



The Republic of Sudan

Sudan Progress Report

(January to June 2022)

Presented at the

**14th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee and
8th General Assembly Meetings**

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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List of Acronyms

AfDB African Development Bank

CAC Comprehensive Agriculture Census

CER Country Engagement Note

COR Commission of Refugees

CPP Country Programming Paper

EU European Union

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

HAC Humanitarian Aid Commission

ICT Information and Communication Technology

IDDRASI IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative

IDP Internally Displaced People

IFAD International Foundation for Agriculture Development

IGAD Inter-Governmental Authority for Development

NGO Nongovernmental Organization

NEP National Expert Panel

PIA Priority Intervention Area

PSC Platform Steering Committee

RPSF Rural Poor Stimulus Facility

SDG Sudanese Genaih

WFP World Food Program

UN United Nations

UNHCR United Nations Higher Commission for Refugees

YABIC Youth Agribusiness Incubation Centre

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Executive Summary

The present report provides overview and assessment of the progress made in implementation of the Sudan's IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) in context of the Country Programme Paper (CPP), since the Thirteenth Steering Committee Meeting of the Regional Platform. In this respect, the reports reflected the present situation of droughts and impacts over the country. It indicated alarming risk of food insecurity over 14 states and 11.7 people facing famine.

The significant increases prices of food and other commodity, a reduced harvest, and continued conflict, acute food insecurity in continues to worsen rapidly. Agricultural inputs prices escalated because of limited imports of the material. Affected people facing alarming consequences of drought expected to increase to 18.0 M reflecting urgent need for interventions. The government and Humanitarian Assistance Commission (HAC) in coordination with FAO, WFP, other development partners and organizations set a programme to assist affected communities at the affected states to provide assistance during January to end of December 2022.

In its interaction with IGAD activities at regional level, Sudan reviewed the update of implementation of key recommendations since the last Steering Committee Meeting. The report also reviews updates of projects at national and state levels and looks into the progress achieved, challenges, and lessons learned. Then presented the recommendations.

The report reflects how Sudan understands the negative impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the smallholder farmers, pastoralists and communities. As a result, Sudan responded positively to support the IDDRSI politically and technically since its establishment. 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 levels. The process of projects implementation and updating increased Sudan experience towards planning and budgeting drought resilience as part of the national programme. Development on M&E has been processed through the different institutional arrangement, discussed at National steering committee and decisions issued at ministries level to establish and strengthen M&E units. Support was provided by IGAD in training the M&E experts of the NEP.

The report also indicates successful interactions between Sudan as a member state and IGAD institutions and development partners. Many Projects developed and financially supported by different partners. Other projects sponsored by the development partners (IFAD, FAO, UN.) and government are in the pipeline to support resilience building and cross-border activities. Concepts notes for other cross borders projects strongly supported. Sudan submitted acceptance to the regional proposed projects submitted to the EU.

1. Introduction:

Sudan experiences recurrent droughts and disaster that characterized by increasing frequencies and severity resulting in risks about crop and animal production, leading to conflict over the resources of land, range and water. During the 2022, the drought situation has been very difficult because of the situation of food insecurity. Fourteen states experience severe drought, exacerbated by conflict particularly in western Sudan.

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. However, the economic crises resulting from conflicts and limited foreign exchange made the effect of drought even worst.

The rich results and lessons learnt constituted the outcomes for those features of institutional structure for dry land management, yet the low human and institutional capacity and the low productivity presents negative impacts. However, the second phase of the CPP is close to end and revision is necessary to improve the strategic approach towards food production to reduce drought risks. Based on experience gained from the previous dry land management systems, and knowledge gained through the two phases of the CPP Sudan can contribute in the CPP revision towards phase III to strengthen the IDDRSI initiative with logical coordination strengthening associated with revision of the institutional framework and good social and human resources development.

The government of Sudan concerned with conflict and armed confrontation, plans to set strategic priorities to solve problems in order to reduce drought risks and conflict over resources.

