

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.

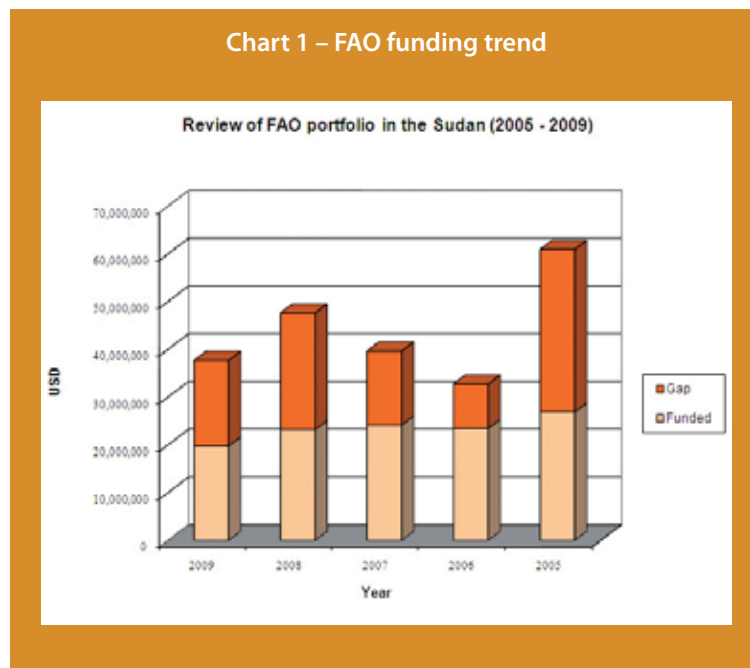


Table 4 - 2009 Donor contributions

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

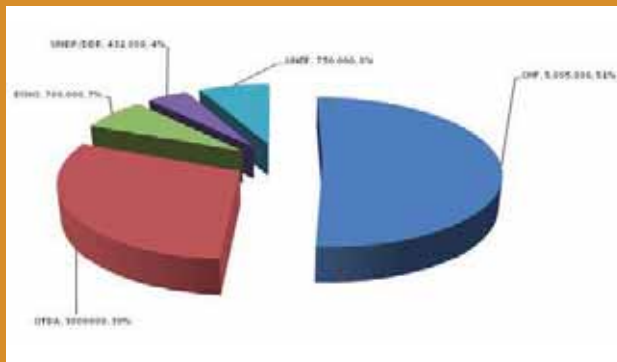


Chart 3 – 2009 ERCU North Sudan funding by type of intervention



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.

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| 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.

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| 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.

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| 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.

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

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| 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

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to smallholder irrigation development and water management. 2. Support to smallholder agriculture production (intensification and diversification). 3. Support to smallholder livestock and fisheries production. | <p>Improvement & promotion of traditional water harvesting techniques.
Flood water control & retention dykes on wades plains for water spreading / spate irrigation improvement.</p> <p>Development of small-scale irrigation schemes.
Optimization of millet & sorghum based cropping systems to increase productivity of field crops in traditional rain-fed areas.</p> <p>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 though community-based interventions.
Support to livestock marketing development.
Support to smallholder livestock diversification project for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>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.</p> |
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Programme 2: Improving food access, food quality & stability

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Support to the reduction of post harvest losses & grain storage development. 5. Support to the nutrition action plan. 6. Promoting nutritional education through school gardening. | <p>Improvement of harvesting time, harvesting methods & post- harvest handling techniques.
Promotion of micro agro-processing & manufacturing activities.
Grain storage development.
Developing nutrition throughout the health & collaboration on nutrition across sectors.
Monitoring nutritional impact, evaluating nutrition progresses & nutritional surveillance.</p> <p>Food quality, food safety & food hygiene.
Protecting the learning capacities of children through better nutrition.</p> <p>Promoting long term food security through training & awareness creation.
Improvement of harvesting time, harvesting methods & post- harvest handling techniques.</p> |
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Programme 3: Strengthening rural services & improving PIPs for food security

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Development of rural financing services. 8. Development of rural markets & rural infrastructure. 9. Organisational strengthening of stakeholders in the agricultural sector at state & locality level. 10. Improving agricultural support services for vulnerable smallholder farmers. 11. Improving the food security policy environment. | <p>Establishing of a legal & policy framework for microfinance.
Staff technical capacity building in microfinance through training.
Institutional capacity building in best microfinance practice.
Promotion of community based financial intermediaries.
Credit revolving fund.
Establishment of marketing information systems.
Strengthening of public & private sector service providers to support farmers' groups.
Capacity building of PMGs.
Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure.
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.
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.</p> |
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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.



**Preparing for, and responding to,
food and agriculture threats and emergencies**

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