



The Republic of Sudan

November 2022

Sudan Progress Report (August to December 2022)

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BRCCP	Building Resilience in the face of Climate Change Program
CPP	Country Programming Paper
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HoA	Horn of Africa
IAMDP	Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IDTM	International Doping Tests & Management
IDPs	Internally displaced people
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMWR	Integrated Management of Water Resources
IPC	Intergraded Food Security Phase Classification
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
MoAF	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
MoIWR	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources
MS	Member States
OCHA	United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PIA	Priority Investment Area
PSC	Platform Steering Committee
SNRLP	Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive Summary

The report assesses the progress made in implementing the Sudan IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) in the context of the Country Programme Paper (CPP) since the fourteenth Steering Committee Meeting of the Regional Platform. 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 reviewed update of projects at national and state levels and the results achieved, challenges faced and lessons learnt. The recommendations also outlined.

The expected impacts of the ongoing crisis in Ukraine and Russia are significant for Sudan, based not only on the relatively high demand for wheat in Sudan, but also on the heavy reliance on the imports of other commodities from Russia and Ukraine to meet domestic demand.

The water resources in Sudan constitute the most important factor as well as the main determinant of the agriculture expansion and the development of livestock resources. Decline in productivity presents significant impact on the effort of Sudan to build resilience and satisfy communities' needs for food.

The COVID-19 crisis in Sudan was getting towards control. Yet, Sudan responded positively to support health activities to reduce risk and suppress transmission adopting public health and social measures; detecting and testing suspected cases; tracing and quarantining contacts; and isolating probable and confirmed cases and vaccination.

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. Implementation of projects and updating of activities towards achievement of the smart objectives increased Sudan experience towards planning and budgeting drought resilience as part of the national programme.

The report also indicates successful interactions 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.

1. Introduction:

Sudan experiences a recurrent drought that is increasing in frequencies and severity. Floods are becoming additional source of worries as it is getting towards becoming a twin with drought. It is becoming a phenomenon of experiencing long spells of drought and then heavy floods during the same rainy season. They both result in risks with respect to food security and resilience building.

In spite of the long experience and rich lessons learnt in mitigating drought and floods impacts through resilience building and risk management over long period since mid-1950, the economic crisis and conflicts are creating hard constraints. A high percent of the population has been reported to be under food insecurity situation and malnutrition. Almost 18.0 million people, including five million children, in about fourteen states are threatened. Responses are slow and limited to organizations that prepared programs for food distribution food distribution in states at critical situation.

The agricultural sectors are not able to face the huge crisis of food insecurity as a result of early drought and late heavy floods which have negative impact on production. Most of the projects are at small scale. Agricultural productivity is very low and production depends on horizontal expansion, affecting other production systems.

However, the IDDRSI implementation in Sudan during the twelve years of CPP adopted for projects evaluation and programmes implementation it has been possible for Sudan to build successful institutional arrangements and to enhance efficient implementation of the IDDRSI across Sudan at the different levels. These processes increased Sudan experience towards planning and budgeting of drought resilience as part of the national programme.

The CPP is at present approaching the end of Phase II and needs revision and updating. The CPP revision will enhance strengthening of the IDDRSI initiative. The experience of Sudan mainstreaming of the CPP elements into the national planning system is an issue that needs to be incorporated into the revised CPP. Thus, building on the progress

made since the establishment of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), the Sudan renewed commitment to ensure a transformational resilience agenda during phase II, by including resilience initiatives in the development process.

2.Drought Situation

2.1 Drought and Floods

Sudan is challenged by recurrent droughts and floods which poses various levels and extent of impact at the national, sub-national and community levels. Drought and flood incidents are increasing in frequencies, severity and geographical coverage causing human and animal losses.

Sudan faced destructive drought spells early rainy season and latter experienced heavy flooding during the 2022 rainy season. The situation put production at risk. Sudan is still facing food insecurity in fourteen states and 180 localities and approximately 11.7 million as reported in the 14th meeting. Conflicts and armed confrontations at states levels exacerbate the vulnerable situation. Because of the difficult financial crisis in Sudan and slow responses from international communities, interventions are limited.