The Sudan is presently working with strong intention to mainstream the IDDRSI plan with the national planning system. Sudan provided an approach for strengthening mechanisms 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 at states. 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 III of the CPP, by including resilience initiatives in the development process.

2. Drought Situation

It is clear that our countries challenged by recurrent droughts, which poses various levels and extent of impact on MSs and communities. Drought incidents are increasing in frequencies, severity and geographical coverage causing human and animal losses.

In Sudan, 14 states, 180 localities and approximately 11.7 million people (of which approximately 40 % are children) are facing alarming consequences of drought (and the affected people expected to increase to 18.0 M) which need urgent interventions. MSs need to revise the CPPs and Develop new strategies for improving drought resilience and food security and reduce the risk expected. However, there are opportunities that Sudan can possibly promote and manage, with the assistance of IGAD, MSs and development partners in order to create enabling environment to assist in reducing drought disaster risk. That is possible through diversification of food and nutrition types, and change from limited types of food to develop underutilized ones in agriculture, animal resources, water and forests and adoption of technologies for increasing productivity and production.

3. Food and Nutrition Security Situation

With significant increase in food and other commodities prices and continued conflict, acute food insecurity in Sudan continues to worsen rapidly. Latest acute food insecurity data indicates that around 9;6 million people across Sudan were highly food insecure and classified to be in critical Crisis from April to May 2022. This includes 2.3 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 7.3 million in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). The prevalence of the population in IPC Phase 3 and above has moved from 13% (October 2021 – February 2022) to 20% (April- May 2022) to 24% (June-September 2022), driven by a plummeting economy, poor harvests and conflict.

The situation projected to worsen between June and September, with up to 11.7 million people likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3 or worse). This includes 3.1 million people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 8.5 million in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). Northern, Western and Central Darfur, Khartoum,

Kassala, White Nile host the highest caseload of IPC Phase 3 and Phase 4 during the projected people from June to September 2022. Urgent and timely interventions needed to prevent these populations from slipping into worse phases.

Four major drivers drive the unprecedented deterioration in conditions compared to previous years:

(a) The worsening macro-economic situation that has significantly diminished households' purchasing power, with the year-on-year inflation rates which were at 378.79 % in May 2021 and 192.21 % in May 2022 estimates, and not expected to further decrease;

(b) The early onset rainy season due to a below-average 2021-2022 harvest (CFSAM);

(c) Conflict-induced displacements, already at 3.2 million (IDTM) the end of 2021 and with an additional 84,758 people (OCHA) between January and May 2022; and the persistent political instability.

(d) The Ukraine Crisis, considering the high dependency of Sudan on wheat imports from Russia and Ukraine 60% of the total wheat imported).

The states projected to have the highest proportion of people in need of urgent action are West Darfur (42%), North Darfur (36%) and Central Darfur (35%). The most affected groups are internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees, those stranded in conflict areas, refugees from South Sudan, Ethiopia, and other neighboring countries, and poor groups from agro pastoral and pastoral communities in rural areas of Western, Eastern and Northern Sudan, whose livelihoods directly affected by the impact of lean season and macroeconomic crises.

Actions Needed to Enhance Food and Nutrition Security:

- Enhance livelihood interventions, building resilience to future shocks through asset creation and Safety Nets programs.
- Enhance different agricultural and rural livelihood activities and providing and services and protect productive assets, especially in areas impacted by flooding, conflict and other shocks.
- Provide full packages of basic services to returnees from displacement areas focusing on security improvements.

- Support Agricultural production of the upcoming main agricultural season will improve food availability during the second projection period.
- Protect protective and livelihood assets through appropriate conflict mitigation and prevention approaches. Develop a mechanism to facilitate seasonal animal movements, reduce farm destruction, and mitigate conflict between farmers and pastoralists.
- Develop a mechanism to facilitate seasonal animal movements, reduce farm destruction and mitigate conflict between farmers and pastoralists (demarcate the animal routes).
- Scale-up prevention of acute malnutrition across the states by improving access to basic services (health and WASH) throughout the projection period, with a special focus on drought, and flood-affected areas.
- Strengthen nutrition monitoring and surveillance nationwide with a special focus in hotspot areas.
- Develop strategies to improve food systems, storage mechanisms and reduce food loss and waste.
- Allocate budget for the food security program and interventions and scale up diversified livelihood program.
- Strengthen and support initiatives addressing crosscutting issues of food security and nutrition of vulnerable groups, including plans to incorporate and implement HD Nexus interventions.
- Promote good nutritional practices at household levels through nutrition-sensitive activities, such as home gardening and educational awareness on food and water safety.
- Strengthen the capacities of national and state-level Technical Working Groups on food security information systems and produce timely information.

