

**PROJECT BRIEF FOR THE PROGRAMME REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING OF 3 AUGUST 1994**

Ag. Director of UNSO:	Samuel Nyambi
Ag. Deputy Director of UNSO:	Maxine Olson
Programme Manager:	Lars Leander
Division Chief, RBAS:	Mohamed Berrezoug
GEF Focal Point RBAS:	Inger Andersen
Resident Representative:	Per Janvid
Deputy Resident Representative:	Bo Asplund

**I. BASIC PROJECT INFORMATION**

Country:	SUDAN	IPF: (1993-1996)	US\$ 45.7 million
Project Number and Title:	UNSO/SUD/93/G31. Community Based Rangeland Rehabilitation for Carbon Sequestration and Biodiversity		
Expected Duration:	5 years		
Lead Government Authority:	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural and Animal Resources		
Proposed Executing Agency:	Range and Pasture Administration		
Implementing Agency:	Range and Pasture Administration		
Cooperating Agency:	OPS		
Total UNDP Budget:	US\$ 1.5 million		
Government Counterpart Budget:	US\$ (SL 28.5 million)		

Approval Process:

The project proposal - after an interbureau review - was reviewed by the STAP (September 1992), was endorsed by the Implementation Committee in September 1992 and cleared by the Participants' Meeting in December 1992. A preparatory assistance was approved in February 1993, under which the formulation of the project has been carried out in May to June 1993. The project has been reviewed by two local PAC meetings, the first on 8 November 1993 and the second on 20 February 1994. UNSO HQ PAC reviewed the project on 29 August 1994.

**II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

A. Project background:

Classic range rehabilitation efforts in the Sahel, such as fencing and block plantations, have not worked. Many causes have been listed for such failures, but chief among them is the predominant failure to ensure a strong involvement with and commitment to projects by the local pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. Past efforts of simply fencing off range territory in order for it to regenerate are based on the ranching models which are not suitable for transhumant and nomadic societies. There is now a need to test non-conventional and innovative approaches, such as relying on and upgrading community involvement in determining and implementing systems of rangeland use and control.

UNSO has concluded through research and project experience that rangeland rehabilitation projects must ensure a strong community involvement if success and sustainability is to result. Long term improvement of rangelands and proper management of these natural, communal resources by the local people cannot be expected unless the people have secure communal rights to the land and resources. Range rehabilitation and sustainable management among transhumant peoples must base itself on communal self-discipline through agreements negotiated and enforced at the community level. This project aims to test such a model for rangeland rehabilitation, while at the same time creating a carbon sink in a dryland environment. It will also help promote a healthy ecosystem capable of maintaining

its biodiversity. The involvement of the local people, both the settled Gawamaa and the mobile Kawahla directly in the management of their own resources is a central tenet of this project, through their participation in planning and implementation of the development process.

In this area, the major cause of land degradation is the devastating effects of severe drought, and the extremely variable capacity of this semi-desert ecosystem to regenerate spontaneously. Drought, overcultivation, and overgrazing have drastically reduced tree and shrub density and diversity, virtually eliminated perennial grasses, and reduced palatable herbs. The falling range capacity has resulted in the death of approximately 80 percent of the population's livestock.

#### B. Description of Project:

The objective of this project is to contribute to increased carbon sequestration and biodiversity through community-based activities. The project will test a specific model for community-based natural resource management based on promoting the long-term, ecological objectives as well as short-term economic objectives through participatory techniques and collaboration between sedentary and transhumant populations. Specifically, the four immediate objectives of the project are i) enhance capacity of local people to sustainably manage their natural resources, ii) enhance ecological capacity for rangeland regeneration and rehabilitation, iii) improve and diversify local production systems, and iv) introduce drought contingency measures.

The following results are expected: i) appropriate community institutional structure developed for land use planning and management, ii) an ongoing system of local land use planning, iii) five kilometers of denuded sand dunes revegetated, iv) 195 kilometres of windbreaks created, v) 100 hectares of improved rangeland, vi) environmental and development monitoring and evaluation unit established, vii) 15 wells created and/or rehabilitated, viii) local capacity for maintenance of water management system created, ix) 5 collective women's irrigated gardens established and supported with experimental research substation, x) 5 pastoral women's groups assisted with livestock related activities, xi) 15 community animal health workers operational, xii) alternative trials with alternative energy technology and fodder conservation carried out, xiii) locally managed credit revolving fund and appropriate committees established, xiv) locally-managed grain storage programme established. Through this mix of short-term and long-term activities, the project will promote sustainable natural resource management to address the global objectives of carbon sequestration and improved biodiversity at the same time addressing immediate human needs.

