



## **Progress Report of Resilience Projects in Sudan April to October 2021**

**13<sup>th</sup> IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee Meeting,  
30 November to 1 December 2021,  
Naivasha, Kenya**

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## **Executive Summary**

This report provides an overview on the progress of Sudan activities in implementing IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) in Sudan since the twelfth Steering Committee Meeting (March 2021) of the Regional Platform. The report reviews updates of projects and programmes at national and state levels and looks into the progress achieved and impacts made.

The report reflects how Sudan understands the need for fighting against COVID-19 crisis and impacts and setting of protocols. The report looks into Sudan efforts to develop resilience against drought and floods and reduce negative impacts on the smallholder and rural communities. As a result, Sudan continued to respond positively in supporting the IDDRSI politically and technically through the period following the twelfth steering committee as in line with the guides since IDDRSI establishment. The activities follow the processes and procedures set during phase II. During the reporting period, Sudan, working on projects and programmes, built successful institutional functions to enhance efficient implementation of the IDDRSI across the country. In The process of projects implementation and update, Sudan increased experience towards planning and budgeting drought resilience as part of the national programme. Example include the Land Rehabilitation programme of the Ministry of Animal Resources and the Programme of Agriculture Development within the Revitalization Policy.

Various projects supported and sponsored by the development partners and government are in the pipeline to strengthen coordination and build resilience and enhance cross-border activities. The Afdb drought resilience, food and nutrition security project has reach the disclosure stage to cover the Border States (Kassala and Gedarif). The cross border project between BSG and BN has reached it final stage and expected to terminate in November 2021. Concepts notes for other cross borders projects are in the strong memory.

The report also indicates successful interaction between Sudan as a member state and IGAD institutions and development partners. Many Projects developed and financially supported by different partners.

The Sudan is also following up and updating the regional Steering Committee meetings. Presently focus directed to the recommendations of the 12<sup>th</sup> steering committee meeting. The report reviewed the update of implementation of key recommendations since the 12<sup>h</sup> PSC. Then presented challenges and ended with recommendations.

# 1. Introduction

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

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

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

Research in agricultural sector provided improved varieties that are drought resilient, high yielding and short ripening. It is promising for increased production and productivity. It is available at national and regional needs.

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 in 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.

Sudan provided an approach for strengthening coordination at national and state level. The approach involved the review of the organizations activities within drought

resilience and food security. Workshops and meetings held to support the issue of coordination strengthening.

## 2.0 Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 12<sup>th</sup> PSC

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 12.1**

The water development activities section 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 are in line with recommendation 12.1 of the 12<sup>th</sup> Regional Steering Committee, which recommends focusing on developing water to people.

The Ministry of Water Resources revised its strategies, institutions and organizational framework to improve the policies and plans for IWRM to contribute to the improvement of related projects with the objective of developing water for human and animals under dry land

The set projects targeted national level.

Expected outputs include:

Survey of water situation, analysis of water balance and water management,  
Development of water pools for animals and collaboration with the Ministry of Animal Resources for rehabilitation of water bodies for animals. In this respect 3 bodies rehabilitated in one state out of a target of nine bodies in three states at 33 % implementation.

### **Recommendation 12.4**

IGAD secretariat and MSs urged to mobilize buffer resources to fill fund gaps in Resilience enhancing projects in IGAD region.

Sudan issued its letter sent to IGAD expressing understanding its contribution in the regional program by accepting the use of the ADF- 15country allocations and regional window resources to fund the activities of the program implemented by AfDB. This is agreed according to the signed (Aide Memoire) signed by the six countries which would make a contribution of 10% of the national activities budget to support the regional activities.

### **Recommendation 12.7.**

IGAD secretariat, MSs and Development Partners called upon to develop an IGAD regional food reserve to improve management of food crisis alongside IGAD MSs government.

Section 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 activities are compatible with Recommendation 12.7 which target increasing productivity and development of food reserves in Sudan within the strategic food reserves policy.

### **Recommendation 12.10**

The activities of 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 enhanced through recommendation number 12.10, of the 12<sup>th</sup> regional steering committee recommendations, urging member states to supply knowledge sharing and knowledge transfer

**The Agricultural Research Corporation** has one of its mandate to promote improvement of crops varieties through research where directorates are involved. The corporation demonstrated validation of sorghum and millet improved varieties and seeds of sorghum and millet multiplied and implemented in four states namely, (Gedarif, North Kordofan, North Darfur, and South Darfur).

