



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

SUDAN

PLAN OF ACTION (2015-2019)

SUMMARY



THE CONTEXT



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Population of Sudan: 36.2 million

Two-thirds of the total population live in rural areas and 58 percent are “poor”*



2 million children are suffering from acute malnutrition

500 000 children are severely acutely malnourished***



3.1 million Internally Displaced People (IDPs), of which 2.5 million IDPs are in Darfur

More than 250 000 refugees****



Widespread conflicts over ownership and use of natural resources among pastoralists, agropastoralists and crop farmers. Land tenure practices and conversion of range and forest land into large mechanised farming is also a source of conflict. Conflicts continue in border areas with South Sudan.

Sources (*FAO, **FSL-HRP 2015, ***WHO, ****OCHA)

THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR



Rainfed agriculture:

Semi-mechanised rainfed farming;
Traditional rainfed farming;
Livestock production.

Large scale irrigation

Fisheries
and forestry



Nearly **one-third of the GDP** comes from Agriculture.

More than **one-third of the national workforce** is engaged in agriculture and agroprocessing industries.



THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN FOR 2015

80 percent (4.2 million) of 5.4 million people targeted for humanitarian assistance under the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2015 are food insecure.

USD 357 002 165 is pledged by the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Sector co-led by FAO and WFP**.

USD 291 318 389 (82 percent) is pledged by the FSL for food assistance and USD 65 683 776 (18 percent) is for food production and other livelihoods assistance.

Current Strengths

- ✓ Vast areas of cultivable agricultural land
- ✓ Sufficient water resources to meet agricultural requirements
- ✓ Huge livestock resource potential and sizeable fish resources
- ✓ Network of agricultural faculties across the country in all agricultural specializations
- ✓ Generations of trained manpower
- ✓ Adoption of federal system of government
- ✓ encourages participation of local authorities
- ✓ Planned improvement of rural infrastructure to encourage free-market mechanisms
- ✓ Strategic geographical location in Near East and North Africa region
- ✓ Commitment and political will for sustainable socio-economic rural development

Current Weaknesses (opportunities for change)

- Fragile state of national economy
- Low levels of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry productivity
- Outdated agriculture and natural resources policies; and lack of policy coordination
- Agricultural plans lack scientific and operational approaches
- Weak agricultural research and extension services
- Poor condition of existing rural infrastructure (lack of public and private investment)
- Lack of capacity to produce agricultural equipment and inputs locally
- Lack of quality control, and sanitary, phytosanitary and food safety procedures
- Lack of strict measures to apply regional and international agreements
- Weak linkages between stakeholders affects smallholder pastoralists, fishers and tree-dependent communities
- Deep-rooted rivalries between professional and trade union organizations
- Insecurity and tenuous peace, especially in areas of high potential for agricultural production

Potential Opportunities

- ✓ Realisation of peace and stability
- ✓ Possibility of increased oil and gold production to finance infrastructure and manufacturing
- ✓ Change towards a more open economy
- ✓ Public awareness that agriculture is the main source of rapid and balanced economic growth
- ✓ Potential for more efficient utilization of Sudan's share of River Nile waters
- ✓ Application of small- and large-scale water-harvesting technologies
- ✓ Utilization of forward and backward linkages between agriculture and industry (value chains)
- ✓ Strategic location of Sudan for agricultural trade (vis à vis Near East, North Africa and Europe)

Potential Threats

- Rapid population growth
- Continuous deterioration of the country's natural resource base
- Escalation of political and tribal conflicts
- 85 percent of animal resources depend on pastoral and transhumant systems of production
- Increasing risk of transboundary plant and animal pests and diseases
- Climate change and variability (i.e. dry spells, droughts, heavy rainstorms, floods, etc.)
- Institutions and procedures that control public funds not suitable for financing agriculture
- Trade barriers of developed countries/potential markets limit access to Sudanese exporters
- Soaring prices of food and agricultural inputs



