

Plan of Action for North Sudan

August 2010 – August 2012



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Emergency response and rehabilitation for food and agriculture

August 2010 – August 2012

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|--|
| ARP | Agriculture Revival Programme |
| CA | Conservation agriculture |
| CAHW | Community animal health worker |
| CBDRR | Community-based disaster risk reduction |
| CBO | Community-based organization |
| CFSAM | Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission |
| CHF | Common Humanitarian Fund |
| CLDW | Community livestock development worker |
| CPA | Comprehensive Peace Agreement |
| CRMA | Crisis and Risk Mapping Analysis (UNDP) |
| CSO | Civil society organization |
| DDR | Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration |
| DRM | Disaster risk management |
| DRR | Disaster risk reduction |
| ECHO | European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department |
| ERCU | Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Unit |
| FAMIS | Food and Agricultural Market Information System |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FMD | Foot-and-Mouth Disease |
| FSL | Food Security and Livelihoods |
| HPAI | Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza |
| IDP | Internally displaced person |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IPC | Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification |
| JFFLS | Junior Farmer Field and Life School |
| MARF | Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries |
| M&E | Monitoring and evaluation |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |
| NMTPF | FAO National Medium-Term Priority Framework |
| NSA | Non-state actor |
| PoA | Plan of Action |
| PPR | <i>Peste des petits ruminants</i> |
| PRA | Participatory rural appraisal |

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------------|--|
| RAF | Response Analysis Framework |
| RRT | Rapid response team |
| RVF | Rift Valley fever |
| SIFSIA | Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action |
| SKRDP | Southern Kordofan Rural Development Programme (IFAD) |
| SOI | Strategic Objective I (FAO) |
| SPCRP (CB) | Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (Capacity Building) |
| SSSA | Seed System Security Assessment |
| TAD | Transboundary animal disease |
| TCE | Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (FAO) |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNOCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| VAM | Vulnerability and Assessment Mapping |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WISDOM | Wood Fuel Integrated Supply/Demand Overview Mapping |



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FAO PLAN OF ACTION FOR NORTH SUDAN

After decades of civil conflict and associated political instability, populations throughout North Sudan have seen their livelihoods and production capacity eroded and their ability to cope with human-induced and recurrent natural disasters (floods, droughts, outbreaks of livestock diseases) worn away. There have been considerable efforts to respond to the protracted crisis, with the international humanitarian response reaching USD 1.3 billion in 2009. Despite this, millions of people continue to face severe and chronic food insecurity. With between 60 and 80 percent of the working-age population relying on agriculture to meet their food and income needs, the sector's importance to economic recovery and the consolidation of peace in North Sudan cannot be underestimated.

In this Plan of Action (PoA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) outlines its emergency and rehabilitation programme for North Sudan in 2010–12. It does not include FAO's long-term development programme, but is designed to complement the Organization's ongoing development activities, as well as the interventions of United Nations agencies, Government and other partners which aim to mitigate the effects of recurrent crises while addressing their root causes.

The programme relies heavily on a disaster risk management approach to the complex situation in North Sudan. This approach focuses on emergency relief, such as replacing lost assets or restoring livelihoods, as well as on early efforts as part of risk reduction that protect and sustain livelihoods. Such interventions can often be more effective than those delayed until people are in crisis. Given the complex and protracted nature of the crisis in North Sudan, FAO's relief and recovery programming is enhanced by interventions that not only restore, but also protect and promote livelihoods in food and agriculture.

Thus, the overall purpose of the PoA for North Sudan is to improve preparedness and to make short-term responses in food and agriculture more effective. The proposed priorities in this PoA will help FAO, its counterparts and partners to meet short-term needs in ways that strengthen the resilience of communities and lead to more effective and longer-term recovery.

The approach is reflected in the six key areas of focus as proposed in this PoA, based on an analysis of the current situation, the main factors triggering food insecurity and assessments identifying and targeting vulnerable groups. These are: (i) dwindling agricultural production; (ii) reduced livestock production and productivity; (iii) the adverse effect of climate change and the conflicts created over the use of scarce natural resources and longer-term issues such as land access; (iv) economic factors that affect the livelihoods of the various groups, as well as the creation of alternative livelihood resources; (v) the need for institutional strengthening; and (vi) coordination of the international community and the assistance provided.

The above priorities have been expanded into twelve sectoral programmes that detail activities to be implemented by FAO in North Sudan to achieve expected outcomes and address the specific needs identified in three regions: (i) Greater Darfur (comprising North, South and West Darfur); (ii) the Transitional Areas (Abyei, Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan); and (iii) Eastern Sudan (Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea states). The total budget for the PoA 2010–2012 is USD 45 056 468.



The outcomes, outputs and programme profiles are summarized below:

| Project profiles | | USD |
|---|---|-------------------|
| Output 1 - Improved crop production and productivity | | |
| Project 1.1 – | Strengthening and supporting the community-based seed production and supply system | 2 860 000 |
| Project 1.2 – | Improving agricultural productivity through enhanced agricultural knowledge and skills, and supporting the dissemination of techniques | 5 415 666 |
| Output 2 – Improved livestock health and production | | |
| Project 2.1 – | Supporting and improving livestock health and production | 6 864 000 |
| Project 2.2 – | Supporting and strengthening disaster risk reduction strategies related to livestock | 3 938 000 |
| Project 2.3 – | Supporting the improvement of the institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities to prepare for and respond to transboundary animal diseases in North Sudan | 1 721 500 |
| Output 3 – Improved environmental restoration and protection | | |
| Project 3.1 – | Supporting natural resource-based conflict transformation for rural communities | 3 498 000 |
| Output 4 - Improved livelihoods diversification and technology transfer | | |
| Project 4.1 – | Strengthening technology transfer and supporting livelihoods diversification | 8 404 000 |
| Output 5 – Improved institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities in early warning, preparedness, mitigation and response | | |
| Project 5.1 – | Supporting the human, institutional and physical productive capacity building of state ministries and local agricultural offices. | 5 275 500 |
| Project 5.2 – | Food security information for action | 1 131 552 |
| Project 5.3 – | Building capacity for integrated food security, nutrition and livelihoods programming in the Sudan | 503 250 |
| Output 6 - Improved coordination of the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster interventions | | |
| Project 6.1 – | Supporting FSL Cluster coordination and streamlining early warning systems | 4 345 000 |
| Project 6.2 – | Applying the food security Response Analysis Framework in Darfur | 1 100 000 |
| TOTAL | | 45 056 468 |

The PoA signals FAO's adoption of a more programmatic approach in its emergency and rehabilitation activities in North Sudan. The document has used a programme cycle management approach to present the situation analysis, planned response and monitoring and evaluation framework. Through this PoA and other efforts, FAO is attempting to build greater programmatic coherence with internal and external partners, in line with national food security plans and related strategy and United Nations system programming framework. Fundamentally, this PoA is a dynamic programming tool that may need to be adjusted, according to contingency plans, when and as the food security situation evolves in North Sudan.



INTRODUCTION

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) aims to strengthen livelihoods and increase household and community resilience before disasters through measures to avoid (prevention) or limit (mitigation) the adverse effects of hazards and provide timely and reliable hazard forecasts and early warning for early action (preparedness). FAO focuses on saving lives, and restoring livelihoods and property during the emergency response phase.

The Organization's recovery and rehabilitation interventions are built on the principle of "building back better", which involves greater resilience to future hazards through interventions that facilitate the transition from relief to development in the longer term. FAO defines the systematic approach that aims to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster as disaster risk management (DRM).

The humanitarian food security arena – including the concepts and purpose of clusters and related tools – has tended to be shaped by sudden-onset, large-scale shocks. However, given the characteristics that differentiate protracted crises, such as that in North Sudan, from other food-insecure situations and the short-term nature of most assistance, there is a need for greater focus on applying available tools, coordination and conceptual frameworks in a more holistic and integrated manner.

For FAO, this means a stronger focus on enhancing and strengthening community resilience, linking governments and institutions at all levels, and creating more sustainable, diversified livelihoods in food and agriculture. FAO has used this approach in identifying and proposing the six key focus areas of intervention (outputs) outlined in the Plan of Action (PoA).

The DRM conceptual framework incorporates all elements of disaster risk reduction (DRR) – preparedness, prevention and mitigation – and integrates risk reduction with risk management. DRM is a corporate FAO priority, with strong interdisciplinary and cross-cutting dimensions that emphasize the development of partners' capacity in preparing for and responding to emergencies in a way that supports longer-term development.

This PoA is a statement of the intended FAO programme for North Sudan in relation to emergency and rehabilitation interventions. It cross-matches FAO's long-term goals, as expressed in the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF)¹, and is linked to cluster planning frameworks. It outlines the emergency and rehabilitation programme elements that will contribute to the achievement of the Organization's Strategic Objective I (SOI)² and covers all aspects of the DRM cycle.

¹ The NMTPF is a planning and management tool for FAO's assistance to its member countries and outlines how the Organization can best assist a country in meeting its priorities in the areas of food security, agriculture, rural development and natural resource management.

² SOI, "improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies", is the strategic objective within FAO's overall corporate strategic framework that refers to emergency and rehabilitation activities.

The programme laid out within this PoA will strategically guide FAO and its partners in the design and implementation of food security- and livelihoods-oriented responses to emergency and rehabilitation needs. It can be considered a 'live' and dynamic document, tailored to the current and likely reality in North Sudan in 2010 and consistent with key sectoral and development strategy documents, including the National Food Security Action Plan, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and FAO's NMPTF for 2009–12. Therefore, it can be adjusted as the food-security situation evolves, while maintaining the core of activities that will ensure consistency with longer-term development programmes.

The structure of the PoA follows a programme cycle management sequence, progressing from situation analysis to response options analysis, response planning, and monitoring and evaluation. The duration of the programme (24 months) will enable FAO to move beyond conventional, short-term interventions and adopt a holistic approach to humanitarian interventions, encompassing DRM.



1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 BACKGROUND

Several parts of the Sudan have been devastated by decades of conflict, which have resulted in the destruction of physical and human resources, and erosion of institutions and social capital. The various outbreaks of violence, including ongoing instability in the Darfur region, have forced millions of people to flee their homes and left millions of others facing extreme poverty. The impact of conflict has been exacerbated by recurrent hazards, including droughts, floods, and outbreaks of animal diseases, which worsen the food security situation throughout the Sudan.

The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 signalled the end of the protracted conflict in Southern Sudan. The Agreement provides for six years of joint rule before a referendum in 2011 to determine whether the region will continue as an autonomous part of the Sudan or form an independent sovereign state. The CPA also includes special provisions for Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states (also referred to as the Transitional Areas or Three Areas). The Abyei area has remained volatile since the signing of the CPA and the delay in implementing the Abyei Protocol led to a crisis in May 2008, with the destruction of property, loss of life and displacement of people. There has been some improvement in the situation following the signing of the Abyei Road Map and formation of the Abyei Area Administration. However, this has an insufficient budget for providing services to local communities.

In October 2006, the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement was signed following a series of talks between the Government and insurgents from the Eastern Front. This has led to a continued improvement in the situation. Although the implementation of the Agreement was slow to take off, momentum in the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) process for 3 500 ex-combatants has built steadily in Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea states since the second half of 2008. Within the context of the Agreement, the United Nations (UN) and its partners have generally reoriented their programmes towards recovery and development, while remaining ready to respond to humanitarian needs, such as those caused by floods.

The situation in the three Darfur states remains a large-scale humanitarian emergency as the conflict is yet to be resolved. The result of this is ongoing disruption of the economic and social arenas, and a heavy toll in terms of loss of life.

Role of agriculture

The agriculture sector plays an important role in the Sudan's growth, industrialization, exports and environment, and contributes more than 39 percent to GDP. Agricultural activities and livestock rearing are the main sources of livelihood for an estimated 60 to 80 percent of the population. Agriculture in the Sudan comprises both subsistence farming and commercial production for local consumption and export. Traditionally, agropastoralism not only represents the primary production system, but also involves the majority of the Sudanese population. Approximately one-third of the total area of the Sudan is

suitable for agriculture, yet only about 21 percent of arable land is cultivated. Despite its predominant position in the overall economy of the Sudan, agricultural productivity is variable and output remains far below potential performance.

Sorghum, millet and wheat are the major staple foods produced and are primarily consumed domestically. Crop cultivation is divided between a modern, market-oriented sector comprising mechanized, large-scale irrigated and rainfed farming (mainly in central Sudan), and small-scale farming following traditional practices, which is carried out in parts of the country where rainfall or other water sources allow for cultivation.

Total cereal production in the country accounts for about 65 percent of annual grain requirements, the balance being mainly imported wheat. Owing to the importance of these food grains in the population's diets, their price levels are crucial for determining people's access to food. This is especially critical given the already high and increasing poverty levels, especially in rural areas. Since the second half of 2009, the prices of staple foods have seen a continued upward trend compared with the longer-term average. This often further limits access to food by vulnerable groups, who may depend on markets to meet most or all of their food needs. This situation is likely to continue deteriorating until the next harvest between October and December 2010.

Animal production is an important livelihood activity throughout the Sudan, with the country boasting the largest herd in Africa. Livestock (and their associated products) are key capital assets, mitigating the impact of drought and crop failure. They are also important social capital for pastoralists. In the Sudan, livestock production contributes an average of 20.5 percent of the total value of national exports, more than 28 percent of agricultural exports and over 18 percent of GDP (federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries [MARF]).

About 29 percent of the Sudan's land area is covered by forests and the contribution of the subsector to livelihoods and the national economy should not be underestimated. Forest resources account for 71 percent of energy consumption, more than 30 percent of livestock feed, and 15 percent of possible livelihood opportunities in rural areas. Forests also provide indirect benefits, including environmental and watershed protection, and soil conservation and enhancement. People that derive their livelihoods from the subsector include traditional gatherers of firewood and producers of charcoal (the main source of fuel for homes and some industries in urban areas). There is also a modern timber and sawmilling industry, which is state owned. However, the country's forests are being rapidly depleted – for building materials, firewood, charcoal, and burning bricks – particularly in areas around internally displaced person (IDP) camps and urban centres.

Competition over land and natural resources has long been a source of tension between various groups in the Sudan, and remains a central issue for both rural and urban communities. Before 1970, unregistered land belonged to the state, which held ownership in trust for the people, who had customary rights to it. In 1970, the Unregistered Land Act declared that all waste, forest, and unregistered lands were government land. Before the act's passage, the Government had avoided

interfering with individual customary rights to unregistered land, and in the late 1980s, it again adhered to this policy. The area of land used for pasture and subsistence cultivation was communally owned under customary land laws that varied somewhat according to location but followed a broadly similar pattern. In agricultural communities, the right to cultivate an area of unused land became vested in the individual who cleared it for use. The rights to such land could be passed on to heirs, but ordinarily the land could not be sold or otherwise disposed of.

The Sudan has a coastline of 720 km². The useable area of the continental shelf is about 9 800 km², of which 800 km² is suitable for trawling. The rest is used for traditional fishing. Marine fisheries resources include commercial finfish, ornamental fish, pearl oysters, trochus and other gastropods. Sudanese fisheries are artisan and conventional. Although freshwater aquaculture is not developed, the Sudan has considerable potential in terms of land, water, warm weather and fish species that are suitable for aquaculture.

Fishing was traditionally a largely subsistence activity. A number of small operators also used the country's major reservoirs in the more populated central region and the rivers to catch fish for sale locally and in nearby urban centres. However, the few modern fishing ventures – mainly on Lake Nubia and along the Red Sea – were small. Freshwater fisheries resources include the River Nile and its tributaries, natural and artificial pools of water (hafirs), irrigation canals and temporary streams. Within this area, these resources are concentrated in dam reservoirs and the Sudd region. Some 115 species and 29 genera of fish are present in the dams and reservoirs, and the available stock is estimated at 140 000 tonnes annually.

1.2 REGIONAL SITUATION

North Sudan comprises 15 states within four regions: Northern region, Greater Darfur region, the Transitional Areas and Eastern Sudan. See Figure 1 for an overview of the food security situation in the North.

The Greater Darfur region

The Darfur region continues to be affected by insecurity and instability, with ongoing conflict between various armed groups constraining livelihood options. The region has a population of about 8 million, one-third of which is internally displaced, with a further 250 000 people living in camps in neighbouring Chad. An additional two million residents continue to be affected by outbreaks of violence and inter-ethnic clashes.

While the number of IDPs residing in urban centres or practicing seasonal crop cultivation appears to have increased, those living in camps and resident households face significant constraints to their livelihoods due to the ongoing insecurity. Current livelihood strategies, which are mainly based on the consumption of natural resources (cutting trees for firewood, construction, charcoal and brickmaking) are not sustainable. As a result, many households are food insecure, malnutrition levels are high, food production levels are low and relatively undiversified, and access to veterinary services is poor.

North Darfur state: The main livelihood activities in the state are agriculture (crop) or livestock production. Food insecurity is generally linked to displacement; inadequate agricultural inputs; prolonged dry spells; uneven rainfall distribution; frequent clashes between armed groups, which prevent farmers from accessing their land and hinder livestock movement for grazing; uncontrolled crop pests; and insufficient agricultural extension services.

West Darfur state: Again, most people rely on crop production or livestock rearing for their livelihoods, and food insecurity is related to inadequate agricultural inputs; insufficient agricultural extension and appropriate technology transfer services; uneven rainfall distribution; a high dependence on traditional, rainfed systems to produce the main staple foods; recurrent conflict, particularly along the border with Chad; uncontrolled crop pests; and conflict between farmers and pastoralists over migratory routes and access to limited grazing lands.

South Darfur state: Crop and livestock production are the central livelihood strategies in the state. Food insecurity is generally caused by a combination of inadequate agricultural inputs; frequent displacement as a result of inter-ethnic conflict; late and uneven distribution of rainfall; uncontrolled crop pests; and insufficient agricultural extension services.

The Transitional Areas

The Transitional Areas (Abyei, Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan) are characterized by general underdevelopment, poverty and an influx of returnees, who have overstretched the already limited capacities of infrastructure and services in the communities to which they return, making them vulnerable to natural and human-induced shocks.

Following the signing of the CPA, the security situation in the Transitional Areas has improved, leading to the return of populations displaced during the conflict. However, the recovery and re-establishment of livelihoods have been hampered by persistent instability and political tension. The reintegration of demobilized and demilitarized ex-combatants, women and children associated with armed groups continues to be a priority for the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster.

Abyei: The main livelihood strategies involve crop production and livestock rearing. In the dry season, the collection of firewood, burning of charcoal, and collection of thatching grass and wild fruits serve as key coping mechanisms. Food insecurity is predominantly linked to prolonged dry spells and displacement resulting from recurrent conflicts over unresolved border disputes and the use of natural resources by farmers and pastoralists (the Dinka and Miseria tribes, respectively).

Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan: Livelihoods are mainly based on crop and livestock production, with food insecurity predominantly caused by dry spells, floods, and the presence of large numbers of returnees and refugees.

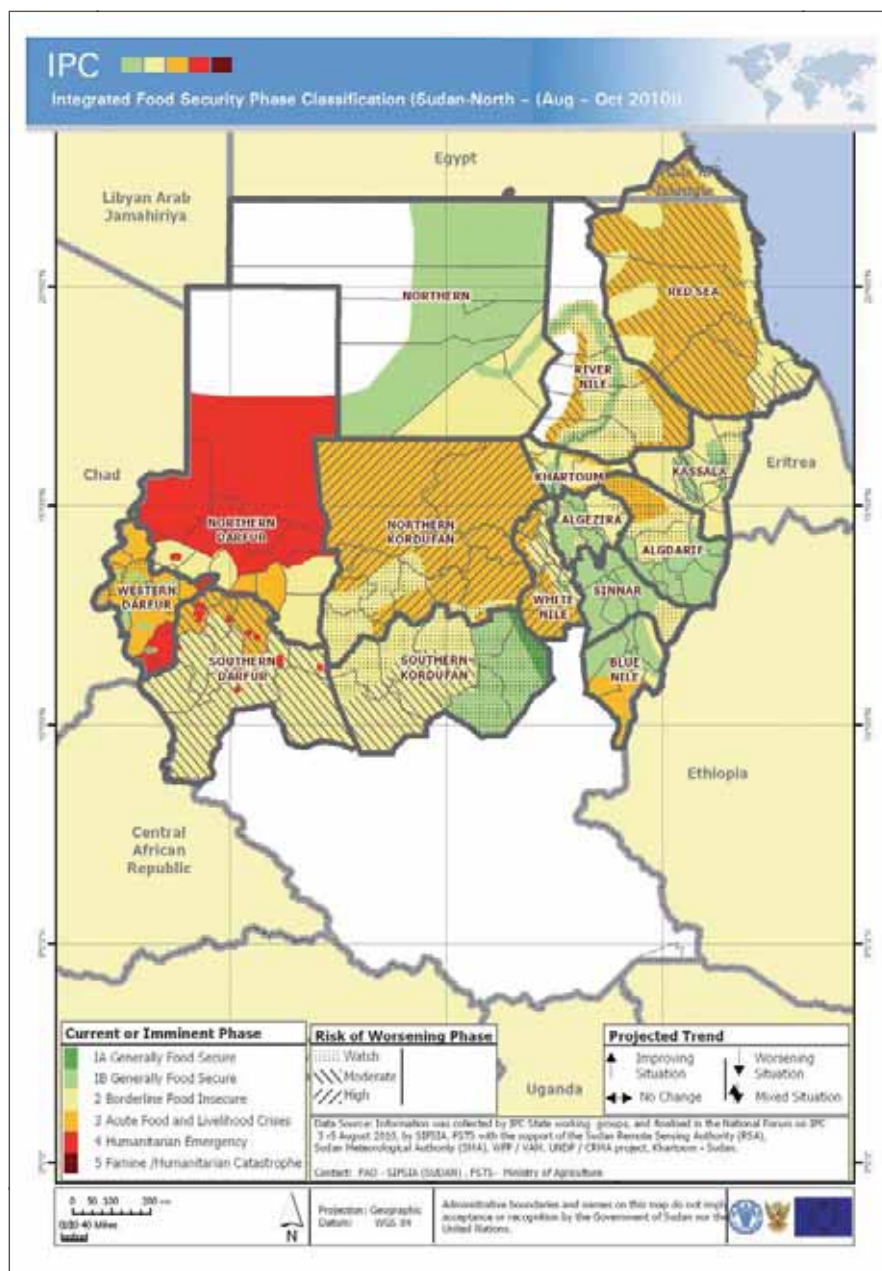
Eastern Sudan

The Eastern region (Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea states) also faces the ongoing impact of two decades of political and social turmoil. Key factors underlying the chronic vulnerability in the region include low rainfall and agricultural production; reduced livestock production and productivity; limited economic opportunities; and the presence of large numbers of refugees, IDPs, and returnees, who have little or no assets.

The region continues to host large numbers of refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia, as well as a significant number of IDPs who cannot return to their places of origin owing to the presence of mines and unexploded ordnance. Ongoing efforts to disarm and demobilize ex-combatants have increased the need for support to their reintegration and re-establishment of their livelihoods.

Kassala state: The majority of people's livelihoods are agricultural, pastoral and agropastoral. The main factor underlying food insecurity is drought, which negatively affects rainfed crop production and pastures in the state. Desertification and the large number of returnees and refugees also impact on food security.

Figure 1 - Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase (IPC) map



1.3 KEY CHALLENGES

Many parts of the Sudan have suffered frequent periods of acute food insecurity, as well as chronic food insecurity, for decades. In the west (Darfur) and south, the causes are mainly related to conflict, but are also the result of natural disasters. In Northern and Eastern regions, the protracted crisis affecting many rural people results from chronic poverty, caused by long-term political and economic marginalization, environmental degradation and the increasing incidence of drought. The result has been a more or less permanent state of severe food insecurity with alarming declines in measures of human wellbeing, such as health and nutrition. An estimated 20 percent of the nearly 37 million people in the Sudan are chronically undernourished.

Over the past decade, despite considerable economic and agricultural potential, between 1.5 and 3 million people have required some form of food aid each year (Beyond relief: Food security in protracted crises, FAO 2008). Food insecurity remains essentially a rural phenomenon linked to the fragility of rural livelihoods. In North Sudan, agriculture is characterized by four categories of farming system: irrigated, semi-mechanized, rainfed traditional, and livestock. The highest levels of poverty and food insecurity are recorded among traditional, rainfed farmers and pastoralists (World Bank, 2003). In North Sudan, Darfur, Red Sea, southern parts of Southern Kordofan and parts of Blue Nile, Kassala and North Kordofan states face moderate to high levels of food insecurity due to poor harvests in 2009 and the ongoing conflict in Darfur.

What are protracted crises?

Protracted crises are defined as situations in which large sections of the population face acute threats to life and livelihoods over an extended period with the state and other governance institutions failing to provide adequate levels of protection or support.

Flores et al., 2005

For FAO, the impact of the Darfur crisis is a powerful demonstration of what happens to rural livelihoods in protracted crises. The initial years of the conflict were marked by the rapid destruction of livelihoods as millions of people became displaced when their villages were attacked or threatened. Pastoralists in North Darfur lost over half their livestock in the first three years of the conflict. As the crisis drew on, assets continued to be lost through a gradual process of erosion and livelihood options inevitably became fewer and more restricted. Many people became dependent on marginal subsistence activities. Rural people could not migrate for work or send remittances home, which had a serious impact on their livelihoods in the initial stages of the conflict. Furthermore, competition between pastoralists and farmers over the natural resource base in Darfur intensified as both groups become increasingly dependent on strategies such as collecting grass and firewood to replace pre-conflict livelihood strategies that were no longer possible.

The protracted crisis has meant that the Sudan is currently the largest operation globally, with the international community providing USD 1.3 billion in humanitarian assistance during 2009 (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [UNOHCA], July 2010). Insecurity has a serious impact on the delivery of this assistance and, in 2009, the expulsion

of 13 international and dissolution of three national Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) from Darfur severely constrained the provision of support to populations in need.

Food insecurity-triggering factors

The current socio-economic, political and environmental situation in the Sudan has resulted in chronic food insecurity, increased poverty levels and high levels of vulnerability. The main underlying factors contributing to this vulnerability are: (i) insecurity; (ii) dwindling agricultural production; (iii) reduced livestock production and productivity; (iv) recurrent natural disasters, particularly floods and droughts; (v) land tenure/use issues and the effects of environmental degradation/desertification; (vi) limited economic opportunities; (vii) institutional factors/limited Government support; and (viii) the high number of IDPs.

Insecurity

Insecurity, associated with ongoing conflicts in North Sudan, has led to the displacement of millions of people, some of whom continue to reside in camps and depend on humanitarian assistance for their survival. Ongoing insecurity and instability in parts of the country, particularly in the Darfur region, have negatively affected humanitarian operations, local food production and people's coping mechanisms. The prolonged conflicts (between Southern and North Sudan, in Darfur, and with the Eastern Front) displaced rural farming communities and destroyed infrastructure, impacting on agricultural production. Insecurity related to clashes between nomadic and settled farming communities has led to the destruction of crops and vegetation, as well as the loss of human lives (and therefore the labour force).