4. Update on the Implementation of Recommendations of 13th 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.

| PSC Recommendation | Sudan achievement |
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| <p>13.4 Expand the scope and scale of resilience investments in the face of quadrupling hazards-drought, floods, pests, human disease and conflicts that have undermined the progress made since the launch of IDDRSI.</p> | <p>The Sudan Emergency Locust Response and Food Security Project (2022-2024) was developed in collaboration with World Bank Group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the Country Engagement Note for Sudan (CEN) which aims to “mitigate the impact of economic reforms and COVID-19” including “promoting economic opportunities, as well as strengthening service delivery and resilience” by providing basic services to vulnerable populations and supporting livelihoods, food security, and basic economic recovery. • The project total cost US\$ 65 million from World Bank Group. • The Project is designed to assist vulnerable populations in areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Currently, impacted by or under threat of Desert Locust outbreak; ✓ Of high levels of food insecurity; ✓ Where there are ongoing operations with sound implementation arrangements that can scale up in an emergency context. • The Project beneficiaries includes IDPs, returnees, refugees, host communities and groups that are in conflict-affected states as well as those in flood-affected and chronically food-insecure areas directly in the path of potential Desert Locust invasions. |
| <p>13.7. Continue to Strengthen monitoring and evaluation, to ensure continuous and effective tracking of progress at all levels and to Improve M&E units at technical ministries, enhance capacity on planning, data collection, data analysis and results-based reporting.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NEP three-day workshop Khartoum March 2022 was build up to discuss and strengthen linkage of the indicators of national projects with the CPP indicators and in the same line to match and rank the projects indicators outcome contribution to CPP Pillars. Additionally, the CPP outcome indicators for each Pillar have been matched to the IDRRIS indicators. • Target participants included 18 members of NEP representing 10 resilience ministries. |

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| <p>13.9 Urge the IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit to develop a database of people and resources using a robust programme portfolio management tool in order to effectively coordinate the activities of support actors that are implementing resilience building process in the cross-border areas of the IGAD region.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Bureau of Statistics is concerned with those projects Submitted by IGAD to the EU as regional projects, related to Development of International Instrument that have components connected to the three issues (Migration, Integrated Economy and Green Transition. of cross borders activities. Sudan submitted acceptance and confirmed participation in database of people and resources in order to coordinate activities. • Comprehensive Agricultural Census (CAC) carried during December-June 2022 • Establishment of the infrastructures to conduct the population census and Preparatory arrangements for the population census are in progress. • Establishment of the infrastructure to conduct the agricultural census and Preparatory work for the agricultural census are in progress <p>Expected outcomes of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved benchmark agriculture data at the Sub-national states and other administrative levels used for policy formulation, • 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 the national statistical system for delivering country-wide, 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. <p>Impact</p> <p>The impact (development objective) of the project is Its contribution to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture and rural development, 2. Poverty and food insecurity reduction through improved and informed decision making, more effective |
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| | <p>strategies and policies defined and implemented on the basis of relevant, reliable, and timely structural statistics.</p> <p>3. Cover the national level of agriculture, animal resources and Sudan population census.</p> |
| <p>13.11 Calls upon Member States, Development Partners and IGAD Secretariat to support the IDDRSI Platform Coordination Units at national level to provide the staffing, equipment and facilitation required for effectiveness, efficiency and quality services delivery.</p> | <p>The framework of complementing the initiative's work in forming coordination mechanisms units in the states, workshops were in six states they were held under the title of food security and preventing the effects of drought at state Ministries of Production and Economic Resources in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and IGAD. A number of authorities concerned with food security and organizations in the states participated in the workshops, in addition to the directors of agricultural departments and the representative of the Sudanese Society for the Protection of the Environment in the states. The workshops importance for linking and coordinating efforts between the ministry, the relevant authorities, and organizations working in the field of food security and preventing the effects of drought. recommendations were raised to decision makers and States technical coordination units were established.</p> |
| <p>13.14: The threat of COVID19 and other pandemics on the social and economic sectors, and urges Member States to advocate for access to vaccines and expeditiously carry out country-wide vaccination campaigns.</p> | <p>Health Emergency and epidemics control December 2021–June 2022- Federal Ministry of health Response to COVID 19 pandemic carried during December 2021-June 2022</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the Isolation center in affected states in term of equipment's supply, staff and budget, 2. Support the investigation of the COVID 19 cases at the states and localities level with rapid response teams, 3. Strengthening the surveillance system to be applied to detect the cases in health facilities level, activate the community-based surveillance to report the community cases and activate the point of entry surveillance to report the imported cases, 4. Activating and encouraging the community rapid response team to take the lead in responding to COVID cases in the community level, 5. Strengthening the coordination mechanism between all partners and the FMOH in terms of sharing |