“The Government of Sudan has advocated **agriculture as the engine to effectively contribute to **economic growth** and export performance and to simultaneously advance people's **livelihoods**, reduce poverty, improve **food security** and **nutrition** and develop and protect **natural resources**”**

FAO'S GOOD PRACTICE IN SUDAN'S AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Over the last ten years, several good practices have been tested and validated by the actors and beneficiaries of FAO's humanitarian relief, livelihood protection/recovery and agricultural development programmes, and are recommended for replication and up-scaling by government agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs). These include:

- Capacity development of government institutions and CSOs.
- Food security information systems for food security decision making and policy development.
- Control of transboundary plant and animal pests and diseases.
- Community-based animal resources development services.
- Farmer field school group-based approach to adaptive research and participatory extension.
- Community-based natural resource management.
- Water harvesting and on-farm water management.
- Post-harvest management, as part of an integrated value chain approach.
- Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land in the context of food security (VGGT).
- Resource mobilization, implementation and operations for emergency relief food security and livelihood protection interventions.

SUDAN COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK (2012–2016)



The Sudan Country Programming Framework (CPF) is co-owned by FAO and the Government of Sudan, though its Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation; of Livestock, Fisheries and Rangelands; of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development; and of Water Resources and Electricity.

It presents the broad commitment of FAO, subject to the availability of the required funding, to assist the Federal and State Governments in their efforts to achieving their own national and state development objectives that are specific to:

- *Agriculture*
- *Food and nutrition security*
- *Natural resource management*

CPF STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

1

Capacity development and consolidation of policy, laws, planning and information institutions, systems and mechanism reforms and development in agriculture, fisheries and forestry of Sudan.

2

Capacity development of agricultural research, technology and knowledge development and transfer for enhanced productivity, production and competitiveness institutions, systems and mechanisms in agriculture, fisheries and forestry of Sudan.

3

Capacity development of natural resources' conservation and management institutions, systems and mechanisms in agriculture, forestry and fisheries of Sudan.

4

Capacity building of drought risk management institutions, systems and mechanisms in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries of Sudan.

FAO PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUDAN (2015–2019)

Resilient Livelihoods for Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

OVERALL GOAL:

“To contribute to the improvement of food security and nutrition and the reduction of rural poverty in Sudan, while supporting the country’s longer-term economic development goals”

The Plan of Action (PoA) prioritizes and promotes interrelated and mutually supporting and sustainable short-, medium- and long-term interventions at all levels (i.e. household, community and institutional) in support of the relief, recovery and development of Sudan’s small-scale agriculture sector and to address and overcome the underlying causes of vulnerability in Sudan.

5

FOUR STRATEGIC MULTISECTORAL INTERVENTIONS



Crosscutting activities across the four strategic interventions:

- Stakeholder capacity development
- Food-based nutrition
- Gender equality
- Peace and stability building

Strategic Partnerships

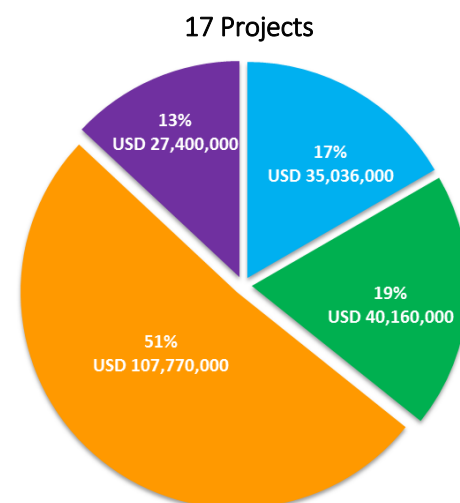
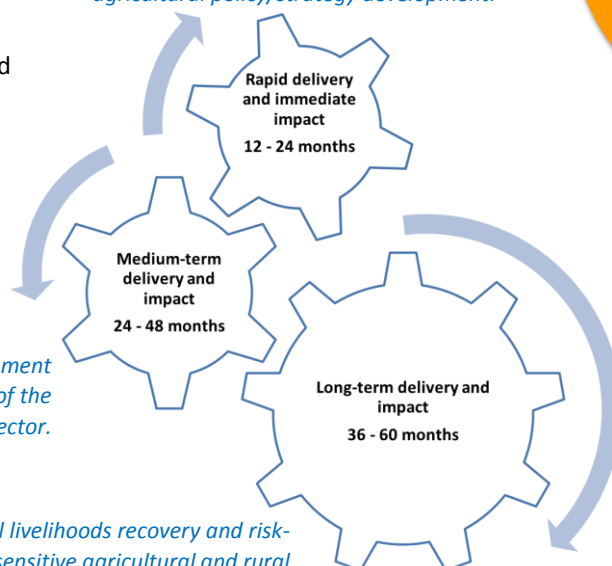
FAO facilitates partnerships for the implementation of food and nutrition security and agricultural and rural development interventions with:

- Government institutions and local authorities
- Civil society
- The private sector
- South-South Cooperation
- Development partners

Food and nutrition security and livelihood protection and short-term risk-sensitive agricultural policy/strategy development.

Risk-sensitive research and development and institutional strengthening of the agriculture sector.

Rural livelihoods recovery and risk-sensitive agricultural and rural development.



Total Cost Estimate:
USD 210.37 million



INTERVENTION AREAS, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF THE FAO CPF/POA

1. Improved Policy and Institutional Environment for Food and Nutrition Security and Resilience Programming – through capacity development, enhanced coordination and better informed decision making and knowledge management and sharing systems

SN	Track	Programme/Project Brief	Duration	Cost (USD)
1.1	Short-term project	Capacity development of agricultural decision makers and support services to promote international best practice in research and extension, climate-smart agriculture and integrated food nutrition – under reformed agriculture, food security and nutrition policies and strategies	18 months	500 000
1.2	Short-term project	Support to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and crisis management in the agriculture sector – resulting in a functioning multistakeholder platform for DRR and crisis management for agriculture, food security and nutrition-related subsectors	24 months	500 000
1.3	Long-term programme	Capacity development for evidence-based resilience and food security and nutrition policy and programmes – <i>up-scaling of current FSPS Programme</i>	60 months	27 800 000
1.4	Medium-term project	National forest resource assessment and monitoring – <i>capacity development of Forests National Corporation for data collection, analysis and dissemination</i>	36 months	3 200 000
1.5	Short-term project	Support to process development in the forestry sector – including “National Action Plan for regional Great Green Wall, preparedness for a national REDD+ strategy and follow-up on FAO Committee on Forestry (COFO) “Multi-Year Programme”	18 months	500 000
1.6	Short-term project	Defining a role for private sector service providers to support smallholder farmers in a reformed agriculture sector – <i>including capacity development of the Union of Chambers of Agriculture and Production (of the Sudanese Businessmen and Employers’ Federation)</i>	12 months	156 000
1.7	Long-term programme (of annual HRP funding)	Coordination of the United Nations’ Food Security and Livelihood Cluster (Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan), DFA/DDS’s Economic Recovery Pillar III, and contribution to a revised UNDAF	60 months (5 yrs x 12)	2 500 000

2. Enhancing Production, Productivity and Competitiveness of the Crops, Livestock and Forestry Subsectors and Agricultural Climate Change Adaptation