The CPPs is very close from end of phase II update and revision is needed in order to fill gaps and introduce mechanism for Develop new strategies to be harmonized with the Member States national strategic plans for improving drought resilience, enhancing food security and nutrition to reduce the expected risk and hazards mainly among the vulnerable that are directly affected by droughts and other disasters. However, there are opportunities that Sudan can possibly promote and manage, with the assistance of IGAD and development partners in order to create enabling environment to assist in reducing drought disaster risk. That is possible through agriculture transformation projects and interventions in rural areas to promote food and meal diversification among rural stalk holders, through best utilization of natural resources.

Application of appropriate technical packages to increase productivity, food diversification by utilizing the available food sources in agriculture,

animal resources, water and forests may improve the approach towards drought resilience building.

3. Food and Nutrition Security Situation

3.1 Projection IPC Acute Food Insecurity Situation (October 2022-February 2023):

Sudan's macroeconomic situation is expected to continue to deteriorate towards the end of the year 2022. The macroeconomic outlook indicates persistent risks of political instability and shocks related to the Russia–Ukraine conflict, including lack of a sustainable hard currency stream and increased need for food. Import of essential food and non-food items will likely drive further currency depreciation and leads to increased risks.

Continued increases in the prices of food and transportation and the escalating cost of local food basket are expected to negatively impact the purchasing power of the poor. High prices, low purchasing power, intercommunal conflicts and seasonal floods will remain the key drivers of food insecurity. In this contest, the mitigating factor is constituted by the main harvest happening in this period of analysis, expected to alleviate the compromised access to food and income driven by own production, in-kind payments for agricultural labour, and in-kind support from relatives compared to the lean season. Non-Governmental Organizations are supporting drought risk reduction in states at high risks. Income from agricultural labour and cash crops' sale will also support market purchases of food.

3.2 Response Priorities to the Projection IPC Acute Food Insecurity Situation:

- Enhance livelihood interventions, building resilience to future shocks through asset creation and Safety Nets programs.
- Enhance different agricultural and rural livelihood activities, providing 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.

- Protect productive 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 (demarcate and rehabilitate 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 14th PSC

Sudan is committed to contribution to the Regional Platform Steering Committee meetings and it recommends the Regional Platform Steering Committee (PSC) recommendations. It is also committed to implement the recommendations at the national and states level. The 14th PSC meeting was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 20-21 July 2022 and had recommendations. The following is the progress that Sudan has made towards implementation of the recommendations of the 14th PSC.

PSC Recommendation	Sudan achievement
<p>14.1 Appeals to the Member States, Humanitarian Actors and Development Partners to mobilize resources for scaling up humanitarian responses, to address the persisting food insecurity; and in this regard, take extra measures to assess and address the impacts of the ongoing drought on gender inequalities.</p>	<p>Sudan: Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 The Humanitarian Response Plan developed based on a countrywide inter-sector analysis of needs in Sudan. The humanitarian assistance or aid will target 10.9 million people, focusing on those living in 68 localities with the highest convergence of needs. The fund required for the response plan is about 1.9 Billion USA. There are 233 projects in the plan to provide timely multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to crisis affected people, Improve vulnerable people's access to livelihoods. The response plan is under implementation by 79 partners.</p> <p>Humanitarian Response Plan funding received until (30 September 2022)682.1 Million USA Achieved resources mobilization 683.1/1,900= 35.9%</p>
<p>14.3 Calls on all Platform members to upscale and expand good practices and technologies for climate change, resilient agriculture, diversification of food and livelihoods, post-harvest loss, livestock insurance, land demarcation, and enhanced investment in water, feed and fodder and range land management.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MoARF) in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests (MoAF) and the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (MoIWR) developed a programme for rehabilitation and conservation of range to build Resilience in response to Climate Change within the (Farming and Agro-pastoral) Systems in Sudan. Rehabilitation, conservation and Management of range along pastoral corridors constitute programme components that aim to Build resilience and capacity of rangelands targeting nine States. The programme is in progress in the nine targeted States.</p>
<p>14.4 Recalls recommendation 13.1 urging IGAD and the Member States to mobilize resources for sustainable large-scale surface and ground water based development that would bring a meaningful impact and direct</p>	<p>The MoIWR designed a national programme for strengthening Integrated Management of Water Resources (IMWR) at 18 States. Progress included: Exploitation of ground water locations and enhancement of local community participation in water management. The plan targeted 18 States for Rehabilitation of existing boreholes and drilling of new ones.</p>

