

FAO Component of the 2008 Work Plan for the Sudan



The FAO Component of the 2008 Work Plan for Sudan

Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANA	Annual Needs Assessment
APU	Agricultural Planning Unit (of the Ministry of Agriculture)
AU	African Union
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CBA	Community-Based Extension Worker
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CFSAM	Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DPA	Darfur Peace Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FHI	Family Health International
FFA	Food-for-Assets/ Agriculture
FFW	Food-for-Work
FMoARF	Federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
FSC	Food Security Council
FSTS	Food Security Technical Secretariat (SIFSIA)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNU	Government of National Unity
GoS	Government of the Sudan
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income Generating Activity
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Southern Sudan)
MoARI	Ministry of Animal Resources and Irrigation
MoARF	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (Southern Sudan)
MoIWR	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMIAD	Nuba Mountains International Association for Development
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid to Sudan
NRM	Natural Resource Management
SIFSIA	Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action
SMAARI	State Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Irrigation (Darfur)
SMoA	State Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Wealth and Natural Resources (Southern Kordofan)
SMoRDWR	State Ministry of Rural Development and Water Resources (Southern Kordofan)
SPLM/A	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/ Army
SSCCSE	Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACAD	Abyei Community Action for Development
ACF	Action contre la faim
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation in Research and Development
ADC	Agricultural Development Corporation
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ARC	American Refugee Committee
BCDO	Barakat Charity Development Organization
CESVI	Cooperazione e sviluppo
CFCI	Child-Friendly Community Initiative
CMA	Christian Mission Aid
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FAR	Fellowship for African Relief
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
GAA	German AgroAction
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
IAS	International aid Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
MC	Mercy Corps
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NDO	National Development Organization
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PA	Practical Action
PHO	Polish Humanitarian Organization
SCF-USA	Save the Children Fund – United States of America
SCOPE	Sudanese Community, Organization, Promotion and Empowerment
SRC	Strategic Reserve Corporation
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
SRRC	Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Committee
SSRRC	Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
STDO	Saraf Jamos Triangle Development Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UYA	Umserdiba Youth Association
VSF	Vétérinaires sans frontières
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

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INTRODUCTION

FAO Component of the 2008 Work Plan for the Sudan

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is appealing for USD 73 307 596 million under the 2008 Work Plan for the Sudan, which outlines the international community's planned support to humanitarian, recovery and development programming. Given the importance of agriculture to the Sudan's economy, FAO's assistance programmes play a crucial role in supporting the peace process and ensuring a lasting recovery.

While the overall security situation across the Sudan has stabilized, factional in-fighting continues, leading to further population displacements. In 2007 alone, over 140 000 people became newly displaced and more than 2 million refugees now live in camps. In Darfur, widespread poverty and inequitable development opportunities mean there is still a large need for humanitarian assistance. In Southern Sudan, almost three years on from the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), optimism for stability and sustained growth remains high. However, while oil revenues are providing some funding for reconstruction and development, conflicting expectations raised by the peace agreement pose a significant challenge to maintaining stability.

To address the widespread needs that exist across the Sudan, FAO has designed an extensive Work Plan of both humanitarian assistance and recovery and development programmes. The 2008 Work Plan will expand on the specified targets of 2007 by increasing the range and impact of FAO's recovery and development projects as well as implementing cross-cutting approaches.



IDPs queuing for water supplies in Otash IDP camp in Nyala, Sudan's Southern Darfur Region.

FAO plans to gradually steer the direction of its programme in the Sudan along the path of recovery and development paving the way for the emergence of self-reliant and capacity-driven communities.

FAO's achievements in the Sudan in 2007

In 2007, FAO assisted over 600 000 vulnerable households in the Sudan to help communities create new sources of livelihoods, protect existing resources and enable economic recovery.

Approximately 450 000 households were assisted with agricultural and fishing inputs essential to creating a productive source of revenue. This included fishing equipment, animal ploughs, 10 000 tonnes of crop and vegetable seeds and 65 000 hand tools. In addition, 200 000 households were assisted through FAO's livestock healthcare initiatives such as vaccinations, preventative and curative treatments and the establishment of capacity building systems. Over two million domestic animals were vaccinated and a further two million units of drugs provided for treatment at local animal health centres. More than 2 000 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) were trained by FAO's implementing partners to provide essential veterinary services to local livestock owners in order to establish a support structure in areas where formal services are lacking.

More than 10 000 people were encouraged to participate in initiatives related to natural resource management and sustainable land use. Activities encompassed trainings on the use of fuel efficient stoves, the establishment of nurseries and the distribution of over 500 000 tree seedlings for forestry programmes.

Gender mainstreaming formed an integral part of FAO's project programming and paid particular attention to gender issues. Alternative livelihood-based schemes such as beekeeping and cheese-making involved over 300 people, most of whom were women. For instance, some female beneficiaries received the necessary training to construct fuel efficient stoves, thus reducing dependency on firewood.

Reintegration of ex-combatants was encouraged through various livelihood interventions. The establishment of Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) allowed 350 children to receive a basic education and acquire trade skills such as metal-smithing and farming in order to become productive members of society.

Capacity building to bolster existing institutions, networks and support services is also a core element of FAO's activities in the Sudan. Agricultural and livestock training for communities teaches tradespersons and livelihoods groups about new and efficient technologies and concepts on various issues such as pest control, ploughing and water management. To support these trainings, FAO implemented projects such as seed fairs to help strengthen and build inter-dependent connections between communities and groups.

Finally, throughout 2007, FAO played a critical role in coordinating and liaising between members of the food security and livelihood sectors and collaborating with the Government of Sudan in various joint initiatives, including containing avian and human influenza and training government staff.



Sudanese displaced woman making stoves in El Geneina in Sudan's Western Darfur Region.

FAO's proposed assistance in the Sudan in 2008

In 2008, FAO plans to reach 675 000 vulnerable households through various projects to secure their immediate food security and improve their livelihood prospects for the longer-term. Major activities will be continued such as the distribution of agricultural and fishing inputs as well as trainings to improve production and yields, fishery methods and animal health care maintenance and treatment. The funding requested will also bolster existing community services, such as animal health networks and seed fairs for farmers.

Livestock assets are to be protected through various initiatives such as vaccinations and treatment for over five million animals against common, yet fatal diseases including *peste des petites ruminants* (PPR), Sheep Pox and Anthrax. Animal health services will be established in areas where government veterinary care is unavailable or unfeasible due to conflict or budgetary constraints.

Additionally, FAO's interventions will focus on organic and community-based methods of natural resource management. Sustainable land use will be promoted through a combination of trainings and information sharing. Schools and communities are to be involved in conservation and environmental rehabilitation through nursery projects and planting tree seedlings for forestry programmes.



Sudanese fishers in Juba, Southern Sudan. FAO has distributed fishing equipment to thousands of Sudanese and trained some in boat building, net making and fish processing.

Funding is also required for a number of strategic land projects under FAO's Sudan Land Programme which aims to secure access to land and natural resources for all Sudanese people.

Activities seek to resolve issues essential to the establishment of a solid foundation for peace and sustainable development. These include: competition for land and natural resources; insecure tenure arrangements; land rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returning refugees; and restitution of land and property loss.

As peace and stability slowly return to parts of the Sudan, there is a need to address the lack of infrastructure and institutions to support those engaged in agriculture. Recovery and development programmes aim to empower small-scale farmers through education, access to knowledge, improvement of technical capabilities and resolution of marketing difficulties. Strengthening the operational capacity of government institutions to provide strategic guidance and information to the rural sector will be an important focus over the coming year.

Two major, four-year national recovery and development programmes - the Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA) and the Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPCRP) are being implemented. SIFSIA aims to bolster the collection and analysis of data pertinent to food security. The resulting information will guide and support programme planning processes and help government and non-governmental actors correctly project and plan humanitarian interventions. SPCR is expected to contribute to enhanced food security and rural development by developing key public and private institutions involved in the agriculture sector.

**FAO PROGRAMMES
FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008**

DARFUR

Background

The political framework in Darfur remains increasingly complex, exacerbated by the emergence of new parties and a proliferation of armed groups. In the absence of a sustainable ceasefire and a widely supported political agreement, security continues to be the central challenge of Darfur. The protracted conflict has eroded traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, social structures and polarized relations, resulting in increased inter-and-intra-tribal tensions.