Dwindling agricultural production

The main constraints facing the agriculture sector include: limited water resources, a fragile land base, declining soil fertility, climatic shocks, high levels of pest infestation, the use of poor quality seeds, unstable product prices, and conflicts over land and water resources. The unfavourable climatic conditions, and associated challenges for crop and livestock production, worsen food insecurity in most states, stretching the limits of communities' coping mechanisms. The current low levels of production are further worsening the food-security status of affected communities in North Sudan.

Agricultural production is also affected by: (i) a lack of essential agricultural inputs and machinery owing to the disruption of markets and distribution channels, which have forced farmers to use low quality inputs, particularly seeds and tools, and resulted in significant production losses; and (ii) poor soil and environmental management, which have led to low productivity for all the factors of production. Other constraints to production include the disruption of the extension system and plant protection capacity, which limit the transfer of essential modern technologies to farmers, and the lack of control of crop pests and diseases, which lead to heavy pre- and post-harvest losses.

Crop production is major activity in the Sudan, and is based on both rainfed agriculture and irrigation for the mechanized farms. However, production is hindered by a number of problems, including drought. The 2009 Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CSFAM) estimated the level of production in North Sudan to be 33 percent lower than the 2008 estimate, and 30 percent lower than the average estimate for the previous five years, due to poor rains in the main rainfed production areas and poor performance in the irrigated sector.

Most farmers in North Sudan plant local landrace varieties or unimproved seeds owing to the inaccessibility and cost of certified grades produced by the commercial subsector. This is a key factor in the low yields normally obtained by farmers.



Reduced livestock production and productivity

Livestock production is an important component of the local economy, providing food, employment, foreign exchange earnings, a source of wealth, and supply of inputs and services, such as draught power, manure and transport. The prevalence of diseases limits livestock productivity through morbidity and mortality, which results in the loss of meat, milk, eggs, wool, skin and hides, manure and animal traction (Tambi, E.N., Maina, O.W., Mukhebi, A.W., and Randolph, T.P.). Livestock rearing follows predominantly traditional methods and is carried out throughout the Sudan, with the exception of the extremely dry areas of the North and the tsetse fly-infested area in the far south. Given its importance in providing employment for large numbers of people, modernization proposals have been based on improving existing practices and marketing for export, rather than moving towards modern ranching, which requires fewer workers.

Overall, livestock rearing is the second livelihood activity and the country has over 138 million head of domestic, food-providing animals (including cattle, sheep, goats and camels). The nomadic range system forms the backbone of beef production in the Sudan. Cattle are regarded, not as a primary source of income, milk and meat, but as a source of social prestige that depends on quantity irrespective of quality. This leads to overstocking and overgrazing, with long journeys in search of pasture and water resulting in lower productivity and quality (tough meat), competition over resources, and tribal conflicts that create instability. Rainfall fluctuations can result in drought and the loss of livestock, or endemic diseases accompanied by heavy parasitic infestations that lower productivity and prevent livestock exports.

The livestock subsector faces numerous constraints, including a heavy disease burden, low productivity exacerbated by drought and insecurity, the lack of adequate marketing infrastructure, and poorly organized and informed livestock owners and traders.

In terms of animal health, considerable knowledge is unused by poorer farmers, either because it resides with professionals to whom they have little access, or because it is not presented in an easily understood format. The growth in training programmes for community animal health workers (CAHWs), who interact closely with rural livestock owners, has sought to address this weakness, but their role should be more grounded in the needs of the community and a more holistic approach should be used, moving beyond the original function of CAHWs.

Unfavourable climatic factors, deforestation and climate change

Natural disasters are recurrent in the Sudan and the droughts of 1983–84, 1997–98 and 2000–01 displaced large numbers of people and had a devastating effect on the agriculture sector. Drought and floods in some parts of the country result in the loss of agriculture and livestock assets, land degradation, food insecurity, shortages of animal fodder, and outbreaks of animal and plant pests and diseases. The Darfur region, Eastern Sudan, and Khartoum and Northern states continue to be affected by drought and floods.

Severe environmental issues – land degradation, deforestation, desertification and other effects of climate change – affect the Sudan, threatening sustainable peace and development (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2010). Over 60 percent of the country is affected by deforestation and desertification, with much of Northern, Eastern and central Sudan having lost or rapidly losing existing forest resources. The combined effects of drought and desertification in the Sudan, as in other Sahelian countries, have led to severe food shortages and famine over the years. A key cause of this is deforestation and overgrazing, particularly near urban centres and settlements such as IDP and refugee camps.

Dwindling livelihood options have forced many people to resort to collecting and selling already scarce natural resources. Strategies such as brickmaking, charcoal burning and fuel wood collection are unsustainable and place considerable pressure on the environment. Competition over limited resources has resulted in conflict throughout the Sudan. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)³, there are clear links between environmental problems and the ongoing conflict in the Darfur region, as well as with other historical and current conflicts in the Sudan.

Land issues

In North Sudan, particularly in the western savannah where increasing human and livestock populations have placed pressure on the land, violations of customary laws and conflict between ethnic groups over land rights have been growing. Local government agencies have attempted to resolve these, although only on a case-by-case basis. Continued conflict and tension over land and other natural resources have led to conflicts in Darfur and other parts of North Sudan, resulting in displacement and insecurity that limit the access of affected populations to their land, and of humanitarian organizations to populations in need of assistance. Conflict, coupled with drought and floods, has contributed to the prevailing food insecurity situation in parts of North Sudan.

Limited economic opportunities

Lack of infrastructure has had a negative impact on food security, for example by limiting the marketing possibilities for moving food from surplus to food-deficit areas. Economic opportunities are also restricted by:

- **Limited economic assets:** Limited roads infrastructure, bridges, water sources, agricultural and livestock markets, and other farm assets have direct and indirect negative impacts on economic opportunities for the people of North Sudan. Basic infrastructure is crucial for accessing markets, collecting agricultural inputs, and selling surplus produce which are important for agricultural growth and the improvement of household economies.
- **Loss of opportunities:** Insecurity and risk of landmines restrict human movement, resulting in less investment and limited use of fertile agricultural land. In many locations, households are confined to limited land areas, cultivating only for subsistence, while large fertile fields remain uncultivated for years. Opportunities are also lost because of a lack of transparency and good

³ UNEP, 2007, Sudan post-conflict environmental assessment report.

governance, lack of or inadequate funds and micro-credit facilities, or dominance of traditional production systems with weak technical, managerial and financial capacities. In addition, the lack of appropriate adaptive research and technology transfer, resulting in adoption and use of outdated production technologies in the agriculture sector, needs to be resolved.

- **Disruption of trade routes and communication:** This is reflected in high transport costs, which inhibit trade and the distribution of food and production inputs. Poor market access and market infrastructure, as well as weak physical infrastructure (rural roads network) increase the cost and reduce the efficiency of agricultural recovery and development programmes.

Institutional issues

The Sudan has experienced conflicts for much of the time since its independence in 1956. While these often have religious, linguistic and ethnic overtones, at their core lies the issue of considerable inequality between the centre – dominated by Khartoum and the North, particularly the villages along the Nile – and a far larger periphery – including Southern and Eastern Sudan and Darfur. Weak or nonexistent public and informal institutions have played a role in the continuing food insecurity. In North Sudan, development efforts have not been a top priority in the allocation of Government resources, which has resulted in the neglect of the food security and livelihood sector throughout the country.

Despite a decentralized Government structure, resources allocated to public institutions diminish through the administrative lines. Although, in practice, this set-up is designed to provide Government institutions with a direct implementing role in the delivery of public services over the long term, the resources available to these institutions are limited.



Key constraints linked to the food security institutional set-up in North Sudan include: (i) the duplication of mandates and functions, and poor coordination; (ii) weak linkages between federal and state ministries; (iii) weak institutions that are not in a position to deliver expected services; and (iv) project-based external support, which creates an unsustainable, parallel information system and does not contribute to the creation of national systems. This is exacerbated by inappropriate policies – in place before the conflicts – that focus on large-scale mechanized agriculture and irrigation instead of developing the smallholder farming sector.

Other institutional challenges that affect food security include the Sudan's over-dependence on oil revenue, which is intrinsically temporary and unreliable; macroeconomic deterioration; fiscal volatility and laxity; and Government lapses. Food security prospects are also affected by the large and rapidly growing public sector, which is impeding the development of a robust private sector. The fundamental challenges to the country's prosperity are unlikely to be the above economic factors and are, rather, deep-seated political issues. All indications are that the Sudan needs to undertake considerable food security and related policy and institutional reforms in order to join the ranks of countries that have successfully managed non-renewable resource wealth.

High number of IDPs

The Sudan has a total population of about 39.2 million people, of whom 7.5 million are in Darfur and 8.3 million in Southern Sudan. Approximately 4.9 million people are internally displaced as a result of the country's various conflicts, making up the largest internally displaced population in the world. The food security and livelihoods of IDPs, returnees, nomads, refugees, and rural resident communities are continually undermined by the prolonged disruption and loss of economic activities, decreasing agricultural production, limited opportunities, and reduced livestock production. Overall, the country's population is young, with 47 percent below 17 years of age (Central Bureau of Statistics of Sudan, 2009).

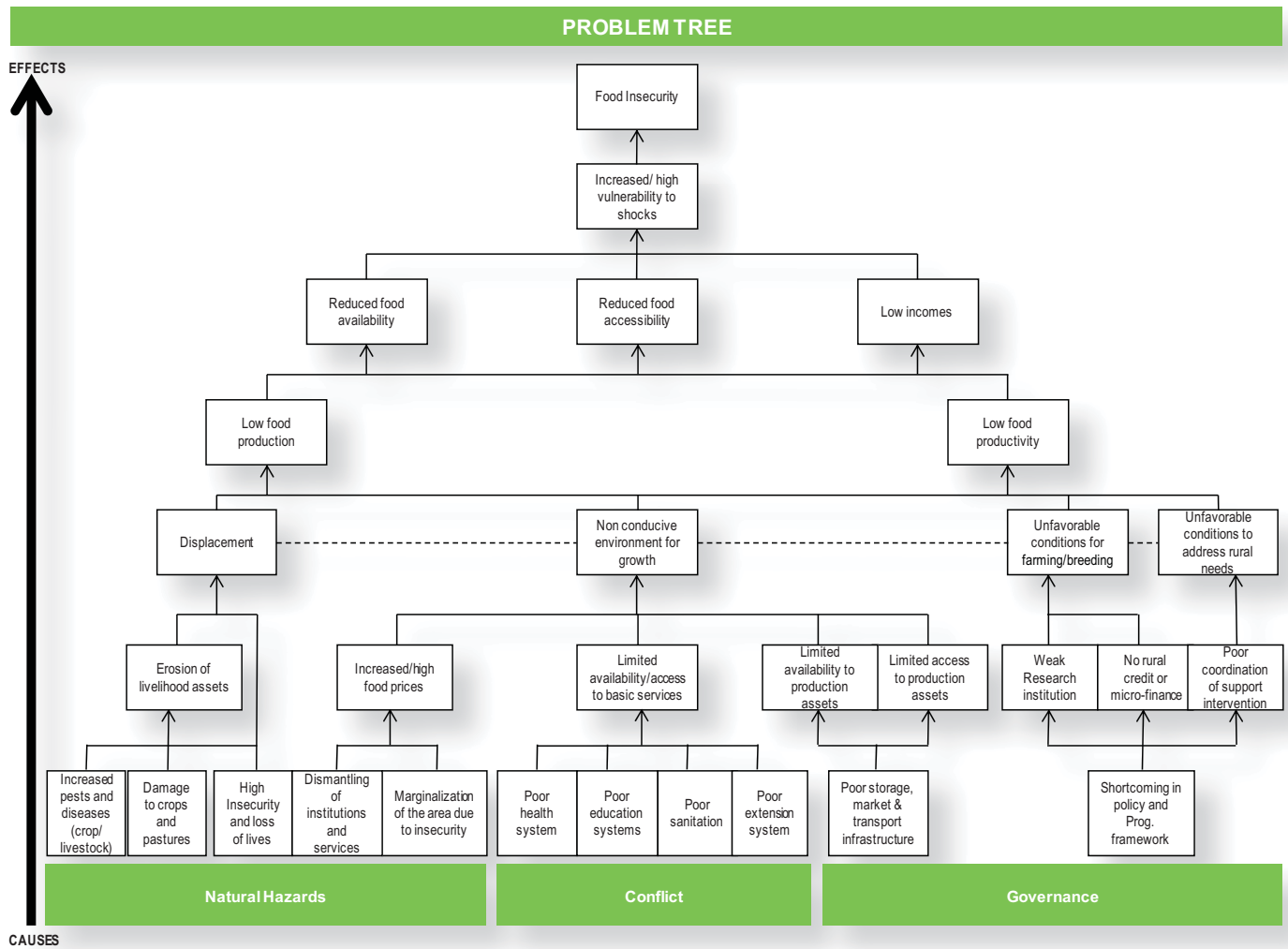
Cross-border issues

Insecurity in neighbouring countries has led to a large influx of refugees, placing further strain on available resources. In addition, border issues that affect the food security and agriculture sector include the spread of livestock and crop diseases due to unchecked/uncontrolled movement of livestock and planting materials to and from neighbouring countries. Most pastoralists normally cross borders to neighbouring countries seeking water and pasture for their livestock. This leads to the spread of diseases and pests across borders. However, in the case of border disputes and conflicts, nomads prefer not to cross borders, which leads to overgrazing owing to the concentration of animals, and shortages of water and pasture, igniting conflicts due to competition over resources. This may also cause the marginalization of border areas leading to problems in dealing with transboundary diseases.

1.4 FOOD SECURITY SCENARIO IN NORTH SUDAN

In 2010, the food security situation in the Darfur region, Red Sea and Southern Kordofan states, and the Transitional Areas is expected to worsen, driven by the impact of a poor harvest in 2009–2010, chronic food insecurity, continued conflict in Darfur, high food prices and reduced cash crop production. Unfavourable climatic conditions and associated challenges to crop and livestock production are likely to exacerbate the situation in most states, stretching communities' diminishing coping mechanisms beyond their limit. The current low levels of food production point to a deteriorating food-security status among affected communities in North Sudan, with the situation likely to further worsen as the season becomes drier and limited resources are used up. See Figure 2 for a food security-related situation analysis.

Figure 2 - Food security-related situation analysis



Natural disasters, drought and conflict

The occurrence of drought, floods and pests is expected to continue in some states, damaging the production and livelihoods of rural and urban people and increasing dependence on external assistance and negative coping strategies. It is expected that food production will diminish over the coming years owing to consecutive natural disasters and the impact of conflicts, leading to food shortages and food insecurity. This will require an increase in life- and livelihood-saving measures. The number of food-insecure people in need of assistance is likely to lead to heavy dependence on direct food aid.

In 2009, rainfall was generally poor, characterized by a late start, early finish, and less than average precipitation during the main part of the season. This resulted in a shortened season, with an uneven distribution of less rain than usual in all states of North Sudan.

Crop production

According to the 2009 CFSAM, the national expected cereal areas harvested will decrease for all three main cereal crops, culminating in a harvested area of 7.5 million hectares compared with 9.4 million hectares harvested in 2008. In particular, the low level of production (33 percent lower than last year's estimate and 30 percent lower than the average estimate for the previous five years) in 2009 is seriously impacting on the food-security situation in most parts of North Sudan as stocks are depleted before the harvest in October/November 2010.

Market prices

As harvested crops enter the market, prices are generally expected to decrease. However, current cereal prices are substantially (20 to 50 percent) higher compared with the same period last year in nearly all markets. If it continues, the increase in sorghum prices so early in the harvest season is a serious concern, as sorghum is a major staple food crop for the poor. Although high prices at harvest time are positive for farmers' incomes, they negatively affect the poorest farmers and livestock owners, who continue to depend on the market for cereal. Poor consumers will be seriously affected by extended periods of high prices, as long as the prices of all other consumable items continue to rise. Persistent, historical high prices require an immediate response and prices should be closely monitored.

In March 2010, the increase in livestock prices was greater than that of cereals, favouring pastoralists' terms of trade⁴.

Government policies

The Government is relying on aid agencies to support the population; although at the end of 2009, it implemented a cereal subsidy programme to lower or stabilize prices. However the programme has been affected by the lack of coordination with other actors.

Undernutrition

The Sudan has some of the highest prevalence rates of undernutrition. According to national estimates, 31 percent of children under five are underweight, 14 percent are wasted and 32.5 percent are stunted. These figures hide significant

⁴ Food security information for decision-making (www.foodsec.org) for Sudan, May 2010.

subnational and seasonal variations. The prevalence of moderately underweight children is estimated at 38.4 percent in Kassala, 39.6 percent in North Darfur and 19 percent in Red Sea state. In Eastern Sudan, wasting among children ranged from 19.7 to 30.8 percent in different localities. Localized surveys on micronutrient status report that night blindness caused by Vitamin A deficiency ranges from less than 1 to 4.8 percent. Undernutrition not only increases vulnerability to disease and death, it diminishes learning capacity and productivity, locking vulnerable households into a cycle of poverty and undermining sustainable livelihoods.

Malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children are linked to a poor intake of nutritionally balanced diets, chronic household food insecurity, infectious diseases, and poor health services and sanitation. The Sudan Household Survey noted that poor community awareness and health care-seeking behaviours aggravate a situation characterized by extremely high rates of maternal and child mortality.

High prices for food commodities have left about 76 percent of the resource-limited rural population facing serious food insecurity and a threat to their very survival. Most farmers are producing below their subsistence requirements. Vulnerability and undernutrition among food-insecure populations are inextricably linked to a variety of social, political and economic factors, including limited opportunities and constraints to crop, livestock and fisheries production.

1.5 FUTURE PRIORITIES BASED ON THE SITUATION ANALYSIS

A combination of insecurity and instability, natural disasters, chronic poverty and general underdevelopment continues to leave many people across North Sudan vulnerable to food and livelihood insecurity. Considering the humanitarian needs of the targeted populations, the security situation and context analysis in North Sudan, FSL Cluster support needs to reach the most vulnerable including IDPs, returnees, DDR participants, and resident households facing poor food security and food production, limited livelihoods and economic activities. Given the factors that trigger food insecurity, FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programme needs to address the following key issues:

- i. dwindling agricultural production;
- ii. reduced livestock production and productivity;
- iii. the adverse effect of climate change and the conflicts created over the use of scarce natural resources and longer-term issues such as land access;
- iv. the economic factors that affect the overall livelihoods of the various groups, as well as the creation of alternative livelihood resources, for the overall population but also for the large number of IDPs;
- v. the need to strengthen institutions as local counterparts, and the main focus for the region in emerging from the protracted crisis; and
- vi. coordination of the international community and the assistance this provides.

In the next section, the above six areas will be examined, along with the various options to deal with these issues, taking into consideration the implications for planning and priorities set overall in order to outline a response analysis for the programme.



2. RESPONSE ANALYSIS: OPTIONS AND STRATEGY

Since 2002, FAO's emergency interventions in North Sudan have essentially been driven by saving lives and livelihoods (protecting people and livelihood assets during the emergency) and immediate assistance (providing assistance during or immediately after the disaster). FAO's emergency interventions in North Sudan have therefore been dominated by seed distribution and animal health activities for many years, with an important component on institution building being included in recent years. FAO's modes of delivery have mainly involved direct assistance and capacity building for vulnerable households through partnerships with NGOs, support for the generation of food security information, coordination of the FSL Cluster, and more recent efforts to strengthen the Government's delivery of services through capacity development focused at the state level.

With reference to the six main issues outlined in the situation analysis, below is the rationale for the suggested emergency and rehabilitation response programme to this protracted crisis⁵. This analysis goes through the main issues, detailing FAO's response, taking into consideration the values and technical expertise of the Organization, and proposing a PoA for 2010–12 based on lessons learned. The detailed analysis also aims to improve understanding of FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programme, the rationale behind the programme and the pros and cons of the activities planned.

Overall, the 2010–12 emergency and rehabilitation programme will limit direct input transfers to households that have lost a significant part of their productive assets and risk complete destitution if not assisted with basic agricultural inputs. Activities undertaken during the two years of the PoA will seek to link emergency response with recovery/development and sustainably build the capacity of farmers, communities and Government line ministries.

Moving away from food aid

While food aid clearly plays an important role in the response to an emergency, in the case of protracted crises, it should form part of a well coordinated and holistic response that focuses on rebuilding communities' and households' livelihoods and food production capacities. Food aid is important when populations have been affected by a disaster and are confined in encampments without access to cultivable land and agricultural inputs to engage in their own food production. This is not, however, the case in the Sudan. Several assessments carried out in Darfur and other parts of North Sudan indicate that IDPs, especially those in Darfur, have access to land for cultivation through seasonal "migration" and land renting in areas where they are based. In the Transitional Areas and Eastern Sudan, access to land is no longer a major issue. Food aid in such a situation destroys community structures, skills and motivations for better livelihoods, while building the capacities of the communities through targeted projects helps them to move towards self-reliance.

⁵ "How situations are characterized is critical because it has significant implications for food security policy and programming. For example, characterizing them as complex emergencies brings to the forefront humanitarian issues and often leads to response led by the international community with an emphasis on emergency food assistance. Characterizing them as fragile states focuses more on developmental aspects of a state's capacity to deliver services to its citizens. (...) the protracted crisis perspective (...) focuses on longer-term issues and multiple causes at play in prolonged emergency situations as well as the options for addressing them." (Beyond relief: Food security in protracted crisis situations, p.3).

With the reduction of general food distribution and shift to targeted food distribution by the World Food Programme (WFP), vulnerable households in North Sudan need support to enable them to boost the production of their own food and increase their access to livelihood opportunities. In addition, there is high demand from community leaders and the Government to promote and provide more support for agriculture rather than relying on food aid.

This PoA therefore outlines a programme that moves away from food aid and promotes and restores the different livelihood strategies that enable communities to reconstruct their livelihoods, and households to produce their own food and meet their livelihoods' requirements.

2.1 DWINDLING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In North Sudan, most farmers lost their seeds and sources of other planting materials during the conflict, which resulted in the destruction of their traditional seed preservation systems. In emergency contexts, farmers mainly use seeds provided by humanitarian agencies, as opposed to normal seeds that are saved at home/on-farm. Over the years, FAO and other FSL actors have been implementing the following seed-related programmes: (i) direct seed distribution; (ii) market-based seed support using seed vouchers and fairs in selected target areas; and (iii) support to farm trials of seed varieties, basic seed multiplication, local community-based seed production, seed cleaning using the Agricultural Research Stations, and group or individual contract seed growers.

The introduction of seed vouchers and fairs by FAO and its partners in some areas in which local seeds are available indicated that the seed interventions of FAO have impacted on the seed business, owing to the recycling and production of improved versions. The seed production and restoration programme that was introduced in South Darfur included the establishment of a seeds laboratory and seed certification at the Nyala Agricultural Research Station, and training of technicians and over 600 contract farmers in seed production. These activities have enabled farmers to restore their traditional seed system, as well as encouraging the seed markets within the state.

For over a decade, FAO has been at the forefront in providing emergency seed aid to IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable community members. To-date in North Sudan, over 300 000 vulnerable households have received emergency seeds and tools, mainly through direct distribution, and support for seed multiplication activities. In addition, FAO has recently focused on re-collecting and channelling locally adapted crop varieties into general seed and tool distributions.

Community-based seed production and supply schemes have been initiated to increase the availability of and access to, and improve the quality and timely delivery of locally produced seeds. This has been done jointly with the State Ministry of Agriculture, the National Seed Corporation, national and international NGOs, CBOs and farmers' groups. The emergency seed interventions, together with other seed security activities (such as community-based production and supply chains), are part of FAO's efforts to ensure seed and food security, as well as restore the livelihoods, of farming households.

Seed inputs

Seeds are vital to agricultural production because they determine what farmers grow, harvest and save as seed for the next season. Although the provision of high quality seeds facilitates the recovery of agricultural production systems, continued seed assistance can suppress the local economy and undermine indigenous and re-emerging market systems. When seed assistance is not properly applied, there is a danger of undermining local coping mechanisms and demotivating target communities away from recovery and development.

Any intervention has to be conducted with good knowledge of local systems and context to avoid harming local coping mechanisms.

In the context of over six years of emergency seed provision in North Sudan, there is a need to review related activities to improve the effectiveness of resource use and sustainability of seed system interventions. An assessment would justify the need to either continue seed support or move completely away from this and continue diversification efforts (i.e. strengthen local seed systems and support other livelihood interventions). There is, therefore, a need to conduct a seed security assessment.

Cash crop seeds

The distribution of cash crop seeds, like groundnut, watermelon, tomato and onion, has increased crop diversification and reduced monocropping, which was very common in previous years. In 2009, support enabled farmers to harvest more than three crops from one plot, dramatically increasing their income. For example, one farmer in Srafi village of North Darfur obtained SDG 3 000 from one feddan of watermelon crop, which is a very good amount.

Seed security

Seed security in North Sudan has been unpredictable due to the impact of protracted civil conflict, inter- and intra-ethnic clashes and the challenge of pests and diseases. There is currently a gap in understanding the specific problems of seed security in North Sudan (i.e. whether the key constraint is the low availability of seeds, lack of access to seeds, or poor seed quality). It is essential for aid agencies and local agriculture offices to understand the key elements of seed security, including their availability, farmers' access to seeds, and quality issues related to viability/purity, adaptability and farmers' varietal preferences. Geographic and agroecological diversity require the selection of seed types and varieties that are suitable to the environment.

The seed security situation in North Sudan is not clearly understood because there have been limited assessments (such as the Catholic Relief Services study in West Darfur state) that have specifically focused on ascertaining the seed-security situation. Therefore, FAO proposes that a Seed System Security Assessment (SSSA) be conducted in 2010–12 to review the formal and informal seed systems on which farmers depend. The SSSA will examine whether seeds of adequate quality are available and accessible to farmers. This approach promotes strategic thinking about the wider vision for relief, recovery and development.

An SSSA goes well beyond a conventional seeds' needs assessment as it explores the constraints communities face and steers response activities to alleviate these problems and often improve systems. The overall objective of the proposed SSSA will be to improve the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable farming households by identifying strategies to address acute and chronic seed insecurity.

Conservation agriculture (CA)

CA aims to achieve sustainable and profitable agriculture and, therefore, to improve the livelihoods of farmers, through the application of the three CA principles: minimal soil disturbance, permanent soil cover and crop rotations. CA holds tremendous potential for all sizes of farms and agroecological systems, but its adoption is perhaps most urgently required by smallholder farmers, especially those facing acute labour shortages. It combines profitable agricultural production with environmental concerns and sustainability and has been proven to work in a variety of agroecological zones and farming systems. For this reason, FAO is actively involved in promoting CA, which combines the expertise of different technical areas in an integrated manner, and aims to promote its implementation throughout the Sudan as it touches on a number of key issues related to declining agricultural production.

FAO's suggested programme

The overall priority in North Sudan is to increase the availability of and access to, and improve the quality of locally produced seeds and planting materials. For current and future programming, FAO will assess and verify seed supply needs through the SSSA. The Organization will undertake training activities to strengthen people's capacity to take informed actions to secure their safety during disasters. It will also bridge the gap between scientific and local knowledge in order to create projects whose impacts can withstand stronger natural hazards, and will introduce methods and technologies that contribute effectively to mitigating the effects of drought/climate change and enable production under harsh and fluctuating environmental conditions.

