

ECO-DRR PROJECT FACT SHEET

SUDAN



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WADI PARTNERS: IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS IN THE DRYLANDS OF DARFUR

Only 30 years ago, during the rainy seasons in North Darfur, the wadis or seasonal rivers were once lush with vegetation. Forest reserves were part of the natural landscape, and the seasonal waters would give life to the drylands of Darfur. Today, the area is experiencing severe environmental degradation. Unsustainable farming, deforestation and overgrazing have undermined the capacity of these dryland

ecosystems to support local livelihoods. Diminishing agricultural yields have forced farmers to cultivate larger areas of land. For pastoralists, expansion of crop production has meant less land available for grazing. With climate change, rainfall is expected to become less predictable, and droughts and flash-floods will increase.

Our Eco-DRR strategy in Sudan applies Integrated Water

WORKING THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

UNEP works through its local and national partners to implement the Eco-DRR Project in Sudan.

Key partners include:

Government of Sudan:

- Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development
- Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources
- Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, North Darfur

Practical Action Sudan

Sudan Climate Change Network

CBO networks in North Darfur:
Voluntary Network for Rural Helping and Development (VNRHD)

UN DRR Working Group (IOM, WHO, Resident Coordinator Support Office)

Resource Management (IWRM) for achieving both food security and disaster risk reduction. It seeks to strengthen governance mechanisms, by involving different wadi users to gain shared responsibility for water and land management. Improving the availability and management of water and land resources in the community will in turn enhance food security and thus build resilience to water-related disasters.

PLANNED INTERVENTIONS

Rehabilitate an existing water reservoir to support groundwater re-charge and agricultural production

Conduct soil and gully erosion control activities, including terracing, tree planting and reforestation

Improve water management in the wadi at the community level

Improve management of livestock and pastureland

Support conflict resolution between pastoralists and farmers over land use and access

Support community-based disaster preparedness for water-related hazards

Promote integration of Eco-DRR in water management

Deliver National Training on Eco-DRR with a focus on Integrated Water Resource Management

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OUR TARGETS

1,500 acres of newly irrigated land under crop production

200 acres of land with soil and gully erosion control measures

One tree nursery that supports 12,000 seedlings

Four community forests established over a total of 24 acres of land

700 acres of re-seeded pastureland

A community-based wadi management committee established, that is capable of maintaining operations of the water reservoir and undertaking disaster preparedness

40 km of migratory route for pastoralists demarcated

Influencing water management in the state of Darfur

Ten village agricultural extension agents trained to disseminate agricultural knowledge and skills within their communities, and build links between communities and Government technical services

Eight para-vets trained to provide community-based animal health care services

Two community trainings and awareness-raising sessions delivered on environmental and drought risk management, targeting approximately 100 persons (including men and women)

Community-based revolving fund established to support and maintain the seedling nursery, community-based animal health workers, and water reservoir management

ECOSYSTEMS IN FOCUS

Drylands
Wadi

MAIN HAZARDS TARGETED

Drought
Floods
Rainfall variability

LOCATION

Kilimondo Locality, North Darfur
Target : 5 communities with a total of 30,000 inhabitants

