

**THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND  
ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND  
DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

Title/Number	Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project to Support Livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP)		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 8,820,000  Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 8,820,000		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Indirect management: Delegation Agreement (PAGODA) with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)		
DAC-code	311	Sector	31195 Livestock/veterinary services

**2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT**

**2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives**

The action contributes to the **EU Trust Fund** objectives (1) creating greater economic and employment opportunities; and (2) strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people. The action is also aligned with the **Valletta Action Plan** priority domain (1) development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, in particular through its related initiatives: enhancing employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities; and boosting trade. The project is also based on the objectives and **indicative intervention priorities of the Short Term Strategy 2016/17** for the implementation of a special support measure in favour of the people of the Republic of Sudan.

The **geographical focus** of the proposed project is at State level in South-Eastern Sudan, and will benefit approximately 500,000 vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists who depend on livestock production for their subsistence. The states which will benefit from the project are Gedaref, Kassala, Sennar, Blue Nile, White Nile, North, South and West Kordofan.

The **intervention logic** of the project is that, by enhancing the income and livelihoods of smallholder and pastoralist populations within the South-Eastern regions of Sudan bordering Ethiopia and South Sudan, they will have much greater resilience to stresses and shocks. By doing so, it will also reduce the risk of people being displaced as a result of these shocks. As livestock are a critical component of the local economy, their health and well-being have a major bearing on resilience and on productive mobility patterns. Hence, animal disease outbreaks, which are exacerbated by the uncontrolled movement of livestock, have a major impact. These outbreaks result in higher livestock mortality and morbidity rates that reduce livestock productivity, and undermine livestock trade and export. Insufficient epidemio-

surveillance and disease control are the major causes of these problems and will therefore be tackled by this programme.

The **overall objective** is to contribute to the improvement of livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists in the main livestock production area of South-Eastern Sudan.

The **specific objective** is to support the trade and export of livestock, thereby increasing incomes and the resilience of vulnerable smallholders and pastoralists in the target areas by ensuring that appropriate animal disease surveillance and control is operational in South-Eastern Sudan. This will be achieved by strengthening technical capacities at State level for coordinated epidemio-surveillance and control of trans-boundary animal diseases; strengthening Sudan's compliance of zoo-sanitary measures for exportation of livestock with OIE standards; conducting awareness raising and resilience building of vulnerable smallholder families and pastoralists with regard to animal health, productivity and livestock trade.

## **2.2. Context**

### **2.2.1. Country context**

With an area of approximately 1.9 million km<sup>2</sup> (almost half the size of the EU), Sudan is the third largest country in Africa. An estimated population of 40 million inhabitants is growing rapidly, and Sudan is experiencing a major demographic transition. It is estimated that 40% of the population is below 14 years old.

Sudan is categorized as a low middle-income and fragile country. About 46.5% of the population lives below the poverty line, while 8% lives in extreme poverty. Almost 7 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Socio-economic indicators remain low in a context of deep economic crisis, with reduced revenues after the independence of South Sudan, low oil prices and an economy which is not diversified. In the global Human Development Index rankings, Sudan was placed at 166 out of 187 countries in 2014. It is estimated that 20% of the active population is unemployed, with women's unemployment nearly twice that of men. Agriculture remains the main source of employment, although the urban informal sector is reported to account for more than 60 per cent of GDP. Poverty is heightened by inefficient development plans and strategies, reduced public expenditures on basic services, and erosion of land and natural resources. An interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) and the Five-Year Program for Economic Reforms were approved by the Sudanese parliament in December 2014.

Sudan has borders with countries facing challenges of fragility and instability: Central African Republic, South Sudan, Libya, Eritrea or Chad. Sudan is at the centre of the Eastern African migration route, towards North Africa and Europe. Hundreds of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees originate from or transit through Sudan every month, with only a minority choosing to settle in the country. Traffickers and smugglers operate in the country. About 3.1 million people are internally displaced (IDPs) and almost 367,000 are refugees and asylum seekers. The capital, Khartoum, and the states of Kassala, Gedaref and White Nile, are the most affected areas by migration flows heading to Europe through Egypt and Libya. In White Nile State, a continuing flow of South Sudanese refugees is registered. About 84% of the new arrivals are women and children. Sudan also hosts significant numbers of Syrian refugees and several thousand Yemeni refugees who have arrived in Sudan in recent years.