In Greater Darfur in particular, lessons learned in Southern Sudan will be applied regarding the community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme for seed production and supply. FAO will conduct a comprehensive SSSA in 2010–12 to review the functioning of seed systems, and will consider further expansion to the other regions depending on its success. The study will be crucial for redirecting activities planned for 2011–12.

In the Transitional Areas, FAO has been working through the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and the DDR-financed projects, which combine various elements of crop and livestock production, environmental protection and restoration, income generation and capacity building of partners and beneficiaries. The lessons learned during the implementation of the DDR project in Eastern Sudan (Kassala state) are being applied in the implementation of DDR projects in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states. In these, community participation (committees) for seed collection and distribution were vital to improve seed distribution mechanisms. This experience will also be continued through Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) in Southern Kordofan with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). CA will be promoted through these programmes.

2.2 REDUCED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

Livestock has the potential to make an important contribution to food security and the social and economic wellbeing of the Sudanese population. It is the backbone of livelihoods in all sub-systems (nomadic, agropastoral and agricultural) and should therefore be a central element in the overall intervention strategy to address the humanitarian and food security situation in the region.

The priorities in North Sudan are: (i) vaccination and treatment of livestock; (ii) training and equipping of CAHWs and consolidation of the community-based animal health system; (iii) establishment of fodder banks and improvement of livestock supplementary feeding, especially during the dry season (animal feed preparation, balanced animal feeding); (iv) construction/rehabilitation of water points along migratory routes; (v) pasture and rangeland rehabilitation (pasture seed broadcasting, enclosure establishment); (vi) support to demarcation/rehabilitation of migratory routes; (vii) rehabilitation and equipping of veterinary clinics; (viii) enhancement of animal disease surveillance systems; (ix) beekeeping; (x) fisheries promotion through training on net-making, boat-making, fish processing; (xi) capacity building of local institutions; and (xii) raising awareness of and promoting the production of poor livestock owners and communities.

Community-based animal health schemes

Resource-poor livestock keepers can benefit substantially from the projected increase in demand for milk and meat products in the developing world. This opportunity over the past few decades has depended on the health of the animals owned by farmers and pastoralists. Some key groups still require specific support, including moderately poor people who own or manage small numbers of livestock, and displaced people for whom livestock are an important component of their livelihood. Appropriate measures need to be taken as part of a network of income-generating activities, where livestock underpins the livelihoods of poorer people.

A significant portion of animal health knowledge is unused by poor farmers as it resides either in the professionals, to which they have little access, or is not presented in an easily understood format. The current mode of delivering animal health strategies is changing in the developing world, largely due to structural adjustment that has involved some degree of privatization of veterinary services in many developing countries. This has left gaps in the delivery of veterinary services. However, the growth in training programmes for CAHWs, who interact closely with rural livestock keepers, has sought to address this weakness. Owing to these changes in the system for delivering animal health knowledge, key messages are being transferred concurrently to farmers and pastoralists, agro-industries, extension workers, community animal health assistants and veterinary professionals. At the village level, animal health workers may need to be replaced as essential stakeholders in knowledge transfer by community-based organizations (CBOs) (e.g. women's groups), non-state actors (NSAs) (e.g. pastoralist unions) and pharmaceutical retailers, although this requires further debate.

Community animal health services have been promoted by governments and NGOs for over 20 years in developing countries. This is based on the assumption that basic preventive and curative care for animals delivered by CAHWs will improve the health and wealth of poor communities in developing countries. CAHWs are selected by their communities and trained in the prevention or treatment of a limited range of animal health problems. These workers then act as the interface between livestock keepers and official disease surveillance systems. CAHWs can be trained to complete basic monitoring forms and report outbreaks of important diseases to the nearest veterinarian or veterinary assistant. Unlike other types of veterinary worker, CAHWs travel long distances on foot or by rudimentary, but appropriate, forms of transport. Ideally, CAHWs should be supervised by veterinarians or veterinary assistants; as such supervision is central to the licensing and quality control of CAHWs. Key aspects of well-designed CAHW systems are the recognition of indigenous knowledge of animal health and husbandry and providing training that builds on existing knowledge.

Traditional healers versus CAHWs

In Eastern Sudan, there has been a significant drop in the number of traditional healers since the training of CAHWs started in 2007. This is attributed to the effectiveness of treatment being provided by CAHWs as well as the growing awareness of their importance among livestock keepers. Herders have increased their herd size and started diversifying the types of animals they raise.

There is need for refresher training in aspects of epidemiology, disease management, and early warning. In addition, the epidemiological and diagnostic laboratory network should be strengthened. Community-based livestock service delivery has potential in the Sudan and is an important way forward for the livestock subsector. Community-based schemes should, therefore, be encouraged and improved.

A holistic approach to livestock: fodder banks, water points and pasture rehabilitation

While CAHWs are an important resource or developmental asset, their role needs to be more grounded in community needs, which means adopting a holistic approach that moves beyond the original CAHW function. Therefore, the roles of CAHWs should be reconsidered in terms of non-health specific activities such as fodder production, nutrition, market information, and so on, while tapping local knowledge systems. Currently there are huge gaps in productivity and production efficiency that cannot be addressed by health protection and vaccination campaigns alone. A more holistic approach to livestock-related interventions will be adopted. Substantial gains can be obtained by improving feeding and husbandry practices.

Vaccination and treatment of livestock

FAO and its partners have been facilitating a large number of vaccination campaigns throughout most of North Sudan. These campaigns have focused on protecting livestock from endemic diseases that would otherwise decimate the region's livestock

population. The uncontrolled movement of livestock requires continued vaccination and treatment campaigns, and careful timing and regional planning with neighbouring states and countries. Vaccination campaigns for common endemic diseases should be synchronized with those of neighbouring countries to ensure a wide coverage of livestock.

Animal disease surveillance

Transboundary animal diseases (TADs) remain an unparalleled international crisis. Diseases such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) and others are prevalent in North Sudan. The presence of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Rift Valley fever (RVF) in the Sudan is not expected to diminish significantly in the short term. Recent surveillance reports indicate that the H5N1 strain of HPAI among birds has become endemic in neighbouring countries, heightening the risk of human infection as a result of direct contact with infected poultry and/or wild birds. In addition, the anticipated spread of RVF could be a source of health and socio-economic problems and have a long-term impact on overall food security and livelihoods.

PPR, a transboundary disease reported to cause high losses in sheep and goats in the Sudan, is a virulent disease that continues to spread in pastoral and agropastoral areas of the Sudan. The disease, which is highly contagious and frequently fatal, was last reported in many areas of Kassala, Blue Nile, White Nile, Kordofan and Darfur in 2008/09. It is therefore exacerbating the already high level of food insecurity in these areas due to the loss of food and income provided by small ruminants. The disease is endemic in the Sudan and its spread negatively impacts on the local and international livestock trade, reducing pastoral incomes further. Despite efforts by the Government and partners, responses to-date have been insufficient and ineffective. Therefore, additional resources must be deployed to increase surveillance, prevention and control measures.

The Government of the Sudan has a limited capacity to detect and respond quickly to livestock disease emergencies. Critically lacking are laboratory capacities and specially trained Government staff who could respond effectively by identifying and verifying TAD outbreaks. Response mechanisms to an outbreak in livestock production systems, i.e. to contain it, prevent the disease from spreading and protect neighbouring producers as well as consumers, are also still limited. The Government is concerned that a further

Reduction of livestock diseases

In North Darfur, there have been reduced outbreaks of livestock diseases in some states. This is believed to be a positive impact indicator of the vaccination activities carried out by FAO and other actors. CAHWs contribution to animal vaccination and treatment has been found to be very significant. CAHWs have acquired considerable veterinary knowledge in dealing with preventive measures and disease control that can be used in their current area of settlement and when they return to their areas of origin. As a result of the vaccination campaign, the general health condition of the targeted donkeys (main asset in accessing social and economical facilities) in IDPs camps improved, which contributed in the saving time and labour of women and children in IDP camps.

spread of RVF could lead to health and socio-economic problems and have a long-term impact on food security, livestock trade, livestock industry and the incomes of the rural poor, who depend on animal production for their livelihoods. In addition, geographic coverage by appropriately trained staff remains thin and recently established monitoring structures still require support through refresher training, and backstopping of their regular activities.

Cross-border issues and drawing synergies regionally

Livestock migration in the region does not consider political/administrative dimensions. Therefore, there is a need to facilitate efforts among neighbouring countries to plan together to manage this issue and design interventions that minimize livestock migratory dynamics and reduce friction between different communities. The spread of diseases due to unchecked or uncontrolled movements of livestock requires careful timing and regional planning with neighbouring countries to conduct vaccination campaigns for common endemic diseases.

FAO's suggested programme

FAO's livestock-related emergency and rehabilitation programme has focused on activities such as vaccination campaigns, animal treatment for infections and internal and external parasites, training and equipping CAHWs with appropriate kits, restocking herds (especially goats and sheep), providing fishing equipment and training, distributing and installing solar cold chain infrastructure to support livestock vaccination in remote areas, and rehabilitating veterinary health centres. This will continue and the main lessons learned from these programme will be used, including: (i) animal health delivery through training CAHWs is an effective approach but needs to be strengthened; (ii) the establishment of solar cold chain systems in remote areas has remarkably improved access to cold chain vaccines in remote areas, especially during the wet season; and (iii) water scarcity in some pasture-rich areas forced pastoralists to abandon them, meaning interventions related to water harvesting are needed to enable the use of these abundant pasture lands.

FAO's interventions will focus on improving open range land by increasing the carrying capacity of the land, constructing and rehabilitating water points, intensifying vaccination campaigns, and carrying out treatment and disease surveillance. Livestock fodder banks, supplementary feeding and pasture rehabilitation activities will be reinforced and will require resources and technical support. FAO also regards activities related to facilitating livestock marketing and trade as essential for sustaining the benefits of any improvement in livestock production and health.

The issue of shifting/upgrading CAHWs to community livestock development workers (CLDW) as discussed in the FAO-conducted CAHW workshop in the Sudan in April 2010 has received wide acceptance. A pilot scheme will be initiated during the PoA as FAO regards the CLDW approach as a tool for introducing changes in overall production systems for a more rational and efficient use of livestock resources. Within the FAO Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme – Capacity Building (SPCRP-CB) component, a broad capacity building programme has been designed to facilitate institutional and human capacity in both public and private institutions, with activities related to CAHWs. The entry points for the SPCRP will be: (i) identification and training of active CAHWs to upgrade to CLDWs; (ii) start of social mobilization and awareness raising

activities for important diseases and pests identified in cattle camps; (iii) help to the Government in standardizing training curricula; (iv) training state extension and veterinary staff in skills identified in the capacity needs assessment; (v) identifying and linking key livestock chain actors; and (vi) assisting MARF in finalizing the draft livestock extension policy.

With regard to animal health, the emergency and rehabilitation programme aims to carry out a critical evaluation of activities undertaken, learn from the experience and formulate an improved vaccination strategy. In collaboration with the Government, FAO will endeavour to support livestock production and enhance Government preparedness and response to TAD outbreaks. The programme will strengthen the functional capacity of the states to determine evidence of HPAI, RVF, PPR and FMD viral activity, by increasing surveillance, investigation and diagnostic capacity, and will contribute to the implementation of contingency plans that include adequate activities to reduce infection in animals and prevent additional human contamination. Reinforcing the TAD unit that deals with cross-border diseases is required to enable it to play an effective coordination role among neighbouring countries and enable the preparation of one plan for control of such diseases, as well as building an information exchange system that benefits all actors.





2.3 UNFAVOURABLE CLIMATE CHANGE, SCARCE NATURAL RESOURCES AND LAND ISSUES

As livelihood options decrease, many people are resorting to the collection and sale of already scarce natural resources, further fuelling conflict. Some of these strategies are unsustainable as they pose significant risks to the environment, such as brick-making, collection and sale of grass, other non-wood forest products (NWFPs) – like Gum Arabic, medicinal plants, honey and mushrooms – and charcoal. In addition, IDPs and rural farming populations risk their safety when travelling to collect firewood and NWFPs, or to access their farms and grazing areas.

Of particular importance in the Darfur region is the work being carried out with UNEP and the post-conflict environmental interventions under the Darfur Wood and Energy Project. This focuses on issues related to fuel wood, as about 80 percent of the households in Darfur and almost 100 percent of the displaced population depend on charcoal and wood in food preparation. Each household is estimated to consume an average of 12 medium-sized trees per year. Deforestation is so severe in North Darfur that displaced people have resorted to digging for roots. As the displaced gather in camps for safety, the areas surrounding these settlements have become completely depleted of natural resources, forcing women to venture longer distances in search of fuel wood.

The two-year FAO/UNEP project, which ends in 2010, has been assisting displaced and conflict-affected communities to gather and use fuel wood in a manner that is sustainable, by addressing both the demand and supply aspects and establishing the knowledge base and capacity to scale up the solutions developed and tested through the project.

This has been done through the provision of fuel-efficient stoves, development of community forests and carrying out of a comprehensive study to address fuel wood shortages and associated deforestation around major settlements in Darfur.

In the Transitional Areas and Eastern Sudan, FAO has been involved in the implementation of environment-related activities such as the production, distribution and planting of tree seedlings, production and distribution of fuel-efficient stoves, construction/rehabilitation of water points and pastures along migratory routes, and fencing of rehabilitated rangeland to restore and protect the degraded environment. Interventions by FAO and other FSL actors have been significant but have not met the enormous needs, which have been compounded by desertification, drought and the unsustainable use of natural resources, especially forest products, in areas surrounding IDP camps, trading centres and towns. Concerted efforts are needed to sensitize communities and intervene in ways that will promote the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection and restoration of the environment.

Environmental impact

The impact of environment-related activities is gradual. However, the nurseries rehabilitated have increased seedling production capacity and will meet the seedling requirements of other areas in the coming years to promote tree planting. Environmental education, community forest and community management practices initiated in some areas have stimulated understanding/knowledge about environmental conservation. The significant number of seedlings planted in 2010 has increased the size of areas covered with trees.

Land tenure

FAO has previously implemented conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities in Eastern Sudan and, partly, in Darfur. These involve policy and legal advocacy for land tenure legislation in the aftermath of national-level peace agreements. At the community level, activities involve promoting dialogue, community farm protection, participatory community resource mapping and recovery planning.

A key lesson that emerged from this work was the importance of strong linkages/collaboration with the local leadership for community mobilization and promotion of community-based dialogue. As a result of the politicization of most public institutions and services, the local leadership remains the most trusted by communities owing to strong ethnic ties with the local community. Although the traditional leadership has been weakened by the militarization of parts of their communities, these structures are instrumental in promoting dialogue among local civilian populations. In Darfur, FAO has been engaging traditional authorities in planning and implementing local initiatives to protect crops and support livestock interventions.

In addition, there is a need for greater community involvement and participatory planning. FAO has drawn lessons from its land tenure activities in Southern Sudan promoting participatory land planning and development in areas of return, where communities are engaged in participatory rural appraisals (PRAs) to identify their problems, and plan and implement appropriate solutions. PRAs are rigorous community participatory exercises, whereby an external multidisciplinary team facilitates community-level problem definition and analysis and action planning to resolve these problems. By employing this technique in targeted areas, the programme enabled diverse communities to jointly analyze their problems and outline solutions.

Overall, the future actions of FAO and the sector need to integrate the “building back better” principle in the design and implementation of activities.

FAO's suggested programme

In Darfur, efforts will be made to strengthen community-based institutions for participatory peacebuilding, conflict resolution and recovery planning, with the objective of enhancing community-level reconciliation and sharing of natural resources, particularly in Mellit in North Darfur, El Geneina in West Darfur and El Salam in South Darfur. Support will also be provided to continue restoring, rehabilitating and protecting the environment in highly deforested/degraded areas; promote community-level peace initiatives; and the early recovery of agriculture, forestry and livestock services. The aim of FAO's work is to facilitate natural resource rehabilitation by establishing nurseries, enclosures and fodder banks, as well as promoting public awareness of environmental management, providing training and distributing materials for energy-saving cooking and fuel-efficient stoves.

In addition, FAO plans to undertake a Wood Fuel Integrated Supply/Demand Overview Mapping (WISDOM) survey in Darfur that combines the georeferenced analysis of both woody biomass supply potential and fuel wood demand with the scope of assessing supply/demand balances and thus supporting wood bio-energy planning at various levels from the local to the

national to the regional. This will be in addition to and through the programme to restore the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable households in the Darfur region, with the inclusion of a strong environmental component.

Other activities will include promoting water harvesting, rain roof catchment and shallow well construction and development. In addition, activities will support rangeland management and improvement practices, working with the nomadic and pastoralist communities, and will involve pasture development, awareness and sensitization of these communities on destocking and diversification of livestock management in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and resource depletion to support the existing livestock population. Community-based animal health interventions will be strengthened. At the same time, FAO will play a significant role in strengthening the capacity of MARF to provide technical and regulatory services to CAHWs to ensure the sustainability of the system.

Shallow wells rehabilitation

The shallow wells rehabilitation initiative complemented with treadle pump technology and inputs provision has served as a model to enhance vegetable production by equally protecting vulnerable environment of the communities. It has been observed that the adoption of shallow wells rehabilitation using concrete ring methods was high and even replicated in the target areas.

The setting up of an integrated development programme that focuses on wadi (stream/swamp) land is an important step in enhancing household food security. The integrated approach comprises different water harvesting techniques, i.e. construction of multipurpose hafir dams and shallow wells, provision of appropriate technology and water-lifting equipment such as treadle pumps, and providing high-value crops and extension services. At the same time, the intervention should consider raising multipurpose trees – with commercial value and that improve soil fertility – on small farms. This would be a sustainable adaptive strategy to climate change and contribute to enhancing agricultural production and productivity.

More attention will be paid to states that have had limited environment-related interventions, like those in Eastern Sudan and the Transitional Areas. As usual, the projects designed will have a component on environmental protection and restoration, focusing mainly on sensitization, tree planting, training and production of fuel-efficient stoves to reduce the amount of wood used for cooking, and rehabilitation of pasture fields along migratory routes and rangelands.

In June 2010, FAO organized training for FSL partners in Darfur on community-based adaptation to climate change, which was a considerable success. Similar follow-up training activities will be encouraged to ensure wide coverage. FSL Cluster interventions that promote combined mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and DRM initiatives are to be continued. Additionally, the findings of the DRR/DRM study and survey conducted by FAO-Southern Sudan could provide important lessons and guidance for this activity. Extending the experience to Darfur and the rest of North Sudan will add value and make a difference, most importantly, in view of the early recovery programme, with particular focus on environmental rehabilitation and the reconstruction of agriculture-based livelihoods.

2.4 ECONOMIC FACTORS

The 2009 Humanitarian Policy Group report indicated that although livelihoods strategies have considerably diversified since 2004, options remain limited and are insufficient to meet people's basic needs. Livelihoods in North Sudan are based on crop cultivation and livestock rearing/keeping. FAO's programme has focused on promoting livelihoods' diversification and technology transfers in areas that are prone to hazards and disaster risks.

Livestock marketing needs to be considered in the future, as well as the development of an agreed plan between neighbouring countries that ensures smooth and fair marketing practices.

New skills: cheese-making

A cheese-making initiative in Darfur has provided the participating women with a new set of knowledge and skills, which further enhance their business opportunities by using available milk to make cheese and generate income on a seasonal basis.

Scaling up good practices on a pilot basis

FAO-North Sudan procures inputs (seeds, tools and equipment) mainly from within the country, with the exception of those that are not produced or manufactured in the Sudan. A good example is the local production of hoes, donkey-/ox-ploughs and carts by blacksmiths in many parts of North Sudan. FAO has been promoting the local manufacture of donkey-ploughs and hand tools in support of rural farming communities that lost their assets during the conflict. In 2009, 39 090 donkey-ploughs, hand tools (hoes) and hand weeders were manufactured locally. This enabled farmers to use ploughs and hand tools that are specific to and suitable for their farming conditions and practices. With more spare time, local blacksmiths were able to concentrate on improving their skills. Highly skilled blacksmiths have developed stronger and more efficient agricultural tools that further contributed to increased agricultural production.

The local procurement of tools has led to an injection of cash into the local economy through support and promotion of blacksmiths in the states. This has boosted the local economy and enabled blacksmiths to expand their businesses. The artisan groups were also able to manufacture donkey-ploughs and tools for distribution in other Darfur states as their turnover generated a tremendous capacity, which can deliver up to 1 500 units in a two-week period.

FAO has also empowered local institutions to participate in responding to farmers' demand for seeds. Under this arrangement, FAO allocated three seed cleaning machines to enable local cleaning of seeds and also supported the establishment of a seed laboratory in South Darfur that provides local seed certification services. The support has built the technical capacity of local institutions in seed certification, and encouraged farmers to maximize their products to be able to enter the seeds business, facilitating the local procurement of seeds and injection of cash into the local economy.

Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools

Originally developed as an approach to reach orphans and vulnerable children in HIV-affected rural societies, the JFFLS approach is a unique learning methodology with a curriculum that combines agricultural skills with life skills and

entrepreneurship in an experiential and participatory learning approach. This has been effective and successful as it reduces conflict by providing skills, and job and income-generation opportunities to young people.

FAO has worked with UNICEF in the implementation of the JFFLS approach in Southern Kordofan. The initiative targeted demobilized child soldiers in order to empower this particularly vulnerable group, and provide them with the livelihood options and life skills needed for long-term food security, while reducing their vulnerability to destitution and risky coping strategies. The initiative has been very successful and, in 2009, assessments were carried out to replicate this initiative in Blue Nile and Darfur.



FAO's suggested programme

FAO's focus will continue to be on stabilizing and improving the food security situation of targeted households and supporting the development and diversification of livelihood strategies that are environmentally sustainable. The intent is to help communities withstand the current emergency and develop the capacity to respond to future food and agriculture shocks. Targeted beneficiaries will include IDPs, returnees, vulnerable resident households and demobilized ex-combatants. FAO will continue concentrating interventions in its main areas of operations: North, West and South Darfur states, Southern Kordofan, Abyei and Blue Nile states in the Transitional Areas, Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea states in Eastern Sudan, and in Khartoum and other northern states.

In Darfur, the objective is to improve the capacity of vulnerable households through diversified income-generating activities that are environmentally friendly and gender sensitive. In the Transitional Areas and Eastern Sudan, the objective of FAO's interventions will be to support households' diverse livelihood coping mechanisms, as well as early recovery and rehabilitation of agricultural systems. In Eastern Sudan in addition, FAO will promote fisheries activities through training on net-making, boat-making, fishing and fish processing.

FAO will replicate the JFFLS approach in other states. The Organization is already implementing parts of the UNDP DRR Programme – Individual reintegration component 2009–2012, which promotes and strengthens the livelihoods of ex-combatants discharged from armed groups in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states. The key activities are small/large ruminant and poultry restocking, fisheries, crop/vegetable production, animal traction and irrigation services for the targeted DDR participants.

Strengthening livelihood coping strategies

Restocking of small ruminants (lactating goats/sheep) for vulnerable households (mainly women) has helped them to have basic livestock assets to support their families in times of food shortage by selling surplus milk and increasing their income in the long run. Children's access to milk also improved according to some of FAO implementing partners' reports.

In addition, the Sustainable Food Security through Community-Based Livelihood Development Project that is being prepared jointly with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will build on past and ongoing UNIDO and FAO efforts and benefit from the physical and social infrastructure that have been created by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Southern Kordofan Rural Development Programme (SKRD), which focuses on aspects of agricultural extension and smallholder services, livestock production and range management, community infrastructure support services and rural financial services. The project will contribute to sustainably increased food security

in Southern Kordofan through community-based livelihood development and the main target group will be young people (aged 15–25 years) that will enable them to make productive contributions to their communities.

2.5 INSTITUTION BUILDING

In a protracted crisis, institutional issues have an important role to play at both the community level and the institutional and decision-makers' level. Communities and households are the first line of response to an emergency and many disasters occur on a small scale/regular basis, unnoticed by national authorities and international organizations. Day-to-day work with farming, pastoral, agropastoral and fishing communities needs to focus on technical interventions that provide a good opportunity to embed community-based DRR, such as protective structural measures and household level preparedness aspects by considering both conditional and unconditional livelihood resource transfers

Risk reduction in agriculture requires appropriate sector policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms, sustainable natural resource management practices and the identification, adaptation and dissemination of targeted technical and structural mitigation measures. With the implementation of the Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA), FAO is already involved in supporting the strengthening of policy and planning initiatives related to food security and market information management systems. SIFSIA is currently building the capacities of key Sudanese institutions to establish an information-based decision-making system that provides policy and strategic guidance to the rural sector on food security.

Key programme activities to-date include: (i) the overall policy framework for food security has been defined and operational; (ii) the institutional set-up for food security has been established and is functioning to enhance coordination and strengthen vertical and horizontal linkages; (iii) effective policies and programmes have been designed, monitored, evaluated and updated to strengthen smallholders' livelihoods and protect the vulnerable; and (iv) relevant food security information can be easily accessed and used by all relevant stakeholders. More must be done in early warning to be effective and fulfil a risk reduction function in the agriculture sector alerts.

SIFSIA is moving forward with a variety of initiatives and has already delivered the following: the creation of a new national nutrition information system coordination unit within the Nutrition Directorate of the Ministry of Health; introduction of a state-of-the-art market information system within MARF, a new agroclimatology unit has been created in the Sudan Meteorology Authority; and the restructuring of the Strategic Reserve Corporation is an ongoing effort. In addition, the new Household Income and Expenditure Survey is being supported, which will change the traditional work of the Central Bureau of Statistics and MARF.

The SPCRP is contributing to stabilizing peace, enhancing food security and improving rural livelihoods in selected vulnerable states of the Sudan through building human, institutional and physical productive capacities. Specifically, it aims

to build the human, organizational and physical capacity of public and private institutions, and has three sub-components: (i) strengthening key institutions, i.e. local state and non-state actors; (ii) pilot development of key agricultural support services; and (iii) support to programme implementation capacity. In essence, the Programme is building the capacities of state, locality and NSA associations within the agriculture sector (in its widest context) to facilitate the institutions and people of North Sudan to achieve their objectives in production and productivity. In this, FAO adopted a completely participatory approach to identify the real needs and obstacles to meeting these objectives. Recognizing that beneficiaries themselves have a clear understanding of these obstacles, FAO assumes the role of facilitating identification and prioritizing responses.

The Agriculture Revival Plan (ARP) is the key policy and planning initiative affecting northern Sudanese agriculture development over the coming five years. It highlights North Sudan's state-led rural development as a practical example of decentralization. A number of defined ARP Factors of Success stress the importance of building capacity at the village, producer, association and public sector levels. The ARP Executive Committee of the Supreme Agricultural Council has chosen to replicate SPCRP-CB North's needs assessment and capacity building approaches in the other 11 states of North Sudan, two federal ministries and four para-statal organizations. As the states, especially those in Darfur, enter a period of recovery (and agricultural recovery is critical), they will need the skills and approaches to ensure participatory and sustainable development.

Nutrition

Agriculture and food security interventions have a key role to play in improving nutrition. However, this must be fostered by ensuring that programmes are designed to target and meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable households. These households must be given the skills to make the best use possible of the food and income resources they have, and appropriate linkages must be made to relevant interventions in other sectors such as health, education and social protection.