The corporation established advisory and extension systems to enhance efficient adoption and application of research result. Developments made by the Agricultural Research corporation included:

1. Establishment of Innovation Platforms (IPs) for both sorghum and millet,
2. Establishment of Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) with Participatory Innovation Development (PTD) to perform demonstration.

The total number of IPs were four. The total number of FFS were 45 with total members of approximately 1500 farmer more than 50% of them were women farmers.

The total number of demo farms were 90 for both sorghum and millet.

The main characteristics of the demonstrated crops are:

- Sorghum: Early maturing, drought tolerant, striga tolerant and improved yield varieties,
- Millet: Early maturing, drought tolerant and improved yield varietiesvarieties.

The main outputs were:

1. Training of 1500 farmer mainly technical training covering the complete technological package for each crop.
2. Training on participatory research i.e. PTD, which compares the improved variety with the local variety grown by farmers as control and/or tolerance to striga.
3. The yield of improved varieties of sorghums exceeded the local variety by at least 40%.
4. The yield of improved millet varieties exceed the local varieties by at least 30%.

The **National Council for Research** is concerned with projects development and implementation on pilot research as researcher's mandate with the objective of improvement of economic crop to adapt the environmental and climatic changes, and to meet the steady increase in population size in order to change their food s. **The Project** Characterization and Evaluation of 120 Sudanese Sesame Genetic Resources under rain fed conditions. 120 values of indigenous genetic resources of Sudanese sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L. Moench) genetic

resources under rain fed conditions provide knowledge and gives hopes for enhancing drought resilience, and improve livelihoods.

The 120 valuables sampled from different geographical areas in Sudan by Agriculture Research Corporation, were cultivated in July 2021 season in rain fed area. to identify and characterize promising local accessions of Sesame with high yield potential, less shattering, and resistant to drought and tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses high quality and yield of bio-industrial materials and food from sesame seeds.

Efficient protocols developed for clonal propagation and regeneration from callus under stress conditions for sesame. Callus used as a new technique to produce improved varieties tolerant to various environmental stresses. All accessions under screening for their genetic variations using DNA techniques and those with desirable traits sequenced.

The main findings project included the characterization and identification of superior local accessions of Sesame with high yield and quality, less shattering and high tolerance to dry conditions. In addition, the project will assist in filling the gaps in knowledge about the diversity and values of local genetic resources of Sesame leading to better management and sustainable use of them especially in breeding and genetic improvement programs. It can also be a benchmark to continue with other valuable genetic resources. The project targets improvement of Sesame production in all the Sudan. The project falls.

#### **Recommendation 12.11.**

Development in section 3.8.3 are compatible with recommendation 12.11, which called upon mainstreaming of gender issues in country programme paper and resilience.

The Ministry of Social Development plays the role of women development and empowerment within the economic, social and political issues. The ministry succeeded in establishment of women social centres in all States, in coordination with national and international organizations in spite of some constraints including lack of supervision at the state centres. Some centres received training workshops with regard to small project management, establishment of cooperatives, encouragement of collective work and exchange of experience and lessons regarding women centres establishment and management. Success of projects included Rehabilitation and qualification of women centres at States with the objective of training, awareness raising and capacity building of women in project management, establishment of opportunities and projects for production and marketing for income generation and livelihood support and enhance the role of women in development.

The target area included four localities in Khartoum State. The beneficiaries in training and capacity building in project management included (80) women. Women received financial support included (40) in two localities.

Resilience Building of women against government economic reforms targeted (8) States linking women groups with state authorities to facilitate registration of target families and



provision of financial support. The programme included Monitoring, Evaluation, and methods of data collection. Coordination of implementation involved relevant ministries and institutions as Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Interior, Sudan Bank and local service committees.

The project Enabling Youth funded by AfDB, has the objective of creating business opportunities and decent employment for youth (women and boys) along priority agricultural value chains in Sudan. The program training during the reporting period aim at creating 2000 jobs opportunities in the agriculture sector (youth and female).

## 3.0 Updates the Implementation of the Resilience Projects (Sudan)

### 3.1 PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

#### 3.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management

Sudan has suffered from limited water resources, such as low annual rainfall of less than 300 mm in most of the country, which has constrained economic development and daily life among its people.