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| | <p>responsibility to response to COVID 19 in fund raising and support the filed activities,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Raising the community and medical staff awareness towards COVID to stop the transmission, 7. Implementation of COVID 19 vaccination campaign. <p>Impact: Decrease of COVID 19 cases in the 18 affected states reduced as a result of increasing the number of vaccinated people.</p> <p>Response to other outbreaks during December 2021- June 2022</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the surveillance system at all levels (state, localities and health facilities level), 2. Trained and avail the Rapid response team (RRT) at all levels (state, localities and health facilities level), 3. Supported the Isolation center in affected states in terms of equipment's supply, staff and budget, 4. Technical support for the affected states, 5. Health promotion, health education and community awareness at all levels. <p>Impact: Control the outbreaks in (Red Sea and Gadarif and reduce the number of reported cases through surveillance system.</p> <p>Monitoring malaria cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reporting the malaria cases for health facilities through the surveillance system on weekly bases, 2. Monitoring the malaria cases through the threshold to find out the states exceeding the threshold reaching outbreak stage, 3. Share the malaria weekly report with the related departments including malaria program, 4. Taking the control measures for the affected states. <p>Impact: Active response for malaria outbreak in affected states (White Nile, Sennar, West Kordofan, and south Kordofan). Beside that technical committee will review the malaria threshold</p> |
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5. Progress on Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) since 13th PSC Meeting.

In addition to implementation process of the recommendations stated above (13.4 – 13.14), Sudan implemented programmes and projects in connection with the CPP and PIAs as reviewed below.

5.1. PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management:

5.1.1 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development:

The overall outcome of rangelands management and pasture development to increase rangelands and pastures area under sustainable management.

Table 1: Rangeland Activities Dec 2021 – June 2022

| Project | Activities | Target | Implemented | Impact | % Performance |
|---|--|-----------|---|--|---------------|
| Nomadic route rehabilitation | Route opening and Demarcation | 5 states | 2 states (Kassala and White Nile state) | Reduce conflict on resources. Ease the movement of herds between (Rainy season) Makharif and (Dry season) Masaif | 40% |
| National Seed collection and broadcasting | 1- Rehabilitation of degraded land. 2-Collection of Pasture seeds | 18 states | 9 states | 1-Improved natural resources and Increased production 2- Feed Balance secured in some states | 50% |
| Mainstreaming Livestock Monitoring Tools in Sudan | Capacity Building of Staff in three tools to assess the rangelands and Animals situation | 18 states | 18 states | Building the capacity of staff and communities | 100% |

Remarks: All the activities conducted during this period was based on coordination and collaboration of Government of Sudan with some Projects funded by FAO, IGAD and UNDP. (Report for the period December/2021- May/ 2022).