Over 200 000 people have been subjected to displacements since the beginning of the year, overstressing the capacity of existing camp facilities in all three Darfur states, dangerously depleting natural resources. Humanitarian indicators such as global acute malnutrition, crude mortality rates, access to clean water, school enrolment, access to primary health care and immunization rates have all started to deteriorate, endangering the livelihoods of an already highly vulnerable population.

FAO achievements in 2007

In collaboration with partners, FAO assisted approximately 117 000 households in 25 localities across the region with various types of livelihood restoration assistance. In particular, FAO distributed 2 000 tonnes of crop and vegetable seeds, 38 000 hand tools and rehabilitated 70 shallow wells, supporting a visible increase in agricultural production. Project interventions also led to an improvement in the livelihoods of livestock owning communities, by ensuring that herds are healthy and more productive through the treatment and vaccination of over 200 000 animals. Furthermore, training exercises focused on: providing 280 farmers and CAHWs with improved integrated pest management techniques; bolstering the skills of 500 beneficiaries to conduct environmental rehabilitation activities; and training 527 women on the construction of mud-based fuel efficient stoves.



FAO in Darfur
A Sudanese displaced woman in El Geneina, Darfur.

FAO proposed activities in 2008

In 2008, FAO will continue working in Darfur with stakeholders to restore and protect the agricultural production resources of vulnerable households. Priority will be given to displaced households who have recently returned home, households affected by malnutrition, and those households who suffered production losses owing to irregular rainfall, pests and animal diseases.

Key interventions will therefore focus on: providing key inputs such as seeds and tools to vulnerable returnee and host community households; training CAHWs to provide essential animal health care to local communities; establishing tree nurseries and promoting alternative sources of fuel. In addition, the health and productivity of livestock herds will be enhanced through a cold chain system to ensure adequate storage of veterinary medicines as well as the provision of fodder, supplementary feed, veterinary drugs and equipment.

ABYEI

Background

The risk of insecurity, lack of a government body to administer the area and the limited existence of basic infrastructure and public services continue to affect the vulnerability of many communities in the Abyei region. Large numbers of IDPs are expected to return in 2008, placing an additional strain on inadequate public services and the already scarce natural resources. This is likely to result in increased tension in Abyei town, greater pressure on UN agencies and NGOs as well as delays in moving ahead with a recovery programme. Access and security remain the chief constraints to humanitarian, recovery and rehabilitation operations in the region.

FAO achievements in 2007

In 2007, FAO supported the resumption of farming activities for more than 10 000 households, including war-affected returnees, IDPs and resident community households. To this end, FAO distributed 5 800 hand tools and 470 tonnes of vegetable and crop seeds, greatly improving the nutritional intake in project areas. By contrast, the livestock component enabled the vaccination of 168 000 animals and the subsequent distribution of 154 000 of vaccines, thereby mitigating the impact of diseases such as Anthrax and Sheep Pox.



FAO in Abyei

A young fisher displaying his catch. FAO has distributed fishing equipment to thousands of Sudanese and trained some in boat building, net making and fish processing.

FAO proposed activities in 2008

FAO and its partners aim to restore the livelihoods of refugees, IDPs and host populations through the provision of farming and fishery inputs and the promotion of income-generating activities. For instance, blacksmiths will be supported in the production of hand tools, paving the way for employment opportunities and injecting much needed revenue into the local economy. Local capacities will be strengthened through training exercises on improved agricultural, fishing and livestock practices to ensure self-sufficiency and livelihood sustainability. Other planned activities include the restocking of goats, training on enhanced beekeeping and food processing techniques, and the introduction of animal traction, thus contributing to an increase in food production.

BLUE NILE

Background

Despite the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the establishment of a legislative assembly and a constitution, the normalization of political and civil service has not materialized. This has impacted negatively on delivering support for economic recovery. There is currently no presence of the Ministries of Health, Education and Sanitation in the southern areas of the State, where basic services are most needed.

In 2008, the State will continue to experience large population movements, as IDPs and refugees return to their places of origin. In existing settlements, widespread arrivals of returnees will add to competition for natural resources and increase the strain on the limited infrastructure in place. In other areas, largely depopulated during the years of conflict, the level of infrastructure is nonexistent.

FAO achievements in 2007

In 2007, programme funding allowed FAO to reach more than 25 000 vulnerable households with inputs of fishing gear, crop and vegetable seeds and a variety of agricultural tools. FAO invested heavily in the treatment of livestock, with 185 000 animals vaccinated against pervasive diseases such as Anthrax and Sheep Pox. Multi-sectoral training components focused on: fish salting and preservation techniques; plant protection practices; boat building, net making, book keeping, yoghurt making; and cheese making.



FAO proposed activities in 2008

In 2008, the Blue Nile state component of the Work Plan is structured along two pillars: early recovery and development. Emphasis will be placed on: providing vulnerable host community and returnee households with access to agricultural inputs (seeds, and farming tools); replenishing and safeguarding livestock assets through the provision of animals; key veterinary drugs and vaccines; and providing fishery inputs to vulnerable households. Affected communities will benefit from the acquisition of skills on alternative income-generating activities such as bee keeping and cheese making. Enhanced environmental practices will be encouraged thanks to community involvement in natural resource management and measures to increase soil fertility by collecting and broadcasting seeds for Hashab trees. Furthermore, fishers are expected to receive training on improved fish preservation and net making techniques, ensuring an increase in the daily fish catch and the longer-term sustainability of fishing operations.

EASTERN STATES/KASSALA

Background

General security has improved with the signing of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) in October 2006, paving the way for greater power sharing among marginalised communities such as the nomadic Rashaida. However, the region continues to be characterized by long-term poverty and underdevelopment.

Natural disasters, including the annual flooding of the River Gash, cyclical droughts and endemic diseases continue to impact negatively on development in the region. In 2007, catastrophic floods and torrential rains affected all three states (Gedaref, Kassala and the Red Sea State), causing considerable damage to infrastructure and inundating residential areas and agricultural land. Outbreaks of disease in 2007 include malaria, meningitis and cholera.

FAO achievements in 2007

FAO's activities in 2007 assisted the poorest returnees, IDPs and resident community households, including those affected by the conflict, floods and drought. As a result, 550 tonnes of crop and vegetable seeds, 10 500 hand tools and 4 800 tree seedlings were distributed to 10 500 vulnerable households. The provision of veterinary resources and training to 44 community CAHWs was instrumental in bridging the gap where basic animal health services were either absent or insufficient. More specifically, the vaccination of 59 600 animals was effective in containing disease outbreaks such as, PPR and Sheep Pox.

FAO proposed activities in 2008

In 2008, FAO aims to sustain the livelihoods of drought-and-conflict-affected households through the provision of agricultural inputs; veterinary supplies; cash-for-work and food-for-work schemes. Measures to mitigate the impact of deforestation include the utilization of mud-based fuel efficient stoves, the introduction of alternative sources of energy and the establishment of tree nurseries. In addition, training activities will focus on income-generating activities to restore household food security, dignity and to the extent possible, self-sufficiency.



FAO in eastern Sudan

A Sudanese farmer in a field of sorghum. The signing of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) in 2006 has improved general security in the region.

SOUTHERN KORDOFAN

Background

Prior to civil conflict, Southern Kordofan experienced surplus food and cash-crop production and played an important role for national food security in Sudan. Nonetheless, the protracted implementation of the CPA coupled with regional disparities, poor infrastructure, limited access to markets and insufficient levels of agricultural production have resulted in a fragile state of food security.

Despite the availability of arable land, pastures and woodlands, access to natural resources is impeded by prevailing landmine risks. This contributes to unsustainable levels of natural resource use in areas of high population density, fuelling tensions over dwindling natural resources, particularly among pastoralists and sedentary farmers. Furthermore, the devastating floods in 2007 have displaced thousands of households and the subsequent loss of assets will hamper the rate of recovery in 2008.

FAO achievements in 2007

In 2007, FAO interventions diversified and strengthened agricultural production throughout target communities contributing to an increase in food security. In particular, 35 500 households received 766 tonnes of crop and vegetable seeds and 670 hand tools. In collaboration with the Department of Forestry, FAO established four community tree nurseries in two localities, further promoting sound environmental practices. In addition, the livestock component improved the quality and quantity of herds through the vaccination and treatment of 456 000 animals. In order to bolster regional capacities, FAO ensured the training of CAHWs, veterinary technicians and government extension officers in topics ranging from animal healthcare to meat inspection. Moreover, the establishment of Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) improved the knowledge of 350 vulnerable children in basic agricultural and livestock practices, social skills and common values.



