### **Updates on the Implementation of recommendation of the last Platform Steering Committee 11<sup>th</sup> Meeting:**

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

**Recommendation (11.1), Urges the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to undertake regular performance reviews at national and sub-national levels and continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, to ensure continuous and effective tracking of progress at all levels.**

The National Expert Panel (NEP) has been established with diverse representation (17 M&E and planning experts from 10 ministries, institutions). NEP tasks are:

- ✓ To strengthen the coordination mechanism at national and state level.

- ✓ To contribute to mainstreaming of CPP elements in the national plan and budget.

Reporting:

- Quarterly, half year and annual, in result-based activities of ministries and institutions,
- Regional Steering Committee platform meetings (two/annum reporting).

The tasks conducted by the NEP during the reporting period include:

- 4 meetings were held for strengthening of IDDRSI coordination mechanism among all stockholders and process the mainstreaming of the Country Programme Paper(CPP) Priorities Intervention Areas(PIAs)in the national plan and national budget.
- 4 field visits (4 state out of 18 state), met the State Steering Committee to discuss and agree on how to mainstream the CPP elements in the state plan and budget, preparing bankable project proposals within IDDRSI framework, and to strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in the all ministries and institutions.
- Prepared key indicators report for all sectors contribute to implement IDDRSI activities.
- Prepared report linking the states projects with the Country Programme Paper(CPP) Priorities Intervention Areas(PIAs), also with key indicators (result based) for monitoring and evaluation (See Appendix 1) .
- Conducted a national workshop for Planners and development officers for the same objective as per bullet above.
- Participate in preparing the Country Progress Report.

**Recommendation (11.2), Strengthening of IDDRSI Coordination Mechanism.**

The Drought Disaster Resilience Coordination Mechanism strengthened at national level through reestablishment and enhancement of IDDRSI national platform as follows:

- The high Council of the initiative (10 Ministers, Chaired by the Minister of the Cabinet).

- The Initiative Steering Committee (24 members, Chaired by the Secretary General of the Council of Ministers).

The sub-national Steering Committees that was formed (8 state out of 18 state):

State name	Note
Blue Nile State	New
North Kordofan State	New
Kassala State	New
Al-Gedaref State	New
Sennar State	New
White Nile state	New
West Kordofan State	New
Al-Jazeera State	New

The sub-national Steering Committees has been established

Sudan progressed in mainstreaming of CPP elements within the national development plans, Experts from the ministry of Finance and Economic Planning perceived that plans and budgeting from different levels of institutes, at states and national levels, contain item for confronting drought but are not usually put as specific budget lines for drought and disaster resilience. The Government of Sudan prepared The Triple Program for Stability and Economic Development (2021-2023) by ministry of finance and Economic Planning within the tenth transitional government strategic priorities

The Drought and disaster Resilience Coordination Mechanism strengthened at national level and contributed to mainstreaming of CPP elements in the national plan; The concept is processed through:

- Held National workshop (30 participants).
- Held 2 steering committee meeting at national level (40 participants).
- Held 4 steering committee at state level (4 state out of 18 state).

**Recommendation (11.5), To document information about IDDRSI related projects and share with stakeholders.**

The Government of the Republic of Sudan recognizes the is an urgent of a Comprehensive Agricultural Census (CAC) in order to develop the agricultural sector through sampling for producing reliable and timely statistics. Many activities were finalized by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)including:

- Consultation meeting:
- Comprehensive Agricultural Census (CAC) Project Document completed in August 2020.
- Coordination meeting with ministries and stakeholders held.
- Mini technical working group with the membership of the partners established to update the document,
- Handing over the document to the Minister of Cabinet Affairs on August 23, 2020.
- The Minister of Finance and Economic Planning on August 25, 2020.
- The meeting with donors, where the attendants ensured the speedy conduct of the census according to the work plan for the comprehensive agricultural census 2020-2022.and Joint meeting of Technical Committee held.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural resources (MoANR) in the frame work of E-agriculture created Electronic Agricultural services during linked all administrations by viber network.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning has been linked the state budget projects and programs with the Country Programing Paper:

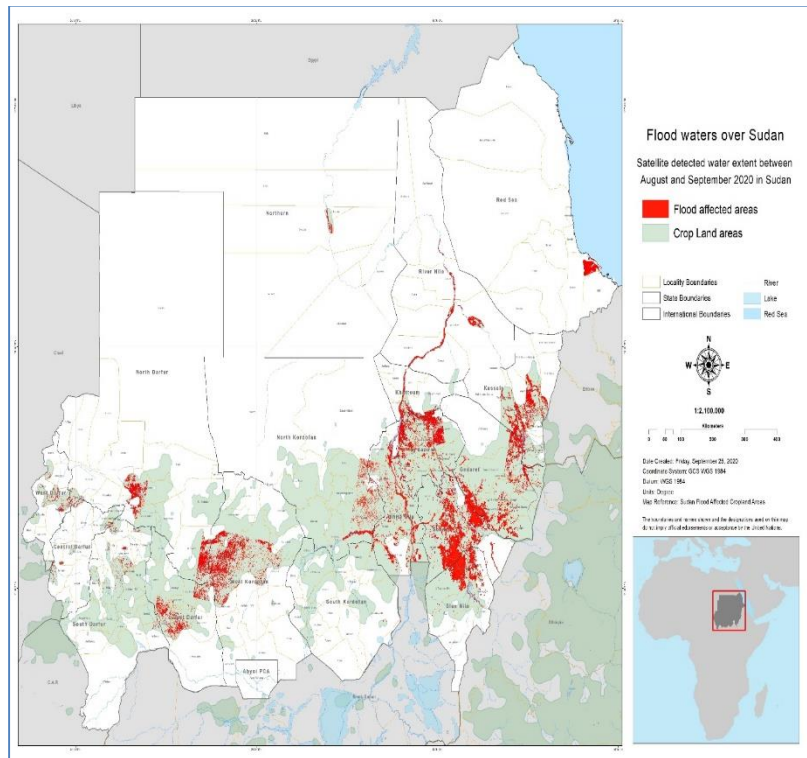
**Recommendation (11.6), Put in place the fiscal stimulus to support recovery from multiple hazards.**

**Mitigation of floods impact:**

Since July 2020, torrential rains and flooding combined with the historical overflow of the River Nile and its tributaries, the highest levels in a century, have impacted 17 states out of 18 in the Sudan. The flooding is the latest in a series of shocks and is exacerbating the already fragile situation. Since the start of 2020, the population of the Sudan has faced numerous challenges including desert

locust invasions, which may return and worsen as the current floods improve breeding conditions.

**Satellite detected floods between August and September 2020 in Sudan**



The government of Sudan responded positively to the impact of floods by establishment of rapid impact assessment missions composed of experts, FAO, NGOs to assess the impact on agriculture, livestock production, livelihoods, and food security and also recommend short-, medium- and long-term interventions.

**Assessment outcomes and impacts:**

**Households affected:**

- 597,689 farming and pastoral households affected, this number includes:
  - 527,968 farming households in rainfed areas;
  - 49,200 farming households in the irrigated sector;
  - 20,521 pastoral households, and;
  - About a total of 42% of affected households are female-headed.

**Impact on crops and land:**

2,216,362 ha of cropland damaged. States reporting the largest parts of their agricultural land affected with almost 1,906,767 ha submerged (Gedarif; Blue

Nile; Sennar, and; Kassala. This resulted in severe damage to cultivated crops, particularly sorghum and sesame.

The production loss is estimated at 1,044,942 tonnes in the rainfed sector. The overall proportion of crops damaged by the floods consists of 50 percent sorghum and 25 percent sesame. The remaining 25 percent includes millet, groundnut, vegetables, and legumes. Conversely, the extent of the damage to the planted areas in the irrigated sector is estimated at 103,320 ha. Seeds, tools, equipment, machinery and agriculture-related infrastructure was also lost. With additional damage to irrigation systems, many farmers risk missing the start of the upcoming 2020 winter and 2021 summer agricultural seasons, starting in October and March, respectively.



Floods impact on crops and land

### **Impact on livestock and fisheries sector:**

More than 108,000 heads of livestock lost. This includes sheep, goats, poultry, and cattle. This number of heads belong to about 20,521 households. States reporting the highest number of losses with a combined total of 75,597 (North Darfur; Blue Nile, and; Sennar states).