#### C. Inputs:

##### UNDP will provide:

International and national non-government expertise  
 Paraprofessional personnel from the communities  
 Subcontracts for wells, baseline studies, local construction  
     of grain store, pharmacy and feedlot  
 Training and in-country visits  
 Equipment  
 Revolving funds  
 Miscellaneous costs for the execution of the programme

##### Government will provide:

Government expertise  
 Support staff  
 Buildings

D. <u>Financial Data:</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Personnel	487,360	32
Sub-contracts	149,625	10
Training	39,300	3
Equipment	306,100	20
Miscellaneous	517,615	35
Total UNDP Budget	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>100</u>

E. Target Group:

The activities concerned with rangeland improvement, water development and paravet training and veterinary supplies, will directly benefit all the population in the Project area, which is roughly 6100 people. Other experimental activities, such as fodder conservation, irrigated fodder production, and windbreak establishment will directly benefit only those who choose to partake in the activity, estimated at 20-30% of the households. The women's irrigated gardens may reach about 20% of the adult women. The three credit programmes (grain, livestock and cash) can reach about 80% of the population.

F. Government Commitment:

The project is highly relevant to the Sudan, given its large pastoral areas and prevalence of traditional land use arrangements. Despite the limited funds that the Government has for development programme, it has agreed to increase the field allowances for government staff in remote locations, in the interests of staff continuity throughout the project life. The Government has expressed keen interest in the project's approach and objectives.

G. Execution and Implementation Arrangements:

The project will involve UNDP/GEF, UNSO, Government of Sudan (GOS), Range and Pasture Administration (RPA), the local communities, represented by the Village Councils and the Sheiks of each Village in the Council, UNSO and UNDP/OPS and UNDP Khartoum Office.

Their respective roles will be as follows:

- \* The Government of the Sudan, represented by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning will be responsible for the execution of the project.
- \* The RPA will be responsible for its implementation. It will appoint a Project Manager and national staff to run the project, as well as provide buildings and some operating costs.
- \* The project will work with local institutions, in particular Village Councils and Village Sheiks. It is proposed that a central coordinating body be established composed of project senior staff and representatives of local leadership which could be described as "Pastoral Development Committees".
- \* UNSO will be responsible for technical backstopping of the project.
- \* OPS will be responsible for the recruitment of the CTA.
- \* The UNDP Resident Representative's Office in the Sudan will provide overall supervision of the project and will take appropriate action, as and when necessary, on behalf of UNSO and OPS, to ensure the smooth operation and progress of the project.

#### H. Other Related Past or Ongoing Projects:

The UNSO/SUD/90/X01 project, "Integrated Resource Management for Desertification Control" (El Odaya Project), is the closest project in concept to the present one. It revolves around an integrated land/resource management and planning framework on a participatory basis to achieve sound rangeland management and land rehabilitation. It covers a slightly more humid area than Gireigikh, and settled agropastoral people who are primarily cattle raisers. Although nomadic camel owning groups transhuming through the area are to be incorporated in the project, their involvement is not as clearly defined and consistent as the one envisaged for this project. These two projects, El Odaya and Gireigikh, should be seen as complementary since they will be testing the central approach or conceptual framework, in two different environmental and socio-economic contexts.

Five other UNSO projects in Sudan deal primarily with afforestation, tree production, and fuelwood issues, which are indirectly related to the present project. These are: "Restocking of Gum Belt for Desertification Control" (one in Kordofan and one in Darfur, UNSO/SUD/89/X05 and UNSO/SUD/88/X05 respectively), "Fuel Briquette and Cooking Stove Production Phase II in Kordofan (UNSO/SUD/89/X03), "Afforestation and Reforestation in the Northern Region" (UNSO/SUD/85/X02), and "Tree Seed Project" (UNSO/SUD/88/X06). The latter project is in a position to provide the tree seeds needed by the Project's nursery. The Afforestation and Reforestation in the Northern Region Project has succeeded in promoting women's individual nurseries. Women sell their seedlings in the market or to the government and project for communal works.

#### I. Other Policy Issues:

Replicability of the model to be developed under the project has been carefully considered throughout the formulation phase. On the basis of present knowledge, it is believed that the essentials of the model, e.g. community-based institutions and participatory land use planning, can be replicated on a district and region-wide basis at relatively low cost. The project will continue to assess this premise, through the monitoring and evaluation activities.

#### J. Conditions for Approval:

None.