<p>economic and social benefits for youth, women and resource-poor households.</p>	<p>Monitoring of ground water wells using logger device.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of boreholes in (18) states targeted.</p> <p>Rehabilitation achieved in one State resulting in (1/18 = 5.7%).</p> <p>A target of existing 10 boreholes monitored and rehabilitated in one State N. Kordufan (rehabilitation achieved 100%)</p>
<p>14.6 Calls on the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to strengthen capacities for anticipatory early action by developing regional early action frameworks and protocols at national and local levels.</p>	<p>The NORCAP experts work closely with National Metrological Authority in Sudan to improve weather forecasting systems. Their aim is to ensure that both the quality of the data and the communication systems in place distribute early warning of incoming weather and climate events and enable communities to prepare a roadmap to strengthening early warning system in Sudan.</p> <p>The National Meteorological Authority in Sudan is working with local partners and local organizations to agree on the current challenges and opportunities and the way forward. This work has created the basis of a roadmap for transition towards climate services co-production in Sudan. Part of the work has been done to facilitate workshops on early warning systems to foster collaboration among stakeholders and partners. As a result of the workshop the roadmap was finalized, including commitments from stakeholders.</p>
<p>14.9 Commends the efforts made by the IGAD Secretariat to build M&E capacity in the Member States; and encourages the IGAD Secretariat and 14th IDDRSI PSC Meeting Page 3 of 3 20-21 July 2022 Development Partners to continue their support to IDDRSI coordination and</p>	<p>During the period 25-28 September 2022, IGAD Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Training Module for Sudan Country Programming Paper was held in Khartoum. The training attended by 18 members of National Experts (NEP) Panel drawn from different government ministries and institutions of sectoral and information relevance to the implementation of IDDRSI.</p> <p>The training outcomes:</p> <p>Conditions and capacities needed for the MEL system well developed.</p>

Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning mechanisms at national and sub-national levels	Importance and processes of quality assurance in project design and implementation promoted. Results-based reporting of the Country Programming Paper (CPP) enhanced.
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5. Progress on Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) since 14th PSC Meeting:

In addition to implementation process of the recommendations stated above (section 5), 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 Water Resources:

There are some challenges that face the IWDM in spite of the importance of the sector for national water needs and food security issues at the MoAF and MoARF. Studies are needed to strengthen the integration of water management. The water resources Projects focused on the management and development of Nile water resources through governance of water withdrawal for various purposes this involved Rehabilitation of network, construction of water stations and development of a monitoring system for groundwater and valleys. In addition to Strengthening the integrated management of water resources, Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme also focus on Rehabilitation of hafir, Construct/rehabilitation of water yards, drilling of shallow/borehole for drinking water for human and livestock and small-scale irrigation coupled with community training.