Sudan also has the largest population of displaced people in Africa. Only in Darfur, some 1.6 million displaced people are registered as living in camps. For unregistered IDPs, i.e.

displaced people living in rural settlements and urban areas, estimates vary considerably, especially as there is no systematic registration of displacement outside camps. Nearly all communities in conflict-affected areas, whether sedentary rural farmers, nomadic pastoralists, public sector workers or urban dwellers, have been impacted, further undermining their capacity to host displaced people. Protracted displacement has disrupted traditional livelihood activities of both displaced and host communities, and eroded community resilience to withstand shocks. Displaced people are essentially made more vulnerable due to their reduced access to natural resources such as land and water, and a chronic shortage of basic services. Conflicts also impact pastoralists' traditional migration routes and farmers' capacity to transport their crops.

### **2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges**

Following the reduction in oil revenues after the secession of South Sudan in 2011, agriculture as a share of total exports increased from 8% in 2011 to 23% in 2013. Livestock is the largest subsector of the Sudanese domestic economy and is a growing contributor to exports. Live animals are now the third largest non-oil export sector in Sudan, after precious metals and oil seeds. Traditional links with Arab countries guarantee Sudan a captive market in the Red Sea and Gulf area. In 2014, almost 99% of live sheep were exported to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt and other Gulf states. Thus, export of livestock and related commodities has become the fastest growing non-oil export sector. During the last five years the export of livestock from Sudan tripled from 1.5 million animals in 2009 to 4.5 million in 2014.

Demand for the export of livestock, especially live sheep and cattle, is expected to grow further in the coming years, provided that Sudan's veterinary services enhance their capacities for epidemio-surveillance in order to confirm the compliance of zoo-sanitary measures for exports.

An outbreak of a trade-relevant animal disease, such as Rift Valley Fever<sup>1</sup> or any other environmental hazard, would automatically cause Sudan to lose export markets, and hence producers (pastoralists and smallholders) would lose a key source of income. Other trans-boundary animal diseases include the peste des petits ruminants (PPR), sheep and goat pox (SGP), foot and mouth disease (FMD), brucellosis, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP). In general, the productivity of the livestock sector is compromised by a 20% mortality rate, including high morbidity in young livestock. Lack of veterinary services and drugs at the community level, limited practices to improve local breeds, as well as lack of livestock vaccination campaigns, all contribute to reduced productivity.

Livestock are raised in almost all parts of Sudan, but predominantly in South-Eastern Sudan. The bulk of all livestock production (possibly 90% of the total) comes from smallholders and pastoralists. Livestock are thus vital to the welfare of large numbers of poor communities by serving as a source of revenue. The rural poor depend heavily on income from livestock production, but can seldom afford to eat animal products, as they trade them for staples.

West and South Kordofan and Blue Nile States have also become the hosting areas for about half of the 3.1 million internally displaced people and refugees in Sudan. Among them, there are at least a hundred thousand livestock-raising families who have been affected by armed

---

<sup>1</sup>In 2007 the outbreak of Rift Valley Fever interrupted livestock exportation to Saudi Arabia for almost two years until August 2009 and reduced livestock exportation during the restriction period by more than half of its volume. The outbreaks of this disease are also related to climatic variability, being the Rift Valley Fever a vector-borne disease strongly affected by temperatures and levels of humidity (The impact of climate change on the epidemiology and control of Rift Valley fever. Martin V1, Chevalier V, Ceccato P, Anyamba A, De Simone L, Lubroth J, de La Rocque S, Domenech J., 2007).

conflicts and inter-tribal fighting in Darfur and areas along the country border with South Sudan.

The highest level of dependency on livestock income is not found in areas where trade is relatively easy and cheap, but in the sparsely populated drylands where trade involves high transaction costs. As a consequence, the livestock production system in Sudan is based on a combination of mobile and sedentary pastoral and agro-pastoral production by farming and herding households in almost every region and state.

Sudan is also at the heart of cross-border movement of people and livestock, as a result of hosting important market centres near the borders (such as Gadaref and Kassala) or on the traditional migratory routes (such as Damazine); being at the origin and centre of major routes for export towards Saudi Arabia; or the fact that sale of livestock at markets in Sudan gains higher prices than in neighbouring countries.

Formal (and informal) trade of animals through porous borders is constant throughout the year, with peaks for sheep trade occurring during the two months prior to the annual Hajj festival. The export chain with high prices of livestock towards the Arabian Peninsula is more profitable for the livestock producer than the local chain. A well-developed network of middlemen and family-owned logistical networks in the country makes export an attractive opportunity for rural populations.

