



Sudan

Background

Over the past few years, the Sudan has experienced considerable change. In eastern and Southern Sudan, peace accords have led to greater stability and encouraged the return of millions of IDPs and refugees to their places of origin. In the Greater Darfur region, continued violence and unrest have caused the displacement of many more people. Humanitarian and recovery needs thus vary greatly throughout the Sudan. Vulnerable households, already struggling with displacement or resettlement and coping with increased population pressures, have also faced natural disasters, disease outbreaks, soaring costs and lack of vital services in 2008.

The humanitarian crisis in Darfur, which houses the largest aid operation in the world, has intensified markedly in 2008. With a total population of six million, one-quarter of Darfuris have been displaced and three-quarters require relief or recovery assistance. The violence has killed hundreds of thousands and destroyed property, infrastructure and access to basic services. Despite volatile insecurity, humanitarian indicators have improved to some degree owing to the concentration and perseverance of aid efforts.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 36.9 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 960
- Population below poverty line: 40%
- Life expectancy: 57.4 years
- Total arable land: 6.78%
- Population in agriculture: 80%
- Population undernourished: 26%
- Total land area: 2 505 810 sq km
- Human Development Index: 147/177

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

In 2005, the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between northern and southern factions formally ended over two decades of war that claimed two million lives and uprooted four million people. Relative stability has enabled half of the displaced population to return since 2004, far exceeding the south's absorptive capacity after decades of structural and economic decline. Pockets of insecurity remain within and surrounding the region's confines due to border disputes, tribal clashes and the proliferation of small arms.

Following the outbreak of violence between the Sudan Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in May 2008, some 50 000 people fled Abyei to Southern Sudan. Abyei's borders remain long disputed as they fall between the Sudan's north-south boundary and the region is rich in natural resources. The elections scheduled in 2009 bear on the area's administration and may heighten tensions. Unexploded ordnance, loss of homes and limited access to vital services, such as water and healthcare, have increased vulnerability in the area.

Needs remain high in Blue Nile, where life-expectancy for women is the lowest (51.2 years) in the Sudan. Southern areas had been cut off from humanitarian assistance prior to the signing of the CPA, such as Kumuk, which remains difficult to access and in a state of humanitarian emergency. Despite progress towards political unification of Southern Kordofan since the signing of the CPA, the dividends of peace remain obscure in some regions. Prospects of a failed harvest following extended drought have sounded the alarm of an imminent food crisis.



Security and disarmament have improved markedly in Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea States since the signing of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement in 2006. However, Kassala and Red Sea have the highest chronic malnutrition rates in the country. The problems of food insecurity, inadequate harvests and poverty are exacerbated by elevated influxes of IDPs and refugees through porous borders with Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Decades of war, insecurity, natural disasters, land disputes and displacement have devastated the livelihoods of millions across the Sudan. Approximately 87 percent of the population depends on agriculture as a means to generate income and supplement household food requirements. Agricultural land, seeds, tools and equipment were damaged or lost during conflict, leaving rural households without the necessary means to resume their way of life or even subsistence.

In Darfur, crop production already lies below household subsistence levels. Mass population movements caused by conflict combined with poor rainfall have caused a reduction in yields and the overexploitation of the natural resources upon which rural livelihoods depend. Coping strategies to mobilize capital related to brick-making, charcoal production, firewood and grass collection rely on scarce and unsustainable resources. These activities also place women at greater risk of gender-based violence.

Lack of veterinary support has increased livestock morbidity, as herders in transit with their animals pass through disease-prevalent corridors. Flooding during July and August in Southern Sudan triggered animal diseases, and reduced livestock and crop productivity. In drought-afflicted and resource-depleted areas, access to grazing land and water remains a flashpoint for clashes.

Restoring the livelihoods and food production capacity of vulnerable households across the Sudan will be paramount to increasing their food security, nutritional status and resilience to future shocks.

FAO response

In 2009, FAO will address the region- and context-specific needs of households across the Sudan, with the aim to restore, improve and stabilize their food security and livelihoods.