Project Name	Activities Implemented	Output	Target	% Achieved	Outcome
1.Strengthening integrated management of water resources (IWRM)	<p>1.1 Rehabilitation of existing boreholes and drilling of new ones.</p> <p>1.2 Monitoring of ground water wells by using logger devices</p>	<p>-Supporting communities' participation for improving water management.</p> <p>Provision of clean and adequate water supply, for humans and livestock</p>	<p>1.1Rehabilitation of boreholes in (18) States.</p> <p>-A target of Ten existing boreholes (Monitoring & Rehabilitation s)</p>	<p>-Rehabilitation achieved in one State (North Kordofan) with 100 % achievement,</p> <p>5.7 % of the targeted states boreholes and Monitoring and Rehabilitations achieved</p> <p>-10 % of targeted borehole rehabilitated in N. Kordofan</p>	<p>1.1 Enhancement of drinking water supply in N. Kordofan</p> <p>1.2 Reduction of conflicts over Water Resources.</p>
2.Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme (SNRLP)	Rehabilitation of hafirs	Enhancement of the drinking water sources	119 hafairs in River Nile, Khartoum Gazera and Gedaref States	117 hafairs were Rehabilitated 98%	Provision of drinking water for target
3.Building Resilience in the face of Climate Change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan	1. Construct/rehabilitate water yards and drilling of shallow/borehole for drinking water for human and livestock and small-scale irrigation in targeted locations.	1.Rehabilitation work for existing water yards to repair/replace components as needed 2. Drilling of new water yards, including boreholes, solar pumps, storage tanks and small-scale irrigated plots	Rehabilitation of 12 water yards and 13 Hafirs in 4 states.	1.12 small solar pumping units installed 2. One solar system has been installed in Um Jawaseer area, North state.	25% reduction in the time spent in fetching water by women and young girls
	2. Conduct community training for maintenance in water yards	Conduct community training for maintenance in water yards	125 Person	125 persons trained in water yard maintenance	100%
	3. Establish sand water-storage dams in support of small-scale	Provide training for operation and maintenance of	45 persons	45 persons trained in operation and	100%

	irrigation in targeted localities and villages(blocking seasonal wadis for groundwater storage and exploitation)	sand water-storage dam and solar pumps for water management scheme		maintenance of solar pumps	
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5.1.2: Rangelands and Pasture

Sudan has long experience in Range land and agriculture integrated development but all at small scale. Lack of experience in knowledge management and technology transfer results in agriculture expansion on the expense of range development. Hence the need for rehabilitation of degraded lands. Projects for Building the Resilience in the Face of Climate Change within the Traditional Rain Fed Agriculture and Pastoral Systems in Sudan emphasise in rangeland rehabilitation, conservation in addition to communities' capacity Building activities...

Project Name	Activities Implemented	Output	Target	% Achieved	Outcome
Building the Resilience in the Face of Climate Change within the Traditional Rain Fed Agriculture and Pastoral Systems in Sudan	- Rehabilitation of 7000 Ha of Rangeland (RR)	-Rangeland Rehabilitation (RR)	- Rangeland Rehabilitation in 9 States	-Rangeland rehabilitated in 7000 Ha With achievement of 100%	1. Enough pasture for animals during this year. 2.Increased Rangelands and pastures under sustainable management Carrying capacity of rangelands improved
	-Build the capacity (CB)	-Awareness of the communities and range cadre raised in the field of range management and Remote Sense	-CB 9 in States	Training was done with achievement of 56%	-The communities' sense towards pastures protection promoted.

5.1.3. Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources

For Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources many of the activities implemented for Community mobilization and Formation of the networks to promote the Village Development Committees (VDCs) roles regarding the enhancement in the development process at their respective villages in general with special emphasis on promoting the natural resources related activities, which are linked with targeted beneficiary's livelihood.

Project Name	Activities Implemented	Output	Target	% Achieved	Outcome
Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme (SNRLP)	Community mobilization and Formation of the networks	Promotion of the VDCs roles to enhance the development process at their respective villages in general with special emphasis on promoting the natural resources related activities, which are linked with targeted beneficiary's livelihood.	-792 villages (289 in Butana, 305 villages in Kordufan and 36 villages in Sennar states) - Formation of 81 networks. - Formation of 792 VDCs	-639 villages are mobilized (80.6 %) -58 networks formed (72 %) -- 639 VDCs re-formed (81%)	1. increase adoption of NR management practices, technologies and business models, 2. Enhancement of the quality and sustainable use of NRs, , 3. Securing access to NRs for vulnerable users and promoting building resilience of NR related livelihoods. 4. formulation /re-formulation of community's organizations specifically Village Development Committees (VDCs), 5. Network member villages are sharing and using the same ecosystem that related to natural resources and linked to the livelihood business.

5.1.4. Environmental Management

The sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme (SNRLP) activities provide the Climate change adaptation sessions for the Enhancement of communities' capacity building.