#### Outline of the Project

An outline of the project shown in table 3.1:

(1) Objectives of the project	To make recommendations for a practical strategy, institutional and organizational framework; to improve the policies, strategies and plans for IWRM; and to contribute to the improvement of related projects			
(2) Expected outputs	Output 1: Water balance analysis Output 2: Analyses of issues on water resources management Output 3: Implementation of IWRM in specific regions (pilot activities) Output 4: Recommendations for a strategy, legal framework and implementation arrangements			
(3) Target area	The whole of Sudan			
(4) Main relevant government offices and organizations	WRTO of the MoWIE and its departments related to water resources, ministries related to water use and related organizations in the state governments			
Development of water pools for animals and human	Project; Rehabilitation of water bodies	Target: 3 states, 9 bodies	Implemented: in one state, 3 bodies, 33 %	Secured water for animals and human; Revolving funds, Income generation

## Activities implemented from April to October 2021

Regarding to short-term action plan the activity during the period is as flowing

- ✓ establishing system of monitoring for deep and shallow aquifer by installing, (10) automatic measurement for shallow aquifer,
- ✓ establishing wadi station 4 station for (Discharge Measurement by Float),
- ✓ 2 technical committee (TC) meeting,
- ✓ Water users accusation established,
- ✓ Data base and training in GIS software capacity building conducted,
- ✓ Enhancing of system of irrigation,
- ✓ Advice to use solar system for power generation.
- ✓

### Location of activity

The target area for project in north Kordofan State Bara area and Obeid water supply southern water supply sources.

Impact improve system of monitoring and capacity building and awareness draw down of shallow aquifer.

### **3.1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development**

During the reporting period, two projects continued at the animal resource sector development to implement major activities of development as shown in table 3.2:

project	Activity	Target	Implemented	Impact	PIA
1. National Seed collection and broadcasting	1. Rehabilitation of degraded land	18 states	13 states (72 %)	Increased production, reduced distance of nomadic movement	No 1
	2. Rehabilitation of water bodies for animal and hum	3 states, 9 bodies	1 state, 3 bodies, 33 %	Secured water for animals and human; Revolving funds, Income generation	No 1 and 3
2. Nomadic routes rehabilitation	1. Route opening and demarcation	4 states	On- going	Reduce conflict on resources	No 6

### 3.1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources

Continuity of implementing the **third** level of Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management project (SSNRMP) concerned with the GGW program (Green Great Wall). The Sudan contributed by implementing the component around villages as part of the length of the wall funded by GEF supervised by World Bank, implemented by ministry of Agriculture and forestry at federal level and ministries of production at states. This level implemented in five states: Rea sea, Sennar, west Kordufan, South Kordufan and Blue Nile.

- Expected outcome is securing equitable access of communities to sustainably managed key strategic natural resources enhanced in the targeted states.
- The project Development Objective: to increase the adaptation of sustainable land and water management (SLWM) practices in targeted landscapes. Direct project beneficiaries 85000 person female represented by 35%.

### 3.1.4 Environmental Management and Bio-diversity

The National Council for Environment Protection and Natural Resources (NCEPNR) received the final document of the study for Environmental Management and Biodiversity sponsored by IGAD. The document defined as a strategy for the Sudan for Environmental Management and Bio-diversity supports natural resources sustainable management and enhances livelihood.

### 3.1.6 Land Governance

The issuance of the land tenure policy revised on participatory approach would have a positive effect in reducing the ambiguous situation of land ownership and land use in Sudan. At present, only 20% of the land registered under smallholdings for 80% of farmers while 80% of the agricultural land is under lease for 20% of farmers. Land tenure problems created conflict between farmers and nomads because most of the nomadic routes reduced in with as large farms encroached into the corridors because of fragile land governance. The reporting period witnessed frequent incidents of conflicts between nomads and farmers throughout Sudan.

## 3.2 PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

### 3.2.1 Transport and Market Development

Market infrastructures are not adequate and limited to earth roads and nomadic corridors.

### 3.2.2 Securing Livestock Mobility and Trans-boundary (regional and cross border) Trade

During the reporting period, one project projects continued concerning nomadic movement through the country and towards cross boundary areas as shown in the table :

project	Activity	Target	Implemented	Impact	PIA
2. Nomadic routes rehabilitation	1. Route opening and demarcation	4 states	On- going	Reduce conflict on resources	No 6

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### 3.2.4. Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade

The cross border trade at the borders between Blue Nile and Beni Shangool witnessed absence and almost no movement during April to October. The open (under son market) are closed. Equally, animal movement across the borders is lacking. That is because of the conflict along the borders. The cross border project (Beni Shangool/Gumos) and Blue Nile had no functions.