Crop-based farming interventions will include the distribution of seeds, agricultural tools, animal-drawn implements and training in improved farming practices. FAO will help vulnerable communities to create homestead vegetable gardens and rehabilitate community nurseries producing fruit and local tree seedlings. FAO also aims to strengthen livelihoods by promoting alternative income-generation activities, such as beekeeping, food processing and blacksmithing.

Planned activities to promote sustainable resource management will focus on high-risk areas and will include: the establishment of nurseries for community reforestation; production and use of fuel-efficient stoves to mitigate deforestation; establishment of fodder banks to improve grazing and pasture protection during the dry season; and community-based negotiation and mediation mechanisms to address natural resource management and land use.

To safeguard the livelihoods of herders, FAO interventions also seek to improve livestock disease surveillance, conduct vaccination campaigns, provide training to CAHWs, establish veterinary community centres and to support the preparation of a Rift Valley Fever preparedness and control plan. The provision of livestock and cold chain infrastructure will add value to the livelihoods of herders. Planned activities also aim to equip fishers with basic gear and equipment.

Coordination remains an important aspect of FAO's proposed response in the Sudan. It is essential to strengthen the impact of interventions by the various humanitarian and recovery actors in the fields of food security and livelihoods, by avoiding gaps and duplication of interventions, increasing advocacy and promoting the dissemination of information on food security.

“Decades of insecurity, natural disasters, land disputes and displacement have devastated the livelihoods of millions across the Sudan”

PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding required: USD 56 879 778

Supporting household food security, agricultural production and livestock husbandry of crisis-affected and vulnerable people in eastern Sudan	
Objectives:	To protect livestock assets and increase animal productivity by improving animal health, diversifying breeds and promoting good livestock husbandry practices; and intensify and diversify agricultural production through good agricultural practices.
Activities:	Support formal and community-based veterinary services through training and provision of drugs and supplies; promote improved animal breeding, feeding and husbandry practices through training and community pilot projects; support formal and community-based agricultural extension services and networks, including para-agriculturalist practices through ToT; train farmers in improved agricultural practices to intensify and diversify cropping practices; distribute agricultural inputs; promote pilot community-based seed banks and seed fairs, and build capacities of government and private seed subsector; conduct or support food security, needs and harvest assessments; and promote the planting of trees, of which the leaves and smaller branches can be used as fodder for feeding animals in confinement.
Beneficiaries:	66 000 households (IDPs, refugees, flood-affected people, and vulnerable resident communities).
Implementing partners:	SRCS, Practical Action, ACORD, Goal, Plan Sudan, SCDC, SECS, SOS-Aalsahel, IRC, Oxfam, HAI and CBOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 3 500 000.

Promotion of income-generating activities and community capacity building for crisis-affected people

Objectives:	To increase income of vulnerable and marginalized households through diversified income-generation activities and improved productive skills; and improve livelihood support, based on reliable food security and livelihoods information and needs assessments.
Activities:	Train beneficiaries in sustainable income-generating activities, including basic business skills and, where appropriate, supported by food-for-training; provide start-up support to training graduates (equipment and/or small grants); support the formation of producers' groups and group marketing management; and conduct food security, livelihoods and needs assessments.
Beneficiaries:	20 000 households (IDPs, refugees, returnees, flood-affected persons and other vulnerable communities).
Implementing partners:	Practical Action, ACORD, Plan Sudan, SRCS, SECS, IRC, SOS, Oxfam, Goal, HAI, and CBOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 3 000 000.

Promoting sustainable natural resource management and rehabilitation

Objectives:	To improve natural resource rehabilitation and promote sustainable land use; enhance rangeland productivity; and promote collaborative natural resource management.
Activities:	Establish nurseries for community reforestation, including women's groups; promote production and use of fuel-efficient stoves to mitigate deforestation; support pasture restoration through training, enclosure establishment, seed collection and broadcasting and demarcation of rehabilitated areas; establish pilot fodder banks for improved grazing and pasture protection during the dry season; support earth-dam reconstruction and animal water points to reduce grazing pressure in over-used areas; and promote community-based negotiation and mediation for natural resource management, land use and peace building in places with high competition over natural resources.
Beneficiaries:	8 600 households (IDPs, refugees, returnees, flood-affected people and vulnerable resident communities).
Implementing partners:	Practical Action, ACORD, Plan Sudan, SRCS, SECS, IRC, ACORD, SOS, Oxfam, Goal and CBOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 000 000.