For the estimated population of approximately 4 million inhabitants in the target areas of this programme, the traditional agriculture and livestock sectors are the prevalent sources of livelihood. However, the target areas are semi-arid regions which suffer from fluctuating rainfall and frequent and prolonged dry spells. The livestock sector is characterised by the prevalence of epidemic diseases. Local farmers lack means of access to improved agricultural techniques and tools for cultivation, and mono-cropping patterns are mainly adopted. Soil degradation is a common problem due to the cutting of trees and desert encroachment. Access to basic services in these marginal areas is also extremely limited. The prevalent conservative culture often prevents women from accessing the already limited resources and basic services such as education and employment. As a result, the levels of food insecurity are amongst the highest in Sudan. The target area population is primarily smallholders and pastoralists. More than half of them live below the poverty line.

### **2.3. Lessons learnt**

The proposed project builds on the EU-funded projects in support of trans-boundary animal disease control in Sudan during the period from 2003 to 2012, particularly on the EU-funded project Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project - Eastern Sudan (LESP-ES).

The final evaluation of the EU-funded PACE project (2003-2006) showed that the control and eradication of a trans-boundary animal disease is possible through sustained funding and the use of a coordinated and harmonised approach across the region. This lesson is of immediate significance for the proposed action, since the expected impacts will rely on close collaboration between the veterinary authorities of South Eastern regions and possibly with the authorities in South Sudan and Ethiopia. The final evaluation of the EU-funded Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project (LESP-NS, 2007-2012) demonstrated the importance of improving and sustaining an effective national epidemio-surveillance system as a pre-condition to boosting the volume and value of Sudan's livestock. The achievements of LESP-NS have been recognised by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)<sup>2</sup>, becoming

---

<sup>2</sup> In 2009 Sudan was awarded a high level 4 rating in the evaluation of its Veterinary Services.

more evident after Sudan's compliance with OIE and World Trade Organisation (WTO) regulations, all leading to a steady increase in the demand from importing countries.

The proposed action will need to consolidate the achievements made from national to state and locality levels, in particular to reinforce diagnostic and reporting capacities at grassroots levels to directly benefit poor smallholder livestock producers.

#### **2.4. Complementary actions**

Previous EU-supported initiatives, such as the Partnership Agreement on Relations and Cooperation - Sudan (1992 – 1997), the Pan-African Control of Zootics programme (2003 to 2006) and the Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project-North Sudan (2007 to 2012) delivered considerable support at State and Federal level to establish a solid epidemio-surveillance system for the control of trans-boundary animal diseases, primarily focusing on the eradication of rinderpest. This continuous technical cooperation in liaison with OIE and FAO ultimately resulted in the international recognition of Sudan as “free from rinderpest” in 2008. The recognition was a fundamental achievement and a crucial precondition for the rapid growth of the livestock exportation sector from Sudan to Saudi Arabia and other countries in the region.

The ongoing “Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project for East Sudan” (LESP-ES, 2015-2017) considers the rapid growth of the livestock export business as an opportunity for smallholders and pastoralists to enhance income generation in rural areas in the States of Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea, in order to protect smallholders from the negative impacts of trans-boundary and other common livestock diseases; thereby consolidating this newly acquired livelihood strategy for an estimated 427,000 smallholders and pastoralists (including 108,500 women) who contribute about half of the total number of small ruminants exported annually from Sudan to Saudi Arabia.

A number of actions financed under the Food Security Programme 2014 both in East Sudan and in Darfur have components focusing on the distribution of small ruminants (mainly goats) to beneficiaries in rural areas, to strengthen their resilience in the face of crises.

In 2014, the Netherlands launched a small-scale project in the outskirts of the city of Khartoum, focusing on small ruminants and fodder production.

The IFAD Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme (USD 119.2 million over seven years<sup>3</sup>) targets increased food security, incomes and climate resilience for poor households in pastoralist communities by improving value addition and market access for small-scale pastoralists.

#### **2.5. Donor co-ordination**

Donor coordination is fragmented and as yet unstructured. A Development Partners Group (DPG) was established in 2015 following preparatory work by the UK (DfID) and the EU. The DPG convenes active development partners in the country on a semi-regular basis, acting as an umbrella for thematic sector groups. A meeting to consider a future modus operandi for the DPG was held in June 2016. The UNDP acts as a secretariat to the DPG. In Sudan only a few sectors have groups of this nature. The Government participates in these groups.