At the border between Eretria and Sudan around Kassala area, the traditional trade continues particularly at the entry point south east Kassala. Individuals either exchanging goods or sell small amounts of products. Forests products and animals sales are dominating. The movement continues although there is no cross border project.

## 3.3 PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification

### 3.3.1 Livestock Production and Productivity

The project for national seed collection and broadcasting that facilitated rehabilitation of degraded land (section 3.1.2.) which covered 13 states resulted in increased production and support in securing livelihood diversification.

### 3.3.2 Crop production and Productivity

The Ministry of Agricultural and forests implemented many activities during April to October, which included progress in CAADP (established in 2003). The program, through the New Partnership, addresses policy and capacity issues in the agricultural sector and focussed on improving food security, nutrition, and increased agricultural productivity and income through agriculture. The comprehensive program based on areas that improve agriculture productivity and investment that work to achieve the goals of the comprehensive program for agricultural development, including food supply and hunger.

## 3.4 PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response

### 3.4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response

### 3.4.2 Contingency Planning

### 3.4.3 DRR (Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness) and Climate Change Adaptation.

### 3.4.4 Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Mapping

### 3.5 PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer

#### 3.5.1 Support to Adaptive Research

**The Agricultural Research Corporation** has one of its mandate to promote improvement of crops varieties through research where directorates are involved. The main activities implemented by the Directorate of Technology Transfer and Knowledge Management of the Agricultural Research Corporation during April to October 2021 included:

1. Demonstration for validation of sorghum and millet improved varieties,
2. Seeds multiplication of sorghum and millet,

The above activities implemented in four states namely, Gedarif, North Kordofan, North Darfur, and South Darfur.

The **National Council for Research** is concerned with projects development and implementation on pilot research as researcher's mandate.

#### **The Project:**

Characterization and Evaluation of 120 Sudanese Sesame Genetic Resources under rain fed conditions:

Continuous improvement of economic crops is a fundamental requirement to adapt the environmental and climatic changes, and to meet the steady increase in population size in order to change their food consumption patterns. The direct value of the diverse crop genetic resources reflected, when utilized, to meet the people's needs for quality food, medicine, and other goods and services.

The project, characterization and evaluation of 120 values of indigenous genetic resources of Sudanese sesame (*Sesamum indicum* L. Moench) genetic resources under rain fed conditions provide knowledge and gives hopes for enhancing drought resilience, and improve livelihoods.

The 120 valuables sampled from different geographical areas in Sudan by Agriculture Research Corporation, were cultivated in July 2021 season in rain fed area. The objective is to study and enhance their utilization and to identify and characterize promising local accessions of Sesame with high yield potential, less shattering, and resistant to drought and tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses. In order to improve the quality and yield of bio-industrial materials and food from sesame seeds.

Efficient protocols developed for clonal propagation and regeneration from callus under stress conditions for sesame. Callus used as a new technique to produce improved varieties tolerant to various environmental stresses. All accessions under screening for their genetic variations using DNA techniques and those with desirable traits sequenced.

The main findings of this project is the characterization and identification of superior local accessions of Sesame with high yield and quality, less shattering and tolerance to biotic and

abiotic stresses. In addition, the project will assist in filling the gaps in knowledge about the diversity and values of local genetic resources of Sesame leading to better management and sustainable use of them especially in breeding and genetic improvement programs. It can also be a benchmark to continue with other valuable genetic resources.

The project targets improvement of Sesame production in all the Sudan. The project falls.

### 3.5.2 Advisory and Extension Systems

For efficient adoption and application of research result (section 5.2.1) the Agricultural Research corporation made developments as indicated below:

3. Establishment of Innovation Platforms (IPs) for both sorghum and millet,
4. Establishment of Farmers Field Schools (FFSs) with Participatory Innovation Development (PTD).

In detail, the total number of IPs were four. The total number of FFS were 45 with total members of approximately 1500 farmer more than 50% of them were women farmers. The total number of demo farms were 90 for both sorghum and millet.

The main characteristics of the demonstrated crops are:

- Sorghum: Early maturing, drought tolerant, striga tolerant and improved yield varieties,
- Millet: Early maturing, drought tolerant and improved yield varieties.