Providing food security and livelihoods support for IDPs, youth and school dropouts

Objectives:	To restore the agricultural and livestock production capacities of IDPs and vulnerable host communities in the selected states; support livelihood and coping mechanisms of IDPs and vulnerable host communities through provision of income-generating activities; and provide life-skills training to street youths and school dropouts.
Activities:	Procure and distribute improved agricultural inputs and veterinary supplies; provide training, start-up kits and veterinary equipment to CAHWs; provide street youths and school dropouts with skills; restock households with goats and poultry.
Beneficiaries:	34 695 households (IDPs, street youths and school dropouts).
Implementing partners:	FAR, TOYOK, NIDAA and SRC.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 000 000.

Support for a Rift Valley Fever (RVF) Preparedness Control Plan in affected and at-risk states of the Sudan

Objectives:	To train veterinary staff on early recognition of RVF and appropriate action to avoid outbreaks; strengthen current surveillance systems to capture early warning events of an impending RVF outbreak; and monitor climatic changes that support the multiplication of flies and could result in disease outbreak.
Activities:	Conduct 11 training workshops for veterinarians in affected and at-risk states (five infected and six at-risk states); provide laboratory equipment and supplies to strengthen surveillance; monitor insects in areas affected and at risk; provide insect-trapping equipment and supplies; conduct one special training workshop for 22 staff (two from each state) of the Entomology Unit to conduct field surveys; and initiate and strengthen collaboration with the Meteorological Department to obtain meteorological data regularly.
Beneficiaries:	16 000 000 people (livestock owners).
Implementing partners:	FMARF, GNU, MoARF, GoSS and partners.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 801 207.

Support to coordination of the food security and livelihoods sector in northern Sudan

Objectives:	To coordinate interventions and activities in the food security and livelihoods (FSL) sector in northern Sudan, promote geographic and thematic coverage and appropriate targeting; improve the programming, targeting, implementation and evaluation, analysis and other capacities of FSL partners; and support interagency FSL assessments and studies, complementing Government assessments.
Activities:	Conduct regular FSL sector coordination meetings at regional level and Khartoum level to exchange experiences, coordinate programming, targeting and implementation, and evaluate sector interventions; monitor FSL sector delivery and achievements throughout the year and report according to UNCT, OCHA and donor requirements, including Work Plan mid-year and end-of-year sector reports; support and facilitate intersectoral programming; issue monthly FSL sector bulletins for partners and donors; train partners in advanced management and implementation skills relevant to FSL assistance in post-conflict recovery and protracted conflict situations; and support and conduct FSL assessments.
Beneficiaries:	FSL sector partners and Government counterparts.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 200 000.

Promoting sustainable natural resource management and rehabilitation

Objectives:	To improve natural resource rehabilitation and promote sustainable land use; and promote the participatory rehabilitation and management of natural resources at community level.
Activities:	Produce and plant forest tree seedlings; rehabilitate and establish hafirs for livestock consumption in resource-based conflict-prone areas; collect pasture seeds and broadcast seeds (Mohamed Abdalraheem variety); and establish community-based tree nurseries.
Beneficiaries:	20 000 households (livestock owners).
Implementing partners:	SMA, contractors for hafir rehabilitation and NGOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 852 500.