#### Annexes

1. UNDP Budget
2. Sectoral Distribution
3. National Execution in the Sudan
4. SMART Profiles.

J1 BUDGET COVERING GEF CONTRIBUTION (US\$)

Country : Sudan  
Project Number : SUD/93/G31

Code	Description	YEAR 1993		YEAR 1994		YEAR 1995		YEAR 1996		YEAR 1997		YEAR 1998	
		m/m	US\$										
TOTAL													
		m/m	US\$										

J1 BUDGET COVERING GEF CONTRIBUTION (US\$)

Country : Sudan  
Project Number : SUD/93/G31

Code	Description	YEAR 1993		YEAR 1994		YEAR 1995		YEAR 1996		YEAR 1997		YEAR 1998	
		m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$
10.00	PROJECT PERSONNEL												
10.01	CTA	12	140,000	12	140,000								
11.50	Intern. consultants	0	0		25,650								
11.51	Range Mgr/Pastoralist	3	36,000			1	12,000	1	12,000	1	12,000		
11.52	Veterinarian	2	24,000	1	12,000	1	12,000						
11.53	Carbon-sequestration	1.5	19,250	0.75	9,625							0.75	9,625
11.99	sub-total international	18.50	219,250	13.75	161,625	2	24,000	1	12,000	1	12,000	0.75	9,625
13.00	LOCAL HIRE												
13.01	Range reserve guards	720	15,600	240	5,200	240	5,200	240	5,200				
13.02	Misc. workers	714	15,470	324	7,020	270	5,850	120	2,600				
13.03	Mobilizers	180	3,900	60	1,300	60	1,300	60	1,300				
13.04	Senior Treasurers	72	1,560	24	520	24	520	24	520				
13.05	Asst. Treasurers	144	3,120	48	1,040	48	1,040	48	1,040				
13.06	Senior Accountant	36	780	12	260	12	260	12	260				
13.07	Asst. Accountant	72	1,560	24	520	24	520	24	520				







J1 BUDGET COVERING GEF CONTRIBUTION (US\$)

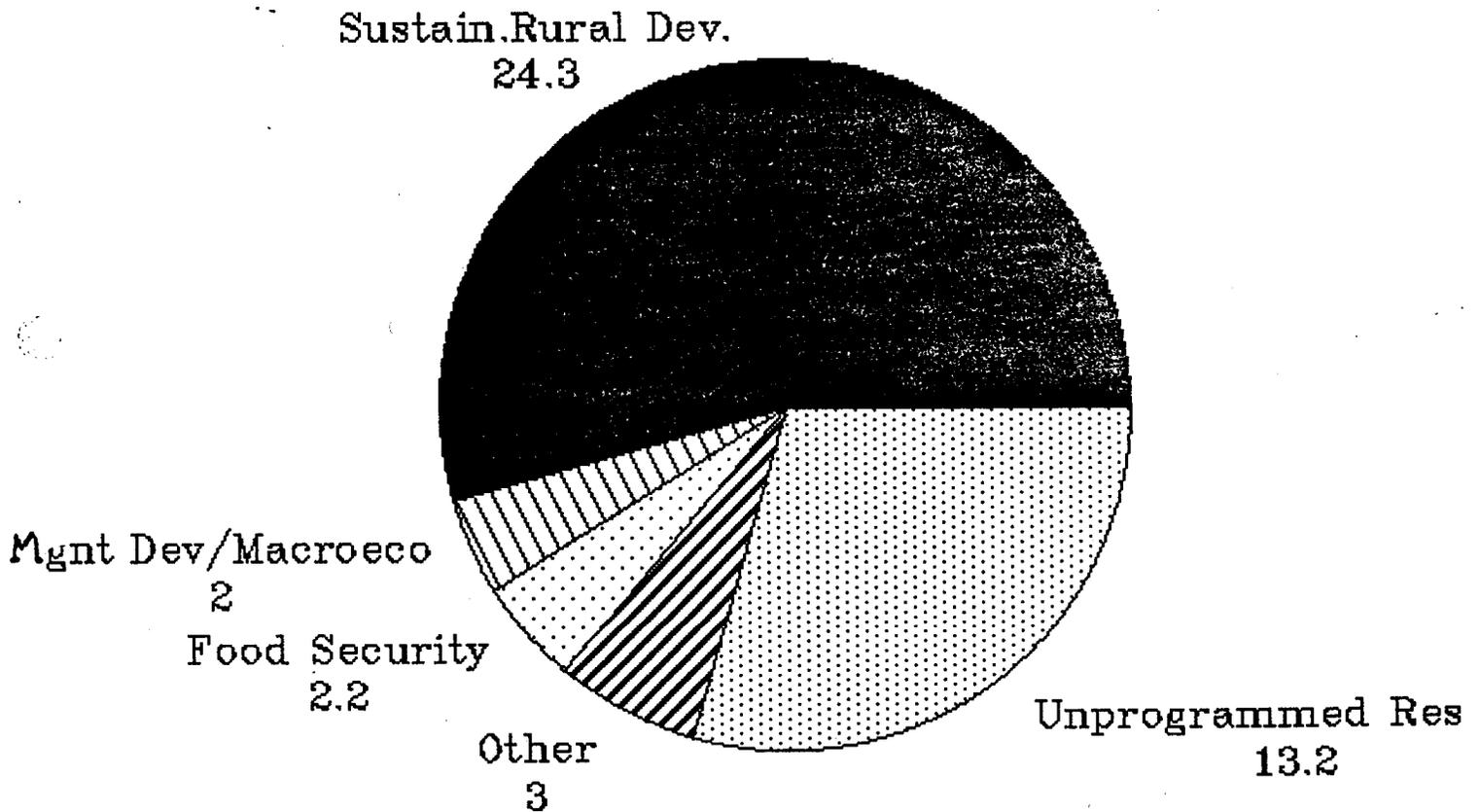
Country : Sudan  
 Project Number : SUD/93/G31