States with fishing communities reporting the largest asset losses (Blue Nile, and; Sennar states). Additionally, it was reported that due to the floods, alligators managed to attack aquaculture farms in Gedarif state, resulting in a loss of approximately 1 100 fish.

**Impact on forestry sector:**

The high rates of flooding affected the natural range within the riverine forest, which represents the main source of fodder during the dry season. High siltation rates, which affect the natural water catchments in these riverine forests (Mayas), will result in changes to the ecological futures of this ecosystem. The long flood period led to deviations in the forest working plans that will affect the sustainable use of the ecosystem resources.

**Impact on the job market:**

Job opportunities such as casual agricultural labour – considered one of the most important income-generating activities for the rural population have already diminished and will probably decrease even further during the upcoming harvest season. Consequently, a lack of job opportunities in areas such as farm labour and agrifood processing and marketing will have a significant impact on the livelihoods of many vulnerable women.

The rapid impact assessment missions concluded to a plan containing a recovery program to compensate the losses. Good variety seeds provided for cultivation during September that will be harvested in Dec - Jan. The program included increasing land preparation for the winter season to use flooded lands for increasing cultivated land to compensate for the losses.

A flood response plan currently being finalised sets out key emergency agricultural, livestock, forestry and fishery interventions to be implemented in severely affected localities.

**Ministry Animal Resources:**

The ministry of Animal Resources adopted mitigation practices as response to flooding:

When large, flood water courses were receding, selected range plants seeds were broadcast to enrich the range post floods to support animals feed with range and waters in the water courses.

During flood time, the ministry cleaned feeder lines of big water pools to increase

the quantity of harvested water and that extends the period of water availability in the pools during summer.



Water Harvesting, Kassala and Gedarif states



Seed broadcast plants two months old, Kassala state

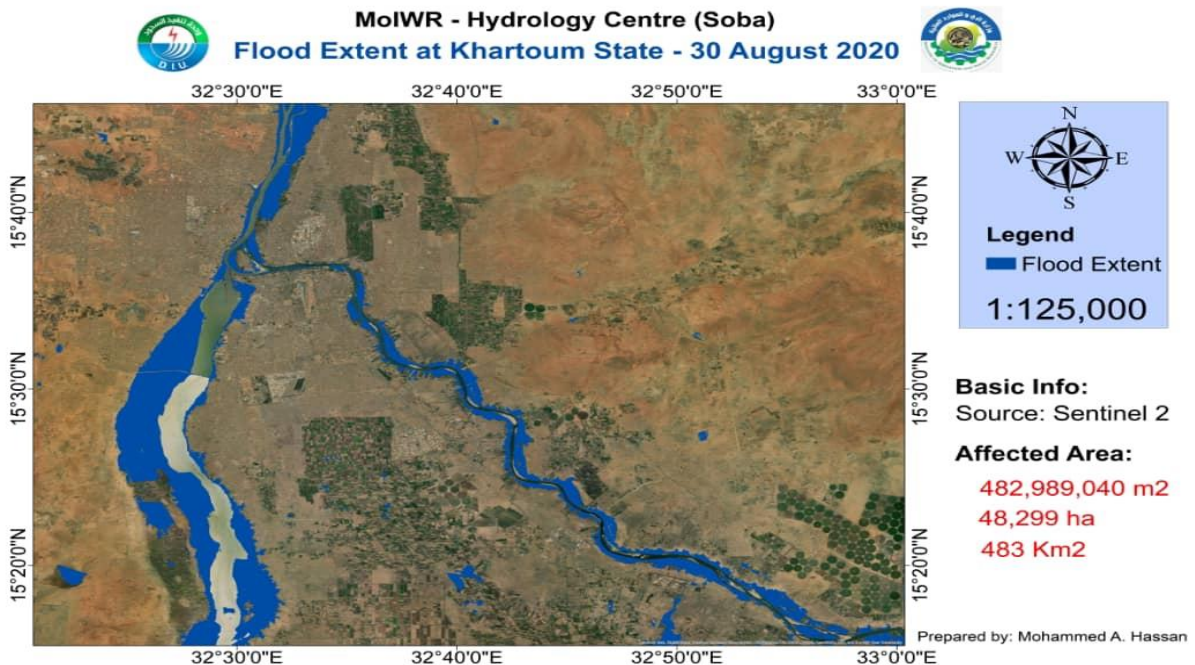
### **Ministry of water Resources and Irrigation:**