The main outputs were:

5. Training of 1500 farmer mainly technical training covering the complete technological package for each crop.
6. Training on participatory research i.e. PTD, which compares the improved variety with the local variety grown by farmers as control and/or tolerance to striga.
7. The yield of improved varieties of sorghums exceeded the local variety by at least 40%.
8. The yield of improved millet varieties exceed the local varieties by at least 30%.

### 3.5.3 Knowledge Management and Communication

The Sudan Dry Land Centre for dissemination of research results is communicating nationally and regionally for conducting Knowledge about research results.

### 3.5.4 Promote the Network of National and Regional Dry land Collaborative, Applied and Adaptive Research Centres

The Sudan Dry Land Centre established regional networking with IGAD centers working in dry land issues including ICPALD and represented the source of information for dry land research results.

### 3.6 PIA 6: Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building

#### 6.2 Conflict Resolution

#### Humanitarian Response to conflict affected IDPs in Sortony locality, North Darfur

##### General information:

During the reporting period, Sortony Locality North Darfur witnessed cases of conflict that lead to 31893 ID individuals (9365 household).

Humanitarian support, included food, health, and nutrition provided by humanitarian partners in coordination with HAC. These included OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, OHCHR, WFP and COOPI. These partners constituted a mission that carried estimate of the number of IDPs affected by the conflict and identified the key humanitarian needs of IDPs in the Sortony area.

Sector	Response provided
Food Security and Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food security partners distributed over 1,200MT of food from July to September 2021 in two rounds of distribution.</li> <li>In July, 30,174 IDPs affected by the conflict received two months (June and July) of food assistance during the first round of distribution. In the second-round of food distribution, 29,653 IDPs received two months of food assistance for the month of August and September.</li> <li>Further, 2,807 students reached with 22 days of take-home food ration. The take-home food is assorted food items provided through the school feeding program with July food distribution.</li> </ul>
WASH	<p>Since the first week of October, WASH sector partners provided the following assistance to IDPs affected by the conflict.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 KV-Generator to enhance access to safe water for 31,000 IDPs in Sortony IDPs camp. The generator will be used to pump water from Kobe water station to Sortony IDP camp.</li> <li>8 water containers (1000 Lt each) for the five child friendly species and 3 schools in the Sortony IDPs camp.</li> </ul> <p>Further, WASH sector partners planned to reach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22,000 IDPs (4,400 IDPs families) with the distribution of 733 cartons of soap (180 Pcs each) to cover three months of Soaps supplies.</li> <li>18,400 IDPs (3,680 IDPs families) will be reached with the distribution of water jerricans and,</li> <li>3,665 IDPs (733 IDPs families) will be reached with distribution of hygiene kits.</li> <li>Further, WASH sector partners planned to reach 2,807 students through the distribution of 12 chlorine cans to 4 schools in Sortony to improve water quality.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to access constrain WASH items delivery was delayed and partner will continue distribution of supplies in the coming days/weeks.</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education partners will start distribution of 80 reusable menstrual hygiene sets, 800 school uniforms, 32 cartons of student kits, 5 recreational kits, 12 blackboards and five Arabic teaching kits to the North Darfur Ministry of Education.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of education supplies was delayed due to access constrain and it is planned to start distribution as of 10 Oct 2021.</li> </ul>

SNFI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the last week of September, 10,680 IDPs (2136 IDPs families), 1,427 in Tawila and 709 in Shagra reached with full NFIs kits distribution. The NFI kits include plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, blankets, jerrycans, mosquito nets, and kitchen sets.</li> </ul>

### 3.7 PIA 7: Institutional Strengthening, Coordination and Partnerships

#### 3.7.1 Coordination and Platform Management

Sudan Centre Bureau Statistics CBS preparedness for Comprehensive Agricultural Census (CAC) during April –October 2021 concluded to good progress.

##### CAC activities during Apr-Oct 2021 included:

1. Signature of the Aide-memoire with the AfDB considering its contribution to the total budget (49%).
2. Held several meetings with the relevant institutions (international and local) allowing for the human capacity building of the different CAC implementation stages groups activities.
3. Meetings with partners regarding International and regional communication in progress, following up the CAC progress and confirming the global institutes support and provision of assistance and help.
4. Launched the CAC activities at the state level, including Northern, River Nile and Red Sea States.