Project Name	Activities Implemented	Output	Target	% Achieved	Outcome
sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme (SNRLP)	Climate change adaptation sessions	Enhancement of capacity building	54 sessions are planned across the 9 states	15 sessions 28% achievement in two states	Climate change adaptation awareness raised

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

Integrated Agricultural and Marketing Development Project (IAMDP) that implemented by IFAD & MOAF participate in Enhanced Crop Productivity and marketing to Increasing smallholders' access to an improved package of inputs and services supplied by locally based input and service providers. To enhance Market Access, Trade and Financial Services.

Project Name	Activities Implemented	Output	Target	% Achieved	Outcome
Integrated Agricultural and Marketing Development Project (IAMDP)	Enhanced Crop Productivity and marketing	Increasing smallholders' access to an improved package of inputs and services supplied by locally based input and service providers	2,410 SH planned to covered with mechanized services by the MFIs seven centres, women represent 64%, 9,690 fedans. total 7,378 of fedans prepared	1. Provide mechanized services to 1,922 farmers (80%) 2.7,050 fedans prepared with Chisel plough to the benefit of 1,922 farmers. 2.254 fedans cultivated by disc harrow to benefit 169 farmers. While an area of 605 fedans planted by pneumatic planter	Enhanced smallholder productivity, quality, and marketing of the main cash crops (sesame, groundnuts and gum Arabic and sorghum as the main staple crop).

			with Chisel plough, 76.8 %()	for the benefit of 150 farmers fedan (76%)	
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5.3 PIA3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification

The agriculture sector development relies to great extent on donor funded projects that cover a wide range of food security issues. There are indications from these projects that productivity improvement is possible through research findings and technology transfer. Yet these are performed at small scale level. To enhance food security, the Integrated Agricultural and Marketing Development Project (IAMDP) concerned with the establishment of Agricultural service centres, Construction and rehabilitation of women group farms and establishment of Women home nurseries and Jubraka (home garden) for vulnerable and non-vulnerable and Support individual fodder production.

Project Name	Activities Implemented	Output	Target	% Achieved	Outcome
1. Integrated Agricultural and Marketing Development Project (IAMDP)	Establishment of Agricultural service centers,	provide mechanized services to small farmers in seven States	establish 7 mechanized service centers to serve 2,410 farmers 9,690 feddan planned	Establish 7 mechanized service centers (100 %)	household incomes and resilience to climate change of the smallholder producers, rural women and youth in rain-fed areas was enhanced
2. sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme	Construction and rehabilitation of women group farms and Establishment of Women home nurseries	Food security enhanced by meal diversification & women Provided with home nurseries	17 farms planned to be constructed and 32 to be rehabilitate	16 farms done (94%). And 25 were rehabilitated 78% 26 nurseries established (90%)	Promotion of HHs food security and introduction of income sources.

			29 women home nurseries well establish		
	Jubraka (home garden) for vulnerable and non-vulnerable women	improve nutritional status of the targeted HH, concentrate s on increasing income of the benefited HH	646 jubraka and 1645 package planed for vulnerable, 160 jubrakas packages for non-vulnerable women	For vulnerable 350 constructed (54%) 1516 packages were supplied 92%. For none vulnerable 35 constructed and 160 package were supplied (22%)	women grouping, strengthening and linking with MFIs this activity could flourish and spread Promotion of the main source of livelihood for poor households particularly for women headed households
	. Support individual fodder production	assistance of poor households to improve animal feed stuff by integrating growing of fodder crops in their main farmlands	5,450 Feddan	4,749 Feddan with an overall implementation percentage of (87%)	crops productivity were improved and HHs income was enhanced
3. Building resilience in the face of climate change within traditional rain fed agricultural and pastoral systems in Sudan	1. Introduction of drought-resilient seed varieties of sorghum, millet, groundnut and wheat.	Develop and implement programme for drought tolerant and early maturing certified seed distribution	1. Nine states targeted 115,246 farmers for an area of 76,255 Feddan. 2. community seeds multiplication, 20 farmers from each 9 targeted state, for the community seed multiplication	70% of the direct and indirect beneficiaries were reached	about 216 tons of certified early maturing and drought resistant seeds were procured and delivered to the 9 targeted states, 216 tons of improved seeds distributed (Sorghum; Millet; Maize; Groundnuts; Sesame Cow pea, Okra, watermelon vegetables).