In the 2020 flood season (August to September) Sudan has experience extreme flood events both riverine and flash floods due to heavy rainfall over Ethiopian highlands, in upper Blue Nile and within the country. As a result, there were extreme flooding incidents occurred along the Blue and Main Nile river systems were this flood is higher than historical flood of 1946 and 1988. The water levels in Khartoum station have exceeded the flooding levels and the highest records ever by 40 cm. The flood Early Warning System Unit in The Nile Water Directorate has issued daily warning and disseminate the forecast for up to 3 days in advance for Medani, Alkamlin Khartoum, Atbara, Shendi and Dongola stations.

The flood committee decision to modify the operation rule of Roseires, Jebel Aulia and Merawi Dams during the flood peak has major impact in the Disaster



Reduction management, this year is exceptional that both Blue Nile and White Nile has flooded in the same period. High coordination with others have authorities in flood management in local and federal level for flood good management to reduce risk of flood. Last Month meeting were held between the World Bank represented and the head of flood committee. They will provide technical support to enhance the monitoring and forecast system.



### Impact of COVID-19 on Food Security and Agriculture Sector:

The COVID-19 pandemic has further aggravated and compounded the already fragile situation, which in addition to the economic crisis, conflict, displacement and a lack of basic services, is exacerbated by climate-induced disasters such as floods and drought and the food chain crisis (desert locust and other plant and animal pests and diseases). According to the newly released Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, an estimated 9.6 million people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse levels of severe acute food insecurity, June–September 2020, and in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. This figure is the highest on record since the introduction of the IPC analysis in the country.

**Recommendation (11.7), The plans and progress in the development of the next phase of the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP), and urges all Member States representatives on the committee to check with their respective ministries of finance to ensure that drought resilience is included in the list of projects to be supported under the country's next allocation from the Bank.**

The national experts team carried out the following activities:

- Conducted meeting with the expert's panel, Ministry Animal Resources, and national steering committee for data collection.
- Visit the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to include the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme in the list of projects to be supported under the country's next allocation from the African Development Bank.
- Finalized the Desk work.

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

##### **4.1. Challenges:**

###### **5.1.1 Covid-19**

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

###### **5.1.2 Conflict on land, water, natural resources**

The transitional government of Sudan set strategic priorities to reduce conflict over Sudan (priority area 1), to halt war, reduce conflict over resources and build comprehensive justice and sustainable peace by addressing root problem in

Sudan and mitigate its impacts with consideration to preparation of details for affected least developed areas and most affected groups with respect to diversity of races (Compatible with the CPP PIA 6);

### **5.1.3 Limited financial Support**

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

#### **5.2 Lessons learnt include:**

- The Triple Program for Stability and Economic Development (2021-2023) by ministry of finance and Economic Planning provide Indication for mainstreaming of Drought Disaster Resilience programme and budget in the national plan and budget,
- The conduct of the comprehensive agricultural sector census is a basic factor in guiding the important decisions on agricultural planning and food security policy formulation, and in measuring the impact of various actions for the development of the rural sector by the availability of reliable food and agricultural statistics.
- Water provision is an important life support for both pastoralists and agro-pastoralists using water centres and other water devices.
- Small scale farmers and pastoralists under the guide of the project acquired increased knowledge and perceived the importance of their participation in environmental management, it's up-scaling is possible.
- Cross border project deepens the roots of the historic relation between the cross border community and reduces conflicts,
- The Youth programme provides facilitation to reduce impact of unemployment where the youth represent human resources for investment and development of value chain,
- M&E programme facilitates follow up of the progress of the programme,

## **6.Recommendations**

Mainstreaming of the IDDRSI priority intervention areas in the national plan and budget:

- Elaborate on mainstreaming of the drought resilience intervention areas in the on-going Agricultural Sector Programmes and budget within the national programming,
- Enhance development and implementation of M&E supported by capacity building at national and state levels and involve project M&E.
- Sustainable intensification of sorghum-legume production system to improve livelihood and adaptation to drought and climate change in semi-arid areas.
- Financial support and implementation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Census (CAC) as a pre-requisite for improved performance of the Sudanese agricultural sector, and for increased food security, as well as improved income and living conditions for the population.
- Preparing the third phase of land use map is recommended to cover the remaining states,
- The key areas of focus for the coming year, should consider:
  - More focus on sustainable land and water management(SLWM).
  - Market Access and Trade.
  - Livelihoods diversification.
- Support for the financial release for the implementation of the DRSLP is needed to reduce the drought impacts on animal resources and support the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities who are experiencing reduced and unpredictable rain-fall patterns with increasing frequency of extreme weather events (droughts and floods).
- Increased financial support for the small farmers and pastoralist's climate resilience project in order to continue progress on people mobilization, rehabilitating degraded lands in addition to continuation of distribution of improved seeds to farmers and distribution of improved cook stoves,
- Continue supporting and strengthening the coordination mechanisms of the National Platform at national and state level.
- Continue Following the on-going processes for cross borders activities and project management.

## Appendix 1

linking the states projects budget with the Country Programme Paper(CPP) Priorities Intervention Areas(PIAs),

<b>CPP priorities</b>	<b>Programs</b>	<b>objectives</b>	<b>indicators</b>	<b>The executing agency</b>
<b>Natural Resource (1)</b>	<b>1.1. Program to increase production and productivity through developing and modernizing agricultural systems and improving agricultural management</b>	<b>Establishing modernized rain and irrigated agricultural systems</b>	<b>Increase water supply by 33% and increase off-season production by 100%</b>	<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry</b>
	<b>1.2. Program for developing supportive agricultural services and establishing information and knowledge networks</b>	<b>Building and activating devices capable of providing agricultural, knowledge and information services</b>	<b>Increase the percentage of beneficiaries of agricultural services and train 250 producers and 120 farmers</b>	
	<b>1.3. Program for the development of agricultural exports, agro-industrialization, value chain development and market access</b>	<b>Improving and developing the value chain of agricultural products and maximizing returns through agricultural industrialization and</b>	<b>Preparation of 9 studies on local and international markets - exporting 120 thousand tons of fruit and 100</b>	

		<i>improving marketing of agricultural products</i>	<i>thousand tons of potatoes and onions</i>	
	<b>1.4. Addressing agricultural land issues and protecting and developing natural resources</b>	<i>Establishing an efficient land tenure structure to protect and develop natural resources</i>	<i>Restoring vegetation cover in 20% of desertified lands and returning them to the production cycle</i>	
	<b>1.5.</b> Program for combating desertification and reconstructing the Arab gum belt		<i>Planting 700 trees ban per feddan, 200 trees hashab and 50 acacia trees</i>	
Enhanced Production And Livelihood Diversification (3)	<b>1.6. Achieving food and nutritional security and implementing quality control and food safety standards for local and export production</b>	<b>Achieving food security</b>	<b>Increase investment in growing food products by 100%</b>	
Research Knowledge Management And Technology Transfer (5)	<b>1.7. Research on agricultural natural resources management</b>	<b>Optimum use of land, water, forests, pastures and plant genetic resources</b>	<b>Raising the efficiency of resource use on average to 70%</b>	<b>Agricultural Research Authority</b>

	<b>1.8. Economic And Social Research And Agricultural Policy Analysis</b>	<b>Preparing and analyzing economic and social research to support agricultural policies</b>	<b>Preparing 10 technical studies to support decision-making</b>	
	<b>1.9. Sustainable agricultural production research</b>	<b>Developing new varieties of horticultural, field and forage crops</b>	<b>A license of 12 new varieties and a license of 12 new agricultural technologies</b>	
<b>Natural Resource (1)</b>	<b>1.10. National Animal Health and Epidemiology Control.</b>	<b>Implementing the comprehensive national strategy for disease control...</b>	<b>Vaccinate 90 million heads &amp; Implementation of 50 million doses</b>	<b>Ministry of Livestock</b>
	<b>1.11. Livestock development</b>	<b>Development of animal production</b>	<b>Increasing leather production from 40% to 60%, increasing milk production by 1.5%, reducing prices and increasing job opportunities</b>	
	<b>1.12. Livestock planning and information support</b>	<b>Livestock planning and</b>	<b>Increase livestock</b>	