At the EU level, donor coordination takes place through the EU Heads of Cooperation meetings, held also on a regular basis, as well as the EU+ (Switzerland and Norway) Migration working group held also on a regular basis.

---

<sup>3</sup> This programme (LMRP) is expected to leverage considerable investment from commercial banks for microfinance and private sector stakeholders.

### **3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1. Objectives**

**The overall objective** is to contribute to the improvement of livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists in the main livestock production area of South-Eastern Sudan.

**The specific objective** is to support the trade and export of livestock, thereby increasing incomes and the resilience of vulnerable smallholders and pastoralists in the target areas by ensuring that appropriate animal disease surveillance and control is operational in South-Eastern Sudan. This will be achieved by strengthening technical capacities at State level for coordinated epidemio-surveillance and control of trans-boundary animal diseases; strengthening Sudan's compliance of zoo-sanitary measures for exportation of livestock with OIE standards; conducting awareness raising and resilience building of vulnerable smallholder families and pastoralists with regard to animal health, productivity and livestock trade.

#### **3.2. Expected results and main activities**

The **expected results** are:

***Result 1: Technical and diagnostic capacities for coordinated epidemio-surveillance of trade-sensitive animal diseases are enhanced in the target areas***

Based on an initial assessment of the existing mechanisms for epidemio-surveillance and animal disease control, the project will enhance and implement measures to improve the State-based epidemio-surveillance systems with a special focus on early preparedness and quick response capacities to trans-boundary animal diseases. This will be complemented by actions to improve capacities for epidemio-surveillance and control of trans-boundary animal diseases, potentially also including the control of livestock movements crossing the borders from Ethiopia and South Sudan into South Eastern Regions. The project will further help to define and enact a suitable framework to strengthen coordination and collaboration in these areas, including the exchange of relevant data between the veterinary authorities of Eastern Sudan and neighbouring Sudanese States, the national level, and potentially the veterinary authorities of Ethiopia and South Sudan.

In particular, the activities to be carried out include:

- Strengthening of an effective institutional mechanism for animal disease identification systems, epidemio-surveillance and control of trans-boundary animal diseases.
- Capacity building of staff in disease outbreak investigations and monitoring and surveillance, specifically those impacting trade and animal exports.
- Development of action plans to enhance epidemio-surveillance and control of trans-boundary animal diseases.
- Establishment of mobile veterinary patrol units in the relevant project areas.
- Strengthening of a mechanism for a disease monitoring and reporting system, coordination of epidemio-surveillance and trans-boundary animal disease control at regional, national and international levels.
- Enhancement of measures for improved epidemio-surveillance of trans-boundary animal diseases and cross-border livestock movement control.
- Supporting a pilot slaughter-based surveillance system.

- Strengthening of cold chain improvement for livestock drugs, including vaccine storage.

**Result 2:** *Sudan's compliance of zoo-sanitary measures for exportation of livestock with OIE standards is strengthened.*

The project will assist State veterinary diagnostic laboratories by improving capacities and procedures for an effective and early recognition of trans-boundary and other trade-relevant animal diseases in order to ensure a timely response to potential outbreaks. The project will provide training to use basic diagnostic facilities and rapid diagnostic field tests, making sure that these technologies are correctly used at locality levels, which are indispensable to rapidly recognising the most prevalent livestock diseases at grassroots level.

In addition, the project will enhance the system for rapid and effective communication of laboratory results from the diagnostic laboratories to smallholders at locality levels, and to veterinary decision makers at State levels, thus ensuring the efficacy and timeliness of the response mechanisms.

The following specific activities will be carried out:

- Provision of laboratory equipment, test kits, consumables and laboratory supplies.
- Provision of on-the-job training to laboratory personnel on new laboratory techniques and methods.
- Application of appropriate laboratory methods ensuring accurate and rapid diagnostics to improve recognition of trade-relevant animal diseases.
- Improvement of the system for horizontal and vertical communication of laboratory results.
- Upgrading and improving the quarantine system to ensure that it meets the international standards.
- Establishment of free zones and check point for control of animal movements.

