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## WHAT DOES FAO DO?

FAO recognizes that the structural solution to hunger lies in improving agricultural productivity in countries prone to food shortages. In Sudan, FAO helps farmers, herders, fishers and other vulnerable groups recover from crisis and improve their food security. FAO also works with all levels of government to prepare for and respond to food and agriculture threats and emergencies.

For more information visit [www.fao.org](http://www.fao.org)

## MARHABA

2012 has already shaped up to be a challenging year for the Food and Livelihoods sector in Sudan. The findings of FAO's joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission show that a poor 2011/12 harvest is expected in many parts of Sudan. The ongoing fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile is also putting a strain on food security. With these challenges facing us, I look forward to a strong and productive collaboration with our sector partners in Sudan. Our partners are welcome to contribute to *FAO in Sudan* by emailing our Communications Officer [Zoie.Jones@FAO.org](mailto:Zoie.Jones@FAO.org)

**Mr Mai Moussa Abari**  
**FAO Representative Sudan**

## FAO: PROTECTING LIVESTOCK IN SOUTH KORDOFAN

An FAO livestock vaccination programme is close to vaccinating almost half a million head of cattle in South Kordofan. The project is funded by the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF-Contingency plan) and FAO's implementing partners are the State Ministry of Animal Resources, Sudanese Development Call Organization (NIDAA) and German Agro Action (GAA). So far 385,000 animals have been vaccinated and treated, and the target is 455,000.

NIDAA has just completed its portion of the project, vaccinating 130,000 head of animals at four locations near Umhojar in Al Fula locality, about 100kms from Al Fula. Umhojar is a large water catchment area where herds of cattle gather during the grazing season. Goats, sheep and cattle were vaccinated against parasites and potentially-deadly livestock diseases. FAO-trained Community Animal Health Workers took part in the vaccinations. The CAHWs are often pastoralists themselves and provide animal healthcare services to members of their community.

Nevertheless, the challenge in South Kordofan remains huge. An estimated 6 million head of cattle are concentrated in the border region with South Sudan, unable to migrate to southern

pastures and water sources. This has caused high concentrations of livestock in areas with insufficient natural resources to support them, contributing to localized conflicts involving farmers and pastoralists and the increasing vulnerability of animals to disease outbreaks. Therefore, an important supplementary effort is needed to provide animal feed, rehabilitate water points and vaccinate even more cattle to avoid massive animal losses and a further weakening of pastoralists' livelihoods.



## NEWS: NEW COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK

FAO Sudan has taken a step forward in creating a new Country Programming Framework (CPF) which is the basis for cooperation between FAO and the Government of Sudan for the next four years (2012-2016). A validation workshop was held in Khartoum late in 2011 with national and international experts, development partners and government stakeholders identifying development priorities for agriculture-related sectors in Sudan and drafting the framework. It contains the following four priority areas: policy development and strengthening of agricultural statistical systems; enhancing productivity, production and competitiveness; conservation and development of natural resources; and Disaster Risk Management (DRM). For the first time, the framework integrates a Results Based Management (RBM) approach for FAO's work in Sudan.

# Improving Darfur's Fuel Efficient Stoves

The Food Security and Livelihoods Sector in West Darfur has begun to draft a plan for Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES) implementation for 2012, based on the recommendations from a workshop in December. The Alternative Energy and Fuel Efficient Stoves Stakeholders Consultation Workshop was held in El Geneina, West Darfur and was organized by the State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources' Forests National Corporation (SMOA&NR FNC) and FAO.

It is generally agreed that Fuel Efficient Stoves contribute to a reduction in deforestation, smoke-related health hazards and gender-based violence in Darfur. However government, UN and NGO workshop participants identified major gaps in FES implementation including: a lack of quality training, an inconsistent production system, the intervention being limited to mud stoves rather than other technology, poor monitoring and no clear-cut institutional arrangement for proper planning and coordination.

The overarching recommendation from the workshop is to sharpen the strategic focus and strengthen the effectiveness of FES interventions in West Darfur. To achieve this, a map of who is doing FES and where (and what type) has been recommended, as well as standardized training. To this end, FSL sector co-leads FAO and WFP will lead the preparation of an FES training manual in collaboration with other sector leads UNHCR, UNICEF and OCHA.

The full workshop proceedings are available from FAO's West Darfur Area Program Coordinator Belihu Negesse [Belihu.Negesse@FAO.org](mailto:Belihu.Negesse@FAO.org)



MAKING A FUEL-EFFICIENT STOVE IN WEST DARFUR

## FAO FACT FILE

Fuel-efficient stoves consume less firewood and charcoal. Women using the stoves need less time away from home, in potentially dangerous areas, collecting the fuel. There is also a reduced risk of fires catching and spreading, and there is less smoke. Some women earn income by making and selling the stoves.



“Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime” - Chinese Proverb

## FAO: TURNING LIVES AROUND

Nooraldin Abdalla Noor is an ex-combatant. This is his story.

“I am forty years old, with a wife and children. I live in Radief village, about six kilometres north of Demazine in Blue Nile state. I used to be a fighter but now I want to find a better way to live and to look after my family. I chose to take part in an FAO fishing training program. I was taught how to build a fishing canoe, how to catch fish using a net and how to process my catch by either drying it in the sun or



using salt. I was also given fishing nets, hooks, rope, weights, floats and an ice box. Now, my daily average catch is around 40 kilograms of fish. At the Demazine market I can sell a kilo of fresh fish for around 15SDG. I also dry some of the fish to sell later on, and keep some to feed myself and my family. I plan to make some changes to my canoe to improve its holding capacity and to make it more stable in the water. I no longer worry as much about feeding my family, and I think the future looks promising for all fishermen along the Blue Nile River.”