Restoring and maintaining household food security and promoting livelihood diversification for vulnerable populations

Objectives:	To promote own food production through distribution of agricultural inputs and training in improved agricultural practices; protect livestock assets through provision of preventative and curative animal healthcare services; and promote alternative livelihood coping mechanisms through animal restocking and diversified income-generation activities.
Activities:	Provide locally suitable crop and vegetable seeds, animal-drawn implements and agricultural hand tools for summer and winter season planting; train village-level agricultural extension workers; provide technical support to all FSL sector partners to promote improved and environmentally-friendly agricultural and M&E practices; support local production of foundation seeds through ARS and certified seeds through contract farmers; provide technical support to SMOAR&F, partners and community-based para-veterinarians; provide veterinary supplies and services for vulnerable agropastoralists and pastoralists; support various income-generation activities through provision of small ruminants and donkeys, supplementary livestock feeding, fuel-efficient stoves, post-harvest handling and transformation, and animal product and by-product transformation; conduct regular FSL assessments and disseminate the findings among stakeholders; ensure coordination in the sector through regular meetings, joint planning and programming, and information exchange.
Beneficiaries:	500 0000 households (35 to 50 percent women).
Implementing partners:	SMoA, SMOAR&F, local and international NGOs, SRC and UN agencies.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 18 000 000.

Supporting household food security, agricultural production and livestock husbandry

Objectives:	To improve crop and livestock production of conflict-affected communities; and increase the income of vulnerable and marginalized households through diversified income-generation activities and the transfer of improved production skills.
Activities:	Procure, pre-position and provide basic agricultural inputs, essential animal health inputs and cold chain facilities; organize and conduct livestock vaccination campaigns and provide treatment services; carry out restocking programmes; conduct pre- and post-harvest and livestock-disease assessments; procure, pre-position and provide fisheries inputs; conduct food security, livelihood and other coordination meetings; and train CAHWs, agricultural extension agents, blacksmiths and farming and pastoral CBOs.
Beneficiaries:	20 210 households (returnees, war-affected IDPs and vulnerable communities).
Implementing partners:	ACAD, NDO, WARDS, SRRC and CBOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 816 000.

Support to livelihoods and income-generating activities of the ICRD villages

Objectives:	To improve and promote productivity and livelihoods to sustain early reintegration and the transition to development; strengthen the capacity of the Government, village development institutions and beneficiaries to ensure sustainable production and livelihoods; and increase access to natural resources by the rural community through integrated watershed management activities.
Activities:	Establish, support and adopt income-generating activities; train staff and the community on best agricultural practices, income-generation activities and watershed management; undertake pest-control campaigns and livestock disease surveillance; establish veterinary community centres, train CAHWs and provide veterinary supplies; procure and introduce productivity-increasing machinery and equipment; develop water harvesting schemes; distribute seed and tools; establish seed and tool banks; and conduct assessments in coordination with stakeholders.
Beneficiaries:	8 000 households (20 selected ICRD villages).
Implementing partners:	GAA, SRC, NMIAD, NRRDO, Calendar, UAD and Goghan.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 200 000.

Support to livelihoods of returnees and vulnerable host populations through improved access to land for production and settlement in Southern Sudan

Objectives:	To ensure access to land for 10 000 returnee, IDP and vulnerable host-community households in three states to support livelihood recovery; and promote the mitigation of resource-based conflicts through supporting mechanisms for dispute resolution in high return areas.
Activities:	Promote mechanisms for access to land by returnees and vulnerable resident households, particularly those headed by women, in rural, peri-urban and urban areas; conduct training for civil and traditional leaders in land dispute resolution; assess the extent of competing land claims and develop guidelines for resolving disputes through traditional mechanisms; organize and conduct information dissemination workshops on land and property rights; organize and conduct ToT sessions in land and property rights; and support community dialogue to resolve territorial disputes.
Beneficiaries:	10 000 households (50 percent female, returnee and vulnerable populations).
Implementing partners:	UNHCR, NRC, PHO and Southern Sudan Land Commission.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 429 000.

Emergency agricultural and livestock support to the reintegration of returnees, IDPs and resident communities

Objectives:	To restore and maintain the household food security of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host populations; and help in developing the communities' capacity to organize and manage a sustainable animal healthcare system and secure their livestock production.
Activities:	Procure, pre-position and distribute basic agricultural inputs and essential veterinary supplies; organize and conduct livestock vaccination campaigns and provide treatment services; carry out small ruminant livestock restocking to vulnerable households; conduct pre- and post-harvest assessments and livestock disease survey assessments; and promote homestead vegetable gardens.
Beneficiaries:	42 450 households.
Implementing partners:	ADRA, IRW, WVI, CFCI, Mubadiroon, Turath, AHA, Ceas, SP, Mercy Corps and Blue Nile Consortium.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 200 000.