Building the capacity of local stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society and NGOs to design, implement and evaluate integrated interventions that lead to sustainable food and nutrition security is central to linking relief and development and to DRM. A multisectoral response integrating sustainable supply of and access to nutritious and safe foods, with appropriate health and care, is required to protect and promote nutrition in the Sudan.

FAO's suggested programme

At the community level, FAO will focus on strengthening preparedness and mitigation among communities and households, as well as continuing to implement the SPCRP and SIFSIA. Both programmes are funded by the European Commission (97 percent) and FAO is currently seeking funds to cover the remaining 3 percent of the budgets.

In view of the changing context in the three Darfur states, FAO plans to conduct a detailed study of evolving livelihoods with a view to influencing programming. Together with WFP and UNICEF, FAO plans to undertake a study to fill knowledge gaps regarding the changing livelihoods of different communities in Darfur over the last 5 to 6 years, together with current and

future viable options and opportunities. These are critical to inform policy and guide programming in order to render the ongoing humanitarian response, and any transition to recovery, more appropriate and effective.

FAO will undertake training activities with partner institutions on how to integrate food security, nutrition and livelihoods into their work (e.g. training on food, nutrition and livelihoods concepts and tools, participatory planning workshops at the national and district levels, etc.). In addition, nutrition education materials, training on nutrition education and integration of nutrition education as part of agriculture and livelihoods interventions will be developed, as well as other relevant activities to strengthen the impact of interventions on food and nutrition security as identified during project implementation.

2.6 INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION

One of the pillars of humanitarian reform is effective coordination. The principle mechanism available for this with the UN agencies and NGOs is through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee cluster system.

The FSL Cluster

The Sudan as a whole, and North Sudan in particular, has one of the largest emergency humanitarian operations in the world. The complexity and magnitude of the work involved coupled with the specific needs of the different regions and the rapidly changing context requires effective coordination of interventions and a timely response to changes.

In 2007, the Food Aid and the Food Security and Livelihood Sectors were merged to form the FSL Cluster. FAO and WFP have since co-led the FSL Cluster under the UN and Partners' Work Plan structure. Following the joint global cluster mission in June 2009, the Humanitarian Country Team reconfirmed FAO and WFP's co-leadership of the sector. The FSL Cluster encompasses a range of activities, from food distribution to livelihoods productive support, and includes support to the recovery of agricultural activities. In Darfur, the FSL Cluster has developed and maintains strong relationships with many stakeholders, particularly Government line ministries at the federal and state levels, UN agencies, and international and national NGOs. The Cluster encompasses more than 60 organizations or institutions.

The overall FSL Cluster's mission is to: (i) provide leadership in humanitarian food security and livelihood action in order to support, stabilize and improve the food security and livelihoods of households affected by and recovering from protracted conflicts and natural disasters in Darfur – FSL cluster members work to enhance the accountability, predictability and effectiveness of good quality humanitarian food security and livelihood actions in Darfur; (ii) build the capacity of cluster members, national partners, and other organizations involved in the provision of emergency food security and livelihoods support; (iii) advocate for funding in improving cluster coordination and programme development and interventions by FSL Cluster partners; (iv) facilitate effective sharing of information, among FSL Cluster partners, across other sectors, and clusters to improve response and to minimize programmatic gaps; and (v) enhance and strengthen coordination for partnership

with local government, UN/international and national agencies for timely and predictable humanitarian and recovery programmatic gaps.

FAO has been working closely with the Government and other stakeholders in the FSL Cluster to build the capacities of the affected population in order for them to be better prepared and effectively respond to threats and food-security shocks. As co-lead of the FSL Cluster, FAO facilitates the availability of information for partners in areas such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry/natural resources and food security as a whole. The information is instrumental to enable Government and FSL partners to better anticipate, prepare for and respond to current/future agriculture and livestock emergencies/crises in an effective and efficient manner.

The expulsion of 16 NGOs in March 2009 significantly affected the activities of the Cluster. FAO and other actors have been trying to fill the gaps created, but more needs to be done, especially in the area of capacity building of the remaining partners, mainly national NGOs. There is a need to enhance the capacity of the NGOs and Government in assessments, implementation and monitoring of FSL interventions. There are also other challenges, like inaccessibility to some insecure areas, lack of logistical capacity and financial resources, that have negatively impacted on the Cluster's ability to fill the gaps.

Strengthening the response analysis of the FSL Cluster

The link between food security analysis and response in emergencies is often limited and in some case nonexistent. Recent improvements in food security analysis (through initiatives such as WFP's Strengthening Emergency Needs Assessment Capacity project and the IPC tool have not yet been translated into more appropriate and justified responses to food security problems.

In April 2009, a number of international NGOs joined WFP and FAO in Rome to participate in the Re-thinking Food Security Forum. There were three broad recommendations from the forum: (i) the need to bridge the relief-development divide; (ii) the importance of common, integrated approaches to understanding and responding to hunger and vulnerability; and (iii) foundational improvements across the food-security aid system.

In response, FAO outlined an intervention to incorporate more integrated approaches so as to use more appropriate, needs-based responses and programmes that move beyond the standard responses by individual agencies and include coordinated efforts to avert a crisis (prevention and early action) rather than just reacting to it. Existing response analysis tools are currently being mapped by FAO and new ones developed. Response decision-making processes need to be inclusive and should consider all response options.

In the context of a food security emergency, situation analysis involves determining what has happened, to whom, where, when, why and what (in general terms) might be done to rectify the situation. On its own, this is not sufficient to prescribe appropriate and feasible responses, yet there is often a leap between this kind of situation analysis and actual intervention

planning. Until very recently, the solution to the existence of an acute food security problem was usually seen as a commodity transfer. With the development of new tools, some aspects of this missing link are now starting to be addressed. However, many of the tools developed so far have tended to focus on one aspect – the choice between food aid and cash – without looking at the various other response options and or at the broader DRR aspects. Most tools are in the early testing stages and have yet to be rolled out and incorporated into the programme or project cycle of agencies undertaking food security interventions.

In Darfur, as in many other emergency contexts, concerns have been raised about the link between food security analysis and response, despite the existence of the IPC and food security information systems. It is becoming increasingly clear that while humanitarian efforts remain important and need continued attention, CBDRR and emergency preparedness programmes are critical for addressing the protracted and complex nature of the Darfur crisis. Only by combining short- and longer-term responses to the ongoing emergency situation can lasting progress be made. FAO is currently implementing a European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO)-funded project, entitled “Enhancing technical coordination and backstopping of the FSL sector in restoring and sustaining household food security of vulnerable conflict-affected populations in the Greater Darfur”, which is enhancing technical coordination and backstopping of response activities within the FSL Cluster. FAO plans to continue this work and strengthen activities in the areas of Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM), and training in different aspects of food security and assessments. The involvement of key stakeholders is very important, especially of the Government counterparts.

During 2010, FAO has been developing a Response Analysis Framework (RAF) for food security emergencies in two pilot countries: Indonesia and Somalia. In Somalia, this has been done in close collaboration with UNOCHA, IPC stakeholders and clusters (the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster; the Nutrition Cluster and the Food Cluster). Through the Somalia pilot, critical lessons have been learned about how to develop and apply a RAF linked to the IPC in a complex and protracted crisis situation in support of cluster leads and agencies.

FAO's suggested programme

Given the magnitude and complexity of interventions, there is need to strengthen coordination and improve support to partners to effectively meet the needs of the affected population. This will contribute significantly to improving planning, targeting and avoiding overlaps through a better partnership among all actors, ensuring the efficient use of limited resources. Within response, the role of the FSL Cluster will be a main component of future work.

FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programme will provide coordination support at two levels:

- at the country level, and in line with emerging international good practice, that requires strengthening the capacity of the Cluster to operate effectively; and

- at the international level, by working in close collaboration with key partners to provide predictable, systematic and comprehensive support to the Cluster country teams on coordination-related issues, as well as policy discussion on global cluster issues.

In 2010, FAO has already planned training for NGOs, Government counterparts and UN agencies, which will include mainstreaming environmental aspects into FSL programming and climate change threats. The aim is to understand key development risks posed by climate change and the necessary actions to be taken by FSL Cluster. In addition, the training aims to help people understand methodological tools and technical solutions and methods for analysing context and assessing the environmental impact of FSL programmes.

Work will be done with regard to early warning systems and strengthening the activities being carried out under SIFSIA. The project will strongly base predictability on various indicators that will be provided through various sources including the WFP Food Security Management System, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, agrometeorology data, and specific studies such as the foreseen livelihood study initiated by ECHO.

With regard to the RAF, FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programme will apply the lessons learned from the Somalia experience to the Darfur context, making adjustments and changes as required. The RAF consists of six analytical stages supported by a number of decision-making and consensus-building tools. Part of the work in both Somalia and Indonesia involves developing RAF training materials that will be adapted to the Darfur context. It is expected that the proposed RAF project in Darfur will expand after 2011 to cover other parts of Sudan, as part of a progressive roll-out.

Cross-cutting issues

FAO will also take into consideration a number of cross-cutting issues, as detailed below.

Peacebuilding

FAO's role in peacebuilding has to-date been given limited attention. Many of the activities implemented by the Organization tackle the root causes of conflict. However, a more strategic approach to these will be implemented with this PoA. This will build on the lessons learned from the Darfur Community Peace Stability Fund project, whose overall impact will be the creation of an enabling environment that will contribute towards the restoration and preservation of peace for recovery and rehabilitation of communities in Darfur. Furthermore, a project on peacebuilding and conflict resolution that has been funded through the relevant Millennium Development Goal will be implemented in Southern Kordofan and other borderline states in Southern Sudan. This will also provide some lessons. In particular, participation and participatory processes are to be prioritized to promote dialogue and stronger partnerships with local groups. More effort will also be made to articulate FAO's contribution to peacebuilding.

Gender

In North Sudan, the livelihoods of the most vulnerable affected communities were eroded as a result of a complex emergency context, as well as prevailing socio-economic and environmental stresses. Women, in particular have suffered as they play a vital role in household food security and agriculture. Women's social and economic advancement is critical to food security and the reduction of poverty, whereby women demonstrate their potential as agents of change. Through a strict participatory and gender sensitive approach the Plan will ensure the participation of women. For this PoA, an understanding of how men and women experience and respond to the current situation in North Sudan, and assessment of their capacity for recovery, is essential to ensure effective emergency relief operations and rehabilitation.

FAO will continue to give priority to the needs of women and our programmes will systematically incorporate the use of socio-economic and gender analysis tools to identify the most vulnerable communities. They will seek to be more systematic in the inclusion of women in food security- and agriculture-related activities, especially at the inception of new activities and programmes. In addition and following the Sudan country evaluation, particular attention will be paid to developing a gender strategy for the programme. This will focus on seeking more active involvement of women in the planning stages and in ensuring gender disaggregated data is obtained in order to adequately monitor the impact of activities.

HIV/AIDS

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the Sudan is slightly below that of many other countries in the region. While available data on HIV prevalence is limited for the Sudan, it is generally accepted that the country is in the early stages of a generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic. The overall prevalence rate is about 1.4 percent (UNICEF, 2007) – probably higher in Southern Sudan and some pockets of North Sudan⁶. In order to maintain this low rate of infection, beneficiaries of interventions implemented under the PoA will be sensitized about HIV/AIDS, its dangers and effects on agriculture and food security as a whole. Lessons learned from Kassala state during a pilot intervention carried out by FAO for HIV/AIDS-affected households will be used.

6 P. Claycomb, "Sudan: Keeping HIV/AIDS in check", UNICEF Sudan, 14 December 2005.



3. WHY THIS RESPONSE: MANDATE, VALUES AND FRAMEWORK OF FAO IN EMERGENCIES

The response analysis was undertaken in the context of FAO's mandate, guiding values and frameworks. It draws on the Organization's future priorities, such as (i) adopting a DRM approach; (ii) responding faster and better to the needs of beneficiaries; (iii) strengthening partnerships and knowledge sharing; and (iv) using the programmatic approach to ensure that cross-cutting issues such as gender and peacebuilding are adequately embedded in all operations.

3.1 FAO'S MANDATE

FAO's vision is that by 2020 we will all be living in *"A world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner"*.

This will be achieved through the active pursuit of three **Global Goals**:

- reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all, with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods; and
- sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

Full details of FAO's mandate, strategic framework and internal arrangements are provided in Annex 4.

3.2 GUIDING VALUES

FAO in emergencies is committed to the key humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, independence and neutrality. FAO has identified six guiding principles that underpin the Organization's work in DRM, to:

1. work in a participatory, people-centred, process-oriented way;
2. build on what already exists (e.g. traditional, local knowledge, already available training materials, successfully tested methods and capacities of existing institutions and organizations);
3. ensure complementarity of actions and links with other actors, including government, other UN agencies, donors, projects, NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector;
4. focus on capacity development of communities and all levels of government and institutions, to support replication processes and scaling up/sideways;
5. focus on gender equality through gender sensitive needs assessments and targeting; and
6. promote 'do no harm' and 'rights-based' approaches.

3.3 GUIDING FRAMEWORK: A DRM APPROACH

The international community adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action in 2005, which sets strategic goals and priority areas of action for a ten-year programme “to substantially reduce disaster losses in life and in social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries”. The strategic goals are: (i) the integration of DRR into sustainable development policies and planning; (ii) the development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards; and (iii) the systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery plans.

Heightened global focus on the development of national DRR platforms has also grown since the launch of the Hyogo Framework for Action. Many of the defining characteristics of protracted crisis countries such as the Sudan – in terms of conflict, chronic food insecurity, poor agricultural performance, absence of effective institutions and governance – are, however, not considered within this international framework, which focuses on natural disasters only⁷. Moreover, the Sudan is also vulnerable to two or more natural hazards, thus finding ways to incorporate political and economic risk with reducing the risk of recurrent natural disasters must be considered⁸. A focus on risk reduction and risk management can enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities, and develop national and community capacity, whether or not institutions are weak or absent. Proactive support would include livelihoods-based risk, vulnerability and food security assessments, support for better preparedness (such as enhanced early warning and crop forecasting for agricultural producers at the local level), sector-specific emergency response and rehabilitation, promotion of good agricultural practices for DRR, and better integration and coordination between local, sectoral and national risk reduction strategies⁹. The shift between all the phases of this support should be considered dynamic and fluid, and based on interventions focused on saving and sustaining livelihoods¹⁰.

As the UN specialized agency for the food and agriculture sectors, FAO is responsible for assisting its member countries to integrate DRR measures into agriculture and food sector policies and practices, and has a key role to play in protecting and restoring agriculture-based livelihoods in the aftermath of a disaster, and in view of future likely impacts of climate change. Through the programme outlined in this PoA, FAO will make a particular effort to strengthen DRM systems in North Sudan and integrate DRR into planning and implementing emergency preparedness, response and recovery activities.

7 The main international framework for DRR is the internationally negotiated Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 (Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters). There are five priorities: 1) ensure that DRR is a national and a local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation; 2) identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning; 3) use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; 4) reduce the underlying risk factors; and 5) strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

8 Disaster hotspots that are also post-conflict countries include: Burundi, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Sudan, Tajikistan and Zimbabwe. See Natural disaster hotspots: global risk analysis, World Bank.

9 A significant proportion of FAO’s rapid response is related to TAD emergencies, like avian influenza or FMD, and preparedness, prevention and mitigation (early warning/early action) is related to transboundary plant pests, such as locust outbreaks.

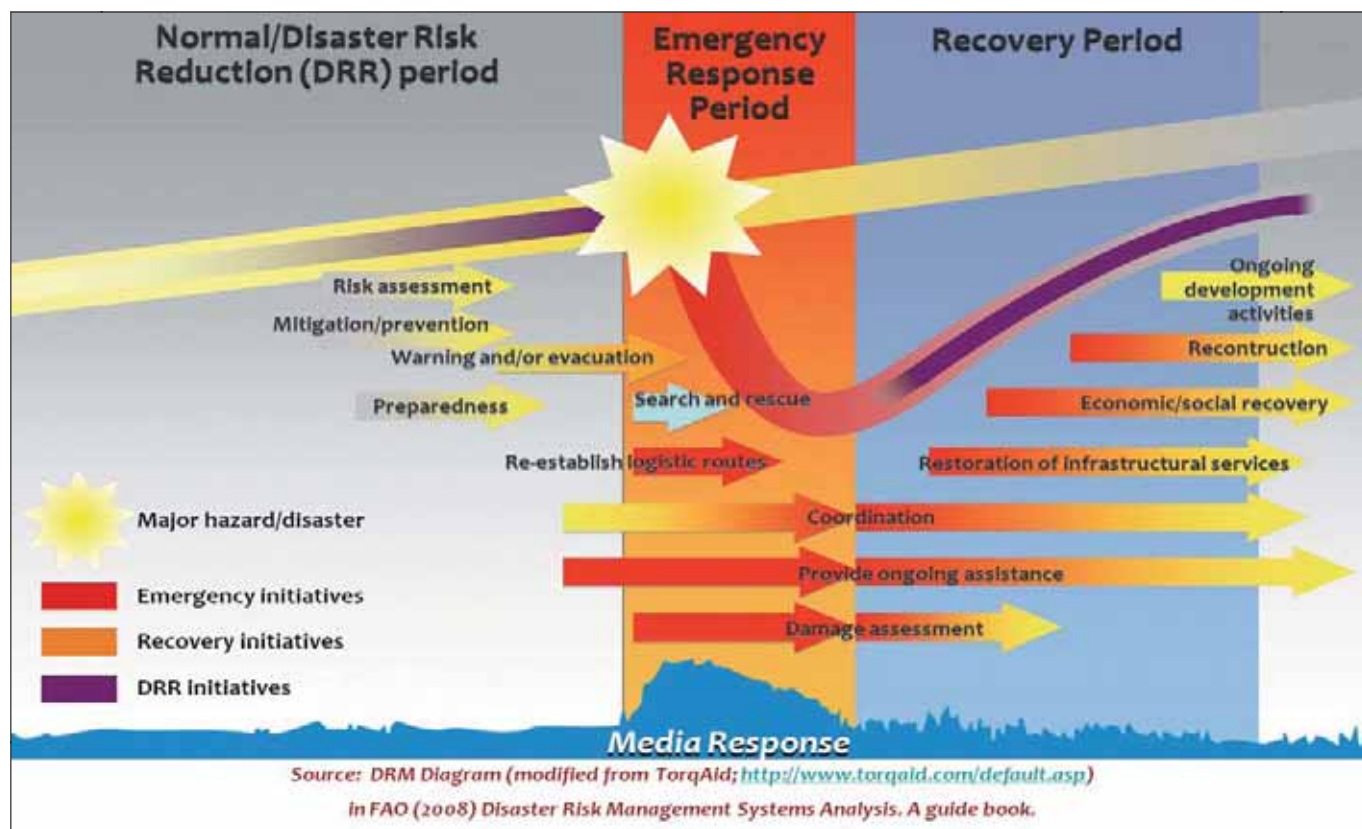
10 See Disaster Risk Management Systems Analysis, FAO (2008). This guide provides a set of tools to assess existing structures and capacities of national, district and local institutions with responsibilities for DRM in order to improve the effectiveness of DRM systems and the integration of DRM concerns into development planning, with particular reference to disaster-prone areas and vulnerable sectors and population groups.

The underlying intent will therefore be to expand the response in a longer and more detailed cycle that focuses on people's livelihood and resilience strategies and on their institutions' capacity to prevent, protect and restore. This means, among other things:

- embedding longer-term livelihoods rehabilitation and development strategies within short-term humanitarian response;
- delivering adequate, timely and non-harmful short-term responses for asset replacement with appropriate targeting when needed; and
- strengthening people's and institutions capacity to engage in DRR policies and activities.

The DRM cycle graph in Figure 3 below visually explains what this involves.

Figure 3 - DRM framework



DRM actions in the pre-disaster phase are aimed at strengthening the capacities and resilience of households and communities to protect their lives and livelihoods, through measures to avoid (prevention) or limit (mitigation) adverse

effects of hazards and to provide timely and reliable hazard early warning systems. In the response, communities and relief agencies focus on saving lives and on replacing and restoring damaged or lost property and assets. In the post-disaster phase, the focus is on recovery and rehabilitation. In reality, the shift between these phases is fluid, in particular between the stages in which communities move from rehabilitation to development, integrating aspects of hazard mitigation into their development activities.

DRM for FAO brings together a wide range of technical expertise required to cover all the phases of the DRM cycle. It is a corporate priority with strong interdisciplinary and transversal dimensions that emphasize capacity building of partners and members in preparing for and responding to emergencies in a way that supports long-term development.

3.4 PARTNERSHIPS

One of the priority areas in the coming years will be to strengthen collaboration with partners in order to ensure a more effective, consistent and efficient programme in the Sudan. The evolving humanitarian context and working environment in the Sudan call for increasingly highly effective relationships, collaboration and extraordinary levels of performance. The work of the FSL Cluster in particular will be key in establishing current and future partnerships for the programme. FAO through this PoA plans to give partners more involvement in strategic planning, including national institutions, UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, and donors.

Government institutions

Government at all levels continues to be our main partner. Programmes such as the SPCRP and SIFSIA testify to the strong partnership currently being developed. In addition, FAO collaborates with State Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources in conducting pre- and post-harvest assessments. FAO also works with Agricultural Research Stations and the National Forestry Corporation in seed multiplication and rehabilitation of tree nurseries/production and planting of tree seedlings, respectively. FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programme will continue with this work and continue strengthening the capacity of our national counterparts in preparedness for and response to emergencies.

Over the years, FAO has built a good partnership with the Government, based on which the Organization will seek to strengthen the programme and achievements of SIFSIA and SPCRP. In addition, the capacity building training, technical advisory and support role played by FAO are very much appreciated and respected by the Government and will be continued under this PoA.

UN agencies and the FSL Cluster

FAO has maintained close working relationship with UN agencies in North Sudan including WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNDP and IFAD, among others. Many of the programmes being implemented by FAO are currently developed with other UN agencies and in close collaboration with our donors. For example, FAO has collaborated with UNDP (Crisis and Risk Mapping Analysis [CRMA]) and UNOCHA to assist the FSL Cluster in mapping "who does what and where". FAO and UNIDO have jointly formulated a project entitled "Sustainable food security through community-based livelihood development" to be funded by the Canadian International Development Agency and implemented in Southern Kordofan for a period of four years.

Collaborations take into consideration each agency's mandate and expertise, as the example of the intervention on fuel-efficient stoves in Darfur highlights. FAO's work complemented the interventions of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations Population Fund, which are mandated to work on protection and gender-based violence issues as the stove considerably reduced the frequency of women going to collect firewood. It also complemented the work carried out by WFP and UNICEF as the stove is widely used in school feeding, and that of UNEP as the stove reduces consumption of cooking fuel by over 40 percent. Similarly, school gardening interventions have further developed FAO's relationship with education- and nutrition-mandated agencies.

The recent efforts to institutionalize cluster approaches have led to a new level of partnership within the international community (UNOCHA, the Resident Coordinator's Support Office, and UNDP/CRMA), which will complement/strengthen partnerships with other actors. FAO will have to increase its response capacity in order to maintain its level of partnership and visibility among various actors.

WFP

FAO and WFP have co-led the FSL Cluster at the state and Khartoum levels since the merging of the Food Aid and Food Security Sectors in 2007. In addition, both agencies participate in/support rapid, pre- and post-harvest assessments through financial assistance or by providing qualified field personnel or technical guidance. FAO has also been supporting the Food Security Monitoring System that was started in Darfur by WFP and is now being expanded to cover Eastern Sudan and the Transitional Areas. In an effort to prevent seeds from being consumed by beneficiaries, FAO and WFP synchronize seed and food distribution efforts.

Discussions are ongoing between FAO and WFP to strengthen collaboration in food for work for agricultural activities (like water harvesting, pasture and water points rehabilitation); VAM; expanding the use of WFP food/cash vouchers to include seeds/fertilizers; and expanding the coverage of tree planting and fuel-efficient stoves using food-for-work and food-for-training approaches. Through its Purchase for Progress programme, WFP intends to support farmers in some states in North Sudan to produce enough food for their own consumption and the market. In some areas, WFP and FAO will seek to target the same farmers, i.e. FAO will provide inputs and technical support and WFP will procure the harvest/produce from the farmers. Some of the produce that WFP is not able to procure will be bought by the Sudan Strategic Grain Reserve.

National and international NGOs

To-date, FAO has partnered with hundreds of NGOs in the course of implementing food security and livelihood interventions. These have been mainly guided by the relationship of short-term service providers formalized within the framework of Letters of Agreement. The aim is to move away from this and establish strategic partnerships with CSOs to enhance their role in sustainable agriculture-, livestock-, fisheries- and forestry-based development interventions.

FAO will strengthen its partnerships with national and international NGOs by: (i) liaising and collaborating with actors within the FSL Cluster and those from other sectors such as nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, and education; and (ii) embarking on comprehensive capacity building of local NGOs and CBOs in terms of human resources development, material supply and, where possible, financial support.



4. RESPONSE PLAN AND PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the PoA emerge from the initial development of the problem tree based on the main causes of food insecurity and building on the likely scenario in the coming 12 to 24 months. They also reflect FAO's comparative advantage and in-country field capacity.

Goal: Improved food security and livelihoods of rural populations in North Sudan.

Outcome: Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies in North Sudan.

Outputs: The outputs described below are designed to build on existing and successfully implemented approaches and systems.

Output 1: Improved crop production and productivity

The improvement of crop productivity and increase in its production can be achieved either through better productivity or through the expansion of land cultivated. Under this output, the activities proposed, will include measures to both tackle productivity and augment production. See Annex 2 for detailed activity profiles for Output 1.

Sectoral programme 1.1: Strengthening and supporting the community-based seed production and supply system

- Support to the restoration of indigenous seed systems and establishment of community seed banks.
- Provision of agricultural inputs.
- Specific to Darfur, conducting of a comprehensive SSSA.

Sectoral programme 1.2: Improving agricultural productivity through enhanced agricultural knowledge and skills, and supporting the dissemination of techniques

- Training (skills and new techniques).
- Plant and crop protection through integrated pest and disease management.

Output 2: Improved livestock health and production

Activities under this output will contribute significantly to achieving gains in productivity and parallel measures for poor people for whom livestock underpins their livelihoods. See Annex 2 for detailed activity profiles for Output 2.

Sectoral programme 2.1: Supporting and improving livestock health and production

- Support to veterinary and disease monitoring/surveillance services.
- CAHWs and mobile veterinary units.

- Rehabilitation of pasture lands and establishment of fodder banks.
- Support to fishing households.

Sectoral programme 2.2: Supporting and strengthening DRR strategies related to livestock

- Participatory disaster risk appraisal.
- Integrated CBDRR livestock interventions.

Sectoral programme 2.3: Supporting the improvement of the institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities to prepare for and respond to TADs in North Sudan

- Disease surveillance and control.
- Animal health interventions and training.
- Support to the cold chain system.

Output 3: Improved environmental restoration and protection

In order to protect and sustain limited natural resources, there is a need for sustainable resource management to be integrated within FAO's humanitarian and livelihood programming. Under this output, appropriate actions to mitigate the negative effects to the environment are planned. See Annex 2 for detailed activity profiles for Output 3.

