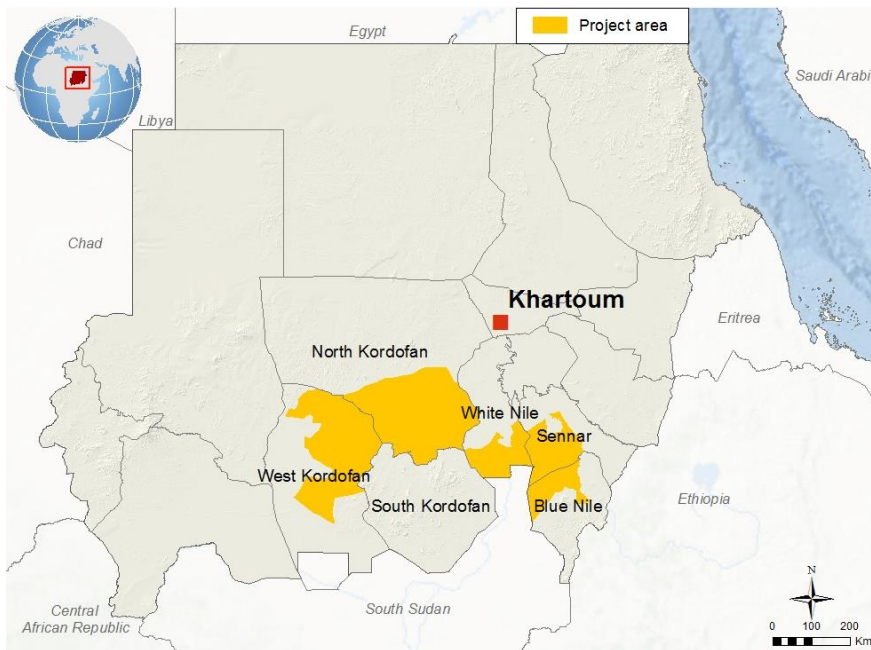


# THE SUDAN

## Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme (LMRP)



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.

## ISSUES

In Sudan 70 per cent of the population live on approximately US\$1.25 per day. Adult illiteracy levels are as high as 30 per cent and around 80 per cent of the population work in either agriculture or pastoralism. Sudan has an ever growing population and it is expected to rise from 32 million people to reach as high as 45 million by 2030, and again rise to 67 million by 2050.

When South Sudan seceded, Sudan lost a lot of its wealth in oil, people and land. This caused a fall in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and a rise in inflation. The average poverty rate in Sudan's rural areas is estimated to be as high as 58 per cent, which is much higher than the poverty rate in urban areas. Traditionally Sudan has a heavy economic reliance on livestock. Agriculture as a whole contributed 30.4 per cent towards Sudan's GDP in 2012, with the majority of that being derived from the livestock sector. Livestock productivity is currently very low, and the export of live animals to neighbouring countries is a substantial business opportunity. At the moment however, this demand is not being met. In 2013 Sudan's GDP was US\$64.05 billion. Of all the working people in Sudan, 80 per cent are involved in agriculture or pastoralism, but only six per cent of the land in Sudan is cultivated. This difference in number of farmers and amount of farm land causes issues for farmers. The livestock industry accounts for 20 per cent of the GDP.

Deforestation is a major issue in Sudan. From 1990 until 2005, it is estimated only 11.6 per cent of Sudan's forests remain. North, central and eastern Sudan have lost two thirds of their forests and Darfur lost one third. In high pressure areas it is expected that there will be total loss of forest areas in the next ten years.

Throughout Sudan there has been noticeable temperature increases. By 2050, there could be a maximum increase of 3 degrees Celsius. This increased temperature combined with a decrease in precipitation will result in drastically reduced land productivity. Between 1970 and now, there has been 10-20 per cent decline in rainfall across western and south-western states. Smallholder farmers who rely on rainfed subsistence farming will be devastated by these climate changes in years to come.

Low agricultural productivity is not the only issue affecting Sudan. The country's natural resources face a sharp decline. There is growing competition between rainfed agriculture and pastoralism for land and water use. Furthermore, climate change is exacerbating resource scarcity, as less rainfall and greater variability decreases the area of productive rangelands. Sudan's traditional coping mechanisms are falling short of handling these issues. Insufficient coping practices and social and political conflict are combining to increase the vulnerability of rural farmers, and also bring about the intrusion of mechanised farming.

