



Plan of Action for North Sudan

August 2010 – August 2012



Plan of Action for North Sudan

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.