Sectoral programme 3.1: Supporting natural resource-based conflict transformation for rural communities

- Environmental studies and assessments.
- Promotion of CA.
- Capacity building and support to community forest organizations.
- Production and distribution of tree seedlings for reforestation.

Output 4: Improved livelihoods diversification and technology transfer

A combination of activities aiming to increase sources of income are envisaged under this output. See Annex 2 for detailed activity profiles for Output 4.

Sectoral programme 4.1: Strengthening technology transfer and supporting livelihoods diversification

- Training on different livelihood options and agroprocessing.
- Support to farmers' groups and/or other associations.

Output 5: Improved institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities in early warning, preparedness, mitigation and response

Capacity building of local actors at all levels continues to be a need and priority for FAO in order to strengthen their capability

to prepare for and respond to the challenges the Sudan faces. For this reason, the following programmes and activities are proposed under this output. See Annex 2 for detailed activity profiles for Output 5.

Sectoral programme 5.1: Supporting the capacity building of Government counterparts

- Capacity building of state, locality and associations within the agriculture sector.
- Farmer Field Schools and CAHWs.
- Technical training.

Sectoral programme 5.2: Food security information for action

- Support set up of cross-sectoral partnerships for food security.
- Establish food security baselines and monitoring tools.
- Livelihood profiling in Darfur.

Sectoral programme 5.3: Building capacity for integrated food security, nutrition and livelihoods programming in the Sudan

- Participation in relevant policy-making and programming exercises to ensure food security, nutrition and livelihoods issues are effectively addressed.
- Training of partner institutions.
- Development of nutrition education materials.

Output 6: Improved coordination of FSL Cluster interventions

The FSL Cluster's strategic focus will continue to be on restoring, stabilizing and improving the food security situation of targeted households and supporting the development of livelihood strategies that are environmentally sustainable and conflict-sensitive. Under this output FAO will strengthen the FSL Cluster and continue its work in institutionalizing a response protocol. See Annex 2 for detailed activity profiles for Output 6.

Sectoral programme 6.1: Supporting FSL Cluster coordination and streamlining early warning systems

- Establish standard information management tools to support effective coordination and communication.
- Conduct assessments, cluster mapping and monitoring for future strategic planning.
- Training and capacity building.
- Establish the Food Security Monitoring System and food security baselines across Darfur.

Sectoral programme 6.2: Applying the food security RAF in Darfur

- Conduct mapping of existing explicit and implicit response analysis activities.
- Training and engagement in food security analysis and response planning activities.

Table 1 - Programme Outputs

| | Cost (USD) |
|--|-------------------|
| Output 1: Improved crop production and productivity | |
| 1.1. Strengthening and supporting the community-based seed production and supply system | 2 860 000 |
| 1.2. Improving agricultural productivity through enhanced agricultural knowledge and skills, and supporting the dissemination of techniques | 5 415 666 |
| Output 2: Improved livestock health and production | |
| 2.1 Supporting and improving livestock health and production | 6 864 000 |
| 2.2 Supporting and strengthening DRR strategies related to livestock | 3 938 000 |
| 2.3 Supporting the improvement of the institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities to prepare for and respond to TADs in North Sudan | 1 721 500 |
| Output 3: Improved environmental restoration and protection | |
| 3.1 Supporting natural resource-based conflict transformation for rural communities | 3 498 000 |
| Output 4: Improved livelihoods diversification and technology transfer | |
| 4.1 Strengthening technology transfer and supporting livelihoods diversification | 8 404 000 |
| Output 5: Improved institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities in early warning, preparedness, mitigation and response | |
| 5.1 Supporting the human, institutional and physical productive capacity building of state ministries and local agricultural offices | 5 275 500 |
| 5.2 Food security information for action | 1 131 552 |
| 5.3 Building capacity for integrated food security, nutrition and livelihoods programming in the Sudan | 503 250 |
| Output 6: Improved coordination of the FSL Cluster interventions | |
| 6.1 Supporting FSL Cluster coordination and streamlining early warning systems | 4 345 000 |
| 6.2 Applying the food security RAF in Darfur | 1 100 000 |
| Total | 45 056 468 |

5. WHAT/IF RISK ANALYSIS

Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on objectives (whether positive or negative). Risk management can therefore be considered the identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events.

Table 2 - PoA-related risk analysis

| Key risks | Impact | Probability | Assumptions |
|--|---|--|--|
| Political uncertainties, the lack of full implementation of the CPA | High impact, affecting project implementation by impeding access to beneficiaries and preventing beneficiaries from accessing fields for planting and/or harvesting as the current security situation in some places may not get better and could worsen due to resurgence of conflict. | Medium to high, as there has been little progress in the implementation of some of the signed peace agreements. | The various parties will respect the signed agreements and work towards their successful implementation. The international community will play a big role in ensuring that the terms and conditions of agreements are adhered to. |
| Worsening of climatic conditions | High impact, affecting large regions and leading to significant loss of production and assets. Further displacement of targeted households; limited or no access to beneficiaries by FAO and implementing partners; massive destruction of crops, losses of livestock and its products, which can lead to forced migration. | Likely, as the frequency of, for example, drought/dry spells has reduced to 1-5 years from 5-10 years in the past. | There will be contingency planning in collaboration with other humanitarian agencies for response in the event of worsening conditions. There will be good collaboration with the Government to address problems. |
| Animal diseases and pests | High impact, leading to death of many livestock and affecting livestock production (meat, milk, cheese, etc.) and income levels of livestock owners. | High, there have been livestock disease outbreaks almost every year in various states. | Early warning and detection is done by state and federal line ministries. Appropriate control mechanisms are used in a timely manner. Support is provided to the Government in areas where capacity is lacking. |
| Plant pests and diseases | High impact, affecting both summer and winter season crop production, thereby reducing yields and leading to food gaps/shortages. | High. | Early warning and detection is done by state and federal line ministries. Appropriate control mechanisms are used in a timely manner. Support is provided to the Government in areas where capacity is lacking. |
| Ethnic conflicts | Medium to high impact, leading to loss of lives, destruction of crops, livestock and other assets and, in the worst case, displacement of people. | Moderate, and often locally limited in magnitude and coverage. | Local and federal authorities will be able to quell any upcoming ethnic conflicts. Different tribes will be able to respect the agreements/rules/regulations put in place. |

5.1 RISK MONITORING

Regular risk monitoring provides management with the assurance that established controls are functioning properly. While every FAO staff member is concerned with and will have a role to play in risk monitoring, it will be the overall responsibility of the FAO Senior Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordinator for North Sudan to determine: (i) if any risks have changed; (ii) risk controls being used; and (iii) the effectiveness of the risk control actions and techniques.

5.2 CONTINGENCY PLANNING

In the Sudan, contingency planning will be of vital importance in the coming months. Contingency planning is a process, in anticipation of potential crises, of developing strategies, arrangements and procedures to address the humanitarian needs of those adversely affected by crises. The referendum currently scheduled for January 2011 will be a milestone to monitor.

In the build up to the referendum, continuing insecurity will destabilize the situation and could have regional implications. In case of the separation of Southern Sudan from North Sudan, it is expected that donor attention could start focusing mainly on the south, leading to low funding levels for operations in North Sudan. Tensions at the border could be expected, increasing insecurity and the number of IDPs. If, instead, the outcome of the referendum does not favour separation, there is likely to be resistance and hostilities in Southern Sudan, leading to a resurgence of the conflict and possible cessation of the implementation of the CPA. This could lead to more displacements, even in areas where IDPs have returned to their homes, e.g. the Transitional Areas and Eastern Sudan. At the same time, the insecurity in Darfur could escalate, leading to more displacement and reduced access to land for cultivation and grazing by the displaced. NGO capacity to respond to the humanitarian situation in Darfur would be reduced, with a direct effect on aid delivery, and quality of services, as well as monitoring of needs.

In such a situation, FAO will prioritize its cluster coordination activities to ensure all needs are covered. This would call for a renewed effort by FAO in planning, strategizing and targeting of beneficiaries in the affected areas, focusing mainly on emergency agricultural support as opposed to the early recovery and diversified support that is currently being provided, particularly in areas that are more secure with improved access to land and other livelihoods assets.

Overall, for FAO to be prepared, this will involve continuously liaising with other partners, developing scenarios in order to anticipate the crisis and determine the objectives of FAO in these situations, as well as defining what will be needed to reach those objectives.

At their simplest level, contingency plans answer some basic questions about a potential situation.

These include:

- *What could happen?*
- *What would be needed to alleviate the situation?*
- *How would action be taken?*
- *What materials, supplies and staff would be needed?*
- *What preparation is necessary?*
- *How much will it cost?*

*(Richard Choularton,
Overseas Development Institute 2007)*

6. DONOR RESPONSE

It is vital for the success of the PoA that sufficient funds are received to carry out all the planned activities. Full details of the funding history of the FAO emergency programme in North Sudan can be found in Annex 5. With its track record of donor funding, FAO confirms its absorption capacity for the total budget requested in this PoA.

Donors' efforts have primarily focused on emergency assessments and needs, as the political situation in the Sudan was not conducive to development support. With this PoA, FAO is advocating to donors on the need to adopt a broader approach to emergency funding in North Sudan in order to tackle the root causes of the protracted crisis.

Table 3 - What-if risk relationship

| Key risks | Impact | Probability | Assumptions |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Insufficient funding | Insufficient funding will lead to less coverage of needs in the affected areas thereby leading to the worsening of the food security and livelihoods situations of the affected population. | Moderate, general funding trend in North Sudan is unclear. | Donors will put more focus on North Sudan, especially in the area of early recovery |
| Uneven funding | More funding received for one region and less for others will lead to less coverage of needs in the unfunded regions. Consequently, the conditions of the affected population will worsen. | Most likely, as this has happened before and donors have their own interest and focus. However, some bilateral donors have of recent shown great interest even in the rest of the Sudan. | Critical analysis and consideration of needs in each region by donors. |
| Delays in funding | Delay in funding will affect the timing of the implementation of the overall Plan and of activities, especially those that are seasonal in nature. | Most likely, as different donors have different funding periods and mechanisms. | Implementation of activities will be adjusted as and when funding is available and within the funding period. Efforts will be made to synchronize funding with agricultural seasons in North Sudan. |



7. PROGRAMME EVALUATION

Some of the key tools for monitoring the implementation of the PoA activities are highlighted in the PoA logical framework (Annex 1). In addition, process monitoring is necessary at activity level, to ensure that implementation is on-track.

An indispensable tool for FAO is evaluation. Evaluation is needed not only because FAO should be accountable to the demands of its local beneficiaries but also because of the wider political, social, and economic impact of humanitarian aid on a local society.

7.1 MODALITIES

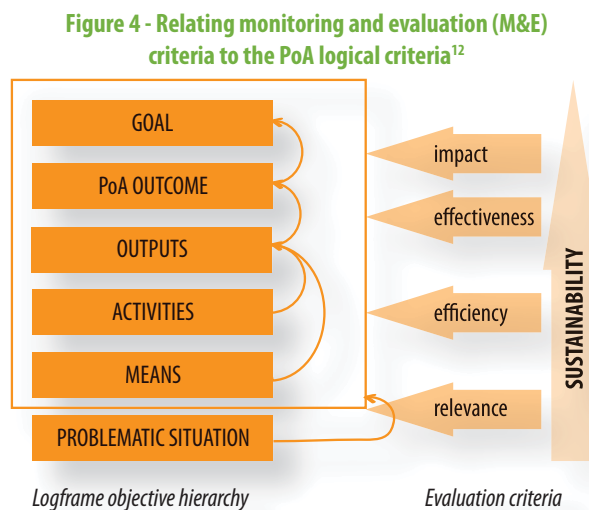
Monitoring is the surveillance system used to measure the extent to which implementation is going according to plan, as well as the use of resources. It is a continuous feedback system, ongoing throughout the life of the PoA, and will involve the supervision or periodic review of each activity. Monitoring of activity implementation will be the responsibility of FAO sectoral coordinators. Annex 6 provides the framework used for monitoring these activities, grouped by projects.

Evaluation is the systematic analysis of operations. It is used to adjust or redefine objectives, reorganize institutional arrangements or redistribute resources to the extent possible. It is intended that a PoA output to outcome review will be undertaken at the end of the first year of the PoA (August 2010 to August 2011), with a PoA impact evaluation taking place at the end of 2012. Funding for these evaluations will be sought from donor partners.

The key criteria for both the review and the impact evaluation will be:

- **effectiveness:** the extent to which the PoA intervention's outcome was achieved, or is expected to be achieved;
- **impact:** positive or negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by the PoA intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended;
- **relevance:** determines the extent to which the PoA addresses prevailing problems in a changing context; and
- it will measure **sustainability:** the actual and likely continuation of benefits from the PoA interventions after completion¹¹.

Figure 4 presents the criteria of sustainability, impact, effectiveness, efficiency and relevance to the vertical hierarchy in the PoA logical framework.



11 Source for M&E criteria is the Development Assistance Committee, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2002.

12 Adapted from the European Commission Aid Delivery Methods, Volume 1, Project Cycle Management Guidelines, March 2004.

Within the Sudan programme, to-date FAO's M&E systems have been weak, and have mainly been based on collecting details of quantities of goods and services delivered and the numbers of beneficiaries. With this PoA, the aim is to move from this numerical quantification of our activities to measure and assess the immediate outcomes anticipated and the contribution to long-term outcomes and impact.

7.2 LESSONS LEARNED

FAO Sudan gives high importance to establishing a lessons learning process that will help the team learn from the challenges faced and apply new knowledge and experience to other ongoing programmes. This is the first PoA for North Sudan, and important lessons will be observed with this first programmatic exercise. The approach taken and lessons learned will be incorporated into future programming exercises. In particular, it will help the team choose appropriate tactics and strategies in the next PoA.

7.3 TARGETING

It is common knowledge that households in a given area may not be affected equally at a given point in time. The level of vulnerability varies depending on the livelihoods assets of a household. In addition, agencies may not have enough resources to cover all the needs within an area. In such situations, agencies resort to the next level of targeting, i.e. household targeting to identify the right beneficiaries.

Household targeting is the joint responsibility of the implementing partners and local community structures. Households are normally selected through the involvement of community leaders, local institutions, community focus groups, and beneficiaries themselves through a community-based management system. Most FAO activities target the following categories of households: (i) IDPs and refugees in camps; (ii) IDPs living with residents and with access to cultivable land; (iii) nomadic populations (including agropastoralists); (iv) vulnerable resident communities; (v) returnees; (vi) flood-affected households; (vii) HIV/AIDS-affected/infected households; and (viii) ex-combatants/DDR. Gender aspects are normally taken into consideration when selecting households.

Targeting for FAO interventions is based on assessments either carried out by FAO or other FSL actors, and these results inform programming and planning. The establishment of clear and transparent household selection criteria in close consultation with the community and their leaders in target areas facilitates the household selection process, and is therefore vital and must be carried out through iterative community dialogue based on agreed criteria. The involvement of community leaders in the process of community dialogues is crucial to benefit from the wealth of information that external agencies could be lacking. The participatory process of targeting will be strengthened, as well as the dissemination of information on targeted groups, in order to avoid duplications within the FSL Cluster.

8. COMMUNICATION AND REPORTING

8.1 COMMUNICATION

Communication contributes significantly to FAO's emergency and rehabilitation work through: (i) helping to define and project a coherent identity for the work in emergencies and rehabilitation consistent with the FAO mandate and identity; (ii) improving visibility and raising awareness among key audiences; (iii) building appreciation and buy-in among key stakeholders; (iv) ensuring coordination among humanitarian and development actors in the FSL Cluster, and (v) fostering preparedness, mitigation, response and quick recovery in the context of food- and agriculture-related threats and emergencies through risk and crisis communication.

Within this overall framework, communication during the implementation of this PoA will be strengthened to adequately portray and inform on the vast range of activities being implemented and the expected outcomes foreseen. For example, FAO's contribution to peacebuilding will be articulated in its future communication strategy, as well as other cross-cutting issues. In addition, communication will play an important role in allowing FAO to share knowledge to achieve its goals and to share and build on lessons learned.

8.2 REPORTING

Exact reporting modalities will depend on programme funding and donor requirements. However, progress reports will be prepared on a regular basis and additional reviews undertaken. A progress report, based on this PoA, will be prepared by the FAO emergency and rehabilitation team in North Sudan. The report will concisely assess the extent to which the PoA's proposed activities have been funded and carried out, outputs produced and progress towards realizing objectives. It will also present recommendations for any future follow-up action arising from the PoA.

Monitoring of the PoA will also involve periodic reviews of the effectiveness of introducing the PoA. A first selected list of indicators has been developed according to the outcomes expected from the introduction of the Plan. This will be regularly reviewed in order to take into account any lessons learned during the timeframe of the PoA.

8.3 REVIEWS

Additional reviews may be prepared at the request of donors or Government authorities. The organization, terms of reference and precise timing and location of the review will be determined in consultation with the requesting parties.



ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

| Expected results | Indicators | Means of verification | Assumptions |
|---|---|---|--|
| Goal: Improved food security and livelihoods of rural populations in North Sudan | | | |
| Outcome 1 Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies in North Sudan | 1.1 Cluster approach applied and implementing agriculture and food security cluster plans that comply with FAO's technical criteria for such plans. 1.2 Needs assessments lead to coordinated national response plans and activities. 1.3 Emergency programmes implemented using socio-economic and gender analysis tools that comply with FAO criteria. 1.4 At least 10% increase in the level of funding provided to agricultural transition. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearly country reports. FSL Cluster reports. | |
| Output 1.1 Improved crop production and productivity | 1.1.1 Community organization and institutions strengthened. 1.1.2 New business approaches for income generation and value addition supported. 1.1.3 Households provided with agricultural inputs and extension services increase area cultivated and average yield. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E and progress reports. Assessment reports (CFSAM, pre- and post-harvest assessment reports). Training reports. | A conducive environment for households to engage in production (stable security, reliable rainfall, etc.). Funds are secured in time and in sufficient amount for the implementation of activities. |
| Output 1.2 Improved livestock health and production | 1.2.1 Improved both access to veterinary services and service delivery. 1.2.2 Decreased incidence of livestock disease outbreaks. 1.2.3 Improved access to livestock feeds and livestock watering points. 1.2.4 Reduced conflict over pastures and water for livestock. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E and progress reports. Assessment reports. Training reports. | The financial and food crisis situations improve. |
| Output 1.3 Improved environmental restoration and protection | 1.3.1 Increased access to quality and environmentally friendly alternative income sources to support livelihoods for IDP, returnee and conflict-affected sedentary households. 1.3.2 Participatory community-based dialogue platforms at locality and community levels established, strengthened and made functional to address emerging resource-related conflicts. 1.3.3 Participatory action plans to address resource limitations in the flash point areas developed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey and study reports. Progress reports. Training reports. | |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Output 1.4</p> <p>Improved livelihoods diversification and technology transfer</p> | <p>1.4.1 Increased awareness of available livelihood options within the agriculture sector.</p> <p>1.4.2 Improved adoption of production technologies and practices.</p> <p>1.4 At least 10% increase in the level of funding provided to agricultural transition.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E and progress reports. • Assessment reports. • Questionnaire. | |
| <p>Output 1.5</p> <p>Improved institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities in early warning, preparedness, mitigation and response</p> | <p>1.5.1 Improved institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities in early warning, preparedness, mitigation and response.</p> <p>1.5.2 Capacity built in basic public administration, policy and strategic planning of public institutions with agriculture and rural development in selected states and localities/counties.</p> <p>1.5.3 Government of National Unity capacity in management and decision-making for food security enhanced.</p> <p>1.5.4 International community capacity in identifying livelihood profiles and the necessary responses outlined.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views and opinions of Government counterparts. • Food Security Technical Secretariat reports. • Progress and final reports. • Assessment reports. • Meeting minutes. | <p>A conducive environment for households to engage in production (stable security, reliable rainfall, etc.).</p> <p>Funds are secured in time and in sufficient amount for the implementation of activities.</p> <p>The financial and food crisis situations improve.</p> |
| <p>Output 1.6</p> <p>Improved coordination of FSL Cluster interventions</p> | <p>1.6.1 Improved coordination of food security and livelihoods interventions leading to reduced gaps and duplication of activities in target areas, and efficient use of the limited resources.</p> <p>1.6.2 Improved coverage and impact of food security and livelihoods interventions in target areas.</p> <p>1.6.3 RAF and protocols adapted and tested in Darfur.</p> <p>1.6.4 IPC Response Analysis Protocol adapted and tested in Darfur.</p> <p>1.6.5 Lessons learned shared with partners in the Sudan and the East Africa region.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views and opinions of FSL actors and stakeholders about coordination. • Assessment reports. • Meeting minutes. | |

ANNEX 2: PROGRAMME PROFILES

Output 1: Improved crop production and productivity

| | |
|--|--|
| Programme 1.1 | Strengthening and supporting the community-based seed production and supply system. |
| Objective | To increase the availability of and access to, and improve the quality of locally produced seeds and planting materials. |
| Beneficiaries | One National Research Corporation, MARF, 6 NGOs, and 10 farmers' groups in Darfur. One National Research Corporation, MARF, 4 NGOs, and 5-10 farmers' groups in the rest of the Sudan. The ultimate beneficiaries of the produced seeds will be vulnerable households (IDPs, returnees, and host communities), including farmers, agropastoralists and nomads. |
| Implementing partners | National Research Corporation, MARF, international and national NGOs, CBOs, and farmers' groups. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested for Darfur | USD 1 716 000. |
| Funds requested for the rest of the Sudan | USD 1 144 000. |
| Total funds requested | USD 2 860 000. |

The overall priority in North Sudan is to increase the availability of and access to, and improve the quality of, locally produced seeds and planting materials. In the Greater Darfur region, in particular, lessons learned in Southern Sudan will be applied in the implementation of a CBDRR programme for seed production and supply. FAO also plans to carry out an SSSA in order to review the functioning of the formal and informal seed systems that are used by farmers. The SSSA assesses whether seed of adequate quality is available and accessible to farmers. The approach promotes strategic thinking about the required relief, recovery or development vision. An SSSA goes well beyond a conventional seed needs assessment as it reveals the specific security problems faced by communities and then steers responses towards actions that alleviate specific constraints and often improve systems. The overall objective of this SSSA would be to improve the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable farming families by identifying strategies to address acute and chronic seed insecurity. This will be crucial for redirecting activities planned for 2011.

In the Transitional Areas, FAO has been working through CHF- and UNDP-financed projects that combine a series of elements covering crop and livestock production, environmental protection and restoration, income generation and capacity building of partners and beneficiaries. The lessons learned during the implementation of the DDR project in Eastern Sudan (Kassala state) are being applied in the implementation of DDR projects in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan. In these, community participation in seed collection and distribution was vital to improve seed distribution mechanisms. This experience will also continue through the JFFLS in Southern Kordofan in collaboration with UNICEF.

FAO has been working in Eastern Sudan since 2004 and has implemented a range of projects covering crop/livestock protection and production, environmental issues, and income generation, among others. There is need for additional support in many of the same areas, mainly targeting the most vulnerable (returnees, refugees, ex-combatants) and emphasizing sustainability, and DRR/M.

Expected outcomes: Restored seed production and supply system.

Expected outputs:

- Strengthened community-based seed production and supply system.
- Increased seed production and availability.
- Improved access to quality locally produced seeds and planting materials.
- Improved knowledge and skills in crop production.

Key activities:

- Support the restoration of the indigenous seed system.
- Community-based seed production and supply.
- Provide agricultural inputs (direct distribution of seeds and tools, voucher and fair schemes, etc.).
- Establish community seed banks.
- Set up JFFLS and share the experience with partners.
- Use socio-economic and gender analysis tools to identify the most vulnerable communities.

Specific to Darfur, on CBDRR:

- Conduct a comprehensive SSSA.

In addition and to start working on CBDRR:

- Conduct participatory disaster risk appraisal and provide capacity development training on CBDRR.
- Undertake integrated CBDRR interventions by providing livelihoods support through resource transfers.
- Promote awareness and advocacy on CBDRR and build resilience of vulnerable communities to hazards and disasters.

Budget for Darfur

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Personnel | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Contracts | 150 000 | 150 000 | 300 000 |
| Travel | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Training | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 450 000 | 450 000 | 900 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 15 000 | 15 000 | 30 000 |
| Technical support services | 15 000 | 15 000 | 30 000 |
| General operating expenses | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Sub-total | 780 000 | 780 000 | 1 560 000 |
| Support costs | 78 000 | 78 000 | 156 000 |
| Total | 858 000 | 858 000 | 1 716 000 |

| Budget for the rest of the Sudan | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
| Personnel | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Contracts | 100 000 | 100 000 | 200 000 |
| Travel | 20 000 | 20 000 | 40 000 |
| Training | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 300 000 | 300 000 | 600 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |
| Technical support services | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |
| General operating expenses | 20 000 | 20 000 | 40 000 |
| Sub-total | 520 000 | 520 000 | 1 040 000 |
| Support costs | 52 000 | 52 000 | 104 000 |
| Total | 572 000 | 572 000 | 1 144 000 |
| Total budget | 1 430 000 | 1 430 000 | 2 860 000 |

Output 1: Improved crop production and productivity

| | |
|--|--|
| Programme 1.2 | Improving agricultural productivity through enhanced agricultural knowledge and skills, and supporting the dissemination of techniques. |
| Objective | To contribute to the sustainable restoration of livelihoods of the affected and at-risk populations through improved agricultural production. |
| Beneficiaries | Vulnerable households (IDPs, returnees, and host communities), including farmers, agropastoralists and nomads. |
| Implementing partners | State Ministry of Agriculture, international and national NGOs, CBOs. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested for Darfur | USD 3 249 400. |
| Funds requested for the rest of the Sudan | USD 2 166 267. |
| Total funds requested | USD 5 415 667. |

Given the humanitarian needs of the targeted populations, the security situation and the context analysis of North Sudan, the FSL Cluster support needs to reach vulnerable households, including IDPs, DDR participants and resident households, that face poor household food security and limited food production, livelihoods and economic opportunities. In the Greater Darfur region, FAO has assisted affected people to maintain and restore their food security and livelihood situations. Ongoing humanitarian efforts in the region will be enhanced to strengthen the resilience and coping capacity of targeted populations.

The assistance being provided includes the direct provision of agricultural inputs, including crop seeds, hand tools, and veterinary supplies (drugs and vaccines) to vulnerable households throughout Darfur. This is combined with the provision of training for para-agricultural extension workers and CAHWs to enable them to deliver services and information to beneficiaries, particularly on labour-saving technologies, improved crop production per unit area, community-level farm protection initiatives, and veterinary services. These will contribute to enhancing beneficiaries' capacity to generate income through safe and sustainable activities within their area of residence. In addition, partners (including Government line ministries and implementing partners) will continue to receive capacity building support to manage emergency situations.