FAO proposed activities in 2008

In Southern Kordofan, the Work Plan intends to assist returnees, IDPs and vulnerable resident communities further develop agricultural and livestock activities. FAO seeks to broaden the scope of existing natural resource initiatives through the formation of watershed management committees and water harvesting schemes. Veterinary services are to be expanded through the establishment of animal health clinics, training of veterinary technicians and distribution of vaccines, essential drugs and equipment. In 2008, affected communities will benefit from multi-sectoral training components on improved farming practices, livestock maintenance, animal traction and metal-smithing. Moreover, FAO will work towards strengthening the capacity of implementing partners, including local and state governments and NGOs, in order to improve their skills in project planning, data management and monitoring and evaluation.

KHARTOUM AND NORTHERN STATES

Background

With a population exceeding 18 million, the region comprises Gezeira, Khartoum, Northern Kordofan, River Nile, Sinnar and White Nile states. Since the signing of the CPA, the region has benefited from improved infrastructure and increased investment in the service sector. Increased export earnings from oil continue to boost overall economic activity. However, in spite of economic growth, poverty, unemployment, widening income disparities and inadequate access to social services remain formidable challenges facing millions of IDPs residing in camps surrounding Khartoum.

The region is also prone to recurrent natural disasters including chronic drought and periodic floods. In 2007, approximately 38 000 households were affected by floods causing substantial loss of assets and livelihoods.



FAO in Khartoum and northern states
A Sudanese woman with her child in Gezira Scheme.

FAO proposed activities in 2008

FAO aims to continue empowering drought-and-flood-affected households to resume agricultural and livestock production while addressing the root causes of vulnerability. With donor support, FAO seeks to provide agricultural inputs, tools and high-yielding drought resistant seed varieties based on region-specific needs, reinforced by on-farm training in improved farming and livestock practices. To counteract preventable flooding, which spurs disease outbreaks and crop failure, FAO aims to improve public infrastructure, including water points and canals.

Proposed interventions to enhance pastoral livelihoods include animal restocking activities, capacity building of animal health workers at the professional and community levels, coupled with veterinary input provision, strengthening livestock disease surveillance and promoting health and hygiene in the sector.

The Work Plan also envisages the establishment of demonstration plots to showcase efficient farming and production techniques, while brochures on enhanced livestock and agricultural practices will be disseminated throughout beneficiary communities.

SOUTHERN SUDAN

Background

Over the last year, activities in Southern Sudan have continued to be affected by the increased movement, repatriation and resettlement of IDPs and returnees. In 2007 this was further exacerbated by an unusual early onset of rains in various states as well as mid year flooding that damaged crops.

Access continues to be a major challenge to the timely delivery of humanitarian and recovery assistance in Southern Sudan. Many states are not yet linked by good all weather roads making travel and delivery of inputs by vehicle almost impossible. Furthermore, inadequate communication facilities such as satellites and internet hinder the exchange of information.

FAO achievements in 2007

Over the last three years, innovative approaches and strong partnerships with NGOs and state level government officials have encouraged the expansion of FAO's interventions in Southern Sudan.

In 2007, significant achievements saw the increase and improvement of food production and other related socio-economic activities. A total of 1 844 tonnes of seed and about 480 000 farming tools were procured and distributed to 120 000 households across ten states, enabling farmers to engage in timely planting. Furthermore, 27 600 riverine communities received 1.4 million units of fishing supplies that led to an estimated 1 300 tonnes of catch. Training activities facilitated by FAO improved the agricultural techniques of thousands of households.

FAO proposed activities in 2008

In 2008, FAO will implement an emergency assistance programme to reach vulnerable communities across Southern Sudan with activities that include both direct distribution of agricultural inputs as well as technical assistance, training and the provision of appropriate technologies. Other projects will consolidate FAO's role as the lead coordination agency of the food security sector.

Looking towards longer term recovery and development, support for relevant local authorities and government staff will be extended through workshops and seminars as well as assistance to government research and rural development policies. Public and private stakeholders will also receive training to bolster their administrative skills in areas such as computer use, marketing, and business development.



FAO in Southern Sudan

Rural Dinka cattle camp near Rumbek, Sudan. FAO trains community animal health workers who live in cattle camps like this and identify and treat disease.

The Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA) and The Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPCRP) both have specific components focusing on Southern Sudan.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME

As the lead UN agency in food security and livelihoods, FAO will continue to strengthen coordination among actors in the sector through improved information sharing, consensus building on response options, beneficiary selection and monitoring and evaluation. In line with the four year funded SIFSIA, FAO has promoted stakeholder synergies through consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MoARF) and the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (MoIWR). FAO's proposed activities will dedicate special focus on food insecure conflict-and-disaster-affected populations.

SIFSIA intends to bolster the human resource capacities of Government agencies through a combination of workshops and on-the-job trainings. Innovative approaches encompassing the Food and Agricultural Market Information System, the Food Security Baseline Survey in North Darfur and the creation of seasonal agricultural monitoring production teams are designed to pave the way for improved yield estimation practices. By contrast, the Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPRCP) will be operational in five northern and southern states helping to develop federally regulated schemes such as the Rural Development Fund.



FAOs National Programme

Water distribution point in Otash IDP camp in Nyala, Sudan's Southern Darfur Region.

Following the emergence of avian influenza in Khartoum and Gezira states in April 2006 and Juba in August 2006, FAO has conducted a series of coordination meetings and workshops to address the issue, develop containment measures, encourage surveillance and establish a public information system in order to effectively respond to the virus. To this end, FAO supported the formation of an Avian Influenza Taskforce, which in turn completed a national investigative mission and presented an action plan to the Government for review.

**FAO FUNDING REQUIREMENTS AND
PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008**

SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Region	1 January 2008	1 May 2008	1 September 2008	Total
	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
Khartoum and other northern states	700 000	1 100 000	1 300 000	1 300 000
Darfur	12 000 000	17 000 000	21 647 000	21 647 000
Abyei	900 000	1 500 000	1 900 000	1 900 000
Eastern Sudan	1 350 000	2 000 000	2 300 000	2 300 000
Blue Nile	1 600 000	2 000 000	2 300 000	2 300 000
Southern Kordofan	4 000 000	5 000 000	5 600 000	5 600 000
Southern Sudan	6 080 420	9 182 020	10 982 020	10 982 020
National programme	750 000	1 200 000	1 575 000	1 575 000
Total	27 380 020	39 982 020	47 604 020	47 604 020

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT

Region	1 January 2008	1 May 2008	1 September 2008	Total
	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
Khartoum and other northern states	150 000	300 000	300 000	300 000
Darfur	0	0	0	0
Abyei	0	0	0	0
Eastern Sudan	2 300 000	3 000 000	3 700 000	3 700 000
Blue Nile	25 000	315 000	350 000	350 000
Southern Kordofan	2 000 000	2 600 000	3 200 000	3 200 000
Southern Sudan	5 201 020	7 637 720	19 028 576	19 028 576
National programme	7 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000
Total			30 578 576	30 578 576

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

FAO humanitarian assistance proposals for the Sudan in 2008

Total Requested: USD 47 604 020

1. KHARTOUM AND OTHER NORTHERN STATES (USD 1 300 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL44
Project title:	Emergency response for the immediate needs of flood affected farmers and livestock owners in Khartoum, White Nile, Northern Kordofan and River Nile States.
Objective:	To restore agricultural and livestock production capacities of flood-affected farmers, livestock owners and vulnerable households in disaster-affected areas. To support livelihoods and coping mechanisms of flood victims and vulnerable families in flood-affected areas.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute agricultural inputs to 12 000 flood-affected and vulnerable households. • Procure and distribute essential veterinary supplies for 60 000 flood-affected and vulnerable livestock owning households. • Provide training and equipment kits to 45 CAHWS. • Restock 300 flood-affected households with poultry and small ruminants. • Rehabilitate pasturelands and establish/rehabilitate five water points. • Train 100 households on vegetable and fruit production and establish six multi-purpose tree nurseries.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood-affected victims enabled to restart agricultural and livestock production activities. • Flood-affected victims and vulnerable households allowed to produce their own food to meet family needs. • Flood-affected and vulnerable households resumed livelihood-based activities.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	Flood-affected victims and vulnerable households in Khartoum, White Nile, North Kordofan, River Nile States (Khartoum, White Nile, north Kordofan and River Nile).
Implementing partners:	INGOs, LNGOs in collaboration with SMoA in the respective states.
Funding required:	USD 1 300 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