	2. Introduce sustainable practices in agricultural production at the community level. (integrated women's farms, home gardens, and demonstration plots)	1. Conduct community-based drought tolerant and early mature seed procurement and distribution. 2. Facilitation of access to micro-financing	20 Women Farms in the 9 state 25 women targeted for home gardens establishment 4425 women were selected for planting home gardens (Jubarka) and vegetable seeds distribution in 7 states.	1. Establish 25 home gardens 100% 2.350 persons trained in access to microfinance	Clear recommendations and created potential partnerships for micro-finance to enhance adaptation of farmers and pastoralists in the face of climate change.
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5.4 PIA4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response

Building drought resilience depends on sustainable management of natural resources and community participation and risk reduction to facilitate conflict resolution. In this intervention the priority area for risk management activities involved Introduction of rangeland management practices that reduce pastoral stress on communal lands through demonstration farms and rangeland rehabilitation techniques and range land conservation and management in the projects of Building the Resilience in the Face of Climate Change within the Traditional Rain Fed Agriculture and Pastoral Systems in Sudan

Project Name	Activities Implemented	Output	Target	% Achieved	Outcome
Building the Resilience in the Face of Climate Change within the Traditional Rain Fed Agriculture	Rangeland Conservation and Management (RCM)	-Rangeland Conserved and Managed in 9 States	Conserved and Managed Rangeland in 9 States	100%	-The pasture is conserved against the fire through better management

and Pastoral Systems in Sudan	Introduction of rangeland management practices that reduce pastoral stress on communal lands through demonstration farms and rangeland rehabilitation techniques	1. provide trainings to farmer groups on water management under climate change (for integrated farmland, home garden and Wadi) 2. Establish communal rangeland reserves for drought resistant ranged seed production. 3. Rangeland rehabilitation by using site-suitable types of soil conservation and water harvesting techniques	1. 30 extension products in the 9 targeted states Produce a manual for sustainable Wadi cultivation (vegetables) 2. Establish 200 rangelands reserves 5	1.The manual is produced 496 (43.4%). 2.11 reserves established out of 200 (5.5 %) 3. 69 tons of range plants collected in six states out of 9 (66%),	1. Community sensitized in Range and Pasture Administrations in the targeted states included pastoralists, sedentary farmers and agro-pastoralists. 2. The status of rangelands assessed through participatory survey. water harvesting technology adopted
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5.5 PIA5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer

Sudan is rich with research findings that provide technologies to enhance increasing productivity of crops and other food resources to facilitate food security and nutrition. However, application is at small scale at small holding farmers. Regarding to enhance the Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer activities implemented focuses on Water harvesting techniques through terraces construction, chiselling, Water harvesting for range land structure activities coupled with training of extension officers and build capacity of beneficiaries for coping with climate change risks and local operation & maintenance.

Project Name	Activities Implemented	Output	Target	% Achieved	Outcome
sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme (SNRLP)	Water harvesting through terraces construction, chiselling and Water harvesting for range land structure	To enhance the land preparation	1,1.8,750 Feddan (1,750 farmers, 5 Feddan per farming) 2. Chiselling 3,600 feddan targeted 3.3.5,800 Feddan Water harvesting for range land structure	8,087feddan of Terrace constructed. (92%) 3,208 feddan of farmland prepared by chisel plough (89%). -5,019 Feddan were achieved (87%).	Improve crop and range productivity in Butana region states as a result of water harvesting and Chiselling technique.
Building the Resilience in the Face of Climate Change within the Traditional Rain Fed Agriculture and Pastoral Systems in Sudan	Train extension officers and other government stakeholders on climate change resilience and adaptation related issues .2 Build capacity of beneficiaries for coping with climate change risks and local operation & maintenance	1. Develop manuals and technical guidelines for best practices on climate change adaptation measures to strengthen technical capacity for expanding climate-resilient practices throughout other communities. 2.Train extension staff from Ministry of Agriculture and concerned government agencies 3. Develop	1.9 states covered 2. 100 extension officers trained 3. Reached to the 2171 respondents for baseline survey of villages. 2825 community members to be trained 2089 of community leaders and climate officers to be attended extension on	100% 100%	1. Manuals on Climate Change on adaptation practices developed and disseminated; 2.Trainer available for training participants including project managers and extension officers. 3. Awareness raising and capacity building:

		a guideline on adaptation measures for up-scaling to other localities 4. Conduct climate resilience training of village extension networks 5. Conduct training of village development committees 6. Carry out awareness-raising campaigns on building resilience to climate change.	climate change in 4 states.		
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5.6 PIA 6: Peace Building Conflict Prevention and Resolution