Code	Description	YEAR 1993		YEAR 1994		YEAR 1995		YEAR 1996		YEAR 1997		YEAR 1998	
		m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$	m/m	US\$
	TOTAL												
51.00	O & M of equipment	0	277,615		55,523		55,523		55,523		55,523		55,523
52.00	Reporting costs	0	5,000		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000
53.00	Sundries	0	10,000		2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000		2,000
54.00	Direct costs	0	45,000		15,000		15,000		15,000				
55.00	Revolving fund	0	40,000		20,000		20,000						
57.00	Contingency	0	127,100		25,420		25,420		25,420		25,420		25,420
59.00	Misc. component total	0	504,715		118,943		118,943		98,943		83,943		83,943
91.00	Project Total				51,884								
93.00	Agency costs (OPS)	0	12,900		4,112		900		900		900		900
99.00	Grand total	2,143	1,428,900		675,738		265,028		162,003		162,503		163,628

# SUDAN

## IPF Allocations by ACC

(based on Sudan Fourth Country Programme Document)



US\$000

**Annex on National Execution in Sudan .**

- In two years of experience with the NEX modality, Sudan has become a major NEX country not only in the number of government-executed projects but also in term of total expenditure which has increased in one year from US\$0.6 million in 1990 to US\$9.0 million in 1991, US\$8.2 million in 1992 and US\$ 7.3 million in 1993.

- NEX projects budgets constitute 58% (US\$26.0 million approx.) of total IPF programmable resources (US\$45.3million approx.)

- A recently approved project, financed solely from the IPF subline to the magnitude of US\$804,465, aims basically at supporting government's capacity to execute projects through the provision of assistance in the ares of finance, procurement, logistics and administration.

prepared by AAH  
13 May 1994

## SUDAN

Capital City **KHARTOUM**

## I. BASIC INDICATORS

DEMOGRAPHY: 1991				ECONOMIC INDICATORS:					
Population:	28,855,000	Ave. urban growth(1980-91):	4.3%	GNP per capita (1983: \$400)	1980	1			
Density per 1,000 ha.:	121	Urban % share, 1991 :	22.0%	Real GDP per capita (PPP\$): (1990/90)	1980		\$360		
Ave. growth, 1980-91	3.0%	Urban % share, 1970 :	16.4%	External public debt as % of GNP	1980		\$975		
				Debt service as % of exports	1980		77.2%		
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT/SOCIAL INDICATORS:				1970-80 1980					
1993:	HDI Index (composite of indicators, 1 = highest):	0.152	Early year	Recent year	Exports - 1991:	\$329 million	-3.5%	-1	
1993:	HDI Rank (among 173 countries, 1 = highest):	158			Imports - 1991:	\$1,433 million	-0.6%	-4	
1970/90:	Population per physician	14.5/20			Inflation		14.5%		
1970/90:	Population per nursing person	9/90			GDP		5.6%		
1985-88:	Population access to health services (urban/rural) %		90/40		Distribution of:				
1988-90:	Population access to sanitation (urban/rural) %		89/66		Agril. % Indus. % Ser				
1988-90:	Population access to safe water (urban/rural) %		55/43		1) GDP - 1970: \$1,901 million			44 14 4	
1990/91:	Infant mortality, per 1000 (aged under 1)	170	102		1991: \$ million			- - -	
1990/91:	Child mortality, per 1000 (under 5)	292	169		2) Labor Force - 1965:			81 5 1	
1970/91:	Life expectancy at birth (male/female)	41/43	50/53		(29% is female) 1989-91:			62 10 2	
1990/91:	Life expectancy at birth (combined)	39	51		Male/Female ratio (1987):			76/24 90/10 92	
1980-89:	People in absolute poverty (urban/rural) %		-75		NATURAL RESOURCES: (1990) Land area:				237,600,000
1970/90:	Adult Literacy (male/female)	28/6	43/12		Forest area as % of land area (1989-90):				19
1970/90:	Enrolment ratio (primary/secondary)	38/7	49/20		Average annual deforestation (1981-85):				1.1% 504.00
1990/88-90:	Education expenditure as % of GNP	1.9%	4.8%		Average annual reforestation (1981-85):				13,000
1990/88-90:	Health expenditure as % of GNP	1.0%	0.3%		Comm. energy consumption per capita (kto of oil equiv.) 1991:				5
1990/90:	Military expenditure as % of GNP	1.5%	2.0%		Carbon Dioxide Emission (1990):				Total ('000 metric tons) 3.
1977/90:	Military expenditure as % of education & health	94.0%	-						Per capita (metric tons) (