2. DARFUR (USD 21 647 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL13
Project title:	Restoring and maintaining household food security of vulnerable populations in the greater Darfur region.
Objective:	<p>To support vegetable and field crop production and protection.</p> <p>To support livestock production and protect livestock assets of conflict-affected vulnerable populations including nomads.</p> <p>To improve food security assessments for better beneficiary planning and provide adequate responses to identified needs.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify beneficiaries and coordinate interventions among partners. • Train 225 trainers in better agricultural practices. • Train CAHWs to undertake and administer disease surveillance, vaccinations and livestock treatment exercises. • Distribute agricultural inputs and tools including seeds, hand tools, animal traction equipment, and small-scale irrigation kits. • Procure and distribute livestock supplies including vaccines and drugs for 4.5 million animals. • Provide comprehensive kits to train CAHWs and veterinarians. • Provide supplementary fodder for livestock owned by the most vulnerable households, especially IDPs in camps. • Support government extension workers and implementing partners through the provision of technical assistance. • Conduct food security assessments.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing agricultural support to 300 000 households, enabling an increase in food production. • Providing support to 100 000 households paving the way for increased vegetable production. At least 75 percent of the beneficiaries are women-headed households. • Training 225 para-agriculturists on better agricultural practices, and 300 CAHWs on improved animal health services. • Improving crop yields and increasing production. • Providing animal health services to approximately 4.5 million heads of animals.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	A total of 300 000 households in northern, southern and western Darfur, of which 50 percent are headed by women.
Implementing partners:	NGOs and INGOs, CBOs and government counterparts.
Funding required:	USD 12 000 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL14
Project title:	Supporting livelihoods enhancement and natural resource base restoration and protection in affected areas of the greater Darfur region.
Objective:	<p>To provide a better stakeholder understanding of the current state of food insecurity.</p> <p>To advocate and promote more integrated livelihood programming to address the most urgent needs more efficiently.</p> <p>To build the capacities of partners and local communities allowing them to better absorb shocks and address disasters.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and disseminate livelihood assessment guidelines, train livelihood working groups and other partners to conduct assessments and livelihood analyses. • Conduct livelihood assessments in conflict-and-disaster-affected areas. • Build an effective livelihood network with clear guidelines in order to regularly update the various indicators. • Raise awareness on the deterioration of livelihoods paving the way for timely interventions. • Train farmers on seed production technologies. • Conduct income-generating interventions (e.g. livestock restocking, vegetable production, post-harvest food processing, cash transfer, safety nets, etc) in support of women and HIV/AIDS affected households. • Establish tree nurseries and provide technical and material support to partners and local communities. • Distribute tree seedlings and provide technical support. • Identify and promote alternative sources of fuel for cooking energy and further promote the sustainable use of water. • Organize and conduct monthly intersectoral livelihood coordination meetings.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing stakeholder awareness on food security and livelihood issues. • Encouraging stakeholder participation in needs assessments in order to plan and implement appropriate responses. • Bolstering intersectoral livelihood coordination with special emphasis on the food security and livelihood sector. • Planning, implementing and assessing livelihood interventions in favour of the most vulnerable households. • Restoring and protecting the natural resources base, particularly around IDP camps.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	<p>A total of 50 000 vulnerable households from IDPs, returnees and resident communities, of which 60 percent are women.</p> <p>Northern, Southern and Western Darfur.</p>
Implementing partners:	State Ministries, UN Agencies, Universities and Research Centres, NGOs , INGOs, the Sudanese Environment Conservation Society.
Funding required:	USD 9 647 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

3. ABYEI (USD 1 900 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL143
Project title:	Foster productivity and reintegration of returnees, IDPs and host communities.
Objective:	To improve the livelihoods of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities. To support reintegration of the returnees and IDPs. To enhance agricultural and livestock production.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and support blacksmiths on the production of hand tools. • Provide ploughs and train farmers on the use of animal traction. • Train rural communities and extension agents in agricultural production and provide agricultural inputs. • Train CAHWs. • Provide vaccines, equipment and conduct livestock vaccination activities. • Train vulnerable populations in beekeeping and honey production. • Undertake goat restocking. • Train returnees in milk processing and marketing. • Train and provide materials for increased fishery production. • Train NGOs and CBOs.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging returnees and IDPs to engage in agriculture-based and income-generating activities. • Encouraging an increase in productivity among target communities. • Improving the productivity of fishing operations. • Enhancing livestock and agricultural production. • Fostering reintegration of returnees and IDPs.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	Returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Abei. Abyei Area.
Implementing partners:	International and local NGOs; Counterpart Government organizations and the community.
Funding required:	USD 1 000 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL2
Project title:	Support the reintegration of returnees, IDPs and host communities in Abyei region.
Objective:	<p>To improve the livelihood of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities.</p> <p>To support the reintegration of the returnees and IDPs.</p> <p>To enhance overall agricultural and livestock production.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train and support blacksmiths on the production of hand tools. • Provide ploughs and train farmers on the use of animal traction. • Train targeted rural communities and extension agents in improved agricultural production and distribute agricultural inputs (crops, vegetable seeds and hand tools). • Provide refresher training exercises for CAHWs. • Provide vaccines, equipment and conduct livestock vaccinations. • Train targeted vulnerable populations in beekeeping and honey production. • Undertake goat restocking activities. • Train returnees in milk processing and marketing. • Train and provide materials for fishery-based activities. • Train NGOs and CBOs.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging returnees and IDPs to engage in agriculture-based and income-generating activities. • Increasing the productive capacity of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities. • Enhancing the productivity of fishing operations. • Facilitating an increase in livestock production. • Reintegrating returnees and IDPs into host communities.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	Returnees, IDPs and vulnerable hosting communities in Abyei, of which 50 percent are women-headed households. Abyei town and surrounding areas including, Wonrouk, Mirok, Agany Achuing, Aganytok, Gonggrang, Gonglanlwal, Nin kuc, Thettie, Kolom, Naynaye, Wonkirr, Dokora, Pamon, Gung Amin, Galler, Miyokol, Mabek, Nainai.
Implementing partners:	INGOs and local NGOs, counterpart Government organizations and the community.
Funding required:	USD 900 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

4. EASTERN SUDAN (USD 2 300 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL32
Project title:	Emergency food security and livelihoods support to targeted crisis-affected vulnerable residents, IDPs and refugees in eastern Sudan.
Objective:	To enable crisis-affected vulnerable residents, IDPs and refugee households restore agricultural production and safeguard livestock against diseases. To provide contingency support to crisis-affected vulnerable residents, IDPs and refugees.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct food security and livelihood needs assessment including pre and post harvest assessments. • Distribute agricultural inputs and provide veterinary services to vulnerable rural households, including the training of CAHWs. • Support the development of sustainable social safety nets including income transfers through labour intensive development activities (using cash for work, food for work and food for recovery assets).
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting beneficiary households safeguard their food and livestock production systems. • Increasing self-reliance among beneficiary communities while reducing the dependency on food aid. • Ensuring effective response mechanisms are in place in the event of emergency situations. • Restoring food security and minimizing the risk of hunger.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	A total of 26 000 crisis-affected households (10 000 IDPs, 5 000 Refugees, 6 000 drought and flood-affected people and 5 000 vulnerable residents) will benefit from the distribution of seeds and hand tools. In addition, 50 000 vulnerable households are expected receive veterinary services. Eastern States (Kassala, RSS, Gadaref).
Implementing partners:	ACORD, SRCS, PA
Funding required:	USD 2 300 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