		<i>information support</i>	<i>production by 100%</i>	
	<b>1.13. Pasture and fodder development</b>	<i>Grow and increase the cultivated area of fodder and pastures</i>	<i>Increase the feed by 50%</i>	
	<b>1.14. Veterinary quarries, slaughterhouses and meat health</b>	<i>Development of veterinary quarries and slaughterhouses for local and export consumption</i>	<i>Increase live meat exports by 100%</i>	
	<b>1.15. Veterinary extension and technology transfer</b>	<i>Improving and developing veterinary extension</i>	<i>Implementation of extension workshops in 18 states</i>	
Enhanced Production And Livelihood Diversification (3)	<b>1.16. Livestock development</b>	<i>Development of animal production</i>	<i>- Increasing meat production for local consumption</i>  <i>-Increasing milk production by 1.5%, reducing prices and increasing job opportunities</i>	
	<b>1.17. Fish production promotion</b>	<i>Increase fish production</i>	<i>Increase fish production from capture fisheries and culture to 60,000 tons and increase exports by 200%</i>	



<p>Research Knowledge Management And Technology Transfer (5)</p>	<p><b>1.18. Animal health research</b></p>	<p><i>Production and development of new, highly effective local vaccines</i></p>	<p><i>Developing a number of new, highly effective local vaccines</i></p>	<p><i>Livestock Research Authority</i></p>
	<p><b>1.19. Animal production development research, fish and wildlife</b></p>	<p><i>Increase livestock and fish and increase animal exports</i></p>	<p><i>Increase production by 40%</i></p>	
	<p><b>1.20. Economic research and capacity building</b></p>	<p><i>Conducting economic and social studies for the sector to support policies and strategies</i></p>	<p><i>Conducting research concerned with marketing livestock and its products</i></p>	
<p><b>Natural Resource (1)</b></p>	<p><b>1.21. Management and rehabilitation of the irrigation system in irrigated projects</b></p>	<p><i>Rehabilitation of the irrigation system for irrigated projects</i></p>	<p><i>Rehabilitation of 90% of the projects' irrigation systems</i></p>	<p><i>Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation</i></p>
	<p><b>1.22. Rehabilitation of the basic irrigation infrastructure in the irrigated sector</b></p>	<p><i>Rehabilitation of the basic irrigation infrastructure for the irrigated sector projects</i></p>	<p><i>Rehabilitation of 80% of the irrigation system for irrigated projects</i></p>	
	<p><b>1.23. Water control program</b></p>	<p><i>Monitor water resources and control usage</i></p>	<p><i>Covering 111 surface water stations</i></p>	
	<p><b>1.24. Sennar and Mount Awlia Reservoirs</b></p>	<p><i>Optimizing the level of operating the reservoirs to meet the water needs of irrigated projects</i></p>	<p><i>Increase irrigation water by 75%</i></p>	

	<b>1.25. Upper Atbara Dam and State</b>	<b>Maximizing the benefits of the New Halfa agricultural project</b>	<b>increase irrigation water in the new Halfa project by 40%</b>	
	<b>1.26. Large irrigation programs</b>	<b>Measure the quantity and type of water</b>	<b>Increase the brochures explaining the levels and contents of the tanks by 100%</b>	
	<b>1.27. Ongoing Projects Program</b>	<b>Irrigation stability, cost reduction and increased cultivation area</b>	<b>Installing 19,000 meters</b>	
Enhanced Production And Livelihood Diversification (3)	<b>1.28. Drinking Water Provision Program - Water Harvest Projects</b>	<b>Providing drinking water for humans and animals</b>	<b>Implementation of 100 complete water stations + 610 holes + 20 combined stations</b>	
Market Access, Trade And Financial Services (2)	<b>1.29. Sudan joins the World Trade Organization</b>	<b>Achieving economic stability</b>	<b>Increase the rate of trade exchange between Sudan and the outside world by 100%</b>	<b>The General Secretariat of the World Trade Organization</b>
	<b>1.30. Sudan Exports Program</b>	<b>Encouraging the access of Sudanese exports to</b>	<b>Increasing Sudanese exports</b>	