Promoting sustainable natural resource management in the Greater Darfur region

Objectives:	To prevent the degradation of natural resources in and around high-risk areas; promote the restoration of natural resources in degraded areas; and protect the environment from further degradation.
Activities:	Conduct a systematic comparative assessment of fuel-efficient stove performance, acceptability and needs; establish fuel-efficient stove training and production centres in each state to promote and disseminate appropriate stove design and type; establish and rehabilitate multi-purpose tree nurseries involving communities; support tree transplanting activities and establish woodlots surrounding and within IDP camps; rehabilitate and construct community-based water points for livestock; support the rehabilitation/establishment of pastures within pastoral nomadic communities; build the capacity of SMOA and communities through the “do no harm to the environment” training approach; provide material and equipment for data collection and response preparation; enhance information sharing, reporting and M&E with other projects in Darfur; and conduct environmental awareness campaigns to minimize environmental destruction.
Beneficiaries:	100 000 households (nomadic, pastoral, agropastoral and agricultural communities affected by conflict).
Implementing partners:	SMA through the FNC, UNEP, and national and international NGOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 700 000.

Support to natural resource-based conflict management through alternative disputes resolution

Objectives:	To establish arbitration and mediation frameworks across communities, traditional institutions and authorities; and promote natural resource-based conflict prevention through capacity building in alternative disputes resolution.
Activities:	Assess and develop baseline information on resource-based conflicts in three states; provide training and technical assistance to authorities and communities in resource-based conflict prevention and management; facilitate resolution of territorial disputes through community dialogues in two states; research and test methodologies for action-oriented land use, natural resource management and mapping in two counties; establish three community-level dialogues on resolution of conflicts over land and resources; and develop guidelines for access to land and natural resources.
Beneficiaries:	150 civil and traditional administrators and 36 000 households (60 percent women, returnees and vulnerable groups).
Implementing partners:	UNHCR, SSLS and Judiciary.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 485 760.

Promotion of income-generating activities and community capacity building for crisis-affected people

Objectives:	To increase the income of vulnerable and marginalized households through diversified income-generating activities and improved productive skills; strengthen the capacity of local communities and beneficiaries to ensure sustainable production and livelihoods; and enhance the natural resource base of rural communities through integrated watershed management activities.
Activities:	Train beneficiaries in sustainable income-generating activities including basic business skills, using food-for-training where appropriate; provide training to CAHWs, crop protection workers and extension agents in improved practices; establish veterinary community centres and seed and tool banks; procure and introduce animal traction, treadle pumps, and equipment for milk processing, cheese-making and blacksmith units; provide training and support for small-scale irrigation and develop community-based water harvesting structures; and establish community-based tree seedling nurseries to support production and tree planting activities in degraded areas.
Beneficiaries:	21 000 households (returnee women, IDPs and vulnerable communities).
Implementing partners:	GAA, FAR, SRC, NMIAD, NIDAA, NRRDO, Calendar, Saraf Jamous Triangle, Ruy'a, UAD, Goghan, Mubadiroon, TOYOK, NORD, KODI, SCOPE, small group farmers of Nuba Mountains and GEPS.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 3 913 311.