**Result 3:** *Increased awareness and skills of rural livestock producers, veterinary professionals, para-professionals and other stakeholders concerning trade-sensitive livestock diseases, animal welfare and livestock exportation; as well as of technical staff from the relevant State Ministries on management of epidemio-surveillance and disease control.*

The project will provide field trainings to selected veterinarians, veterinary assistants and Community-based Animal Health Workers (CAHW) at grassroots level on issues related to epidemio-surveillance and disease control. These staff will also be capacitated to better inform rural livestock holders and to provide required services to them. In parallel, the project will also provide training to the relevant State Ministries' technical staff on management of epidemio-surveillance and disease control.

The project will enhance the comprehensive communication and information strategy intended to improve access of smallholders and other vulnerable livestock keepers to relevant information on animal health management, production and trade, and to link the resulting demand with the specific services available from field veterinarians and CAHW. The project will conduct studies required to formulate specific animal disease control strategies and to develop the content of the ensuing messages to be disseminated to smallholders.

The specific activities include:

- Trainings for veterinarians, veterinary assistants and CAHW on issues related to epidemio-surveillance and disease control.

- Trainings to the relevant State Ministries' technical staff on management of epidemiology-surveillance and disease control.
- Awareness raising sessions and trainings for the improvement of skills by smallholders on subjects related to animal health, production and trade.
- Research and studies on the socio-economic impact of priority livestock diseases.

### 3.3. Risks and assumptions

The main risks are:

<u>Risks</u>	<u>Risk level (H/M/L)</u>	<u>Mitigating measures</u>
Political instability and insecurity	M	If the project areas become destabilized, it might become necessary to put the action on hold and continue when the situation becomes more stable.
Extreme drought conditions may affect the ability of livestock producers to access water and pasture, exacerbating the risk of animal disease and epidemics due to forced migration and over-concentration of livestock herds.	M	Increased focus on activities that increase community resilience/early warning. More focus on awareness raising, mainstreaming of peace building and conflict resolutions mechanisms in the natural resources and livelihoods activities & animal diseases control measures.
There is a risk that State and Federal authorities may disagree with the operational implementation agreement.	L	The project was prepared and formulated in close collaboration with the concerned government authorities at State and Federal levels and they confirmed their agreement with the proposed implementation arrangement. Consequently the risk is rather low.
Limited availability of institutional capacities and resources required for appropriate implementation of the project	L	In addition, the Federal Minister for Animal Resources was able to obtain significant budgets to resource his Ministry. Therefore the risks mentioned above can be considered as being under control.



Resource based conflicts between herders and farmers around stock routes may prevent/obstruct livestock movement.	H	Coordination and cooperation with local NGOs, community groups and leaders, as well as the Government of Sudan will ensure that the security situation is constantly monitored in order to reduce conflicts between farmers
The security situation at the border with South Sudan may deteriorate and may result in the activities coming to a halt.	H	In the case that the security situation becomes extremely volatile, the animal border controls may be done inside the country.

The **assumptions** for the success of the project and its implementation include:

- **EU and Implementing Partners have access to the project areas throughout the duration of the programme**
- Peace prevails and security is maintained to allow access and free movement in the targeted States.
- Export of livestock in particular to Saudi Arabia will not be restricted by politically motivated reasons.

### 3.4. Cross-cutting issues

*Climate change:* livestock is highly sensitive to the environment and the availability of water and pasture. Climate change increases the likeliness of drought and flooding. Both increase the threat of outbreaks and the prevalence of infectious animal diseases in rural areas, in particular vector-borne diseases. Developing an effective epidemio-surveillance system, including measures for early detection, reporting and response, is an effective measure to reduce such risks for livestock and making this economy more resilient.

The project is in line with the adaptation measures identified in the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) for the livestock sector and especially the following: measure 1: regular surveillance of animal diseases through improved monitoring; measure 6: enhancement of enabling environment in order to empower vulnerable communities including through improving marketing/markets, supplementary feeding, increase awareness and access to information by vulnerable groups/communities etc.; and measure 10: improving veterinary services (including provision of vaccines by mobile clinics etc.) to enhance the adaptive capacity in vulnerable areas.

*Environmental sustainability:* in the targeted project areas, a decline of natural grazing areas and reduced green mass yields of rain-fed pasture has been observed during recent years. This is caused by overgrazing in combination with poor rainfall and the high pressure to transform pasture into farming land<sup>4</sup>. The pressure on natural resources is also threatening peace and stability in the area. In response to these problems, the LESP-ES project includes actions to

<sup>4</sup> Overstocking is one of the main causes of land degradation and vegetation loss. However, since animal productivity is low due to genetic, animal husbandry and health problems, the natural reaction of farmers has been to increase their herds. Increasing productivity of herds and improving grazing techniques may have beside positive effects on the environment and combatting land degradation.

promote sustainable management of the scarce natural resources by livestock owners. Therefore, the project will help reduce the negative impact of livestock rearing and contribute at the same time to a more productive use of natural resources at grassroots level.