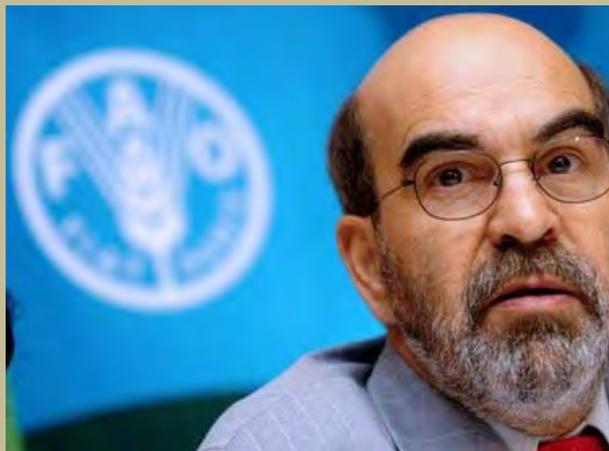
## NEWS: FAO'S FUTURE FOCUS

FAO's new global Director-General José Graziano da Silva has pledged that the total elimination of hunger and undernourishment from the world is his top priority. The Brazilian agronomist and economist took over the post on January 1st.

His four other strategic priorities are to move towards more sustainable systems of food production and consumption, achieve greater fairness in the global management of food, complete FAO's reform and decentralization, and expand South-South cooperation and other partnerships. He says he'll begin by scaling up FAO's support to a number of low-income, food deficit countries, especially those facing prolonged crises.

"Ending hunger requires the commitment of everyone: neither FAO nor any other agency or government will win this war alone," he said.

The Director-General also emphasized that he would strive to make FAO more effective and responsive by administrative cost-cutting and efficiency gains. He stressed that efficiency savings would not cut into FAO's technical work and he would try to use them to strengthen the Organization's direct assistance to countries.



FAO DIRECTOR-GENERAL JOSÉ GRAZIANO DA SILVA

"Ending hunger requires  
the commitment  
of everyone"

The FAO chief also noted that the United Nations has declared 2012 the International Year of Cooperatives. He said rural, food and agricultural cooperatives including producer organizations will be increasingly important in efforts to eliminate hunger and reduce poverty around the world.

The new Director-General succeeds Jacques Diouf of Senegal, who held the post from 1994. Da Silva's term is for three and a half years.

## Girls from the Fulani pastoralist group try the new Salha waterpoint in Blue Nile



## NEWS: WATER YARDS OPENED

Two new water yards have been inaugurated in Blue Nile, as part of an FAO programme funded by the CHF (Common Humanitarian Fund) to build a total of four water yards in Blue Nile and South Kordofan. The two Blue Nile water yards are in Salha and Eldeisa localities, in areas where livestock traditionally concentrate. Before FAO's intervention in the two areas, the rich natural pasture wasn't accessed by nomadic pastoralists because there was no nearby water. Now they have access to both pasture and water. The water yards are not only for cattle. Each yard also supplies water to around 5000 nearby households. The two water yards in South Kordofan will be located in Nabag Village in Elgoze locality and Barakala village in Lagawa locality.

## NEWS: IPC 2.0 SUDAN WORKSHOP

The Government of Sudan's Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) has held an awareness workshop for decision makers on the revised version of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) system. The workshop was inaugurated by the State Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Dr. Jafar Ahmed Abdalla.

The January event was held in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation and FAO's SIFSIA (Sudan Institutional Food Security Information for Action) programme, and attended by representatives from line-ministries, MoA in all states, UN agencies, academia, and media.

The IPC was originally developed by FAO in Somalia and is a standardized scale of the severity of food insecurity to help decision-makers assess a situation and act. IPC 2.0 revises the first technical manual and is in the process of being adopted in Sudan.

The global IPC project is funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and the European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO). FAO's SIFSIA programme is funded by the European Commission.

More than 300 young people in Demazine, Blue Nile have completed an FAO-UNJP (United Nations Joint Programmes) Junior Farmer Field Schools & Life Skills (JFFLS) programme aimed at creating opportunities for youth employment in Sudan.

Under the programme, forty young people were trained in fishing and fish processing and received starter fishing kits. They've now organized themselves into a fishing-based cooperative. Another forty young people were trained in animal rearing and received starter capital of sheep, cattle and animal feed. They're now trading livestock at local markets. Sixty young people were trained in beekeeping and received bee hives, protective gear and a starter beekeeping kit. They're now producing honey for sale. Sixty young women were trained in all aspects of food processing and received starter kits to begin processing and selling their products.

One of the women, Shadia Mohamed Ahmed, says the food processing training has expanded the types of food locally available. "We are processing raw local foodstuffs into different types of food. Traditionally we just collected what was available from the vicinity," she said.

Mohamed Tau from Maganza learnt about crop production as part of the Junior Farmer Field School. "The programme helped us to farm our degraded land properly with improved technologies and inputs, and helped us improve our production".



**"The programme helped us farm our degraded land properly with improved technologies and inputs, and helped us improve our production."**



Food ready for sale

## PHOTO OF THE MONTH



UMKEDADA, NORTH DARFUR