SN	Track	Programme/Project Brief	Duration	Cost (USD)
2.1	Short-term project	Climate change adaptation in key rainfed food crop, fodder crop and pasture varieties – <i>development of drought and heat-tolerant groundnut, legumes, maize, millet, sesame, sorghum, sunflower and nutritious grasses</i>	24 months	3 600 000
2.2	Medium-term project	Expansion of a quality seed production system (with value addition for smallholder farm and community-level seed multiplication) through PPPs	36 months	7 100 000
2.3	Long-term programme	Promoting climate-smart smallholder agricultural production and post-harvest management through improved adaptive research and participatory extension systems – <i>strengthened state and locality-level government and private agricultural extension services and implementation of farmer field school (FFS) and producer marketing group (PMG) programmes” across ten states</i>	60 months	29 000 000
2.4	Short-term project	Support to the private sector in the testing and verification of appropriate small-scale farm tools and machinery for rainfed agriculture (e.g. conservation agriculture, IPM and harvesting) through South-South Co-operation – <i>i.e. partnership(s) with equipment manufacturers in Brazil, India, China and/or South Africa</i>	24 months	500 000



3. Natural Resource Management and Livelihoods, Food Security and Nutrition Response, Protection and Recovery

SN	Track	Programme/Project Brief	Duration	Cost (USD)
3.1	Long-term programme	Recovery of livelihoods, food security and nutrition of vulnerable farming and agro-pastoralist communities in the Darfur Region through an increase in productivity and improved post-harvest management of crops, livestock, fish farming and forestry products for smallholders in target wadi catchment areas – <i>following participatory catchment planning, VGGT, FFS, community animal resources development (CARD), community-based forestry management and PMG approaches</i>	60 months	46 900 000
3.2	Long-term programme	Drought resilience and recovery of livelihoods, food security and nutrition of vulnerable pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households along migratory stock routes in Sudan – <i>including land use planning, VGGT, upgrading of natural resources, improvement of livestock carrying capacities, capacity development of CARD services, and post-harvest management of animal products (through PMGs) components</i>	60 months	37 270 000
3.3	Long-term programme	Resilience building for malnourished rural families prone to extreme natural shocks (e.g. droughts, floods, pests and diseases) – in partnership with UNICEF and WFP across three states from each of “eastern”, “southern” and “western” Sudan (“regions”)	48 months	16 800 000
3.4	Long-term project	Enhanced resilience for forest-dependent communities in the Gum Arabic Belt (<i>especially targeting women Gum Arabic producers and processors</i>) – <i>in line with Sudan’s readiness for REDD+</i>	48 months	6 200 000

4. National, Regional and International Control of Threats to Sudanese Food Chains

SN	Track	Programme/Project Brief	Duration	Cost (USD)
4.1	Long-term project	Development of a national TAD surveillance, monitoring, reporting, early warning and control system – <i>focusing on 14 border states; and linked to FAO’s global Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) and a proposed regional programme for the Near East</i>	48 months	14 900 000
4.2	Medium-term Project	Enhanced biosecurity, sanitary/phytosanitary control and early warning, and food quality and safety in Sudan	36 months	12 500 000

FAO PROMOTES SYNERGIES

FAO’s Plan of Action for Sudan (2015-2019) is in line with:

- The Government of Sudan’s Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper;
- The Sudan Country Programme Framework (2012-2016);
- The Government of Sudan’s Second National Five Years Strategic Development Plan (2012-2016)
- The Government of Sudan’s Agricultural Revival Programme (ARP) (2008-2014);
- The Darfur Regional Authority’s (DRA’s) “Developing Darfur: A Rehabilitation and Development Strategy “(DDS);
- Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 of the United nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF);
- The Food Security and Livelihoods sector of the annual Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan;
- Pillars 1 and 2 and FAO’s five global Strategic Objectives: SO1 Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; SO2: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; SO3, Reduce rural poverty; SO4, More inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems; and SO5, Resilient livelihoods
- FAO’s three Regional Initiatives on(1) Water scarcity; (2) Sustainable small-scale agricultural development; and (3) Building resilience to enhance food security and nutrition;
- The IGAD-led “Sudan Country Programming Paper – To End Drought Emergencies in the Horn of Africa”.



CONTACT:

Abdi Adan Jama
FAO Representative
FAO Representation in Sudan
Email: FAO-SUD@fao.org

Abdessalam Ould Ahmed
Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative
FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa
Email: RNE-ADG@fao.org