The project aims at improving the production and dissemination of quality agricultural statistics on agriculture and rural development to meet the data requirements for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the various national programmes and projects through:

The **impact** (development objective) of this project is to contribute to agriculture and rural development, poverty reduction, through improved and informed decision making, more effective strategies and policies defined and implemented on the basis of relevant, reliable, and timely structural statistics. it contribute to drought resilience and food security.

The **expected outcomes** of the project are:

- Improved benchmark agriculture data at the State, and other levels used for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation for agriculture, rural development, poverty alleviation, and food security improvement of the population.
- Improved availability of agricultural statistical data through census data collection and Annual Crop and Livestock Production, Fisheries and Forestry surveys conducted on a regular basis.



- Strengthened technical and organizational capability of the main organizations comprising of the national statistical system for delivering countrywide, comprehensive data collection, data management, and data processing, data dissemination methods in support of planning, monitoring, and evaluating agriculture and rural development programs and projects.
- Strengthened national statistics system for food and agriculture decision making.

The CAC project implemented by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, the Ministry of Animal Resources and other agencies and institutions concerned with the economic and social development of the country at the national and subnational levels.

### 3.7.2 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building National Council for Strategic Planning (NCSP)

The General Secretariat of the National Council for Strategic Planning ( NCSP) is one of the units supervised by the Transitional Council of Ministers, and undertakes the tasks of preparing, following up and monitoring the country's strategic, interim and annual plan. Then evaluating it in full coordination with all state agencies: the private sector, civil society organizations, local and foreign volunteer organizations and providing technical support for preparing their plans in accordance with the goals and objectives, (The Quarter-Century Strategy 2007-2031).

#### **Activities implemented from April to October 2021, included:**

1. Presenting the comprehensive national development strategy paper for the period 2022-2030 as a scientific contribution to the implementation and achievement of sustainable development goals and a guide for national planning. Indication made to the importance of mainstreaming of the CPP elements in the National Planning and Budget. Coordination made with the Ministry of Finance.
2. Participation in the annual meeting of the water and environmental sanitation project between the Government of Sudan and UNICEF through providing technical support and guidance towards achieving the national strategy 2007/2031 and achieving government priority No. 1 economic and social development. It is achieving CPP priority area No. 8 Human Resources, Health and Gender, with a 100% implementation rate.
3. Preparation of the Sudan Citizenship Plan, which seeks to achieve the government's priority No. 2 to achieve peace / as well as CPP priority intervention area No. 6 for **IDDRSI** to build peace and resolve conflicts.

These three achievements targeted development for the whole country.

Capacity development and building project implemented five activities targeting 25 employees of technical ministries. 19 employees have been trained in the following areas:

4. Activity 1 in the field of computers, with a percentage of 100%.
5. Activity 2 in the field of maintenance and networks, with a percentage of 100%
6. Activity 3 in the field of time management, with a percentage of 100%.

7. Activity 4 in the field of administrative supervision skills, with a percentage of 100%.
8. Activity 5 in the field of knowledge of legislation and the nature of work, with a percentage of 100%.

Total percentage = number involved ÷ target number = 76%

Impact covered improved capacity in computer, network maintenance, time management skills, awareness about legislation and achieved development

### 3.7.3 Enhancing Partnerships

Sudan provided an approach for enhancing partnership and strengthening coordination at national and state level. The approach involved the review of the organizations at states and their activities and programmes within drought resilience and food security and the need for coordination.

The IDDRSI in coordination with the White Nile state supported by IGAD executed a workshop and meetings held during September 2021 to support the issue of coordination strengthening between the organizations, partners and the White Nile state government and institutions.

The workshop targeted 25 organizations working in drought resilience and food security at the state.

The output-included establishment of a coordination committee constituted of the humanitarian assistance Commission (HAC) White Nile, the ministry of Production and economic resources White Nile and six organizations.

The committee structured its programme of coordination and system of management.

### 3.7.4 Resource Mobilization

Humanitarian Assistance Commission in coordination with partners (Organizations, CBOs and UN agencies) surveyed the impact of flood disaster in Sudan and concluded that the total affected people were 303327, contained in 60217 families. The number of houses completely damaged included 15645 and partially damaged equal to 45916. HAC was able to provide food, medicinal and other types of assistance in seven states

### 3.7.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Monitoring and Evaluation practice is limited. During the reporting period, the M&E reported in relation to the programme implemented by the Ministry of Animal Resources in the (18 states) following three steps:

- I. A questionnaire sent to project implementation and 50% responded. Evaluation executed at the ministry.
- II. Field mission sent to the states for M&E collecting data and use indicators

- III. A meeting at the ministry where representatives from the implementation unit of state participate in the meeting. Discussion include assessment on the level of implementation, constraints and lessons learnt.