Emergency agricultural and livestock support to the reintegration of returnees, IDPs and resident communities

Objectives:	Improve household food and livestock production among returnee and vulnerable host-community households; support the reintegration of returnees and IDPs and enable their resumption of livelihood activities; and promote community-based activities to restore and protect the environment and prevent degradation.
Activities:	Procure, pre-position and distribute basic agricultural inputs and essential livestock inputs; organize and conduct livestock vaccination campaigns and provide treatment services; carry out restocking programmes; conduct pre- and post-harvest assessments and livestock disease survey assessments; promote homestead vegetable gardens; conduct livestock regional coordination meetings and other coordination meetings; establish a training centre, develop curriculum and train ex-combatants and conflict-affected children; support income-generating activities; establish and equip community nurseries; and rehabilitate animal health centres.
Beneficiaries:	63 250 households (returnees, IDPs, vulnerable communities, nomads and agropastoralists, including female-headed households).
Implementing partners:	GAA, FAR, SRC, NMIAD, NIDAA, NRRDO, Calendar, Saraf Jamous Triangle, Ruy'a, UAD, Goghan, Mubadiroon, TOYOK, NORD, KODI, SCOPE, small group farmers of Nuba Mountains and GEPS.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 4 066 000.

Enhancing livelihood diversification, enterprise development and environmental rehabilitation

Objectives:	To enhance the capacity of returnee communities, increase the transfer of new skills and enhance pre-existing skills in relation to vegetable production, fisheries and food processing; and promote community-based environmental degradation prevention, restoration and protection activities.
Activities:	Train community groups in income-generation activities such as beekeeping, cheese making, handicraft, tailoring, blacksmithing, carpentry, small-scale irrigation and animal traction; provide inputs to support vegetable production income-generation activities; support food processing and non-food income-generation activities through the distribution of equipment; and rehabilitate community-level nurseries and produce fruit and indigenous tree seedlings.
Beneficiaries:	10 000 households (returnees and other vulnerable conflict-affected households).
Implementing partners:	Practical Action, Mubadiroon and ADRA.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 016 000.

Coordination of the food security and livelihoods sector in Southern Sudan

Objectives:	To establish and support coordination of FSL activities, especially at the state level; strengthen the capacity of Government partners to coordinate FSL activities; and promote access to food security information, creating visibility, synergies and coherency of UN support.
Activities:	Establish and implement effective coordination mechanisms at the GoSS and state levels; conduct consultations to fill gaps identified by partners; strengthen the capacity of Government partners to collect and manage information related to food security; promote information sharing and transparency among partners in discussions and analysis; promote access to food security information, creating visibility, synergies and coherency of UN support; coordinate assistance and develop an integrated strategy prioritizing populations in need of assistance; organize regular coordination meetings among sectoral partners at the GoSS and state levels; and promote and participate in interagency needs assessments and surveys.
Beneficiaries:	All partners of the sector.
Implementing partners:	MoAARI, MoAF, MoARF, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNIDO, ILO, OCHA, FAO, WVI, NPA, NCA, CESVI, COOPI, CRS, Tearfund, SCF, YARDSS, BYDA, FAR, Incode, Hard, FHI, ACF, Concern and ADRA, among others.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 200 000.

Support to the sustainable reintegration and improvement of basic food security for vulnerable populations in Southern Sudan

Objectives:	To ensure basic food security through provision of agricultural, livestock and fishery assistance to boost the food production and livelihoods of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host populations; and enhance sustainable reintegration and household food production for IDPs, returnees, ex-combatants and vulnerable host populations, including households headed by women and HIV-affected households.
Activities:	Procure and distribute agricultural production inputs (crop and vegetable seeds and hand tools); encourage local, quality seed use and production; train beneficiaries on best farming practices; procure and distribute fishing equipment (hooks and twine); train beneficiaries on boatbuilding, sustainable fishing methods and fish processing techniques; provide essential veterinary drugs and vaccines, equipment and support to cold chain management; contribute to animal restocking and train CAHWs; support livestock disease outbreak reporting, investigation and disease surveillance; follow up, monitor and provide technical support; and evaluate overall assistance provided.
Beneficiaries:	100 000 households (60 percent women, returnees, IDPs, host communities, ex-combatants, female-headed households and vulnerable resident households).
Implementing partners:	MoAARI, MoAF, MoARF, UNHCR, IOM, UNIDO, OCHA, FAO, WVI, NPA, NCA, CESVI, COOPI, CRS, SCF, YARDSS, BYDA, AMURT, AAH-I, FAR, Incode, Hard, FHI, ACF, Concern, ADRA and CMA, among others.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 6 500 000.