*Gender equality:* it is estimated that 25% of the smallholder livestock producers in Eastern Sudan are women and nearly half of veterinarians are female. The project will pay particular attention to ensure the participation of female livestock owners in all actions related to awareness, skills development on animal health and livestock management issues. If required, specific actions will be designed to address female-specific aspects of livestock management. The fact that almost half of veterinarians are female is very encouraging given the limited possibilities to find remunerative employment in rural areas, which is particularly difficult for women. Nevertheless, the project will ensure that female veterinarians will benefit from all technical trainings proposed by the project and that if required training may be designed in response to their specific needs.

*Good governance principles:* The project aims to contribute to improved State-based systems for better governance of animal health-related matters in the project areas.

### **3.5. Stakeholders**

**Smallholders and pastoralists:** Smallholders and pastoralists are the largest target group; in Sudan they comprise an estimated 5.0 to 5.5 million (or 60 % of the total population in the target area). Communities in the neighbouring regions in Ethiopia and South Sudan would also benefit from the improved trade with Sudan.

**Rural women:** Smallholder women play an important role in livestock raising in the targeted states. As livestock is considered as a family activity, this means that besides women, children are also engaged in grazing and watering the livestock. Women are often responsible for taking care of new-born animals, nursing, milking, feeding, cheese production and other income-generating activities. Therefore, the programme will develop a demand-oriented training programme to increase understanding and skills to contribute to improved health and performance of their livestock.

**Relevant Sudanese authorities** that will be trained through the proposed action.

**Veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals:** The limited number of rural veterinarians and field practitioners in the region, e.g. private veterinarians and paraprofessionals, cannot fully meet the requirements for solid epidemio-surveillance and delivery of preventive and curative veterinary services to livestock owners. This situation is worsened by the limited and poorly resourced facilities for animal health support, e.g. veterinary points/clinics, vaccination equipment and veterinary instruments and utensils. Consequently, current veterinary capacities at grassroots levels are inadequate to perform appropriate epidemio-surveillance, in order to provide solid veterinary services to smallholders and pastoralists in the target areas. The situation is particularly critical in conflict areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile States and in areas near to the border with Ethiopia and South Sudan where migrating livestock herds move into Kordofan region, Blue Nile and White Nile States for seasonal grazing. Illegal and uncontrolled trade of cattle into Sudan (meat price induced) is further complicating the situation.

#### **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

##### **4.1. Financing agreement**

It is not foreseen to conclude a Financing Agreement with the partner country for the implementation of the Action.

##### **4.2. Indicative operational implementation period**

The implementation period will be forty-eight (48) months, whilst the overall execution period (including a closure phase of no more than 24 months) will not exceed seventy two (72) months from the date of approval of this Action Document by the Operational Committee of the EU Trust Fund.

##### **4.3. Implementation components and modules**

The envisaged method of implementation is in indirect management through the conclusion of PAGODA Delegated Agreement with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

IFAD has a long-standing presence and expertise in Sudan, and has a distinct advantage in the fields covered by this action, particularly in relation to activities aimed to increase the food security, incomes and climate resilience of poor households in pastoralist communities, particularly in the geographical area of South Eastern Sudan.

##### **4.4. Indicative budget**

<b>Component</b>	<b>Amount (EUR)</b>
<b>Result 1:</b> Technical and diagnostic capacities for coordinated epidemio-surveillance of trade-sensitive animal diseases are enhanced in the target areas	4,000,000
<b>Result 2:</b> Sudan's compliance of zoo-sanitary measures for exportation of livestock with OIE standards is strengthened	2,650,000
<b>Result 3:</b> Increased awareness and skills of a) rural livestock producers, veterinary professionals, para-professionals and other stakeholders concerning trade-sensitive livestock diseases, animal welfare and livestock exportation and b) technical staff of the relevant State Ministries on management of epidemio-surveillance and disease control	2,000,000
Evaluation and Audit	70,000
Communication and visibility	100,000
Total	8,820,000

##### **4.5. Evaluation and audit**

Ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission. Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts; making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

A mid-term review of the project will be conducted between 20 and 22 months after the beginning of the implementation.