5.2. PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

The total Live livestock exported about 473,287 heads, including 387 thousand sheep, 2 thousand 593 goats, 42 thousand and 641 cows, 42

thousand 40 camels with % Performance 10.2 % of Target, 5 thousand and 406 kilos of meat and 398 thousand 199 pieces of leather were exported, and the fish exported amounted to 75.11 tons.

Exported to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Egypt and Sultanate of Oman. The revenues of live livestock and fisheries exports amounted to (83,752,814) dollars during the period from January to June 2022.

5.2.1 Livestock export

Table (2): Exports of Live Animal during January - June / 2022

| Description | sheep | Goat | cattle | camel | total |
|---------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| Targets | 4,200,000 | 213,000 | 82,500 | 126,000 | 4,621,500 |
| Actual | 387,000 | 2,593 | 42,641 | 42,040 | 473,287 |
| % Performance | 9.2% | 1.2 % | 51.7 % | 33.4 % | 10.2 % |

5.2.2 leather export

Table (3): Shows the target of the leather export by piece for the period January-June /2022

| pieces of Leather export targets | Actual pieces of Leather Exported | % performance |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 4,700,000 | 398, 199 | 8.5 % |

5.2.3 Fish export

Table (4) show Fish exported/Ton during period January to June 26 /2022:

| Target Fish exported/ton | Actual fish exported | % performance |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 800,000 | 75.11 tons | 0.01 % |

The impact: is increasing income and the resilience of vulnerable smallholders and pastoralists.

Infrastructure:

All infrastructures (quarantine, slaughterhouses etc...) need to be regularly renovated and upgraded according to meet international health standard and specifications, for this year the objective was to establish eight new quarantines for live animal export in different States of Sudan.

Exporting agent

The Ministry of Animal Resources as a technical institution / through National Sudanese exporter and producers.

Goods exported to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Egypt, United Arab Emirates (Gulf) and Sultanate of Oman and the export based on agreement and technical veterinary protocol with high immunity level (75-95%).

Updating the health requirements and protocol and the joint technical agreement between the Sudanese Ministry of Livestock and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and approval of the technical framework for updating veterinary health requirements by updating and renewing the protocol. After that the resumption of exports to Saudi Arabia and meat exports through the air ports to the Arab Republic of Egypt connected.

Impact

- Included 25 % Contribution to the national economy,
- improve livestock producer's livelihood
- poverty reduction

5.3 PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification

5.3.1 Agricultural production

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

The Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) an IFAD initiative project

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 were implemented in 13 localities. (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 were focused 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.

Table 5: The project Implementation Progress (May 2021-May2022)

| component: | Activistes | Project achievements |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Provision of inputs and basic assets of production | Distribution of main crop seeds | 7,220 framers were providing by free seeds, which 3,780 framers (1,803 females) |
| | Support for home gardens (Jubraka) | 2,231 women were providing with a quantity of 2,150Kg of Vegetable seeds to grow Jubraka |
| | Fertilizer and Agro-chemicals | 734farmers (354 female) who cultivated Sorghum were provided with 22,200 Kg of NPK |
| 2. Facilitated Access to Markets | Increase storage capacity | 15,000 bags have distributed to 3,750 framers (1,875female). |
| . | Crop post-harvest practices | 9,531 farmers (4,527female) were trained |
| 3.Targeted fund for rural financial services | Seasonal loans for inputs and agricultural services | MFIs provided 107.3 million to 2,653 farmers (1,707female). |

Remark: the project supported three micro-finance institutions (ABSUMI, bra'ah, Ebdaa bank) to maintain the liquidity (an amount of 141 million SDG). Using these amount, the three MFIs provided total amount of 107.3 million SDG seasonal loans for inputs and agricultural services

5.4 PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response

Sudan is facing severe drought spreading over fourteen states covering one hundred and eighty localities, creating alarming food deficit leading to high risk of famine for approximately eleven million people expected to

reach eighteen million. Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) at national and state levels in coordination with FAO, WFP and other organizations set a programme to assist affected communities at the affected states.

Sudanese public and official opinion is concerned and worried about the critical situation of food security. The agricultural season is close to starting while many constraints are confronting the efforts towards food security including famine expected to be faced by 18.0 M in 14 states. Still responses are tackled through two channels.