5. BLUE NILE (USD 2 300 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL4
Project title:	Emergency food security support to returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities in the Blue Nile state.
Objective:	To promote and maintain the food security of returnees and war-affected populations. To improve agricultural and livestock husbandry practices in beneficiary communities.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute agricultural kits to returnees, IDPs and vulnerable farmers. • Provide livestock equipment, drugs and vaccines to affected communities. • Train targeted beneficiaries on best agricultural practices. • Carry out training of CAHWs on animal health services. • Administer livestock treatment and vaccination campaigns.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring subsistence food production for 25 000 households. • Improving the quality of livestock through the treatment and vaccination of 250 000 animals. • Training 60 CAHWs on improved livestock practices. • Training beneficiaries on enhanced agricultural practices.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	A total of 50 000 households in Kurmuk, Bau, Quesan, Rosaires, Tadamon and Damazin localities. Blue Nile state.
Implementing partners:	PA, WV, IRW, Mubadiroon Organization, SUDO, CFCI, MoA, SRC.
Funding required:	USD 1 600 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL5
Project title:	Support to marginalized households through promoting and strengthening livelihood coping mechanisms including income-generating activities in Blue Nile state.
Objective:	Promote and support income-generating alternatives and livelihood coping mechanisms for returnees and other war-affected populations. Enhance knowledge on different livelihood coping mechanisms including cheese making, fishing and bee keeping.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute fishery kits and corresponding training to 500 beneficiaries. • Train and provide cheese making equipment to 100 women-headed households. • Train and provide bee keeping equipment to 100 households. • Procure and distribute 3 000 small ruminants to returnee households, IDPs and host community households.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the income of beneficiaries through the adoption of diversified livelihood coping mechanisms. • Bolstering the quantity of livestock herds through the restocking of small ruminants for 1 000 households. • Facilitating training and access to fishing gear for 500 fishers. • Enabling 200 households to produce cheese and honey independently.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	A total of 1 700 households in Kurmuk, Bau, Quesan, Rosaires, Tadamon and Damazin localities. Blue Nile state.
Implementing partners:	PA, WV, IRW, CFCI, Mubadiroon Organization, SUDO, MoA, SRC.
Funding required:	USD 700 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

6. SOUTHERN KORDOFAN (USD 5 600 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL53
Project title:	Supporting reintegration of returnees, IDPs and their hosting vulnerable communities in Southern Kordofan state.
Objective:	To assist the reintegration of returnees and IDPs into host communities. To enable returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities to become productive and self-reliant.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute hand tools, crop and vegetable seeds. • Develop water harvesting schemes for household and small-scale community irrigation interventions. • Train farmers on animal traction and provide ploughs. • Vaccinate and treat livestock. • Restock households with small ruminants and/or pullets. • Support community veterinary centres through the provision of various vaccines, drugs and equipments. • Train CAHWs, agricultural extension field staff and community members in various agricultural topics. • Train communities in various farming and marketing practices. • Train blacksmiths.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling the resumption of agricultural production and subsistence farming among returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities. • Facilitating the reintegration of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable communities through livestock restocking and protection.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	A total of 50 200 households consisting of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities will be assisted through various forms of livelihood restoration assistance. Of these, 60 percent will be women-headed households. All localities and counties (Southern Kordofan).
Implementing partners:	FAO, SMoA, SMoWRD, NMIAD, STD, Ruya, Calender, UYA.
Funding required:	USD 5 600 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

7. SOUTHERN SUDAN (USD 10 982 020)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL74
Project title:	Coordination of the food security and livelihoods sector in Southern Sudan.
Objective:	<p>To promote a common understanding and address the immediate needs of beneficiaries.</p> <p>To coordinate multi-agency and multi-sectoral activities to ensure the most effective methods of addressing food security.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the GoSS and implementing partners coordinate assistance and develop an integrated strategy prioritizing support to returnees, IDPs, host communities, demobilized, women-headed and vulnerable (HIV/AIDS affected) households. Improve the quality of and access to food security data by providing technical support to existing units as appropriate. Play a proactive role in enhancing household food security by developing methodologies and promoting a network of technical meetings. Improve the capacity of the Sudanese people to collect and assess information and carry out interventions. Use targeted consultancies to fill gaps identified by programme partners. Facilitate stakeholder information and data-sharing and promote transparent discussions and analyses. Enhance the presence of field offices, especially in priority states and areas of high returns.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling household food security meetings as well as strategic and technical working group discussion forums on agriculture, livestock and fisheries related topics. Providing capacity building support to Sudanese indigenous organizations, organizations for women and those working on HIV/AIDS programmes. Identifying beneficiary coping mechanisms and developing recommendations on the most appropriate ways to address their most immediate needs. Convening regular meetings and fostering partnerships between the GoSS and implementing agencies to harmonize methodologies. This includes preparing concerted distribution plans and technically sound and coherent project proposals.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	<p>A total of 100 000 households of which half will be women.</p> <p>All ten states in Southern Sudan with a special focus on key priority states and areas of highest expected returns such as Northern Barh El Ghazal, Warrap, Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Eastern Equatoria.</p>
Implementing partners:	MoAF, MoARF, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNIDO, ILO, OCHA, WVI, NPA, CESVI, COOPI, CRS, Tearfund, SCF, FAR, Incode, Hard, FHI, ACF, Concern, ADRA, CMA, Intersos, AAH, CHF, Oxfam, IRC, ARC, VSF, DRC, GAA, Farm Africa and CBOs.
Funding required:	USD 1 500 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL75
Project title:	Support to sustainable reintegration and improvement of basic food Security.
Objective:	<p>To ensure basic food security through the provision of agriculture, livestock and fishery-based assistance (inputs and training) to boost food production and safeguard livestock assets.</p> <p>To enhance the sustainable reintegration of returnees (refugees and IDPs) along with the host communities, HIV-affected populations and other vulnerable resident households.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct monthly food security and livelihoods coordination meetings at state and federal levels with other sector partners paving the way for emergency assessments and monitoring. • Provide food production inputs while encouraging local quality seed use and production. Deliver training exercises to beneficiaries based on best farming practices. • Provide fishing equipment (hooks and twines) and conduct training exercises on boat building, sustainable fishing methods and fish processing techniques. • Provide essential veterinary drugs, vaccines and equipment in support of the cold chain management system. • Distribute livestock and train CAHWs in improved animal health services. • Improve disease surveillance, investigation and reporting.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring basic food security for IDPs, returnees, host communities, vulnerable resident households including women-headed households and those affected by HIV/AIDS. • Providing animal health services and vaccines to livestock owning communities, thereby safeguarding animal assets. • Convening regular food security meetings with all stakeholders in order to promote the joint planning of concerted interventions and activities. • Bolstering the technical skills of targeted beneficiaries through training on improved agriculture, livestock and fishery production.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	A total of 100 000 beneficiary households of which half are women in Northern Barh El Ghazal, Warrap, Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Eastern Equatoria.
Implementing partners:	MoAF, MoARF, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNIDO, OCHA, FAO, WVI, NPA, NCA, CESVI, COOPI, CRS, Tearfund, SCF, Yardss, Byda, FAR, Incode, Hard, FHI, ACF, Concern, ADRA, CMA, Intersos, AAH, CHF, Oxfam, IRC, ARC, VSF, DRC, GAA, Farm Africa and CBOs.
Funding required:	USD 9 000 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL79
Project title:	Livelihood recovery for returnees, IDPs and vulnerable households through access to land for production and settlement.
Objective:	To improve returnees and vulnerable host populations access to land and natural resources for increased food production and livelihood recovery. To mitigate the impact of resource-based conflicts by adhering to dispute resolution mechanisms in the areas of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess mechanism for improved access to land in rural, peri-urban and urban areas. • Conduct training exercises for 150 civil and traditional leaders in land dispute resolution. • Assess the extent of land tenure issues and develop guidelines for resolving disputes through traditional mechanisms. • Organize and conduct information dissemination workshops for stakeholders on land and property rights in two states and three counties. • Organize and conduct training exercises for 15 trainers in land and property rights. • Conduct workshops on land and property rights in five counties.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving access to land by returnees and vulnerable populations. • Streamline traditional mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of land and resource-based conflicts. • Increasing agricultural productivity for 10 000 households including returnees and vulnerable resident populations. • Enhancing access to land for women and women-headed households.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	A total of 10 000 households in Magwi County (Eastern Equatoria), Juba and Yei Counties (Central Equatoria), Bor County (Jonglie) and (Northern Bahr El Ghazal).
Implementing partners:	UNHCR, NRC, PHO, Southern Sudan Land Commission.
Funding required:	USD 482 020