## II. UN SYSTEM OPERATIONS

A. UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME												
5th Cycle IFF: \$52.73 m. Plus 4th Cycle carry-over: \$5.81 m. Total = \$58.52 million												
UNDP's 1993 Human Development Report placed Sudan 158th out of 173 countries in terms of human development performance. This, and the deterioration of living conditions associated with war, recurrent crises and economic disequilibrium, led to the conclusion that strong, explicit commitment to human development is now required. Accordingly, the Fourth Country Programme would concentrate on two broad objectives: 1) strengthening government capacity to manage development; and 2) alleviation of poverty through promotion of more participatory approaches to development.												
B. UNDP OFFICE (1992-93)												
- International Professional :	17	- National Professional :	7									
- FSLs :	-	- Other Staff :	53									
- JPOs :	2											
C. UNDP DISBURSEMENTS		D. NON-CORE, 1992 (\$'000)										
E. UN SYSTEM GRANT DISBURSEMENTS (\$ million) 1/			F. CORE CONTRIBUTIONS (\$000)									
	1990	1991	1992	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
UNDP	13.5	28.6	22.7									
UNICEF	21.6	29.9	28.2				20.0					
UNFPA	2.3	1.1	0.6				20.5					
WFP	37.6	115.0	94.9									
UNHCR	31.4	39.3	n.a.									
UN Exe. Ag	11.0	9.5	7.4									
	117.5	223.5	153.7									

## III. NET FLOWS (\$ million)

	ODA NET			Of which TC Grants	
	1990	1991	1990		
Australia	0.5	2.4	-	11	
Austria	1.2	0.6	0.3		
Belgium	0.8	0.7	0.4		
Canada	10.2	20.5	0.6		
Denmark	13.4	7.4	1.2		
Finland	12.4	15.2	1.5		
France	6.4	4.8	3.1		
Germany	47.7	41.3	24.4	1	
Ireland	1.6	1.6	0.8		
Italy	21.9	18.6	0.5		
Japan	38.9	51.0	3.7		
Netherlands	62.5	46.3	24.2	2	
Norway	9.7	9.9	0.8		
Spain	1.2	1.2	-		
Sweden	7.1	11.6	0.4		
Switzerland	4.2	3.4	-		
UK	37.2	47.5	12.9		
USA	143.0	85.0	33.0	1	
DAC Members :	419.9	369.0	107.8	7	
ARAB Countries:	7.7	15.7			
Multilateral ODA:	398.9	505.6	80.9	10	
UN System (Grants)	117.5	223.5			
IDA	117.0	70.0			
AFDF	61.6	54.6			
EEC	87.6	142.9			
Others	15.2	14.6			
<b>TOTAL ODA</b>	<b>826.5</b>	<b>890.3</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>18</b>	
ODA Per Capita as % of GNP	\$32.8	\$34.4	OOFF	Priv	
% for social priorities (1988-90)	-	-	1990:-7.3	Recei	
			7.9% 1991:-2.1	-5	
IV. ODF COMMITMENTS: (%)				1990	19
Education				1	
Health				1	
Other Social Infrastructure				1	
Agriculture				12	
Technical Cooperation				43	
Programme				3	
Multisector Aid				12	
Food/Emergency Aid				11	
Others				16	
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>100%</b>	<b>100</b>

For Sources and Definitions see Annex. 1/ Details in UNDP/RMU, Grant TC Flows, 1993.

UNDP/RMU, 1993