In the Transitional Areas, FAO has worked with UNICEF in implementing JFFLS in Southern Kordofan. The initiative targeted demobilized child soldiers in order to empower this particularly vulnerable group, and provide them with the livelihood options and life skills needed for long-term food security, while reducing their vulnerability to destitution and risky coping strategies. These experiences will be replicated to integrate the development of young people within food security and livelihood support activities. In addition, FAO will build on past and ongoing collaboration with UNIDO and complement existing larger-scale projects that are and have been implemented by IFAD in Southern Kordofan. IFAD's SKRDP focuses on aspects of agricultural extension and smallholder services, livestock production and range management, community infrastructure support services and rural financial services. For FAO/UNIDO synergy in value chains, a comprehensive approach will be adopted based on the specific mandates of the two Organizations. The development of agro-value chains would see FAO focusing on: direct improvements in agricultural production; and the reduction of post-harvest and processing losses through improved storage and preservation and developing/strengthening community organizations for production, processing and marketing. Primarily, this programme would target smallholder farmers, returnees, disarmed soldiers and micro and small-and-medium-sized enterprises involved in food and non-food processing.

In Eastern Sudan, ecological, political and economic factors have contributed to the recurrence of food security crises and, therefore, the vulnerability of rural families. Drought, floods and the aftermath of conflicts have decimated pastures, livestock herds, and crop production systems. Consecutive natural disasters (particularly poor and unreliable rainfall), declining agricultural production, limited economic opportunities and reduced livestock production and productivity have all contributed to chronic vulnerability. The continued presence of about 66 500 refugees from Eritrea and Ethiopia, and the ongoing disarmament and demobilization process for ex-combatants have further exacerbated the situation in the region. FAO has implemented interventions mainly in two states (Kassala and Red Sea), with Gedaref recently receiving assistance owing to the DDR process and livestock migrations from Kassala that are linked to fodder shortages.

It clearly emerged from FAO's intervention that mapping of targeted areas and the who does what, where matrix need to be developed in order to better reach vulnerable areas and maximize the efficiency of partners through rigorous needs assessments. In addition, water harvesting activities need to be scaled up, particularly in relation to terracing agricultural land to control run-off and conservation to enable crop to mature appropriately and maximize productivity. Water for agriculture and livestock continues to be a major challenge in Eastern Sudan.

Expected outcomes: Improved incomes and living conditions of the rural population, through increased agricultural productivity, value addition to food and non-food products and strengthened local marketing structures.

Expected outputs:

- Community organizations and institutional strengthened.
- New business approaches for income generation and value addition supported.

Key activities:

- Provide marketable skills for livelihood creation.
- Water harvesting techniques and uses.
- Compost preparation and uses.
- Plant and crop protection through integrated pest and disease management.
- Post-harvest handling and storage/conservation.
- Appropriate technology transfer such as food processing, animal traction, drip irrigation, soil and water conservation.
- Capacity building of line ministry personnel and local institutions.
- Use of socio-economic and gender analysis tools to identify the most vulnerable communities.

Budget for Darfur

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Personnel | 235 000 | 235 000 | 470 000 |
| Contracts | 350 000 | 350 000 | 700 000 |
| Travel | 60 000 | 60 000 | 120 000 |
| Training | 100 000 | 100 000 | 200 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 600 000 | 600 000 | 1 200 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Technical support services | 12 000 | 12 000 | 24 000 |
| General operating expenses | 75 000 | 75 000 | 150 000 |
| Sub-total | 1 477 000 | 1 477 000 | 2 954 000 |
| Support costs | 147 700 | 147 700 | 295 400 |
| Total | 1 624 700 | 1 624 700 | 3 249 400 |

| Budget for the rest of the Sudan | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
| Personnel | 156 667 | 156 667 | 313 334 |
| Contracts | 233 333 | 233 333 | 466 666 |
| Travel | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000 |
| Training | 66 667 | 66 667 | 133 334 |
| Expendable equipment | 400 000 | 400 000 | 800 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Technical support services | 8 000 | 8 000 | 16 000 |
| General operating expenses | 50 000 | 50 000 | 100 000 |
| Sub-total | 984 667 | 984 667 | 1 969 334 |
| Support costs | 98 467 | 98 467 | 196 933 |
| Total | 1 083 134 | 1 083 134 | 2 166 267 |
| Total budget | 2 707 834 | 2 707 834 | 5 415 668 |

Output 2: Improved livestock health and production

| | |
|--|---|
| Programme 2.1 | Supporting and improving livestock health and production. |
| Objective | To improve food security through improved livestock productivity. |
| Beneficiaries | 260 800 households (160 000 households benefiting from the vaccination of 4 million head of livestock, 40 000 households will benefit from the curative services provided to 2 million animals, 600 households will benefit from the training of CAHWs, 1 000 households from livestock fodder banks, 5 000 households from water points, 50 000 households from pasture rehabilitation, 1 000 households from beekeeping activities, 3 000 households from fisheries, and 200 veterinarians from capacity building). |
| Implementing partners | ACORD, African Humanitarian Aid and Development, Sudanese Red Crescent Society, Practical Action, Samaritan's Purse, World Vision, German Agro Action, Fellowship for African Relief, NIDDA, Umserdiba Youth Association, TOYOK, CFCl, African Humanitarian Action, ACAD, National Development Organization, JOGAN, NIMIAD, Mubadiroon, IRW, ISRA, Umhail, Megdam. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested for Darfur | USD 4 118 400. |
| Funds requested for the rest of the Sudan | USD 2 745 600. |
| Total funds requested | USD 6 864 000. |

Livestock production is a key focus of FAO's work and priorities in this area include: (i) vaccination and treatment; (ii) training and equipping of CAHWs and consolidation of the community-based delivery system; (iii) establishment of fodder banks and improvement of livestock supplementary feeding, particularly during the dry season, including animal feed preparation and balanced animal feeding; (iv) construction or rehabilitation of water points along migratory routes; (v) pasture and rangeland rehabilitation, such as pasture seed broadcasting, enclosure establishment; (vi) support to demarcating/rehabilitating migratory routes; (vii) rehabilitation and equipping of veterinary clinics; (viii) enhancing animal disease surveillance systems; (ix) beekeeping; (x) fisheries promotion through training on net-making, boat-making, fish processing; (xi) capacity building of local institutions; and (xii) raising awareness and promoting the activities of poor livestock owners and communities.

Since 2004, FAO has been implementing livestock-related activities in Darfur, the Transitional Areas and Eastern Sudan. These include livestock support to returnees, IDPs, vulnerable resident and pastoralist communities, such as: vaccination; animal treatment for infections/internal and external parasites; CAWH training and equipping with appropriate kits; restocking herds, especially with goats and sheep; the provision of fishing equipment and training; distributing and installing solar cold chain infrastructure to facilitate vaccinations in remote areas; and rehabilitating veterinary health centres.

The main lessons learned that will be used in implementing these programmes include: (i) animal health delivery through CAHWs has proven to be very effective; (ii) the establishment of solar cold chain systems in remote areas has significantly improved access to cold chain vaccines in these areas, particularly during the rainy season; and (iii) water scarcity in some pasture-rich areas has forced pastoralists to abandon them, so water harvesting interventions would enable them to use these abundant lands.

Expected outcomes: Improved livestock health and production.

Expected outputs:

- Improved both access to veterinary services and service delivery.
- Decreased incidence of livestock disease outbreaks.
- Improved access to livestock feed and livestock watering points.
- Reduced conflict over pastures and water for livestock.

Key activities:

- Provide access to essential veterinary drugs/vaccines and services.
- Support livestock disease monitoring/surveillance and cold chain management for improved food security and livelihoods.
- Carry out vaccination, treatment and/or de-worming of livestock against prevalent livestock diseases.
- Provide mobile veterinary units.
- Train CAHWs and provide them with necessary equipment to enable them to deliver veterinary services.
- Establish fodder banks and improve livestock supplementary feeding especially during the dry season (animal feed preparation, balanced animal feeding).
- Rehabilitate pasture lands through seed collection, broadcasting, establishment of enclosure and nurseries, construction of fire lines and raising the awareness of the community for the protection and rational use of pasture.
- Construct water points and support the demarcation of livestock migratory routes.
- Support fishing households.
- Use socio-economic and gender analysis tools to identify the most vulnerable communities.

In Eastern Sudan (Red Sea, Gedaref and Kassala states), the above will be carried out, as well as:

- Providing fishing gear.
- Providing technical support and training in fish preservation.

Budget for Darfur

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Personnel | 300 000 | 300 000 | 600 000 |
| Contracts | 450 000 | 450 000 | 900 000 |
| Travel | 90 000 | 90 000 | 180 000 |
| Training | 150 000 | 150 000 | 300 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 750 000 | 750 000 | 1 500 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Technical support services | 12 000 | 12 000 | 24 000 |
| General operating expenses | 75 000 | 75 000 | 150 000 |
| Sub-total | 1 872 000 | 1 872 000 | 3 744 000 |
| Support costs | 187 200 | 187 200 | 374 400 |
| Total | 2 059 200 | 2 059 200 | 4 118 400 |

| Budget for the rest of the Sudan | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
| Personnel | 200 000 | 200 000 | 400 000 |
| Contracts | 300 000 | 300 000 | 600 000 |
| Travel | 60 000 | 60 000 | 120 000 |
| Training | 100 000 | 100 000 | 200 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 500 000 | 500 000 | 1 000 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Technical support services | 8 000 | 8 000 | 16 000 |
| General operating expenses | 50 000 | 50 000 | 100 000 |
| Sub-total | 1 248 000 | 1 248 000 | 2 496 000 |
| Support costs | 124 800 | 124 800 | 249 600 |
| Total | 1 372 800 | 1 372 800 | 2 745 600 |
| Total budget | 3 432 000 | 3 432 000 | 6 864 000 |

Output 2: Improved livestock health and production

| | |
|--|---|
| Programme 2.2 | Supporting and strengthening DRR strategies related to livestock. |
| Objective | To improve communities' preparedness for and response to livestock-related disasters. |
| Beneficiaries | Households and communities in disaster-prone areas, and state- and federal-level officials. |
| Implementing partners | National and international NGOs, CBOs, and MARF. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested for Darfur | USD 2 362 800. |
| Funds requested for the rest of the Sudan | USD 1 575 200. |
| Total funds requested | USD 3 938 000. |

FAO has the responsibility for assisting member countries to integrate DRR measures into agriculture-based livelihoods in the aftermath of a disaster and in view of likely future impacts of climate change. As livestock rearing represents the second most important livelihoods activity for the Sudan's population, the priorities in North Sudan are enhancement and restoration of crop production and productivity, improvement of livestock health and production, restoration and improvement of the environment and coordination of interventions Cluster actors.

In Darfur, the Transitional Areas and Eastern Sudan, FAO and its partners have made considerable efforts to improve livestock health and production through activities that include vaccination and treatment, restocking, and rehabilitating water points and pastures along migratory routes. Activities are implemented through NGO/CBO partners in close collaboration with MARF. Coordination and streamlining of the activities in target states is paramount to ensure that the right beneficiaries receive assistance. There are, however, further needs in the above-mentioned areas in all FAO operational zones.

Expected outcomes: Reduction in disease incidences, conflict over water and pasture.

Expected outputs:

- Increased number of water points along migratory routes.
- Improved know how and skills in handling various livestock diseases.
- Increased number of livestock and quantity of livestock products marketed.
- Improved livestock health services and health of livestock.

Key activities:

- Construct/rehabilitate water points along migratory routes and in good grazing areas that lack water resources.
- Support the demarcation/rehabilitation of migratory routes.
- Rehabilitate veterinary clinics and support them with necessary equipment.
- Carry out active and passive participatory livestock disease surveillance in designated wetlands, wild birds, backyard and commercial poultry farms.
- Build the capacity of the local institutions.
- Raise awareness and promote the needs of poor livestock owners and communities.
- Rehabilitate animal markets and encourage animal and animal products marketing.
- Raise awareness and promote peaceful co-existence among the nomads and agropastoralists and the farming communities.

In addition and to start working on CBDRR:

- Conduct a participatory disaster risk appraisal and provide capacity development training on CBDRR.
- Undertake integrated CBDRR interventions by providing livelihoods support through resource transfers.
- Promote awareness and advocacy on CBDRR and build the resilience of vulnerable communities to hazards and disasters.

Budget for Darfur

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Personnel | 150 000 | 150 000 | 300 000 |
| Contracts | 270 000 | 270 000 | 540 000 |
| Travel | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Training | 60 000 | 60 000 | 120 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 450 000 | 450 000 | 900 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Technical support services | 9 000 | 9 000 | 18 000 |
| General operating expenses | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Sub-total | 1 074 000 | 1 074 000 | 2 148 000 |
| Support costs | 107 400 | 107 400 | 214 800 |
| Total | 1 181 400 | 1 181 400 | 2 362 800 |

Budget for the rest of the Sudan

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Personnel | 100 000 | 100 000 | 200 000 |
| Contracts | 180 000 | 180 000 | 360 000 |
| Travel | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Training | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 300 000 | 300 000 | 600 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Technical support services | 6 000 | 6 000 | 12 000 |
| General operating expenses | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Sub-total | 716 000 | 716 000 | 1 432 000 |
| Support costs | 71 600 | 71 600 | 143 200 |
| Total | 787 600 | 787 600 | 1 575 200 |
| Total budget | 1 969 000 | 1 969 000 | 3 938 000 |

Output 2: Improved livestock health and production

| | |
|--|---|
| Programme 2.3 | Supporting the improvement of the institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities to prepare for and respond to TADs in North Sudan. |
| Objective | To enhance the capacity of the Government and communities in early warning, preparedness, mitigation and response to TADs in North Sudan. |
| Beneficiaries | 500 field veterinarians (from FAO, the private sector, federal and State Ministries of Animal Resources), 250 para–veterinarians, 100 laboratory technicians (Ministry of Science and Technology) and 1 000 livestock owners. |
| Implementing partners | State and federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, national and regional laboratories and organizations, and CBOs. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested for Darfur | USD 940 500. |
| Funds requested for the rest of the Sudan | USD 781 000. |
| Total funds requested | USD 1 721 500. |

FAO, in collaboration with the Government of the Sudan, will support livestock production and enhance Government preparedness and response to TAD outbreaks. The project will strengthen the functional capacity of the states to determine evidence of HP AI, RVE, PPR, and FMD viral activity, by increasing surveillance, investigation and diagnostic capacity. It will contribute to the implementation of contingency plans that include appropriate activities to reduce infection in animals and prevent additional human contamination.

Expected outcomes: Improvement in the capacity of communities and the Government to prepare for and respond to TADs.

Expected outputs:

- Improved institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities in early warning, preparedness, mitigation and response.
- Core cadres of rapid response teams (RRTs) in each of Darfur, Transitional Areas and Eastern states trained and equipped.
- Strategies for improved communication, including risk assessment, simulation exercises developed for TADs.
- Strengthened early warning system, prediction tools, data management and information capabilities in veterinary services.
- Strengthened active surveillance techniques for wild bird catching, handling, passive surveillance and field monitoring for avian influenza surveillance.
- Strengthened surveillance and monitoring systems and networks for TADs.
- Strengthened livestock transboundary disease risk analysis.
- Strengthened coordination, collaboration and information exchange among all stakeholders in different parts of the country.
- Improved capabilities of regional laboratories in target areas.

Key activities:

- Organize training workshops on TADs epidemiology, surveillance, diagnosis, risk assessment/analysis and value chains for field veterinarians and technicians, and veterinary officers of national laboratories.
- Support the establishment of RRT units and provide backstopping advice for their operation.
- Organize training workshops on the identification, verification and response to HP AI for RRTs in target states.
- Organize workshops for extension and communication personnel and livestock owners on safe poultry production practices, including biosafety, community awareness of the threat of vector-borne diseases transmitted by mosquitoes and precautions to reduce the risk of most TADs in livestock.
- Procure and install essential equipment (computers, GIS, GPS) and software in Government facilities to enhance information technology capacities in TADs control, and train staff on application of the software.

- Carry out livelihoods impacts assessments of PPR outbreaks on pastoral livelihoods in the covered states.
- Carry out surveillance, monitoring of PPR, FMD, HPAI and RVF cases, sampling and laboratory testing.
- Procure and install essential laboratory equipment (ELIZA tests, centrifuge, etc.) in Government facilities to strengthen diagnostic capacities in TADs control.
- Provide regional laboratories in targeted areas with equipment, reagents, supplies and test kits for TADs diagnosis.

| Budget for Darfur | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
| Personnel | 50 000 | 50 000 | 100 000 |
| Contracts | 100 000 | 100 000 | 200 000 |
| Travel | 25 000 | 25 000 | 50 000 |
| Training | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 125 000 | 125 000 | 250 000 |
| Non expendable equipment | 25 000 | 25 000 | 50 000 |
| Technical support services | 12 500 | 12 500 | 25 000 |
| General operating expenses | 50 000 | 50 000 | 100 000 |
| Sub-total | 427 500 | 427 500 | 855 000 |
| Support costs | 42 750 | 42 750 | 85 500 |
| Total | 470 250 | 470 250 | 940 500 |
| Budget for the rest of the Sudan | | | |
| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
| Personnel | 50 000 | 50 000 | 100 000 |
| Contracts | 100 000 | 100 000 | 200 000 |
| Travel | 25 000 | 25 000 | 50 000 |
| Training | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 100 000 | 100 000 | 200 000 |
| Non expendable equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Technical support services | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |
| General operating expenses | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Sub-total | 355 000 | 355 000 | 710 000 |
| Support costs | 35 500 | 35 500 | 71 000 |
| Total | 390 500 | 390 500 | 781 000 |
| Total budget | 860 750 | 860 750 | 1 721 500 |

Output 3: Improved environmental restoration and protection

| | |
|--|--|
| Programme 3.1 | Supporting natural-resource based conflict transformation for rural communities. |
| Objective | To improve the knowledge and skills of communities in natural resources utilization and management. |
| Beneficiaries | Vulnerable households (IDPs, returnees, host communities), including farmers, agropastoralists and nomads. |
| Implementing partners | State Ministry of Agriculture, National Forestry Corporation, international and national NGOs, CBOs. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested for Darfur | USD 2 098 800. |
| Funds requested for the rest of the Sudan | USD 1 399 200. |
| Total funds requested | USD 3 498 000. |

Given the current situation, it is assumed that assistance will continue to be required for the foreseeable future both to protect livelihoods and save lives. Support will be provided for the restoration, rehabilitation and protection of the environment in highly deforested/degraded areas, promotion of community-level peace initiatives; and early recovery of agriculture, tree products and livestock services. The aim of FAO's work is to strengthen natural resource rehabilitation by establishing nurseries, enclosures and fodder banks, as well as promoting public awareness of environmental management, providing training and distributing materials for energy saving cooking and fuel-efficient stoves.

FAO plans to continue this work in Darfur and undertake a survey using the FAO WISDOM methodology, which combines the georeferenced analysis of both woody biomass supply potential and fuel wood demand with the scope of assessing supply/demand balances and thus supporting wood bio-energy planning at the local, national and regional levels. This will be in addition to and through the programme to restore the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable households in the Darfur region, so it includes a strong environmental component. In Darfur, work will be carried out to strengthen community-based institutions for participatory peacebuilding, conflict resolution and recovery planning, with the objective of enhancing community-level reconciliation and sharing of natural resources in Darfur, particularly in Mellit in North Darfur, El Geneina in West Darfur and El Salam in South Darfur. Over the past six years of implementing projects in the Darfur region, FAO has established strong partnerships and cooperation with State Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, various international and national NGOs, other UN agencies, traditional authorities and CBOs.

In the Transitional Areas and Eastern Sudan, FAO has been involved in the implementation of environment-related activities, such as the production, distribution and planting of tree seedlings, production and distribution of fuel-efficient stoves, construction/rehabilitation of water points and pastures along migratory routes, and fencing of rehabilitated rangeland as a way of restoring and protecting the degraded environment. Interventions by FAO and other FSL actors have been significant but have not met the considerable needs in the region, which have been compounded by desertification, drought and unsustainable use of natural resources, especially forest products, in areas surrounding IDP camps, trading centres and towns. Concerted efforts are needed to sensitize communities and intervene in ways that will promote the sustainable use of natural resources, and protection and restoration of the environment. More attention will be paid to states that have had limited environment-related interventions, like those in Eastern Sudan and the Transitional Areas.

Expected outcomes: Natural resources protected and promoted to sustain farm and tree crops by IDPs, returnees and host communities, and community-based institutions' capacities for local resource use conflict management enhanced.

Expected outputs:

- Increased access to quality and environmentally friendly alternative income sources to support livelihoods particularly in the off season for 12 000 IDP, returnee and conflict-affected sedentary households.
- A total of 12 000 households have benefited from the promotion of local peacebuilding initiatives among farmers and herders, improving access to normal migratory routes and rehabilitation of water and pasture conditions.

- Participatory community-based dialogue platforms at locality and community levels established, strengthened and made functional to address emerging resource-related conflicts.
- Participatory action plans to address resource limitations in the flash point areas developed.

Key activities:

- Conduct environmental studies and assessments (land cover, forest inventory, wood consumption, etc.).
- Produce, distribute and organize training on the use of energy-saving or fuel-efficient stoves.
- Build the capacity of the National Forestry Corporation to produce and distribute multipurpose seedlings adapted to different ecological zones.
- Facilitate nursery establishment, and the production and distribution of tree seedlings for afforestation in degraded areas.
- Promote community forest associations and the creation of fire lines for natural resource protection.
- Conduct mobilization and awareness-raising campaigns to promote forests and tree conservation.
- Rehabilitate water points.
- Use socio-economic and gender analysis tools to identify the most vulnerable communities.

In addition and to start working on CBDRR:

- Conduct participatory disaster risk appraisal and provide capacity development training on CBDRR.
- Undertake integrated CBDRR interventions by providing livelihoods support through resource transfers.
- Promote awareness and advocacy on CBDRR and build the resilience of vulnerable communities to hazards and disasters.

Budget for Darfur

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Personnel | 135 000 | 135 000 | 270 000 |
| Contracts | 270 000 | 270 000 | 540 000 |
| Travel | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Training | 60 000 | 60 000 | 120 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 345 000 | 345 000 | 690 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Technical support services | 9 000 | 9 000 | 18 000 |
| General operating expenses | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Sub-total | 954 000 | 954 000 | 1 908 000 |
| Support costs | 95 400 | 95 400 | 190 800 |
| Total | 1 049 400 | 1 049 400 | 2 098 800 |

| Budget for the rest of the Sudan | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
| Personnel | 90 000 | 90 000 | 180 000 |
| Contracts | 180 000 | 180 000 | 360 000 |
| Travel | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Training | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 230 000 | 230 000 | 460 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Technical support services | 6 000 | 6 000 | 12 000 |
| General operating expenses | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Sub-total | 636 000 | 636 000 | 1 272 000 |
| Support costs | 63 600 | 63 600 | 127 200 |
| Total | 699 600 | 699 600 | 1 399 200 |
| Overall total budget | 1 749 000 | 1 749 000 | 3 498 000 |

Output 4: Improved livelihoods diversification and technology transfer

| | |
|--|--|
| Programme 4.1 | Strengthening technology transfer and supporting livelihoods diversification. |
| Objective | To enhance the livelihoods security of vulnerable households by ensuring targeted communities have access to production technologies, skills and information that support the creation and sustainability of other livelihood opportunities. |
| Beneficiaries | Over 400 000 households (returnees, IDPs, and other communities), of these over 60% will be female-headed households. |
| Implementing partners | State Ministries of Agriculture, international and national NGOs, CBOs and other organizations working in the targeted areas. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested for Darfur | USD 5 042 400. |
| Funds requested for the rest of the Sudan | USD 3 361 600. |
| Total funds requested | USD 8 404 000. |

FAO's programme focuses on promoting livelihoods diversification and technology transfers in areas that are prone to hazards and disasters. Most states are prone to hazards, so FAO's interventions will be concentrated within its existing areas of operation: North, West and South Darfur, Southern Kordofan, Abyei and Blue Nile in the Transitional Areas, and Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea in Eastern Sudan, as well as Khartoum and other northern states. FAO's strategic focus will continue to be on stabilizing and improving the food-security situation of targeted households and supporting the development and diversification of environmentally sustainable livelihood strategies. The intent is to enable communities to withstand the current emergency and develop the capacity to respond to future food and agriculture shocks. For this, FAO will provide life-saving support, reintegration and early recovery assistance. In all reintegration and early recovery interventions, FAO will provide sustained and appropriate livelihoods support to ensure the success of these processes. Targeted beneficiaries will include IDPs, returnees, vulnerable resident households, and demobilized ex-combatants. The programme will be implemented in close collaboration with the Government and will include measures to promote capacity building for institutions and ministries at the state and federal levels.

In Darfur the objective is to improve the capacity of vulnerable households to overcome general household food insecurity and conflict-induced strain through support to crop production, livestock protection and diversified income-generating activities that are environmentally friendly and gender sensitive (Consolidated Appeals Process profile – Restoring and maintaining household food security and promoting diversification of livelihood coping mechanisms and protection of natural resources for vulnerable populations in Greater Darfur).

In the Transitional Areas and Eastern Sudan, the objective of FAO's intervention will be to support households' diverse livelihood coping mechanisms and facilitate the early recovery and rehabilitation of agricultural systems. Previous successful FAO experiences will be replicated in new projects and particular attention will be paid to young people.

In Eastern Sudan, and in addition to the above, FAO will work on fisheries promotion through training on net-making, boat-making, fishing and fish processing.

Expected outcomes: Targeted communities have diversified their livelihood coping strategies, as they have had access to production technologies, skills and information that support the creation of other livelihood opportunities.

Expected outputs:

- Increased awareness of available livelihood options within the agriculture sector.
- Improved adoption of production technologies and practices.
- Improved access to food for the target communities.

Key activities:

Overall (Darfur, Transitional states and Eastern Sudan)

- Organize training on different livelihood options, including on small-scale vegetable production, small-scale irrigation and ground water management technology transfer.
- Support agroprocessing (cheese, yoghurt, honey, cereal milling, oil extraction, etc.) through training and skills transfer.
- Promote the adoption of the following production options: (i) small-scale vegetable production and irrigation technology transfer; (ii) apiculture and honey processing; and (iii) poultry production.
- Facilitate the formation and organization of farmers' groups and/or other associations, and provide support to blacksmithing, entrepreneurs, and beekeeping.
- Support livestock restocking (particularly of small ruminants and poultry).
- Support by livestock by-products treatments/processing.
- Use socio-economic and gender analysis tools to identify the most vulnerable communities.
- Carry out M&E of the planned activities.

Specific to Eastern Sudan

- Promote fisheries through training on net-making, boat-making, fishing, fish preservation and processing.