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

8. NATIONAL PROGRAMME (USD 1 575 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL47
Project title:	Support to Government of Sudan to prevent endemicity, and persistence of Avian Influenza HPAI Virus in the Sudan and its spread to neighbouring countries in the sub-region
Objective:	To improve the capacity to detect, confirm and respond to avian influenza. To improve coordination mechanisms and information sharing. To strengthen and harmonize procedures for epidemio-surveillance of HPAI and other transboundary animal diseases using tools such as the PDS together with national and regional laboratories.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an inception workshop with stakeholders to adjust activities and explore areas of collaboration. • Recruit a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and national staff to develop a work plan. • Procure essential equipment and reagents. • Identify and train staff of relevant government institutions. • Conduct workshops for extension personnel and farmers on safe poultry production practices, including bio-security. • Prepare and disseminate appropriate information using communication experts targeted at various stakeholders. • Design and implement wild birds' surveillance in designated wetlands.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and equipping a rapid response team (RRT) in each of the covered states in Sudan (north and south). • Developing strategies for improved communication and risk assessments. • Distributing and installing essential equipment (computers, GIS, GPS and software) at designated locations. • Improving the capacities of the Juba laboratory. • Increasing awareness on the role of wild birds in the epidemiology of HPAI in Sudan.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	Direct beneficiaries: poultry producers, traders, government technical staff and the general public. Infected states (Gezira, Khartoum, River Nile and Central Equatoria), high and moderate risk states (Blue Nile, White Nile, Sennar, Red Sea, Northern, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Kassala, Northern Kordofan, Southern Kordofan, Southern Darfur, Warrab, West Bahr el Ghazal).
Implementing partners:	FMARF, GNU, GoSS, state MoARIs, CVRL.
Funding required:	USD 375 000

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL48
Project title:	Support to the coordination of the food security and livelihoods sector in northern Sudan.
Objective:	<p>To better coordinate food security and livelihood sector activities to avoid duplication and ensure better targeting.</p> <p>To enhance the capacities of partners working in the food security and livelihood sector.</p> <p>To conduct inter-agency food security and livelihoods assessments and studies, complementing government led initiatives.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene regular sector coordination meetings at regional and national levels. • Train partners in monitoring and evaluation, targeting, reporting, data collection and management. • Conduct effective monitoring and participatory evaluations of the food security and livelihood sector activities through a database based on lessons learned from strategy review workshops. • Carry out interagency food security and livelihood assessments and studies. • Submit mid-year and end-of-year sector reports. • Support inter-sectoral livelihoods joint programming in cooperation with other coordinating bodies and sectors.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting food security and livelihood sector coordination. • Enhancing the capacity of sector partners in programme preparation, monitoring and evaluation, reporting and food security information management. • Implementing and disseminating food security and livelihoods assessments with stakeholders.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	Food security and livelihood sector partners and Government counterparts across the northern States.
Implementing partners:	NGOs and INGOs, CBOs and government counterparts.
Funding required:	USD 1 200 000

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

FAO recovery and development proposals for the Sudan in 2008

Total requested: USD 30 578 576

1. KHARTOUM AND NORTHERN STATES (USD 300 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL43
Project title:	Agriculture and livestock production enhancement and diversification project.
Objective:	<p>To establish a community based extension network to improve and diversify agriculture and livestock production.</p> <p>To introduce improved crop and livestock production technologies and practices.</p> <p>To provide improved agriculture and livestock production inputs and services.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 150 community-based extension agents and 90 CAHWs and provide them with transportation and drug kits. • Develop and distribute 6 000 copies of printed EIC materials on 5 different recommended agriculture and livestock production techniques and practices. • Establish 30 demonstration farms for showcasing improved production technologies and practices. • Procure and distribute improved agricultural inputs including drought resistant seeds, agricultural tools and livestock supplies to 6 000 vulnerable households • Monitor and supervise project activities to ensure achievement of objectives.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based extension agents and CAHWs trained to provide services to farmers. • Farmers adopting improved crop and livestock production technologies. • Diversifying agricultural and livestock production. • Enhancing household income and improving the nutritional status of target beneficiaries.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	<p>A total of 6 000 households of flood-affected people in White Nile and Northern Kordofan.</p> <p>Some 150 community based extension agents and 90 community animal health workers and 250 IDP women-headed households in Khartoum State. White Nile, North Kordofan, Khartoum were also assisted through a range of rehabilitation activities.</p>
Implementing partners:	SMoA in White Nile state.
Funding required:	USD 300 000

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

2. EASTERN SUDAN (USD 3 700 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL33
Project title:	Promoting and supporting pasture restoration, water harvesting techniques and environmental conservation/protection in Eastern Sudan.
Objective:	<p>To support the rehabilitation of natural resources through establishment of nurseries, water points and enclosures.</p> <p>To support land use planning and management initiatives for cropping, grazing, cattle routes (especially in places with high risk of competition).</p> <p>To promote conflict management through peace building dialogue, training and the establishment of community-based conflict management groups.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support natural resource rehabilitation through the establishment of nurseries, water points, enclosures, fuel efficient stoves and alternative sources of fuel. • Train and generate public awareness on environmental management and protection. • Employ water harvesting techniques. • Support pasture restoration through community mobilization, seed collection and broadcasting, nurseries, tree planting, fodder banks, and enclosures in deteriorated lands. • Support land use planning and management initiatives. • Encourage conflict management and peace building through dialogue, training and establishment of community-based conflict management groups.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing water, range, and environmental conservation interventions throughout beneficiary communities. • Restoring the livelihoods of beneficiary communities. • Improving household food security and reducing hunger for the most vulnerable groups. • Reducing the possibility of local conflicts due to competition over water, pasture, and rangelands resources.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	<p>Direct beneficiaries include IDPs, refugees, returnees, flood-affected persons, and vulnerable resident communities.</p> <p>Eastern States (Kassala, RSS, Gadaref).</p>
Implementing partners:	<p>WFP, UNHCR, SMOA, SMOAWF, SMOA, RSS, SRC-RSS</p> <p>PA, ACORD, Plan Sudan, SRCS, SECs, IRC, ACORD, SOS Sudan, Oxfam, Goal, CBOs.</p>
Funding required:	USD 1 200 000

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL34
Project title:	Income generation support for the crisis-affected people and capacity building of communities and partner institutions in eastern Sudan.
Objective:	To support Income Generating Activities (IGAs) of crisis-affected vulnerable populations in eastern Sudan. To facilitate capacity building of local communities and partner institutions in eastern Sudan.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct livelihood studies to identify strategies and improve coping mechanisms for vulnerable populations paving the way for long-term sustainable development. • Support income-generating activities through training (food for training support) and the provision of necessary supplies and equipment. Women-headed households will be given priority. • Enhance alternative source of cooking energy (fuel efficient stoves, animal dung and biogas).
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the status of Livelihood strategies and coping mechanisms to enhance project planning for vulnerable groups. • Supporting 90 000 households with IGAs. • Enhancing household income and improving the nutritional status of affected communities. • Bolstering self-reliance and reducing dependency on food aid. • Reducing poverty and economic dependency rates among targeted vulnerable groups.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	A total of 90 000 households including IDPs, refugees, returnees, flood-affected people, and vulnerable resident communities. Eastern States (Kassala, RSS, Gadaref).
Implementing partners:	WFP, UNHCR, SMOA, SMOH, SMOAWF, SMOA-RSS, SRC-RSS PA, ACORD, Plan Sudan, IRC, ACORD, SOS, Oxfam, Goal ,HAI, and CBO.
Funding required:	USD 2 500 000

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

3. BLUE NILE (USD 350 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL3
Project title:	Mitigation of natural resources degradation in Blue Nile state.
Objective:	To mitigate natural resources degradation in conflict-affected areas. To develop the capacity of beneficiaries through enhancing pasture, range management, fodder seed collection and broadcasting.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct one hafir (water resevoir) • Rehabilitate one hafir. • Collect and broadcast seeds of Hashab trees. • Conduct training on pasture and range management.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing water points for livestock. • Improving the fertility of soils through the planting of Hashab trees. • Enhancing pasture and rangeland managemen. • Collecting and broadcasting fodder seeds.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	Direct beneficiaries include host communities (pastoralists), IDPs and returnees. Of these, 60 percent will be women-headed households. Kurmuk, Bau, Quesan, Rosaires, Tadamon, Damazin localities (Blue Nile state).
Implementing partners:	PA, WVI, IRW, CFCL, Mubadiroon Organization, SUDO, CFCL, MoA, SRC.
Funding required:	USD 350 000