1. Response through humanitarian functions to assist in the activities for helping affected communities at states
2. Preparatory responses to solve the constraints facing the coming agricultural season

The FAO stated that the number of people facing hunger will be increasing and that serious intervention needed.

Some responses are contained in humanitarian assistance at national and States levels.

The West Darfur conflict is becoming complicated and widened in area resulting in increased displacement.

The problem will be reflected in increased food insecurity because its causes are land conflict. It makes land preparation for agricultural practice this rainy season difficult.

However activities Planned in other states following flood disaster are planned and carried over the period January to June 2022 in Sennar State, North Kordufan and Kassala managed by HAC in collaboration with FAO, WFP, Plan Sudan and local organizations.

An example cited in tables below.

Table 6: Activities planned and completed by FAO in Sennar state central Sudan (January – end of May 2022)

| Activity | No HH targeted | Localities | Intervention reason | % performance |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|---|---------------|
| Vaccination and treatment animal | 34000 | All state | Communities affected by flood risk ¹ | 100% |

| | | | | |
|---|-------|------------------|---|------|
| health heads 900000 | | | | |
| Participatory workshops on animal disease epidemiology | 40 | All state | Communities affected by flood risk | 100% |
| Cash transfer support for food | 500 | Elsuki, Eldindir | Community affected by flood risk | 100% |
| Great and more stability through better informed decision making in food security | | All state | Food security and livelihood information system | |
| Total | 34540 | | | |

HH = House Hold

Table 7: Activities planned from June – December 2022

| No | Activity | No of HH | Localities | Reason for intervention |
|----|--|----------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Support of restoring and improving food and nutrition security | 7000 | Elsuki, Sennar and Singa | Community affected by flood |
| 2 | Support of restoring and improving food and nutrition security | 6000 | Abu Hugar, Eldinder, Eldali and Mazmoom | Community affected by Flood |
| 3 | Support with veterinary service (400000 animals) | 3750 | Abuhugar, Eldindir, Eldali and Mazmoom | Community affected by Flood |
| 4 | Support with donkey trailers | 500 | Abuhugar, Eldindir, Eldali and Mazmoom | Community affected by Flood |
| 5 | Great and more stability through better informed | | All State | |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|--|---|
| | decision making in food security | | | Food security and livelihood information system |
| | Total | 17250 | | |

5.5 PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer

5.5.1 Delivering agricultural – related information through digital Services

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) or the digital systems can provide small- scale rural producers with access to timely, accurate and appropriate information to respond to the emergency in the short and medium time. ICT can enable the broadcasting of information related to agricultural inputs, advice to increase productivity, an information to increase benefits from market participation.

The Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) an IFAD initiative project established digital agricultural services center (SMS techniques, WhatsApp group, Call center) in order to maximize the project outreach and to mitigate effects of COVID19 lock down.

An example cited in table below.

Table 8: The project Implementation Progress (May 2021-May2022)

| component: | Activistes | Project achievements |
|--|---|--|
| Delivering agricultural – related information through digital Services | Establish digital agricultural services center (SMS techniques, | 2,840farmers (916female) have received sms messages that were broadcasted by the digital agricultural services center. |
| | Radio sessions broadcasting | 126 communities were covered and 9,390 farmers confirmed receiving extension messages (3,480 females). |

5.6 PIA 6: Peace Building Conflict Prevention and Resolution.

Armed conflicted at western states is causing internal displacement. It is creating major constraints against land preparation for agriculture. Facilitating peace building and conflict management will be undertaken by using appropriate civil societies organizations, non-governmental

organizations (NGOs), national and regional institutions. Traditional and government peace building structures will be strengthening.

5.6.1 Response to conflict at state levels during December 2021-June 2022

- Provided the medical supply for the hospitals and clinic,
- Assign hospital for evacuation in coordination with Khartoum ministry of health,
- Ambulance for patient's transportation,
- Availing medical staff
- Technical support and supervision
- Budget for the daily running cost.