## 3.8 PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Developments

### 8.1 Access to Health and Nutrition

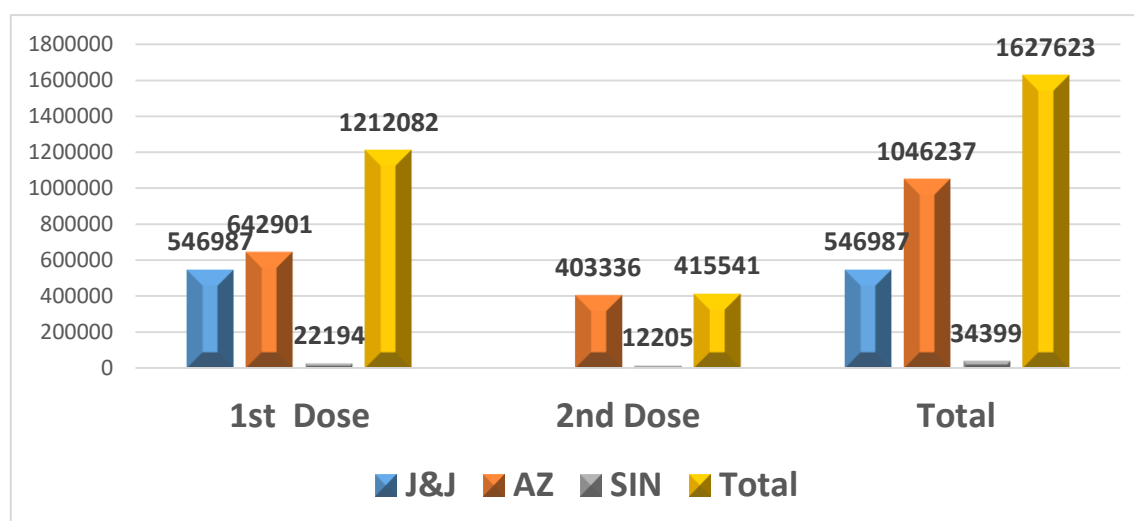
#### The response activities related to COVID 19 and Cases of management and cases isolation

During the reporting period the Federal Ministry of Health (FMOH) maintained isolation centre in each state (18 states) for cases management, support the IC by equipment supply, trained the staff, and the incentive for the workers.

There is a committee to update the standard case definition on regular bases, in line with the world health organization guidelines and technical support.

#### Vaccination campaign

The FMOH started using (3) type of vaccine in response to COVID 19 (Johnson & Johnson, AstraZeneca, Sino-pharm). The figure below shows up to date vaccination situation.



#### Target for Vaccination all 18 states

##### Coordination:

Daily meeting conducted in FMOH under the EOC emergency operation centre, with representative of all departments and partners who had intervention activities related to COVID19 response. Partners include (WHO, UNICEF, Kwaity Aid)

## 8.2 Access to education and training

### **Capacity development:**

- Trained the staff in surveillance, rapid response team, point of entry, at rate of 100%,
- provided computers, phones for point of entry, surveillance system officers in state level at rate 100%,
- Provided free call network for all emergency and epidemiology officers at state, locality, health facilities (from Sudanese companies),
- Provided the printing materials for all level in surveillance and cases management staff at 100%,
- Provided fund for the emergency project in coordination with WHO, UNICIF, Global Bank, MSF and Kwati Aid.

## 8.3 Promote Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion

### ***Social Development***

The Directorate of Women and Family of the Ministry of Social Development plays the role of women development and empowerment within the economic, social and political issues. The Directorate succeeded in establishment of women social centres in all States in coordination with national and international organizations. However, there are some constraints including lack of supervision at the state centres

During the reporting period, some centres received training workshops with regard to small project management, establishment of cooperatives, encouragement of collective work and exchange of experience and lessons regarding women centres establishment and Management. In this regard, projects included:

1. Rehabilitation and qualification of women centres at States with the objective of training, awareness raising and capacity building of women in project management, establishment of opportunities and projects for production and marketing for income generation and livelihood support and enhance the role of women in development. The target area included four localities in Khartoum State. The beneficiaries in training and capacity building in project management included (80) women. Women received financial support included (40) in two localities.
2. Programme for Sudanese women Support, Phase II that has objectives of financial support to assist in resilience of women against government economic reforms. The programme targeted (8) States linking women groups with state authorities to facilitate registration of target families and provision of financial support. The programme included Monitoring, Evaluation, and methods of data collection. Coordination of implementation involved relevant ministries and institutions as Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Interior, Sudan Bank and local service committees.