		<i>international markets</i>	<i>by 100%</i>	
<b>Natural Resource</b> (1)	<b>1.31. Preparing an integrated strategic plan for the sustainable use of natural resources</b>	<b>Increasing the skills and capabilities of workers</b>	<b>Establishing 15% database of environmental indicators data in Sudan</b>	<b>The Supreme Council for the Environment and Natural Resources</b>
	<b>1.32. Improving revenues and preparing studies and research in the field of the environment</b>	<b>Improve revenues and prepare studies</b>	<b>Inclusion of 10% of agricultural projects in the customer base expansion plan</b>	
	<b>1.33. Rehabilitation and development of areas affected by desertification and climate change</b>	<b>Rehabilitation and reconstruction of areas affected by climate change</b>	<b>Training of 200 individuals in local communities in the affected areas of North Kordofan State</b>	
<b>Human Capital, Gender And Social Development</b> (8)	<b>1.34. Public Health Program</b>	<b>Improving the environment, food, controlling communicable diseases, and reducing maternal and child mortality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Improving drinking water quality from 35% to 45%</b></li> <li>• <b>Increase the proportion of toilet coverage</b></li> </ul>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>

			<p><i>from 33% to 45%</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Early detection of the most common cancers</i></li> <li>• <i>Treating 50% of malnourished children</i></li> <li>• <i>Reducing maternal mortality rates to 90 deaths per 100,000 live births</i></li> <li>• <i>Reducing newborn deaths to 17 deaths per thousand live births</i></li> <li>• <i>Reducing the mortality of children under 5 years of age to less than 35 deaths per thousand live births</i></li> </ul>	
	<b>1.35. Providing drinking water to the states of Sudan</b>	<b>Providing drinking water for humans and animals</b>	<b>Increase the rate of safe drinking water per capita by one liter</b>	<b>Water and wastewater unit</b>

	<b>1.36. Empowerment of women and gender inclusion</b>	<b>Empowering women in society and the economic process, and non-discrimination on the basis of gender</b>	<b>Financing 5,000 women</b>	<b>Ministry of Labor and Social Development</b>
	<b>1.37. Strengthening social protection</b>	<b>Increase the social protection rate</b>	<b>Raise the social protection rate to 60%</b>	
	<b>1.38. Unified data register for beneficiaries of social protection systems</b>	<b>Preparing a unified register to enumerate the beneficiaries of social protection</b>	<b>Registration and inventory of all beneficiaries</b>	
	<b>1.39. Combating violence against women and children</b>	<b>Empowering and protecting women and achieving positive distinction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approving the national policy to combat violence against women</li> <li>- Holding specialized workshops to harmonize national laws, regionally and internationally</li> </ul>	
<b>Disaster Risk Management</b>	<b>1.40. Health emergency program</b>	<b>Control of epidemics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the rate of control and response to health</li> </ul>	<b>Ministry of Health</b>

<b>(4)</b>			<p><b>emergencies by 100%</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Improve, develop and upgrade quarantine works at entry points by 100%</b></li> </ul>	
	<b>1.41. Disaster risk management</b>	<b>Reducing the impact of disasters</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Implementation of training workshops in the states</b></li> <li>- <b>Track the evolution of the risk early warning system</b></li> <li>- <b>Provide stock for emergency cases</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Coordination Institutional Strengthening And Partnerships</b> <b>(7)</b>	<b>1.42. To develop cooperation and strategic partnership with international organizations working in the field of education, science and culture</b>	<b>Developing and promoting strategic partnerships with international organizations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Raise the partnership percentage to 70%</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Peace Building, Conflict Prevention And Resolution</b> <b>(6)</b>	<b>Voluntary return and reconstruction projects</b>	<b>Reconstruction and rehabilitation of return areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Conducting surveys to determine the statistics and needs of the displaced</b></li> <li>- <b>Conducting inventory surveys</b></li> </ul>	

			<i>of returnees from refugee camps in neighboring countries</i> - <i>Construction of schools, water stations and health centers</i>	
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