Throughout much of the country, water resources are limited, soil fertility is low, heat stresses are on the rise and drought is common. These conditions lead to loss of livestock, land and property, all of which are a major factor of impoverishment. In the last 70 years;



Investing in rural people

Adaptation for  
Smallholder  
Agriculture  
Programme

## ASAP

Launched in 2012, the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) channels climate and environmental finance to enable smallholder farmers who participate in IFAD projects to increase their resilience. Through ASAP, IFAD is systematically integrating climate resilience into the overall IFAD portfolio.

### PROJECT SUMMARY

**Total cost:** US\$119.2m

**IFAD Grant:** US\$24.5m

**ASAP grant:** US\$7m

**Other contributions:**

Central Bank of Sudan:  
US\$3m

LDCF-GEF Grant:  
US\$8.5m

Local Banks: US\$20.8m

Government of Sudan:  
US\$9.5m

PPP Partners: US\$36.9m

Beneficiaries: US\$9m

**Project period: Executing**

**agency:** Ministry of  
Livestock, Fisheries and  
Rangelands (MoLFR)

**Beneficiaries:** 100,000  
Households

**Project objective:** To  
increase the food security,  
incomes and climate  
resilience of poor  
households in pastoralist  
communities.

drought and extreme flooding have become more frequent and winter temperatures have risen. If temperatures continue to rise, as is predicted over the next 50 years, the country can expect more desertification, and more disputes between pastoral and settled communities or between local communities and commercial interests. This is because the reduction in rainfall has turned millions of hectares of already marginal, semi-desert grazing land into desert, thus forcing many pastoralists to migrate in search of new rangelands.

The main constraints on the empowerment of rural people in Sudan are access to markets and financial services, erratic rainfall, droughts, pests, diseases, conflicts and livestock migration.

## ACTIONS

IFAD will seek to improve food security, natural resource management, livestock value chains, and climate resilience for the poor rural people of Sudan.

LMRP will focus on different aspects of Sudan's rural development. Within the livestock industry, the project will focus on improvements to underperforming value chains. Investments will also be made in the sustainable management of Sudan's natural resources. Critically, LMRP will encourage the diversification and development of the rural economy, by attempting to get households to expand their businesses, in both the agricultural sector and off-farm enterprises.

Within the livestock business development activities, small scale farmers are provided with better market access and information. The LMRP project facilitates a process for smallholders to formulate business management plans, which help to secure small loans, skills and technology transfers. LMRP employs pro-poor public-private partnership (PPP) business models to enhance the livestock industry, starting from the small producers through to the final products, meat or hides and skins. An in depth analysis of both domestic and foreign markets, exporting options and any potential investors is made in the hope that the project can eventually provide a 'match making' service, with a market expansion goal. Additionally, LMRP prioritizes engagement with the Sudanese government in order to obtain incentives for smallholders to contribute to market development.

Another segment of the project work deals with natural resource management (NRM). Improvements will be made to practices such as: rainwater harvesting, rangeland rehabilitation, eradication of invasive species, water points, dispute mediation and stock route restoration. The programme supports a community-led initiative to prioritise sustainable NRM practices in its

investments. LMRP is going to install response systems and create innovative solutions for tackling climate change by mitigation. The response systems will allow farms warning of shocks and also help disseminate other valuable information. This will also help to reduce resource-based conflicts between Sudanese agro-pastoralist groups. Investments in rangelands will benefit many, and with more suitable farming and pastoral land becoming available, or rehabilitated, yields are expected to increase. LMRP also invests in climate-based information in order to develop early response systems. These technologies will allow farmers to get up to date knowledge and pre-warnings of imminent climate shocks, allowing them valuable time to protect their harvests and avoid unnecessary losses.

LMRP is working closely with microfinance institutions to provide access to affordable loans. The programme will work to scale up viable and sustainable business plans, providing all necessary technical support to enable farmers to get loans. This will help to provide the backing for diversification of incomes, away from traditional livestock keeping, which should help them overcome unforeseen shocks.

## EXPECTED IMPACTS

The programme benefits will comprise: increased incomes from improved livestock productivity, new enterprises in livestock, agriculture and diversified economic activities, enhanced productive natural resource assets, improved resilience of poor rural communities to future climate variability and/or financial shocks, and increased net trade surplus in hides and skins, red meat, live animals and related products.

At least 40,320 households will receive pro-poor livestock business development. LMRP will also establish 300 community adaptation plans, which incorporate the needs and priorities of poor women and men in all target villages.

LMRP will also support the development of a national sectoral adaptation strategy for the livestock sector and facilitate activities for discussing policies and arrangements that can reduce conflicts.

Diversification of livelihoods will also be an impact of the project. Based on community-level income-generating activities and businesses, and through access to sustainable formal financial services, alternative sources of income for rural farmers will become available.

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