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

4. SOUTHERN KORDOFAN (USD 3 200 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL54
Project title:	Natural resources-based diversification and intensification of livelihoods for the vulnerable rural population in southern Kordofan State.
Objective:	<p>To improve productivity and sustain the reintegration of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities.</p> <p>To strengthen the capacities of government counterpart institutions related to the project implementation.</p> <p>To enhance the natural resource base of poor rural communities through an integrated watershed management approach.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support veterinary clinics and train technicians in order to improve animal health services for vulnerable rural communities. • Improve veterinary services through slaughter slabs. • Introduce income-generating activities for target groups. • Assist villages to identify watershed areas for natural resources management. • Train and support the formation of watershed management committees at the village level. • Establish fruit and other tree nurseries to produce seedlings for the establishment of plantations. • Train field staff of counterpart organizations.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing agricultural productivity and income for returnees, IDPs and hosting communities. • Upgrade the capacities and services of government and community institutions. • Adopting watershed management and the sustainable use of natural resources.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	<p>Direct beneficiaries include: returnees, IDPs, vulnerable host communities and the supporting Government institutions.</p> <p>All localities/counties (Southern Kordofan).</p>
Implementing partners:	SMoA, SMoRD, NGOs, INGOs.
Funding required:	USD 3 200 000

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

5. SOUTHERN SUDAN (USD 19 028 576)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL132
Project title:	Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA).
Objective:	To strengthen human, physical and organizational capacities in the utilization of analyses, monitoring and evaluation of food security related policies and programmes.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The food security policy and planning system assists in converting data collection into food security and livelihoods analyses resulting in effective decision-making. • The baseline and information system covers the surveys that will be supported by SIFSIA. As such, SIFSIA will contribute to existing and future food security related information systems. • The food security research and capacity building fund covers the recommended mechanisms for the funding of small-scale interventions in food insecure areas.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining and implementing a comprehensive policy framework of GNU and GoSS for food security. • Bolstering food security coordination mechanisms and promoting vertical and horizontal linkages for the GNU and GoSS. • Designing, monitoring and evaluating policies and programmes for: (i) smallerholders' livelihoods; (ii) management of natural resources; (iii) protection of the vulnerable; and (iv) monitoring relevant Millennium Development Goal and PESD indicators. • Improving stakeholder access of relevant food security information.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	<p>Direct beneficiaries will be Southern Sudan ministries, Centre for Statistics, SSRRC.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries will be 100 000 households of which 60 percent are women-headed.</p> <p>All Southern Sudan states.</p>
Implementing partners:	MoARF (Southern Sudan); Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Southern Sudan); Ministry of Health (Southern Sudan) the Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation and SSRRC.
Funding required:	USD 3 796 788 (for one year of the four year programme)

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL73
Project title:	Strengthening the technical and operational capacity of sector partners, and enhancing agricultural development in Southern Sudan.
Objective:	<p>To support the capacity building of partners'.</p> <p>To encourage sustainable agricultural development by establishing physical structures, distributing equipment, and enhancing human resource capacities for the agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries sectors.</p> <p>To design and utilize an information system for the analysis, design, monitoring and evaluation of food security related policies and programmes.</p> <p>To consolidate and use best practices for land and natural resource management at different levels.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting government initiatives and methodologies on participatory community land use and natural resource and environmental management planning. • Supporting conflict resolution and peace building activities at community levels. • Strengthening organizational capacities on the use of food security related information. • Participate in government research and studies on poverty reduction and assist in the development of rural development policies and training of community extension workers. • Provide technical support and training on relevant areas including project cycle management. • Train and equip partners with basic and essential facilities. • Support and participate in monitoring of community-based extension service activities.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining and implementing the overall policy framework for food security for the GoSS. • Ensuring effective extension services are in place at both state and central levels, thereby improving the Government's operational capacities. • Improving stakeholder accessibility to relevant food security information. • Training partners and providing support for capacity building initiatives relating to gender and HIV/AIDS. • Enhancing human, physical and organizational capacities on the use of food security information and related policies and planning.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	<p>A total of 25 000 households of which 50 percent are women.</p> <p>The ten states of Southern Sudan.</p>
Implementing partners:	<p>MoAF, MoARF, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNIDO, OCHA</p> <p>WVI, NPA, NCA, CESVI, COOPI, CRS, Tearfund, SCF, Yardss, Byda, FAR, Incode, Hard, FHI, ACF, Concern, ADRA, CMA, Intersos, AAH, CHF, Oxfam, IRC, ARC, VSF, DRC, GAA, Farm Africa and CBOs.</p>
Funding required:	USD 1 500 000

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL76
Project title:	Improve livelihoods of vulnerable households including returnees, resident communities, small scale farmers and local producer associations
Objective:	<p>To contribute to economic development through livelihood and food security improvements. Increase employment opportunities through food production, market systems and related activities.</p> <p>To improve the productivity of the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors.</p> <p>To promote and facilitate access to land, agricultural inputs and proper training as a means of increase to food production.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable blacksmiths and CBOs to produce hand tools (malodas, rakes, machete, sickle.) locally. • Introduce appropriate technologies to increase food production and decrease post-harvest losses. • Provide ploughs and training in animal traction (new techniques introduction) in seven locations. • Identify and select local "parent crop seeds" in collaboration with the South Sudan Agricultural Research and Technology Organization and MoAF to initiate quality seed production in flood plain areas. • Support primary schools with training and agricultural inputs and sensitize the population on food diversification during both the dry season and hunger gap periods. • Train and distribute inputs to CAHWs. • Conduct training on vegetable production, nutrition and income-generating activities through gardening. • Improve the quantity and the quality of livestock production by introducing new methods in animal breeding and product processing. • Establish seven fruit tree nurseries and train specific states through local NGOs, and MAF collaboration. • Procure essential veterinary inputs, establish and supply equipment for veterinary diagnostic laboratories.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing income and restoring livelihoods through the distribution of inputs and specific training exercises on food production. • Enabling Government Ministries, FAO, WFP, UNICEF and NGOs to better understand and apply efficient techniques of year round food production. • Enabling the production of 50 tonnes of quality locally adapted seeds in support of NGOs/ CBOs to cultivate 1 000 hectares. • Food security partners, including MAF have quality locally adapted seeds available for their controlled multiplication and diffusion.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	A total of 25 000 households of which half are headed by women. (Northern Barh El Ghazal, Jonglei, East Equatoria, Warrap, Upper Nile and Central Equatoria).
Implementing partners:	MoAF, MoARF, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNIDO, OCHA, FAO, WVI, AMURT, NPA, NCA, CESVI, COOPI, CRS, Tearfund, SCF, Yardss, Byda, FAR, Incode, Hard, FHI, ACF, Concern, ADRA, CMA, Intersos, AAH, CHF, Oxfam, IRC, ARC, VSF, DRC, GAA, Farm Africa and CBOs.
Funding required:	USD 3 000 000

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL77
Project title:	Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPCRP).
Objective:	<p>To assist in the development of agriculture and rural development administration in five states of Southern Sudan states to provide rural communities and non-state –actors with key response services.</p> <p>To establish a Rural Development Fund (RDF) in support of development activities promoted by public or private stakeholders.</p> <p>To support rural livelihoods, reduce vulnerability, increase food security and incomes through complementary activities involving infrastructure development, institutional capacity building, technical support and wider access to markets.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support institutional reform by training public and private stakeholders in project cycle management, computer use, public administration and coordination, literacy, technical issues, marketing, business development. • Bolster state and county administrations involved in SPCRCP activities. Rehabilitate the feeder roads and perform de-mining exercises in support of rural development and transport. • Coordinate study workshops, thematic surveys, study tours in support of development policy analysis and design as well as strategic programming of development activities. • Establish agricultural support services for customary land administration and land tenure reform. • Develop agricultural support services through supporting funding schemes for rural business. • Develop small-scale producer marketing schemes to improve access to markets. • Support water associations and irrigation schemes. Construct water supplies and water crossing in support of the rehabilitation of cattle routes. • Establish agricultural support services such as animal health centres and farmer field support groups. • Develop fisheries regulation, groups, associations and cooperatives in support of boat building enterprises.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening food security, livelihoods, the diversification of crops, interregional food production and marketing for IDPs and returnees. • Increasing employment opportunities through bolstering public administration institutions and managing the capacities of public and private stakeholders. • Promoting natural resource management, especially with regards to reduced land and water resources. • Rehabilitating and constructing physical facilities for state and county administrations involved in the SPCRCP activities as well as maintaining adequate conditions of the feeder roads. • Establishing a state-level policy analysis and development forum, thus improving rural communities' ability to plan and manage their natural resource base and participate in planning and monitoring and evaluation activities.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	<p>Direct beneficiaries include federal and state ministries, county agricultural departments, national civil societies and unions, and the private sector. (Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria, Lakes, and Warrap States).</p>
Implementing partners:	<p>Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries, State Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources, County Agricultural Departments and the civil societies and CBOs.</p>
Funding required:	USD 8 454 968 (for one year of the four year programme)