Budget for Darfur

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Personnel | 300 000 | 300 000 | 600 000 |
| Contracts | 450 000 | 450 000 | 900 000 |
| Travel | 60 000 | 60 000 | 120 000 |
| Training | 150 000 | 150 000 | 300 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 1 200 000 | 1 200 000 | 2 400 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Technical support services | 12 000 | 12 000 | 24 000 |
| General operating expenses | 75 000 | 75 000 | 150 000 |
| Sub-total | 2 292 000 | 2 292 000 | 4 584 000 |
| Support costs | 229 200 | 229 200 | 458 400 |
| Total | 2 521 200 | 2 521 200 | 5 042 400 |

| Budget for the rest of the Sudan | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
| Personnel | 200 000 | 200 000 | 400 000 |
| Contracts | 300 000 | 300 000 | 600 000 |
| Travel | 40 000 | 40 000 | 80 000 |
| Training | 100 000 | 100 000 | 200 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 800 000 | 800 000 | 1 600 000 |
| Non expendable equipment | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Technical support services | 8 000 | 8 000 | 16 000 |
| General operating expenses | 50 000 | 50 000 | 100 000 |
| Sub-total | 1 528 000 | 1 528 000 | 3 056 000 |
| Support costs | 152 800 | 152 800 | 305 600 |
| Total | 1 680 800 | 1 680 800 | 3 361 600 |
| Total budget | 4 202 000 | 4 202 000 | 8 404 000 |

Output 5: Improved institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities in early warning, preparedness, mitigation and response

| | |
|--|---|
| Programme 5.1 | Supporting the human, institutional and physical productive capacity building of state ministries and local agricultural offices. |
| Objective | To contribute to enhanced food security and rural development through developing key public and private support services for rural areas in Greater Darfur, Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, River Nile and Red Sea states. |
| Beneficiaries | The direct beneficiaries of the intervention are: public institutions concerned with agriculture and rural development in Greater Darfur, Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, River Nile and Red Sea (mainly State Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Irrigation; locality/county agricultural offices; area agriculture departments); CBOs and other NSAs including the private sector (i.e. farmers' unions, water associations, marketing associations, village development committees, traders' associations, women's groups, etc.) in the selected states; and farmers, livestock owners, fishers, traders and retailers in the selected states. |
| Implementing partners | State ministries, local agricultural offices, national NGOs, local communities. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested for the rest of the Sudan | USD 775 500. |
| Funds requested for Darfur | USD 4 500 000. |
| Total funds requested | USD 5 275 500. |

This programme aims to contribute to stabilizing peace, enhancing food security and improving rural livelihoods in selected vulnerable states of the Sudan through building human, institutional and physical productive capacities. Specifically, it aims to build the human, organizational and physical capacity of public and private institutions, with three sub-components: (i) strengthening key institutions, namely local state and non-state actors; (ii) pilot development of key agricultural support services; and (iii) support to programme implementation capacity.

The proposed intervention in Greater Darfur builds on the SPCR, which is being implemented in Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, River Nile and Red Sea states and funded by the European Union. In essence, the project is building the capacities of state, locality and NSA associations within the agriculture sector (in its widest context) to facilitate the institutions and people of North Sudan to achieve their objectives in production and productivity. In this, FAO adopted a completely participatory approach to identify the real needs and obstacles to reaching these objectives. Recognizing that beneficiaries themselves have a clear understanding of these obstacles, FAO assumes the role of facilitating their identification and prioritizing responses. The identification, when agreed on, leads to the design and development of responses that suit the context of the specific situation: ownership of the process is embedded with the beneficiaries. Delivery of responses is conducted in a "rolling" evaluative environment: outputs, outcomes and impacts are measured by beneficiaries themselves; and processes for sustainability are encouraged to evolve within the ownership model.

The ARP is the key policy and planning initiative affecting northern Sudanese agriculture development over the coming five years. It highlights North Sudan's state-led rural development as a practical example of decentralization. A number of defined ARP Factors of Success stress the importance of building capacity at the village, producer, association and public sector levels. The ARP Executive Committee of the Supreme Agricultural Council has chosen to replicate SPCR-CB North's needs assessment and capacity building approaches in the other 11 states of North Sudan, two federal ministries and four para-statal organizations. As the states, especially in Darfur, enter a period of recovery (and agricultural recovery is crucial), they will need the skills and approaches to ensure participatory and sustainable development.

It is very strongly proposed that future FAO partners recognize the Government's endorsement of the programme approach, and assist the transition and recovery based on practices that have been introduced in similar conflict-affected states such as Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, River Nile and Red Sea and which are proposed to be extended to the Greater Darfur states.

Expected outcomes: Enhanced efficiency of the concerned administrations, revived development activities in the field of agriculture and rural development, and, in particular, state and locality line agencies able to set priorities and strategies, manage development projects and programmes, coordinate agricultural and rural development activities and provide the necessary support services to the rural population.

Expected outputs:

- Capacity built in basic public administration, policy and strategic planning of public institutions with agriculture and rural development in selected states and localities/counties.
- Efficient key agricultural support services, including advisory services, market access, NSA empowerment, and rural business development in the concerned states and localities.

Key activities:

- Mobilize beneficiaries and facilitate the interactive processes to identify real "needs": these will be prioritized according to institutional objectives and goals.
- Build capacities of state, locality and NSA associations within the agriculture sector (in its widest context) to facilitate the institutions and people of North Sudan to achieve their objectives in production and productivity.
- Act as a catalyst, advocate and partner in assessing institutional needs for re-alignment and re-structuring and supporting the change process.
- Assist beneficiaries to identify the training needs to accommodate the changes and have the skills to support the evolution of the institution and its functions.
- Develop the concepts of delegation, team-building, motivation and unity of purpose in the work environment: holistic capacity building.
- Deliver the technical training, and improve management skills in departmental extension.
- Assist the institutions themselves to identify core personnel to be trained in the training of others, thus contributing to sustainability, post-project completion.
- Assist in evaluating current policy implementation where applicable, and new policy formulation specific to a particular state, under the overarching principle of decentralization.
- Assist in the functional off-loading of tasks from the public sector to the private sector, where appropriate, and deliver the training and institutional capacity building to private sector associations leading to cooperation between state and citizens in managing development, and co-management of natural resources.
- Develop the functional capacity within institutions primarily in planning, project cycle management, and in the M&E skills to be able to review progress and initiate course directions where required.

Budget for Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, River Nile, Red Sea

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Personnel | 120 000 | 120 000 | 240 000 |
| Contracts | 85 000 | 85 000 | 170 000 |
| Travel | 25 000 | 25 000 | 50 000 |
| Training | 65 000 | 65 000 | 130 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 5 000 | 5 000 | 10 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Technical support services | 7 500 | 7 500 | 15 000 |
| General operating expenses | 15 000 | 15 000 | 30 000 |

| | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Sub-total | 352 500 | 352 500 | 705 000 |
| Support costs | 35 250 | 35 250 | 70 500 |
| Total | 387 750 | 387 750 | 775 500 |
| Budget for North, South and West Darfur | | | |
| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
| Personnel | 750 000 | 750 000 | 1 500 000 |
| Contracts | 500 000 | 500 000 | 1 000 000 |
| Travel | 80 000 | 80 000 | 160 000 |
| Training | 400 000 | 400 000 | 800 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 25 000 | 25 000 | 50 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 175 000 | 175 000 | 350 000 |
| Technical support services | 15 000 | 15 000 | 30 000 |
| General operating expenses | 100 455 | 100 455 | 200 910 |
| Sub-total | 2 045 455 | 2 045 455 | 4 090 910 |
| Support costs | 204 545 | 204 545 | 409 090 |
| Total | 2 250 000 | 2 250 000 | 4 500 000 |
| Total budget | 2 637 750 | 2 637 750 | 5 275 500 |

Output 5: Improved institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities in early warning, preparedness, mitigation and response

| | |
|--|---|
| Programme 5.2 | Food security information for action. |
| Objective | To strengthen local capacity in food security information generation, analysis, dissemination and use at the state level, including Darfur. |
| Beneficiaries | Government counterparts, NGOs and the international community. |
| Implementing Partners | Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, MARE, Strategic Reserve Corporation, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare, and Ministry of Finance and National Economy – Poverty Unit. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested for North Sudan | USD 344 698. |
| Funds requested for Darfur | USD 786 854. |
| Total funds requested | USD 1 131 552. |

FAO is already implementing two important four-year recovery programmes funded by the European Union, which aim to strengthen institutional capacity in the area of food security information systems and strengthen key state- and county-level public institutions involved in agricultural and rural development. These are national programmes, divided into two separate sub-programmes (for North and Southern Sudan) and that run up to December 2011.

SIFSIA is currently working on building the capacities of key Sudanese institutions to establish an information-based decision-making system that provides policy and strategic guidance to the rural sector on food security. Key programme activities so far include: (i) overall policy framework for food security defined and operational; (ii) institutional set-up for food security established and functioning to enhance coordination and strengthen vertical and horizontal linkages; (iii) effective policies and programmes designed, monitored, evaluated and updated for strengthening smallholders' livelihoods and protecting the vulnerable; and (iv) relevant food security information easily accessed and used by all relevant stakeholders. The programme has a total budget of EUR 10.3 million and is funded by the European Commission (97%). FAO is currently looking for funding for the remaining 3%.

SIFSIA is moving forward and has so far delivered the following: the creation of a new national nutrition information system coordination unit within the Nutrition Directorate of the Ministry of Health; introduction of a state-of-the-art market information system within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; a new agroclimatology unit has been created in the Sudan Meteorology Authority; while the restructuring of the Strategic Reserve Corporation is an ongoing effort. In addition, the new Household Income and Expenditure Survey is being supported which will change the traditional work of the Central Bureau of Statistics and MARE.

For the remaining period of the PoA, work will continue in order to effectively achieve the eight main outputs and enlarge the scope as follows:

In Darfur: In view of the changing context in the three Darfur states, SIFSIA plans to expand its experience and take an active technical role in:

1. Conducting a detailed study of evolving livelihoods with a view to influencing programming. Together with WFP and UNICEF, FAO plans to undertake a study that aims to fill knowledge gaps regarding the evolution of livelihoods of different communities in Darfur over the last 5-6 years, together with current and future viable options and opportunities. These are understood to be critical to inform policy and guide programming, in order to render the ongoing humanitarian response, and any transition to recovery, more appropriate and more effective instruments.
2. Analyse the Sudan National Household Survey to understand household resilience in order to guide the elaboration of related programmes and policies.
3. Support the mainstreaming of IPC-based analysis and related institutional processes.

Expected outcomes:

- With SIFSIA, the Government of National Unity's capacity in management and decision-making for food security enhanced.
- With the Darfur livelihoods study, National Household Survey Data analysis and mainstreaming of IPC, international community capacity in identifying changes in trends and livelihood profiles is strengthened and the necessary short- and longer-term responses identified.

Expected outputs:

The eight main outputs of the SIFSIA programme are:

1. Effective cross-sectoral partnerships (institutional set-up) for food security.
2. Strengthened Government capacity for developing food security policy and interventions.
3. Strengthened Government capacity in undertaking food security analysis.
4. Integrated crop monitoring, forecasting and production estimation system.
5. Strengthened Food and Agricultural Market Information System (FAMIS).
6. Supported Natural Resource Management Information System.
7. Enhanced Nutrition Information Monitoring System.
8. Established food security baseline.

In Darfur, the expected output would be the issuance of food security- and livelihoods-based evidence that can be used to formulate policy and improve programming in the evolving situation in Darfur, including helping to guide any transition from humanitarian relief to medium-term recovery.

Key activities:

- Under SIFSIA, the key activities are:
- Support to the set up of the cross-sectoral partnerships (institutional set-up) for food security.
- Support the Government in developing capacity and skills to undertake food security policy and analysis.
- Enhance the Nutrition Information Monitoring System.
- Establish a food security baseline.
- Establish FAMIS.

In Darfur,

- Establish overall team to manage and technically backstop the study, and at state level, establish coordination/consultation groups responsible for gathering feedback and coordinating field work.
- Undertake livelihoods study.
- Dissemination of findings and ensure the study maintains operational relevance.
- Analyse jointly with partners the National Household Survey data.
- Support the mainstreaming of IPC-based analysis and related institutional processes.

Current budget for North Sudan (already financed by the European Commission, except 3%)

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------------|
| Personnel | - | 109 963 | 109 963 |
| Contracts | - | 109 866 | 109 866 |
| Travel | - | 13 705 | 13 705 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| Training | - | 27 598 | 27 598 |
| Expendable equipment | - | 4 769 | 4 769 |
| Non-expendable equipment | - | 28,671 | 28 671 |
| Technical support services | - | 4 368 | 4 368 |
| General operating expenses | - | 22 884 | 22 884 |
| Sub-total | - | 321 824 | 321 824 |
| Support costs | - | 22 874 | 22 874 |
| Total | - | 344 698 | 344 698 |

Budget for Darfur

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Personnel | - | - | - |
| Contracts | 432 000 | - | 432 000 |
| Travel | 36 000 | 36 000 | 72 000 |
| Training | - | - | - |
| Expendable equipment | 24 000 | 18 000 | 42 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 24 000 | - | 24 000 |
| Technical support services | - | - | - |
| General operating expenses | 60 000 | 85 322 | 145 322 |
| Sub-total | 576 000 | 139 322 | 715 322 |
| Support costs | 57 600 | 13 932 | 71 532 |
| Total | 633 600 | 153 254 | 786 854 |
| Total budget | 633 600 | 497 952 | 1 131 552 |

Output 5: Improved institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities in early warning, preparedness, mitigation and response

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Programme 5.3 | Building capacity for integrated food security, nutrition and livelihoods programming in the Sudan. |
| Objective | To build the capacity for planning, implementing and evaluating interventions leading to sustainable improvements in food and nutrition security. |
| Beneficiaries | Ultimate beneficiaries: vulnerable households benefiting from FAO and partner institutions' assistance. Direct beneficiaries: Government institutions and civil society providing food security and livelihoods support to vulnerable populations. |
| Implementing partners | State ministries, local agricultural offices, national NGOs, local communities; and FAO implementing partners involved in other FAO projects. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested | USD 1 006 500. |

Agriculture and food security interventions have a key role to play in improving nutrition. However, this impact must be fostered by ensuring programmes are designed to target and meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable households; these households must be given the skills to make the best use possible of the food and income resources they have; and appropriate linkages must be made to relevant interventions in other sectors such as health, education and social protection.

Building the capacity of local stakeholders, including Government institutions, civil society and NGOs to design, implement and evaluate integrated interventions that lead to sustainable food and nutrition security is central to linking relief and development and to DRM and thus to the achievement of FAO's SOI.

Expected outcomes: Improved capacity for planning, implementing and evaluating integrated interventions leading to sustainable improvements in food and nutrition security.

Expected outputs:

- Food security, nutrition and livelihoods issues adequately addressed in relevant policies and programmes.
- Strengthened collaboration with other sectors working in areas related to food security, nutrition and livelihoods.
- Government institutions, CSOs and NGOs trained on how to strengthen their programmes' impact on food and nutrition security.
- Nutrition education integrated into agriculture and livelihoods interventions.
- Lessons learned on successful food security, nutrition and livelihoods interventions documented and shared at the national and regional levels.

Key activities:

- Participate in relevant policy-making and programming exercises to ensure food security, nutrition and livelihoods are effectively addressed (e.g. agriculture sector policies, DRM strategies, etc.).
- Participate in relevant coordination mechanisms (e.g. Nutrition Cluster) and joint programming to promote multisectoral interventions at the field level (with health, education, social affairs, women's affairs, etc.).
- Train partner institutions on how to integrate food security, nutrition and livelihoods into their work (e.g. training on food, nutrition and livelihoods concepts and tools, participatory planning workshops at national and district level, etc.).
- Develop nutrition education materials; organize training on nutrition education; implement nutrition education as part of agriculture and livelihoods interventions.
- Organize a "lesson sharing" workshop and prepare materials to document and disseminate success stories and good practices.
- Other relevant activities designed to strengthen the impact of interventions on food and nutrition security as identified during project implementation.

| Budget for North Sudan | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
| Personnel | 150 000 | 150 000 | 300 000 |
| Contracts | 25 000 | 25 000 | 50 000 |
| Travel | 15 000 | 15 000 | 30 000 |
| Training | 17 500 | 20 000 | 37 500 |
| Expendable equipment | 5 000 | 5 000 | 10 000 |
| Technical support services | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |
| General operating expenses | 5 000 | 5 000 | 10 000 |
| Sub-total | 227 500 | 230 000 | 457 500 |
| Support costs | 22 750 | 23 000 | 45 750 |
| Total | 250 250 | 253 000 | 503 250 |
| Budget for Darfur | | | |
| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
| Personnel | 150 000 | 150 000 | 300 000 |
| Contracts | 25 000 | 25 000 | 50 000 |
| Travel | 15 000 | 15 000 | 30 000 |
| Training | 17 500 | 20 000 | 37 500 |
| Expendable equipment | 5 000 | 5 000 | 10 000 |
| Technical support services | 10 000 | 10 000 | 20 000 |
| General operating expenses | 5 000 | 5 000 | 10 000 |
| Sub-total | 227 500 | 230 000 | 457 500 |
| Support costs | 22 750 | 23 000 | 45 750 |
| Total | 250 250 | 253 000 | 503 250 |
| Total budget | 500 500 | 506 000 | 1 006 500 |

Output 6: Improved coordination of FSL Cluster interventions

| | |
|--|---|
| Programme 6.1 | Supporting FSL Cluster coordination and streamlining early warning systems. |
| Objective | To support the Government and partners by strengthening coordination of the FSL Cluster in North Sudan. |
| Beneficiaries | The direct beneficiaries are partner agencies and the Government who, through improved coordination, are able to target better and organize their operations in the Sudan in a more efficient manner. A total of 60 or more national and international NGOs, CBOs, UN agencies, and the Government (approximately 180 staff) will benefit directly from the coordination efforts. Up to 500 000 vulnerable households (IDPs, returnees, ex-combatants, host communities) will benefit indirectly from the coordination efforts. |
| Implementing partners | State Ministries of Agriculture, State Ministries of Animal Resources, National Forestry Corporation, international and national NGOs, CBOs. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested for Darfur | USD 2 607 000. |
| Funds requested for the rest of the Sudan | USD 1 738 000. |
| Total funds requested | USD 4 345 000. |

The FSL Cluster encompasses a range of activities, from food distribution to livelihoods productive support, and includes support to the recovery of agricultural activities. In Darfur, the FSL Cluster has developed and maintains strong relationships with many stakeholders, first and foremost with Government line ministries both at the federal and state levels, UN agencies, and international and national NGOs. The sector encompasses more than 60 organizations or institutions.

The Sudan as a whole and North Sudan in particular has one of the biggest emergency humanitarian operations in the world. The complexity and magnitude of the work involved coupled with the varied specific needs of the different regions and the rapidly changing context require effective coordination of interventions to the population in need and a timely response to occurring changes. FAO has been working closely with the Government and other stakeholders in the FSL Cluster to build the capacities of the affected population in order for them to be better prepared for and effectively respond to threats and food-security shocks. As co-lead of the FSL Cluster, FAO facilitates the availability of information to partners in areas like agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry/natural resources and food security as a whole. The information is instrumental to enable Government and FSL partners to better anticipate, prepare for and respond to current/future agriculture and livestock emergencies/crises in an effective and efficient manner.

Given the magnitude and complexity of interventions, this programme profile aims to strengthen coordination and improve the support to partners to effectively meet the needs of the affected population. This will go a long way to improve planning, targeting and avoid overlaps through a better partnership among all actors thereby efficiently using the limited resources.

Expected outcomes: Improved predictability, timeliness and effectiveness of the FSL Cluster response to humanitarian and recovery needs related to food security and livelihoods in the northern part of the Sudan.

Expected outputs:

- Improved preparedness and response by stakeholders (Government, UN, NGOs and communities) to agricultural/livestock threats and emergencies.
- Improved coordination of food security and livelihoods interventions leading to reduced gaps and duplication of activities in target areas, and efficient use of the limited resources.
- Improved coverage and impact of FSL interventions in target areas.
- Improved transition and linkages between emergency, rehabilitation and development.

Key activities:

As per the 2010 Consolidated Appeals Process: FAO as FSL lead will convene and manage meetings and ensure coordinated support to national authorities and efforts, as appropriate; ensure efficient information management; coordinate assessments and analysis; build consensus on response priorities, strategies and standards; and coordinate the preparation of relevant sections of inter-agency appeals. In addition it will:

- Develop Terms of Reference for the functions and roles of national- and state-level coordinators and for sub-cluster working groups.
- Establish standard information management tools to support effective coordination and communication.
- Develop and share standard technical guidelines among partners to support quality response.
- Develop a strategy and support planning through a two-year strategic vision for the FSL Cluster.
- Undertake periodic joint assessment and monitoring for future strategic planning.
- Conduct cluster mapping and analysis and establish a capacity building fund at the national level, as well as state-level resources for capacity building.
- Update and report on cluster advocacy concerns.

In 2011:

- Continue the establishment of the Food Security Monitoring System in the states and food security baselines across Darfur.
- Build capacity of the states for assessments and the Food Security Monitoring System.
- Conduct assessments, including baseline, needs, pre- and post-harvest assessments.
- Conduct FSL Cluster project evaluation and impact assessments.
- Develop an FSL database, which is periodically updated.
- Produce and disseminate FSL information (through newsletters, bulletins, etc.).

Budget for Darfur

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Personnel | 375 000 | 375 000 | 750 000 |
| Contracts | 450 000 | 450 000 | 900 000 |
| Travel | 120 000 | 120 000 | 240 000 |
| Training | 90 000 | 90 000 | 180 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 45 000 | 45 000 | 90 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 52 500 | 52 500 | 105 000 |
| Technical support services | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| General operating expenses | 22 500 | 22 500 | 45 000 |
| Sub-total | 1 185 000 | 1 185 000 | 2 370 000 |
| Support costs | 118 500 | 118 500 | 237 000 |
| Total | 1 303 500 | 1 303 500 | 2 607 000 |

| Budget for the rest of the Sudan | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
| Personnel | 250 000 | 250 000 | 500 000 |
| Contracts | 300 000 | 300 000 | 600 000 |
| Travel | 80 000 | 80 000 | 160 000 |
| Training | 60 000 | 60 000 | 120 000 |
| Expendable equipment | 30 000 | 30 000 | 60 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | 35 000 | 35 000 | 70 000 |
| Technical support services | 20 000 | 20 000 | 40 000 |
| General operating expenses | 15 000 | 15 000 | 30 000 |
| Sub-total | 790 000 | 790 000 | 1 580 000 |
| Support costs | 79 000 | 79 000 | 158 000 |
| Total | 869 000 | 869 000 | 1 738 000 |
| Total budget | 2 172 500 | 2 172 500 | 4 345 000 |

Output 6: Improved coordination of FSL Cluster interventions

| | |
|--|---|
| Programme 6.2 | Applying the food security RAF in Darfur. |
| Objective | To improve the effectiveness of responses to identified food security needs before, during and after various disasters in Darfur. |
| Beneficiaries | The direct beneficiaries are the response analysis partner agencies and state governments, which through this action, will be able to advance in the process of response analysis mainstreaming and improved programming in Darfur. |
| Implementing partners | Cluster partners. |
| Duration | 24 months. |
| Funds requested for Darfur | USD 1 100 000. |
| Funds requested for the rest of the Sudan | Programme to be extended to rest of Sudan in 2012. |
| Total funds requested | USD 1 100 000. |

In Darfur, as in many other emergency contexts, concerns have been raised about the link between food security analysis and the response, despite the existence of the IPC and food security information systems. Moreover, it is becoming increasingly clear that while humanitarian efforts remain important and need continued attention, community-based risk reduction and emergency preparedness programmes are critical for addressing the protracted and complex nature of the Darfur crisis. Only by combining short- and longer-term responses to the ongoing emergency situation can lasting progress be made.

During 2010, FAO has been developing a RAF for food security in two pilot countries: Indonesia and Somalia. In Somalia, this work has been done in close collaboration with UNOCHA, IPC stakeholders and clusters (the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster; the Nutrition Cluster and the Food Cluster). Through the Somalia pilot critical lessons have been learned about how to develop and apply a RAF linked to the IPC in a complex and protracted crisis situation in support of cluster leads and agencies. This project will apply the lessons learned from the Somalia experience to the Darfur context, making adjustments and changes as required. The RAF consists of six analytical stages supported by a number of decision-making and consensus-building tools. Part of the work in both Somalia and Indonesia involves developing RAF training materials, which can be adapted to the context of Darfur.

It is expected that the proposed RAF project in Darfur will expand after 2011 to cover other areas of the Sudan, as part of a progressive roll-out.

In Darfur the project will focus on the following:

1. Undertaking familiarization and inception activities with key stakeholders.
2. Setting up a Response Analysis Unit to work closely with UNOCHA, cluster leads, and key food security information systems.
3. Undertaking a mapping of existing explicit and implicit response analysis activities being undertaken by key agencies.
4. Applying and adapting the framework developed in Somalia to the Darfur context in the light of activities 1, 2 and 3 through training and engagement in food security analysis and response planning activities undertaken by and through cluster processes. Particularly close links will be established with the IPC and the FSL Cluster.

These activities will be complemented and disseminated through workshops held in Darfur, Khartoum, Juba and Nairobi at the end of 2011.

Direct beneficiaries will include personnel involved in the FSL Cluster in Darfur as well as national and international agencies involved in food security programming in the region. Individuals from the agencies and clusters will be involved in response analysis and programming workshops carried out in connection with IPC analysis. Government agencies will also benefit through the training of technical staff in specific tools and involvement in response analysis and programming workshops. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the people of Darfur, who should benefit from appropriate and feasible responses to food insecurity problems and issues.

Expected outcomes: Strengthened emergency food security response analysis and decision-making.

Expected outputs:

- RAF and protocols adapted and tested in Darfur.
- IPC Response Analysis Protocol adapted and tested in Darfur.
- Global understanding of response options analysis improved.
- Lessons learned shared with partners in the Sudan and the East Africa region.

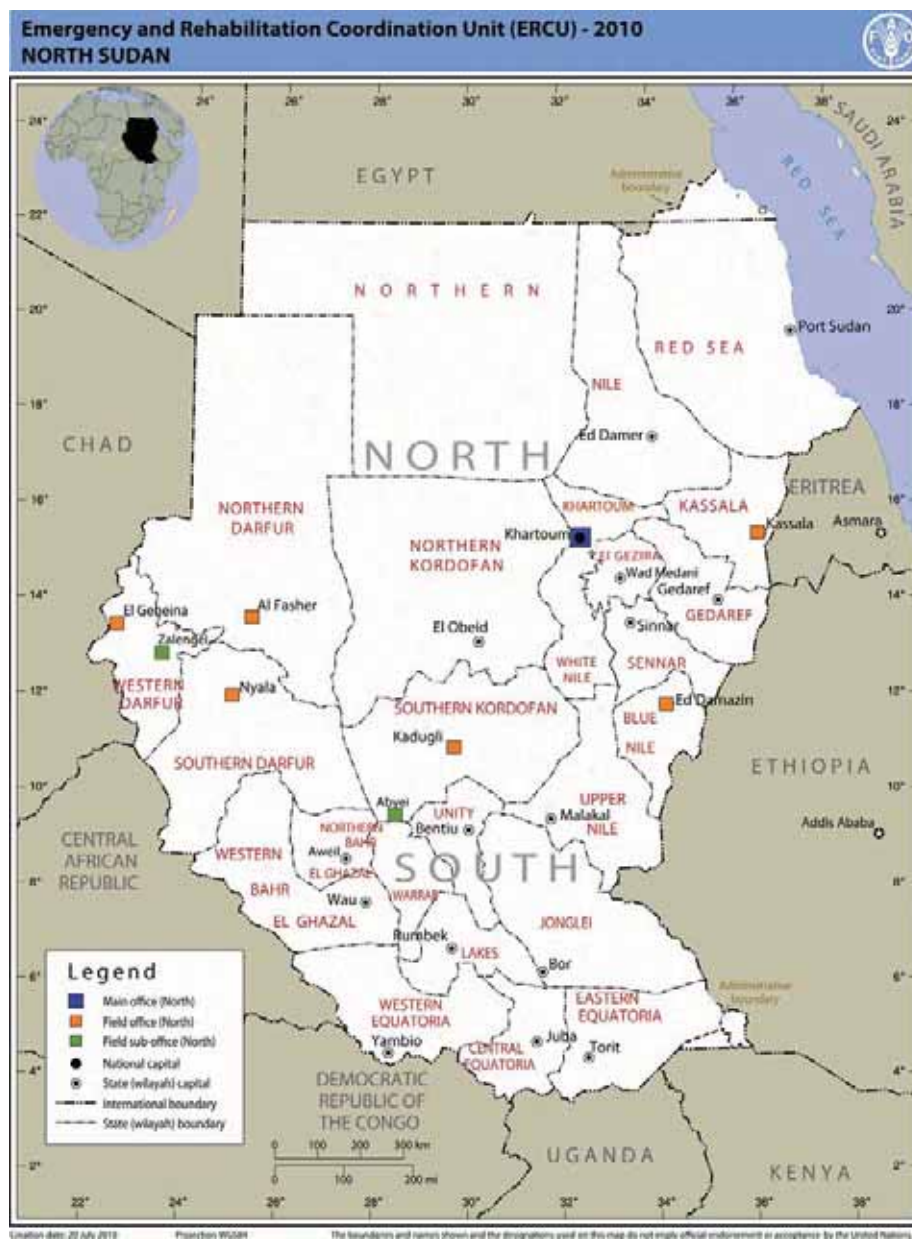
Key activities:

- Conduct familiarization and inception activities with key stakeholders.
- Set up a Response Analysis Unit to work closely with UNOCHA, cluster leads, and key food security information systems.
- Conduct mapping of existing explicit and implicit response analysis activities being undertaken by key agencies.
- Apply and adapt the framework developed in Somalia to the Darfur context in light of the above activities, through training and engagement in food security analysis and response planning activities undertaken by and through cluster processes. Particularly close links will be established with the IPC and the FSL Cluster.
- Conduct dissemination workshops in Darfur, Khartoum, Juba and Nairobi.