#### **4.6. Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner countries and entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be entered into the Agreements concluded by the Commission with the entrusted entities and the partner countries.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

A **logical framework** showing targets and indicators is attached.

EU Trust Fund Strategy	Valletta Action Plan	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
Four main areas of intervention	Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives	17 goals
<p>1) Greater economic and employment opportunities</p> <p>2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people</p> <p>3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit</p> <p>4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration</p>	<p>1) Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities</li> <li>2. link relief, rehabilitation and development in peripheral and most vulnerable areas</li> <li>3. operationalise the African Institute on Remittances</li> <li>4. facilitate responsible private investment and boost trade</li> </ol> <p>2) Legal migration and mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships</li> <li>6. pool offers for legal migration</li> <li>7. organise workshops on visa facilitation</li> </ol> <p>3) Protection and asylum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes</li> <li>9. improve the quality of the asylum process</li> <li>10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities</li> </ol> <p>4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans</li> <li>12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking</li> <li>13. pilot project in Niger</li> <li>14. information campaigns</li> </ol> <p>5) Return, readmission and reintegration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. strengthen capacity of countries of origin to respond to readmission applications</li> <li>16. support reintegration of returnees into their communities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere</li> <li>2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</li> <li>3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</li> <li>4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</li> <li>5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</li> <li>6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</li> <li>7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</li> <li>8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</li> <li>9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</li> <li>10) Reduce inequality within and among countries</li> <li>11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</li> <li>12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</li> <li>13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</li> <li>14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</li> <li>15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</li> <li>16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</li> <li>17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development</li> </ol>

**APPENDIX 1: INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX OF THE ACTION**

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the action document. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

Please note that baselines and indicators will be further defined during the inception phase.

	<b>Project description</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement</b>	<b>Baseline (incl. reference year)</b>	<b>Current value Reference date</b>	<b>Targets (incl. reference year)</b>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Overall objective</b>	Is to contribute to the improvement of livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists in main livestock production area of South-Eastern Sudan.	livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists in main livestock production area of South-Eastern Sudan.				Project baseline, implementation, monitoring and evaluation data  Relevant reports on poverty and food security in Sudan	Peace prevails and security is maintained to allow access and free movement in the targeted states.  Export of livestock in particular to Saudi Arabia will not be restricted by politically motivated reasons.
<b>Specific Objective</b>	Is to support trade and exportation of livestock thereby facilitating additional incomes for vulnerable smallholders and pastoralists in the target (and neighbouring) areas	Annual income of the families in the project areas increased.  export in the project areas.  State-based disease surveillance capacities for major animal diseases				Project baseline, implementation, monitoring and evaluation data  Monthly	Extreme drought conditions may affect the ability of livestock producers to access water and pasture, not exacerbating the risk of animal

	by ensuring that appropriate animal disease surveillance and control is operational in south-East Sudan.	including reporting, early detection, implementation of control plans and containment of potential animal diseases outbreaks				disease reporting by State veterinary authorities Quarterly and annual activity reports by the relevant Sudanese authorities	disease and epidemics due to forced migration and over-concentration of livestock herds. State and federal authorities agree with the operational implementation agreement.
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Result 1:</b> Technical capacities for coordinated epidemio-surveillance and control of trans-boundary animal diseases are strengthened at state and regional level	established and operational State-based action plans for epidemio-surveillance and control of trans-boundary animal diseases  State-based laboratory facilities using advanced laboratory equipment and testing methods  Targeted veterinary check points and mobile units established and operational				- Project baseline, implementation, monitoring and evaluation data - Monthly disease reporting by State veterinary authorities - Quarterly and annual activity reports by State veterinary	Sufficient availability of institutional capacities and resources required for appropriate implementation of the project.

		structured mechanism for inter-state and regional coordination and information sharing on trans-boundary animal diseases established and operational				authorities - Reports on inter-state and sub-regional coordination	
	<b>Result 2:</b> Sudan's compliance of zoo-sanitary measures for export of livestock with OIE standards is strengthened	State-based laboratory facilities are upgraded and operational using advanced laboratory equipment and testing methods  % of livestock compliant with the OIE standards  Good laboratory practices and quality assurance measures consistently applied in daily routine work  A system for regular dissemination of information on animal diseases			-	- Project baseline, implementation, monitoring and evaluation data - Monthly, quarterly and annual activity reports from State laboratories - Needs assessment reports - Training' reports including	



		enhanced and operational at state level				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pre and post test results,</li> <li>- training monitoring and training manuals</li> <li>- Participants' post training feedback forms</li> <li>- Quarterly training reports</li> <li>- State-level information bulletins and other communication materials on animal diseases</li> </ul>	
	<b>Result 3:</b> Increased Awareness and skills of a) rural livestock producers, veterinary professionals, para-professionals and other stakeholders	quality and number of awareness sessions and technical trainings to livestock producers and others effectively conducted				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project baseline, implementation, monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>	