To avoid the conflict Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme (SNRLP) implement activities of livestock demarcation routes in addition to rehabilitation of existing boreholes and drilling of new ones also monitoring of ground water wells by using logger devices

Project Name	Activities Implemented	Output	Target	% Achieved	Outcome
Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods	1.Demarcation of Livestock routes	producing more durable and sustainable marks and	510 linear kilometre routes as reviewed	127 km demarcated by the state government of Sennar and SNRL (25 %)	1. Reduction of conflicts over Land Resources. 2. Crops protected and

Programme (SNRLP)		guidelines to ensure representation of both settlers and pastoralists in the demarcation process that should consider SECAP requirements			productivity improved.
Strengthening Integrated Management of Water resources (IWRM)	1. Rehabilitation of existing boreholes and drilling of new ones. 2. Monitoring of ground water wells by using logger devices	1. Supporting communities' participation for improving water management. 2. Provision of clean and adequate water supply, for humans and livestock	1.1 Rehabilitation of boreholes in (18) States. 2. A target of Ten existing boreholes (Monitoring & Rehabilitations)	-Rehabilitation achieved in one State (North Kordufan) with 100 % achievement, 5.7 % of the targeted states boreholes and Monitoring and Rehabilitations) achieved -10 % of targeted borehole rehabilitated in N. Kordufan	1. Reduction of conflicts over Water Resources. 2. Enhancement of drinking water supply in N. Kordufan

5.7 PIA7: Coordination Institutional Strengthening and Partnership

Regarding Coordination Institutional Strengthening and Partnership activities of Preparing Natural Resource and land-use Management Plans (NRLMPs) at villages and networks, Training of villages development committees' outcome the Strengthen and equips VDCs to lead the development process in general as well as the protection and conservation of natural resources in particular.

Programs are planned to establish partnership with stakeholder's/development actors during the reporting period. Most of them have at least one partnership with state governmental authorities

Project Name	Activities Implemented	Output	Target	% Achieved	Outcome
Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme (SNRLP)	1. Training of villages development committees (VDCs).	Promotion of capacity building of VDCs.	593 VDCs	268 VDCs were trained 45%	Strengthen and equip VDCs to lead the development process in general as well as the protection and conservation of natural resources in particular.
	2. Preparing Natural Resource and land-use Management Plans (NRLMPs) at villages and networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support enterprise training and business development activities in the clusters or networks in order to develop the capacity of the groups and individuals to implement the NR related enterprises successfully. - support extension services to VDCs, CDC/NECs and various NR and common interest groups. - scale up the good experiences of the BIRDP in engaging youth 	81 NRLMPs	56 NRLMPs compiled and consolidated by SNRLP SPCUs (69%)	Improvement of the institutional framework for up scaling community based Natural Resources Management (NRM).

		as extension resource persons and young professionals.			
	3. Establish partnership with stakeholder's/development actors.	Rehabilitation of hafirs. and provision with improved seeds support by FAO	18 partnership targeted, three states namely; (Sennar, Gadarif and Kassala)	7 partnerships (39%) rehabilitation of 104 hafirs and provision of beneficiaries with 15 tons of sorghum seeds with 5 tonnes for each State.	Promotion of food security to stakeholders

5.8 PIA8: Human Capital, Gender and Social development

The sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods Programme (SNRLP) focuses on Execution of businesses related to natural resources which involved beekeeping, fishery and cemented-sand blocks making unit in addition to two tractor units plus one gas unit at River Nile. Through the Youth group initiatives (demo + replication) also Gender mainstreaming interventions reflected in Entrepreneurship success in the Enable Youth Program. Financed by: Farmer's Commercial Bank (FCB)