### ***Enabling Youth Sudan program***

Enabling Youth Sudan program funded by AfDB, implemented by ministry of Agricultural and forestry with a budget amounts USA\$ 23.25million. 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 training during the reporting period aim at creating 2000 jobs opportunities in the agriculture sector (youth and female).

During the reporting period the number of youth trained and skilled around (400 male and female) in the following value chains:

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

This program deals with CPP PIA 3 (Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification).

## **8.5 Migration, and Displacement and Social Inclusion**

### **The Refugee's / IDP at entry points receive various services**

The total refugees in Sudan up to date is (712 thousand) located in 10 states [White Nile (9 camps) , Gadarif (3 camps) , Kassala (2 camps), Blue Nile (1 camp), South Korodfan (5 camps), West Kordofan (18 camps), West Darfour (4 camps), South Darfour (8 camps), North Darfour (11 camps ) and East Darfour (4 camps).

The partners on ground include (UNHCR, WHO, IOM, WFP, UNICEF, MSF, and Save the Children).

The activities in the field in coordination with UNHCR and COR are:

- Refugees, registration and reporting,
- Health facilities (health services) and Cases management,
- Primary health care services (vaccination, nutrition, RH),
- Provision of shelters and food,
- Water safety,
- Mental Health,
- WASH and sanitation,
- Health promotion.

### **Strengthening entry point and camp locations:**

Entry points and IDP camps subjected to management and control as carried according to the following system:

- Support the monitoring of the passenger coming across in order to protect the country from the infectious disease following international health regulations, and review the requested health certificates.
- Monitoring the imported food coming from outside and check the content and items, date of expiry and safety,

- Isolate the affected individuals and contain them in isolation hospitals of referral health facilities,
- Disinfect the transportation (plane, bus, and other means) to control transportation of diseases through vector or any other,
- Establishment of points of entry public health surveillance to monitor the outbreaks and diseases, vector control, food safety and water quality.

## 4.0 Challenges and Lessons Learnt

### 4.1 Challenges

#### 4.1.1 Covid-19

Covid-19 represented a strong challenge at national level in Sudan because of the measures taken by the government of Sudan at federal and state level. The various measures could have worked as precautions to reduce the spread of the pandemic but did not provide solutions. The major impacts of covid-19 reflected in exacerbating the economic and health crisis. It might impose negative impacts on the agricultural season 2021/2022 and may result in food insecurity. However, the government of Sudan prepared a plan for reducing the negative impacts on the agricultural season by put effort on preparation of the logistics and distribution to States.

#### 4.1.2. Conflict on land, water, natural resources

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

### 4.2. Lessons learnt:

- The Triple Program for Stability and Economic Development (2021-2023) by ministry of finance and Economic Planning provide Indication for mainstreaming of Drought Resilience programme and budget in the national plan and budget. During the period since April 2021 Budget implementation went through mainstreamed plans. Evaluation is an on-going process.
- The conduct of the comprehensive agricultural sector census is a basic factor in guiding the important decisions on agricultural planning, 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. The process of water harvesting has become a practical solution for these target groups

- Small-scale farmers and pastoralists under the guide of the projects acquired increased knowledge and perceived the importance of their participation in environmental management. Up scaling is possible.
- Cross border project deepens the roots of the historic relation between the cross border communities and reduces conflicts,
- The Youth programme provides facilitation to reduce impact of unemployment where the youth represent human resources for investment and development of value chain,
- M&E programme facilitates follow up of the progress of the programme,

## 5.0 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 and Animal Resources Programmes and budget within the national programming,
- Establish and improve M&E units at technical ministries and 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 and Sessime production system to improve livelihood and adaptation to drought and climate change in semi-arid areas.
- Financial support to continue 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)
  - Improvement of market access and trade
  - Livelihoods diversification
- 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,
- Development in renewable energy and distribution of improved cook stoves,
- Continue supporting and strengthening the coordination mechanisms of the National Platform at national and state level,
- Complete the process for establishment of IGAD Centre for Dry land Area Development (ICDAD)
- Continue Following the on-going processes for cross borders activities and project management.