	<p>concerning trade-sensitive livestock diseases, animal welfare and livestock exportation and b) technical staff of the relevant State Ministries on management of epidemio-surveillance and disease control.</p>	<p>Number of improved practices effectively adopted by livestock producers related to animal health, production and trade</p> <p>Effective animal health-related awareness and communication strategies developed and fully operational.</p>				<p>data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Needs assessment reports</li> <li>- Training' reports including pre and post test results,</li> <li>- training monitoring and training manuals</li> <li>- Participant s' post training feedback forms</li> <li>- Quarterly training reports</li> <li>- State-level information bulletins and other communication materials on animal diseases</li> </ul>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

							- Impact assessment reports on improved animal health related practices by target groups
A c t i v i t i e s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Component 1:</b> Strengthening of technical capacities at state level for coordinated epidemio-surveillance and control of trans-boundary animal diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ trengthening of an effective institutional mechanism for epidemio-surveillance and control of trans-boundary animal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Component 1:</b> Vehicles, veterinary field equipments, veterinary tools &amp; communication equipment</p> <p>Assessment of the current ES and development of a plan of action to strengthen the technical capacity for the control of TADs</p> <p>Office and other State inputs, veterinary personnel</p> <p>Surveillance equipments, questionnaires, veterinary staff</p> <p>Costs for coordination</p>					

	<p>diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ development of action plans to enhance epidemic-surveillance and control of trans-boundary animal diseases.</li> <li>⊖ establishment of mobile veterinary patrol units in the relevant project areas</li> <li>○ strengthening of a functional mechanism for coordination of epidemic-surveillance and trans-boundary animal disease control at</li> </ul>	<p>meetings and sub-regional harmonization meetings</p> <p><b>Component 2:</b> Assessment report of current laboratory status, action plans development, lists of laboratory equipments and test kits, maintenance of lab equipments Procurement of laboratory equipments, test kits and consumables Training materials, venue for training (animal health centres), training expertise Cost of on-the job training to field vets and CAHWs Cost for enhancement of laboratory networking</p> <p><b>Component 3</b></p>					
--	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

	<p>regional, national and international levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ nhancement of measures for improved epidemio-surveillance of trans-boundary animal diseases and cross-border livestock movement control.</li> <li>● <b>Component 2:</b> Strengthening Sudan's compliance of zoo-sanitary measures for exportation of livestock with OIE standards</li> <li>○ rovision of laboratory equipment, test kits,</li> </ul>	<p>Training materials, venue for training (animal health centres), training expertise</p> <p>Cost of Communication strategy and extension packages</p> <p>Training equipments, training materials, venue, training experts</p> <p>Cost of field awareness and training meetings, radio, TV and other broadcasting means</p> <p>Local and international technical experts</p>					
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

	<p>consumables &amp; laboratory supplies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ rovision of on-the-job training of laboratory personnel on new laboratory techniques and methods.</li> <li>○ pplication of appropriate laboratory methods to improve recognition of trade-relevant animal diseases.</li> <li>○ mprovement of the system for horizontal and vertical communication of laboratory results.</li> </ul>						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Component 3:</b> Increasing awareness and skills of a) rural livestock producers, veterinary professionals, para-professionals and other stakeholders concerning trade-sensitive livestock diseases, animal welfare and livestock exportation and b) technical staff of the relevant State Ministries on management of epidemio-surveillance and disease control. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trainings for veterinarians, veterinary assistants and CAHW on issues related</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

	<p>to epidemio-surveillance and disease control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trainings to the relevant State Ministries technical staff on management of epidemio-surveillance and disease control</li> <li>○ Awareness sessions and trainings for the improvement of skills by smallholders on subjects related to animal health, production and trade.</li> <li>○ Research and studies on the socio-economic impact of</li> </ul>						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



	livestock priority diseases						
--	-----------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--