Project Name	Activities Implemented	Output	Target	% Achieved	Outcome
sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihoods	Youth group initiatives (demo + replication)	Execution of businesses related to natural resources	Three States (River Nile, North Kordofan, Gedarif	-Three businesses related to natural resources	Promotion of New youth innovations to protect and preserve natural resources

Programme (SNRLP)		were beekeeping, fishery and cemented-sand blocks making unit in addition to two tractor units plus one gas unit at River Nile.		-Two tractor units plus one gas unit	
Monitoring malaria, viral Hemorrhagic fevers outbreaks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Report the suspected and confirmed cases from health facilities using HIS - Monitoring the cases through the threshold to find out the states exceed the threshold and become in outbreak stage - Contact vector control program to share information, develop contingency plans and providing the control measures for the affected states 	Malaria, viral Hemorrhagic fevers control activities implemented in the targeted states	18 states	50% of the planned targets	1. Malaria and viral hemorrhagic fever controlled in the affected states, 2. Infection cases reduced, 3. Addressing the rate of Malaria infection in urban and rural areas.
Response to COVID 19 pandemic and monkey pox outbreak:	1. Country-level coordination, planning and monitoring. 2. Risk communication and community engagement 3. Surveillance, epidemiological investigation,	To suppress transmission through public health and social measures; detecting and testing suspected cases; tracing and	18 states	80% of the planned activities implemented	Illness and deaths from all causes of COVID-19 cases and monkey pox reduced

	rapid response teams, and adjustment of public health and social measures 4.Points of entry, international travel and transport, mass gatherings and population movement 5.Laboratories and diagnostics -Infection prevention and control, and protection of the health workforce 6.Case management, clinical operations, isolation centers support and therapeutics 7.Operational support and logistics, and supply chains Vaccination	quarantining contacts; and isolating probable and confirmed cases and vaccination.			
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6. Challenges and Lessons Learnt:

6.1 Challenges:

1. Political instability and unrest presented difficult environment that restricted movement to implement the projects activities.
2. Inadequate scientific studies and information to enhance plan designing and preparation.

3. The 'hold on' of projects activities by the African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank, and other development partners due to the current political situation of Sudan.
4. Unavailability of private sector service providers and the high cost of maintenance are the key reasons behind the slight delay in implementing the projects activities.
5. Lack of financial support from the government, NGOs, UN agencies and other international donors due to political situation in Sudan which need positive compliance from the donors for the country urgent needs.

6.2 Lessons Learnt:

- The water resources in Sudan constitute the most important factor as well as the main determinant of the expansion of agriculture and the development of livestock resources.
- Donors and development partners are key players to provide comprehensive support to households and small holdings for livelihoods.
- A number of activities implemented, reflect models of livelihood plans that can be evaluated, improved and applied as models according to the livelihood plans developed with the beneficiaries.
- Women Jubrakas (home garden) and Youth groups activate demonstration of supporting activities (Crops, Fishery, Beekeeping, Cement-sand block making unit).
- The women needed to be organized in groups or associations to facilitate their work and to find more funds and grant from the organizations and the civil societies.
- Projects supported by donors and organizations have completed components than the case of national programmes.

7. Recommendations:

1. Revision of the CPP towards phase III,
2. More attention and coping strategies should be focus on vulnerable in Sudan they are themselves involved in FS or food systems related work to secure their own food access, they include more than two Million small producers, farm labourers, rural workers, and their families, who represent a large proportion of the moderately and severely food insecure.
3. Setting an institutional framework, improving policies and good planning to ensure a practical application of the results of the project study on the integrated management of water resources.
4. Enhance water resources management procedures and governance of water withdrawal for various purposes.
5. Strengthening and expanding drinking water supply Net Stations in all the States of Sudan.
6. Gender mainstreaming interventions reflected in Entrepreneurship success that encourages the more emphasis on gender issue in agricultural practices.
7. Continue supporting and strengthening the coordination mechanisms of the National Platform at national and state level.
8. The IDDRSI M&E planning and Resilience measurement and analysis should be strengthened within national and sub-national to generate evidence that inform resilience programming in the country.