Impact:

Reduced the injury cases and minimized the mortality and morbidity due to conflict. Impact covering states of (Red Sea, Kordofan and Darfur)

5.6.2 Refugees and displaced people:

Provided the health services in refugee's camps.

The activities carried in the field (Gadarif – White Nile) in coordination with UNHCR and COR are:

- Refugees registration and reporting,
- Health facilities (health services) +cases management,
- Primary health care services (vaccination, nutrition, RH),
- Providing shelters and food,
- Water safety,
- Mental Health,
- WASH and sanitation services,
- Health promotion,
- Surveillance system and reporting for the communicable and non-communicable diseases and other events may affect the human life.

Impact:

Good reporting system, and satisfactory health service at camp level using existing system for follow up and monitoring for the health service provided by organization

5.7 PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social development.

5.7.1 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.

5.7.2: Program component

Component I. Enabling Environment for Youth Employment in Agribusiness ‘

1. Awareness creation and promotion of agriculture as a business;
2. Creating a more conducive business environment for youth Agripreneurs; and
3. Upgrading and equipping Youth Agribusiness Incubation Centers (YABICs).

Component II. Entrepreneurship and Employment through Agribusiness Incubation

4. Technical and business development training;
5. Business plans and loan applications; and
6. Financing Emergent Businesses.

Table 9: The program performance during the first quarter (January- March, 2022)

| Component | Project achievements |
|---|---|
| Enabling Environment for Youth Employment in Agribusiness | - The total number of youth financed reached 712 youth (47% were females). |
| | - The present volume of loans reached (2,692,115,156 SDG). This equivalent to 7.2 Million \$ |
| Entrepreneurship and Employment through Agribusiness Incubation | - completed incubation reached 1493 agripreneurs (constitute 74.7% of the total target) of them 53% were females. |

(The work was affected by the suspension of the Sudan membership that affected the fund follow).

6. Challenges and Lessons Learnt:

6.1 Challenges:

1. The 'hold on' of projects activities by the African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank, and others development partners due to the current political situation of Sudan.
2. Suspension of Sudan membership in African Union, hopefully will end soon to better stability.
3. Funding for implementation and support of coordination is very limited which unable to hold the meetings of the Ministerial and extended committee of the National Platform of IDDRSI.
4. Implementation of IDDRSI did not cover some of the priorities intervention areas adequately.
5. Cross-border cooperation is a challenge due to inadequate institutional arrangements needed to facilitate the implementation of activities in cross border ears.
6. Sudan is presently under financial crises.
7. Lack, inconsistencies, contradictions, overlap and conflict of interest within and between existing information and data offered by line ministries, administrations, directorates and institutions.

6.2 Lessons Learnt:

- Member States will not be able to successfully increase capacity and implement activities without interaction at regional level.
- IDDRSI PIAs are rich and accommodate a wide range of resilience issues that contribute to resilience building. However, action plans can be revisited to facilitate the development of investment plans, including a better alignment with existing national plans and frameworks.
- The adoption of operation planning enhance national coordination and strengthen the institutional arrangement.
- IDDRSI projects indicators outcome well contributed to CPP Pillars. But they need to be more harmonized to the other countries based on the result outcome of projects.

7. Recommendations:

1. Revision of the CPP towards phase III,
2. Adoption of technology to increase productivity and production,
3. Continue supporting and strengthening the coordination mechanisms of the National Platform at national and state level.
4. The IDDRSI M&E planning and Resilience measurement and analysis need strengthening within national and sub-national to generate evidence that inform resilience programming in the country,
5. Continue Following the on-going processes for cross-borders project implementation and management,
6. Use common programming framework to ensure practical application of knowledge management in the countries,
7. The need for a coordinating desk to review, harmonize and share existing data and information for creation of comprehensive database and data platform between different ministries at Member States,
8. Develop and integrate best practices (successful stories) in implementation of coordination mechanisms between national and sub-national levels for IDDRSI projects,
9. Increasing the capacity building in projects formulation and result based indicators based indicators approach,
10. Develop strategy for diversification of food types including under utilized one.