Budget for Darfur

| Budget | Year 1 | Year 2 | Amount (USD) |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Personnel | - | 165 000 | 165 000 |
| Contracts | - | 300 000 | 300 000 |
| Travel | - | 80 000 | 80 000 |
| Training and workshops | - | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Expendable equipment | - | 65 000 | 65 000 |
| Non-expendable equipment | - | 40 000 | 40 000 |
| Technical support services | - | 200 000 | 200 000 |
| General operating expenses | - | 50 000 | 50 000 |
| Sub-total | - | 1 000 000 | 1 000 000 |
| Support costs | - | 100 000 | 100 000 |
| Total | - | 1 100 000 | 1 100 000 |
| Total budget | | 1 100 000 | 1 100 000 |

ANNEX 3: MAP OF FAO OFFICES IN NORTH SUDAN





ANNEX 4: FAO'S ROLE IN PREPARING FOR AND RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES

FAO's vision is that by 2020 we will all be living in *"A world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contributes to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner"*. This will be achieved through the active pursuit of three **Global Goals**:

- reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all, with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods; and
- sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

The mission: *We support countries and partners to prepare for and respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies.*

The people we serve: *We help farmers, fishers, foresters, herders and their families to recover from crises.*

In order to achieve these and its vision, FAO has defined 11 Strategic and 2 Functional Objectives, which focus on where FAO can best assist its Members to achieve sustainable impacts in addressing the challenges faced in food, agriculture and rural development.

FAO Strategic Framework 2010 – 2019

| | |
|-------------|--|
| SO A | Sustainable intensification of crop production |
| SO B | Increased sustainable livestock production |
| SO C | Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources |
| SO D | Improved quality and safety of food at all stages of the food chain |
| SO E | Sustainable management of forests and trees |
| SO F | Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture |
| SO G | Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development |
| SO H | Improved food security and better nutrition |
| SO I | Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies |
| SO K | Gender equity in access to resources, good, services and decision-making in the rural areas |
| SO L | Increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development |
| FO X | Efficient collaboration with Member States and stakeholders |
| FO Y | Efficient and effective administration |

The 11 Objectives detailed overleaf represent a combination of inter-linked sectoral and cross-sectoral impacts that address crops, livestock, fisheries, food safety, forestry, natural resources, enabling environments, food security, gender, emergencies and investment.

The Strategic Objective that is most relevant for the North Sudan PoA is SOI: *“Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies”*.

Under this, there are three Organizational Results (ORs):

- Countries’ vulnerability to crisis, threats and emergencies is reduced through better preparedness and integration of risk prevention and mitigation into policies, programmes and interventions;
- Countries and partners respond more effectively to crises and emergencies with food- and agriculture-related interventions; and
- Countries and partners have improved transition and linkages between emergency, rehabilitation and development.

This does not mean the other Strategic Objectives are not relevant. On the contrary, the PoA commits to contributing to the achievement of the other Strategic Objectives, some of which are covered under the programme profiles.

Contributing to the FAO NMTPF

The NMTPF for Sudan is FAO’s planning and management tool for outlining how the Organization can best assist the country in meeting its development priorities. The NMTPF describes jointly-agreed, medium-term priorities for collaboration between the Government of Sudan and FAO. The NMTPF is FAO’s input into the UN common country programming process (UNDAF).

FAO Structure

Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (TCE): TCE is a part of FAO’s Technical Cooperation Department and is responsible for implementing emergency and rehabilitation activities related to food and agriculture. The Division has personnel in its headquarters in Rome and in over 50 regional/subregional and country offices worldwide: subregional offices – Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok); Near East (Amman); Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama City and Bogota); Africa (Nairobi, Dakar and Johannesburg) – and operations personnel in FAO Representations, regional and subregional Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases Operations units, as well as Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Units (ERCUs) in over 40 countries.

At field level, the ERCU within the FAO Representation provides information and technical advice to all the organizations engaged in emergency and rehabilitation assistance in the agriculture sector in Northern Sudan, including NGOs, the Government and donors. FAO’s coordination role aims to keep all emergency agricultural and food security stakeholders informed about who is doing what and where. As a result, there are fewer gaps in the delivery of the emergency assistance, less duplication of effort and fewer wasted resources.

Furthermore, the FAO ERCU is the lead agency for the country-level Interagency Standing Committee Cluster on agriculture and food security. FAO is, therefore, accountable to the Humanitarian Coordinator for ensuring effective and timely assessments and response in the Cluster, and for acting as provider of last resort. In addition, cluster leads have mutual obligations to interact with each other and coordinate to address cross-cutting issues.

Technical divisions: FAO is in the process of moving toward a results-based management framework, whereby the whole Organization works towards common goals and objectives. The Organization's technical divisions/services/units are being restructured around the overall FAO Strategic Framework. The units of the Organization responsible for the technical areas of expertise that support the implementation of the PoA are diverse but demonstrated under the Strategic Objectives of the Organization.

Procurement: As much as possible, FAO prioritizes local procurement of inputs and commodities. FAO organizes the procurement of inputs, following the rules and regulations of the FAO Procurement Service. As a general rule, procurement action will be undertaken on the basis of competitive tenders with a minimum of three suppliers invited to bid. Procurement will be carried out through Purchase Orders utilized for goods and commodities. Unless otherwise stated in the tender, Purchase Orders will be awarded to the lowest bidder meeting the specifications. In emergency situations, delivery terms are considered, together with the quotations, as the prime factors in the selection of the supplier and are so stated in the tender.

ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO FAO IN THE SUDAN¹³

Chart 1 gives an overview of funding trends to FAO and highlights in particular the stability of the FAO portfolio since 2005 (average of USD 23.4 million per year). It also indicates that the funding gap is fairly high (average of 46 percent).

Table 4, and Charts 2 and 3 provide an analysis of the 2009 budget portfolio and demonstrate that the CHF was the biggest funder (51 percent) of FAO's activities in North Sudan, followed by the Office for United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) at 30 percent. The other donors that supported FAO were UNEP (8 percent), ECHO (7 percent) and UNDP/DDR (4 percent). Crop and livestock interventions received a bigger proportion of the funding (83.1 percent), followed by environment (9 percent), coordination (5.4 percent) and TADs (2.5 percent) activities.

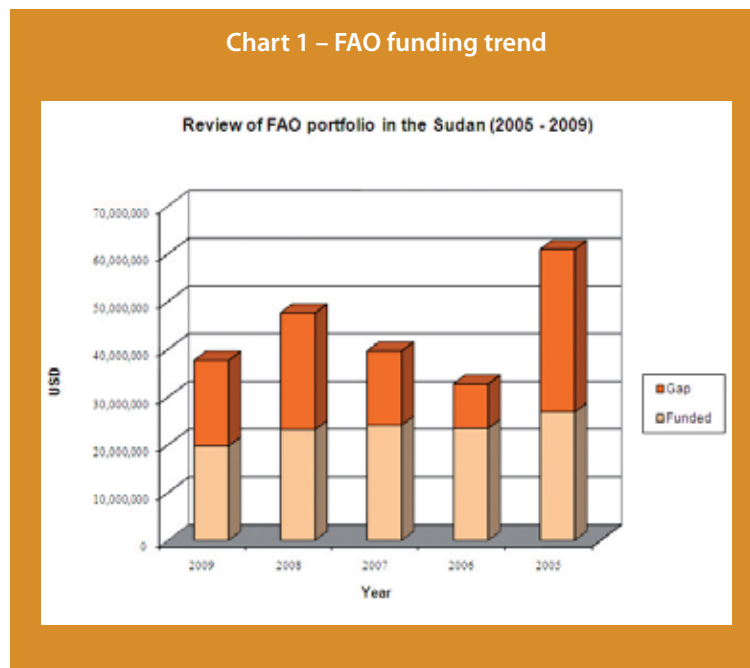


Table 4 - 2009 Donor contributions

| Donor | Contribution (USD) | Area of work |
|--------------|--------------------|---|
| CHF | 5 095 996 | Preparedness, response & rehabilitation |
| OFDA | 3 000 000 | Response |
| ECHO | 700 000 | Preparedness, response & rehabilitation |
| UNDP/DDR | 432 000 | Response & rehabilitation |
| UNEP | 750 000 | Preparedness, response & rehabilitation |
| Total | 9 977 996* | |

* The SIFSIA and SPCRP funding is not included in the above funding data.

¹³ This includes all national programmes, i.e. Abyei, Blue Nile, Darfur, Eastern States, Khartoum and other northern states, Southern Kordofan, Southern Sudan.

Chart 2 – 2009 ERCU-North Sudan funding

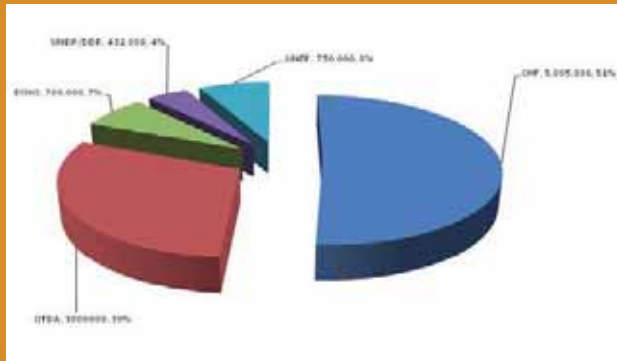


Chart 3 – 2009 ERCU North Sudan funding by type of intervention



A key direction taken by FAO, starting from 2010 and reflected both in the 2010 Humanitarian Action Plan and the 2010–12 PoA, is to significantly strengthen the level of preparedness and mitigation capacity of both the Government and communities to natural and human-induced disasters. Therefore, activities included in the PoA, focus on food production, food access, food productivity, and cross-cutting issues and mark a clear step forward towards SOI Organizational Result 1 (Countries' vulnerability to crisis, threats and emergencies is reduced through better preparedness and integration of risk prevention and mitigation into policies, programmes and interventions).

ANNEX 6: SUMMARIES OF PLANNING FRAMEWORKS IN NORTH SUDAN

FSL CLUSTER HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN - 2010

The FSL Cluster Humanitarian Response Plan (2010)

Programme 1: To save lives & reduce acute food insecurity among vulnerable populations.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Urgent assistance to the most vulnerable population groups including displaced populations & returnees | Provision of live saving food assistance Provision of agricultural inputs to vulnerable households. Support to availability & access to veterinary services by vulnerable households & their livestock. |
| 2. Support to promoting agricultural intensification & diversification. | Provision of improved agricultural technologies, including micro-catchments, water harvesting & rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation systems |
| 3. Support to recovery of agricultural systems & services. | Seed systems, seed production & community seed banks. Agricultural & livestock para-extension systems. |
| 4. Support to knowledge & skill transfer for livelihood & basic economic activities to vulnerable households. | Farmer field schools & Junior farmer field schools. Training for various basic economic enterprises: cheese making, bee keeping & processing, vocational training, school gardens, oil pressing, etc). |

Programme 2: To protect, restore & maintain household food & livelihood security.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. Support to livestock restocking for vulnerable populations & host communities | Provision of small ruminants, donkeys & poultry to targeted beneficiaries. |
| 6. Support to promoting fishing as alternative source of food & income for vulnerable populations & host communities | Provision of fishery kits to vulnerable households. |
| 7. Support to conflict management & peace building. | Dialogue, training & establishment of community based conflict management committees. |

Programme 3: To promote sustainable natural resource management.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 8. Support natural resource rehabilitation by vulnerable communities | Establishment of nurseries, enclosures, & fodder banks in addition to training & promotion of public awareness on environmental management & protection. |
| 9. Support to knowledge in environmental degradation mitigation strategies of vulnerable communities | Capacity building training & distribution of materials for fuel efficient stoves Training in erosion control & water conservation techniques. |
| 10. Support to Land use management. | Land use planning (e.g. for cropping, grazing, cattle routes, etc. especially in places with high risk of competition & conflicts) Mainly South Sudan & Darfur. |

Programme 4: To support early detection & response to national animal disease outbreaks.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. Establishment of mechanisms for identification, verification & response to HPAI, RVF, PPR & FMD outbreaks. | Enhancement of laboratory capacities in detection of virulent TADs. Support passive & active participatory livestock disease surveillance in designated wetlands, wild birds & backyard farms. Expand epidemiological training of technicians for detection & response to major TADs. Expand establishment of Rapid Response Teams for TAD outbreaks. Strengthen border surveillance systems for TADs. |
|--|--|

Programme 5: To build capacity communities & institutions to cope & respond to FSL needs

- | | |
|---|---|
| 12. Strengthen coordination & vulnerability analysis for FSL | Support to GONU to conduct annual needs & livelihoods assessment (ANLA) & crop & food supply assessment mission. Establish & strengthen food security & livelihoods coordination mechanisms. |
| 13. Support development of sustainable social safety nets including income transfers, and labour-intensive recovery activities. | Strengthen community based disaster risk reduction & response to shock including contingency plans. |

UNDAF (2008–2012)

UNDAF 2008 to 2012

| | |
|---|--|
| Programme 1: To improve the environment for sustainable peace. | |
| 1. Enhanced capacity to use conflict mitigating mechanisms. | Improved capacity for managing natural resources. Participatory conflict analysis, prevention & management strategies. Socioeconomic threat & risk mapping & analysis. |
| 2. Reduced threats from mines, ERW & small arms. | Functioning human security institutions & mechanisms. Improved mine action & small arms control capacity, awareness & clearance. |
| 3. Sustainable solutions for war-affected groups. | Direct support & improved capacity to provide durable solutions for displaced & returning population. Armed forces & groups demobilised & provided with reinsertion & reintegration support. |
| Programme 2: To improve demographic governance for sustainable peace & development. | |
| 4. Increased access to equitable & efficient justice & democratic governance processes. | Improved capacity of rule of law institutions to provide services. Community awareness of their rights & obligations. Social safety-net protection policy for vulnerable families, IDPs & refugees. Police services for women & children. Family & community-based approach to care of abandoned, abused, & or exploited children. Improved awareness of child protection issues. |
| 5. Improved Sudanese society experience in equitable democratic governance processes. | Support to credible free & fair elections & referenda, improved performance of legislative assemblies, mainstreaming of environmental concerns into laws (& policies, plans & regulations), strengthened capacities of parties to democratic processes. |
| 6. Improved public administration, planning, & budgeting for people-centred, socially inclusive decentralised development. | Improved capacity for pro-poor decentralized planning & public service delivery. Improved effective aid management & coordination. Integrated community-based systems & skills to plan & manage development programmes & service delivery. |
| 7. Gender inequities addressed in all governance processes & initiatives. | Women's political leadership & representation developed & implemented, & gender issues mainstreamed into institutional plans & policies. |
| Programme 3. To reduce poverty, increase economic growth & self reliance, & food security | |
| 8. More rural households decently employed with increased sustainable agricultural productivity & diversification. | Increased agricultural services & inputs to groups with specific needs. Micro finance services established for small farmers & producers. Agriculture & marketing policies & institutional structures & associations developed & operational. Appropriate technology transfer for agricultural production & productivity. Technology transfer investment projects. Agricultural sciences research capacities & education improved. |
| 9. Improved access of individuals & communities to improved income generation opportunities & employment through decent work. | Strategically important roads & bridges rehabilitated or constructed. Road regulations policies designed & enforced. Improved capacity for logistics, mapping & transportation management. Land cadastral system developed. Institutional capacity for disaster coordination, mitigation & management (including early warning capacity) developed & strengthened. Climate change strategy for adaption & risk management. Improved policies & capacities for management of dry land, pastoral areas & water resources. |
| 10. Expanded transportation networks & market infrastructure to foster agricultural & industrial production. | Land use & land tenure policies, regulations & systems introduced. Community level sustainable forestry practices. |
| 11. Improve sustainable natural resource management & increase resilience to natural disasters & climate change. | Curricula & vocational training centers developed. Functional literacy & numeracy for improved livelihoods & sustainable production in rural areas. Improved policies on labour & frameworks to promote transition from informal to formal sector. |
| 12. A more equitable, competitive & socially responsible private sector is in place. | Establishment of small-scale & micro businesses, networks & cooperatives. Public-private partnerships for industrial policy development. Tri-partite dialogue among trade & craft unions, employers' organizations & government. Labour market information systems developed & disseminated. Promotion of young people's participation & empowerment in development. |
| Programme 4. To improve equitable access to & increased utilisation of social services | |
| 13. Improved quality and coverage of essential health, nutrition and education services. | Improved capacity to provide basic health, reproductive health & nutrition services. Improved community health behaviour & reduced use of harmful practices. Increased use of safe water & basic sanitation, & improved hygiene practices. Improved capacity for enabling decentralized water resources & services management. Increased quality education of children & youth. Improved education policy analysis, sector coordination & management. Reduced HIV infection & increased care of those infected. |

National Food Security Action Plan for Sudan

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACTION PLAN FOR SUDAN

Programme 1: Promoting smallholder based agriculture and food production

| | |
|---|--|
| | Improvement & promotion of traditional water harvesting techniques. Flood water control & retention dykes on wades plains for water spreading / spate irrigation improvement. |
| 1. Support to smallholder irrigation development and water management. | Development of small-scale irrigation schemes. Optimization of millet & sorghum based cropping systems to increase productivity of field crops in traditional rain-fed areas. |
| 2. Support to smallholder agriculture production (intensification and diversification). | Establishment of an informal system for propagation of improved seeds, promotion & distribution in the rain-fed & irrigated traditional areas. Support to smallholders livestock production in traditional rain-fed farming systems. Rehabilitation of strategic stock routes through community-based interventions. Support to livestock marketing development. Support to smallholder livestock diversification project for vulnerable groups. |
| 3. Support to smallholder livestock and fisheries production. | Support to animal disease control & surveillance. Support to rainwater harvesting. Provision of good quality native grass seeds & multipurpose trees species. Management of range & pasture land resources. Provision of livestock watering services. Support to in-land fisheries & fresh water rural aquaculture development. |

Programme 2: Improving food access, food quality & stability

| | |
|---|---|
| 4. Support to the reduction of post harvest losses & grain storage development. | Improvement of harvesting time, harvesting methods & post- harvest handling techniques. Promotion of micro agro-processing & manufacturing activities. Grain storage development. |
| 5. Support to the nutrition action plan. | Developing nutrition throughout the health & collaboration on nutrition across sectors. Monitoring nutritional impact, evaluating nutrition progresses & nutritional surveillance. Food quality, food safety & food hygiene. |
| 6. Promoting nutritional education through school gardening. | Protecting the learning capacities of children through better nutrition. Promoting long term food security through training & awareness creation. Improvement of harvesting time, harvesting methods & post- harvest handling techniques. |

Programme 3: Strengthening rural services & improving PIPs for food security

| | |
|---|--|
| 7. Development of rural financing services. | Establishing of a legal & policy framework for microfinance. Staff technical capacity building in microfinance through training. |
| 8. Development of rural markets & rural infrastructure. | Institutional capacity building in best microfinance practice. Promotion of community based financial intermediaries. Credit revolving fund. |
| 9. Organisational strengthening of stakeholders in the agricultural sector at state & locality level. | Establishment of marketing information systems. Strengthening of public & private sector service providers to support farmers' groups. Capacity building of PMGs. Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure. |
| 10. Improving agricultural support services for vulnerable smallholder farmers. | Institutional review of regional research & technology transfer facilities & State MoAARIs Capacity building of regional research & technology transfer facilities, State MoAARIs, Locality Administrations & NSAs operating in the agricultural sector. Policy development at the state-level. Capacity building of public & private sector service providers. |
| 11. Improving the food security policy environment. | Effective transfer & adoption of improved plant & animal production technologies. Food security policies design. Support to a decentralised institutional framework for food security. FS Bench marking monitoring, evaluation & reporting. |

Key areas of intervention and components of the ARP (2008–2011)

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION AREAS

| Area of Intervention / Project | Objectives | Components |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Water harvesting | Using rainfall & annual streams for supplementary irrigation. Provision of drinking water for humans & animals. Restoration of plant & tree cover. | Construction of 1000 dams at the rate of 250 per year & rehabilitation of 150 dams. Construction of 5 thousand hafirs & rehabilitation of 1000 hafirs. Installation of 750 filters. |
| 2. Irrigation projects | Increasing irrigated areas & intensification. Increasing hydroelectric power. | Heightening of Rosares dam & construction of Setit dam. Establishment of new irrigation projects, rehabilitation & electrification of existing projects. |
| 3. Feeder roads, ferries & livestock routes | Linking production areas with markets; connecting west & east banks in Nile states to facilitate marketing products & inputs. | Paving 2000 km of all weather roads. |
| 4. Capacity building | Building the capacity of the producers & their organizations to assume leadership role in agricultural production. | Training of producers. |
| 5. Supporting services | Improving production & product quality for competition in domestic & international markets. | Technology transfer centers, crop protection & animal health services; extension services; research, information & communication technologies |
| 6. Capacity building of information institutions & Informatics | Availability of information to support decision making. | Complete Agricultural census. Agricultural & livestock annual surveys. |
| 7. Food security, poverty reduction & rural development | Improve standards of living & social welfare through reducing poverty, sustainable production & risk management. | Programmes & projects in rural development areas. |
| 8. Marketing & export infrastructure | Reduction of the cost of production & application of the quality standards to enhance competitiveness of production in local & international markets. | Storage facilities, rehabilitation of markets, ginneries, abattoirs. |
| 9. Development & modernization of agricultural systems | Increase productive efficiency of existing projects. Introduction of new improved technology. | Irrigated & rain-fed intensive pilot farms (crops & livestock). |
| 10. Development & protection of natural resources | Rational use & sustainable development of natural resources. | Preparation of land use maps, broadcasting of pasture seeds, rehabilitation of the gum arabic belt, re-forestation & control of desertification. etc |
| 11. Commodity development councils | Integration of the commodity production, marketing, export & consumption chain to improve the competitiveness of the Sudanese commodities. | Establishment of development councils for commodities & commodity groups. |



ANNEX 7: ACHIEVEMENTS OF FAO'S ONGOING EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN NORTH SUDAN

In South Darfur, locally-manufactured tools have been purchased and provided to smallholder farmers. This has had a number of inter-linking benefits:

- blacksmith groups have been able to increase their income and expand their business, injecting much-needed cash into local economies;
- blacksmiths have been able to produce tools that are locally appropriate, meaning farmers are using quality tools of types they prefer;
- local blacksmith groups are now able to produce donkey ploughs and tools for the Greater Darfur region;
- farming is becoming less labour intensive for the farmers that received the ploughs, leading to an increase in the land cultivated (e.g. the areas planted with millet expanded by 10 percent in 2009); and
- support for winter agricultural production has helped farmers to increase the amount of vegetables produced, providing women and IDPs with a source of income and diversified diets, improving household nutrition.

The distribution of cash crop seeds has meant greater crop diversification and less monocropping. Farmers can harvest more than one crop at a time, improving their household diets and enabling them to sell surpluses in local markets. There is also an environmental impact as monocropping can lead to reduced soil fertility.

By improving access to water through rehabilitating shallow wells, and providing treadle pumps, and other irrigation inputs, FAO is enhancing vegetable production; and protecting the environment.

In North Darfur, efforts by FAO and other actors to vaccinate animals has led to a drop in the incidence of disease outbreaks. CAHWs have had a crucial role in these campaigns and their ongoing activities have had an overall positive impact on the health of livestock. In Eastern Sudan, the effectiveness of CAHWs is increasingly recognized by local communities. The training of CAHWs has also led to proper inspection of slaughterhouses and meat markets, benefiting public health. Some CAHWs have

In Hdalia village of Kassala state, Mohammed Mahmoud Hamid is a CAHW who was trained in 2005, when his main income was derived from petty trading. After the training, he was able to start a small business by buying SDG 100 worth of veterinary drugs and treating sick animals in his community. Since then, he has built good relationships with livestock owners in his area and has been providing effective treatment to their animals, which has resulted in him doubling his capital in a short time. He has left petty trade behind and is focusing on treating animals and selling veterinary drugs, such that he is now the main seller of veterinary drugs in his area and has set up a stall that serves as both a sales point and clinic. Now, he deals with drugs worth SDG 1 000 every month. A group of CAHWs in the neighbouring area of Matateib have followed his example and set up their own store.

used the proceeds of veterinary drug sales to provide free-of-charge services to poor livestock owners or offer services on a loan basis to those who can't afford to pay immediately.

FAO has been promoting alternative sources of income, particularly among the most vulnerable groups, by training them in cheese-making or other food processing techniques and assisting them to make and use fuel-efficient stoves, which have an environmental benefit in that they reduce the amount of trees cut down.

With support from the SIFSIA project, a Food Security Technical Secretariat has been established for North Sudan, which will lead and coordinate the country's overall food security information system. Without such a structure, information systems would continue to be fragmented and lack the proper coordination. A number of institutions have strengthened their information systems and are managing their own systems.

Line ministries, private companies, donors and research institutes have begun to use the real-time, SMS/web-based market information systems services, including the weekly data and monthly market updated. The SMS technology enables two-way communication with states and localities.

Donors and partners are making use of the services of the newly-established national Nutrition Coordination Unit. In addition, the IPC tool, and the Global Information and Early Warning System on food and agriculture workstation are helping SIFSIA to create an appropriate platform for data sharing, consensus building, analysis and decision-making.



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