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL78
Project title:	Resource based conflict transformation and capacity building in alternative disputes resolution.
Objective:	To enhance community and institutional capacities to mitigate land and natural resource-based conflicts through a transformation process. To promote alternative land and resource-based conflicts resolution mechanisms and negotiate access to resources through traditional means.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessments to identify key land and property issues in areas of high return together with outlining interventions. • Conduct a conflict transformation study and prioritize areas and issues for in-depth analyses to ensure a peaceful resolution of resource-based instability. • Develop and test training modules for alternative disputes resolution in at least one location. • Conduct training on alternative dispute resolution for 150 traditional and civil leaders drawn from the local government. • Organize three state level workshops for stakeholders to disseminate best practices in alternative dispute resolution. • Organize at least three peace building workshop at community levels to debate resolution of land and resource-based conflicts and develop guidelines for access to land and natural resources. • Organize a national conference on resource-based conflict resolution and sustainable use and management of natural resources.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training traditional and civil administrators in alternative disputes resolution and encourage proactive engagement through mediation, arbitration and reconciliation. • Managing the resolution of conflicts through traditional mechanisms. • Reducing the number land related conflicts and increasing IDPs and returnees access to land. • Integrating the operational framework for resolving land claims into State and local Government administrative structures. • Reducing conflict between pastoralist and agriculture-based communities, thereby ensuring a peaceful co-existence and the equitable redistribution of natural resources.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	A total of 6 000 returnee and vulnerable households (20 000 women and 16 000 men). Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei and eastern Equatoria.
Implementing partners:	UNHCR, the South Sudan Law Society, Judiciary.
Funding required:	USD 362 780

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL80
Project title:	Community capacity building in land management and sustainable livelihoods recovery project.
Objective:	<p>To promote a sustainable model focusing on land use and natural resource management and planning that supports the post-conflict livelihoods recovery process.</p> <p>To strengthen the capacities of local authorities, CBOs and members of the community in terms of access to land and natural resources.</p> <p>To ensure tenure security for returnees and vulnerable population in rural and peri-urban areas.</p>
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct awareness raising among stakeholders on sustainable land and natural resource use in three states. • Assess mechanisms for land and natural resource access and develop guidelines for local authorities and community leaders. • Train 15 local resource teams in Participatory Rural Appraisal, land use and natural resource management. • Establish 30 grassroots organizations at Boma levels to participate in land use, resource mapping, livelihoods analysis and recovery planning. • Establish 15 grassroots women's organizations, provide training on advocacy, natural resource management, IGAs and provide starting kits. • Train community members in dispute resolution/arbitration in collaboration with the traditional courts. • Facilitate the community land and natural resource planning process. • Consolidate outputs from the community planning process. • Organize a national stakeholders' conference on land use and natural resource management and disseminate best practices.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing representative bodies and safeguarding land tenure and natural resources. • Supporting community groups to develop and implement livelihood recovery plans. • Increase the involvement of returnees and vulnerable groups in livelihoods activities. • Empowering women to assume key decision making positions in local and regional level institutions responsible for land and rural development. • Enhancing community members' awareness and encouraging responsibility toward the existing natural resource base.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	<p>A total of 15 000 households of which 120 000 individuals are women and children and are 60 000 men.</p> <p>Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria.</p>
Implementing partners:	IAS, PHO, AMURT international, local government bodies.
Funding required:	USD 904 200

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL81
Project title:	Technical assistance to support the establishment of land law and policy for Southern Sudan.
Objective:	To enhance the capacity of the Southern Sudan Land Commission and other institutions for the establishment of land laws and related policy frameworks. To contribute to land policy and law development processes through the documentation of land tenure rules and regulations under customary law in four major tribal groups.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide operational support to the Commission in support of developing an overall structure. Recruit technical and support personnel and provide assistance in law and policy development together with the mapping of land use and boundaries. • Provide training to members and staff of the Commission in the mediation and arbitration of land disputes. • Disseminate policies through state-level workshops and national-level conferences. • Conduct research in Dinka, Azande, Nuer, Shiluk and Bari tribal groups to ascertain and document land tenure rules, regulations and practices under customary law. Identify key areas to pursue the development of statutory laws and land policies. • Foster partnerships and of alliances among NGOs to stimulate land rights movements. • Conduct land and property rights workshops in at least six states capitals and disseminate information at county levels. • Organize a study tour for members and technical staff of the Commission to Mozambique and Uganda concerning law and policy development.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing and implementing the operational framework for the Southern Sudan Land Commission. • Integrating successful land management practices from other African countries and apply them to the policy development process. • Assisting NGOs in favour of for pro-poor land reform. • Formulating and disseminating sustainable land policy to stakeholders and the general population. • Incorporating customary laws into land law and policy. • Increasing the use of customary law in addressing land claims/disputes.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	A total of 100 households (including 400 women and 200 men) in Southern Sudan.
Implementing partners:	Southern Sudan Land Commission, The Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, NPA, NRC and IRC.
Funding required:	USD 528 000

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL82
Project title:	Developing minimum capacity in land administration and cadastral development project.
Objective:	To increase the capacities of Government departments and develop a decentralized land management system that meets the needs of affected communities.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessments relating to the capacity of institutions (private and public) involved in land administration (survey, urban planning and land registration) to identify training and retooling needs. • Conduct a four week refresher training exercise for a total of 15 personnel in three states on the use of equipment for surveys and map production. • Identify 48 trainees and provide training in land survey techniques using basic survey equipment for at least two months paving the way for survey services at county levels. • Conduct workshops to create awareness on the roles and responsibilities of key institutions involved in land administration and disseminate appropriate guidelines. • Conduct awareness training for at least 60 traditional and civil administrators in land administration in three states. • Create awareness on gender sensitive land management in rural and urban settings. • Provide technical assistance to develop cadastre in three states.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the Department of Survey to conducted transparent and appropriate land demarcation in urban and rural areas and provided land documents to rightful land owners. • Developing cadastral maps and records for land rights and ensure these are easily accessible by the public. • Increasing awareness on procedures for securing legal ownership of land throughout beneficiary communities. • Ensuring services for land survey and registration are available, accessible and affordable to the majority of returnees. Traditional structures at the community level arbitrate and mediate in land and property claims and/or disputes between individual claimants. • Ensuring claims on land and property disputes by women, minority and other vulnerable groups are given adequate attention and treated in a transparent manner.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	<p>Direct beneficiaries include 15 personnel of departments of land, survey and urban planning (two women and 13 men), civil and traditional administrators, staff of NGOs and CBOs, state and county authorities and returnee population.</p> <p>Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria.</p>
Implementing partners:	UN Habitat, Ministry of Housing, Land and Physical Infrastructure.
Funding required:	USD 481 840

RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS FOR THE SUDAN IN 2008

7. NATIONAL PROGRAMME (USD 7 000 000)

Project code:	FAO/SUD-08/FSL49
Project title:	Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA).
Objective:	To strengthen human, physical and organizational capacities in the generation and utilization of information for the analysis, design, monitoring and evaluation of food security related policies and programmes.
Main activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key food security priorities (sector policies, analyses, institutional reform). • Organize workshops and on the job training of government staff (GNU, GoSS, states). • Implement a Food Security Baseline Survey (northern Sudan). • Establish a Food and Agricultural Market Information System. • Establish seasonal agricultural production monitoring teams (federal, states). • Introduce new methods for crop yield estimation.
Key outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining and implementing an overall policy framework of the GNU and the GoSS for food security. • Enhancing a food security institutional set-up in order to strengthen coordination and vertical and horizontal linkages for the GNU and the GoSS. • Designing, monitoring and evaluating policies and programmes concerning: (i) smallerholders' livelihoods; (ii) management of natural resources; (iii) protection of the vulnerable; and (iv) monitoring relevant MDG and PESP indicators. • Increasing stakeholder access to relevant food security information.
Beneficiaries and target areas:	Direct beneficiaries include stakeholder institutions associated with food security in northern and southern Sudan. The indirect beneficiaries are food insecure Sudanese people. Khartoum and Juba
Implementing partners:	In northern Sudan - Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, Ministry of Animal Resources & Fisheries, Ministry of Health, Sudan Meteorological Authority, State Governments. In Southern Sudan: MoAF, SCCSE; MoARF Ministry of Health.
Funding required:	USD 7 000 000 (for one year of the four year programme)