

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that inclusion and equality considerations will be built into the detailed project design and will be mainstreamed in all the activities planned during the Inception Phase of the project. Hence, they will be integrated into every phase of the action: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation – with a view to promoting equal rights and opportunities for women, men and vulnerable groups.

From an operational point of view, the differing needs and abilities of the most vulnerable women, men, girls and boys will be identified and assistance targeted accordingly. The action will ensure equal opportunities and access to services, person with disabilities human resource management, sensitive monitoring and evaluation systems including disaggregated data collection and performance indicators.

Democracy

Democratic principles will be addressed throughout the action. Land and Water form the foundation of rural lives, tenure security and water access often equal sustained food security, improved nutrition and predictable sources of income. Discrimination of displaced persons can be linked to lack of democratic processes and inclusion of displaced populations in rural areas. The proposed action will enhance productivity of the farmers and herders cooperatives and associations, improving land tenure governance, access to the water and conserving the biodiversity and ecosystem of the areas of intervention. Through its territorial approach, the action will support the protection of refugees, IDPs and returnees. Secure land rights will therefore enable the use of land as collateral to access other opportunities, such as credit markets. Moreover, agricultural productivity, and food security remove incentives for economic migration.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The Delegation has recently conducted a conflict analysis, which has highlighted that pressure on natural resources (water and land) alongside fast population growth is one of the top five drivers of conflict. The agricultural sector is highly sensitive to climate change because of its high dependence on rainfall. Increased frequency in droughts and high rainfall variability over the past decade have stressed livelihoods, resulting in recurring food insecurity across the country. Furthermore, a decline in rainfall and frequent droughts have placed pressure on land and water resources in Sudan.

Increased competition over distribution of, use of, and access to natural resources has led to the growth of tensions and confrontation, in some cases instigating and perpetuating conflict. Therefore, resource scarcity will contribute to the initiation and protracted duration of political instability and conflict in Sudan.

This action will reduce competition over natural resources and therefore reduce conflicts as it:

- Strengthens the land tenure system and increases public knowledge of responsible land governance as a key aspect of combating desertification, land degradation and drought, particularly among vulnerable populations.
- Good land governance can address potential conflicts before they occur and provide mediation channels after conflicts arise. A balanced approach to assisting vulnerable people will help to avoid tensions and disparities between refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities.
- Promotes sustainable management of scarce water by livestock owners as well as by farming communities specifically in the area of Darfur thus reducing competition over natural resources, which is threatening peace and stability in the area.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disasters impact crop production and animals directly, damage agriculture and livestock infrastructure and increase the risk of disease. A series of actions is needed with the aim of strengthening governance, building capacity and promoting prevention for disaster risk reduction in the agriculture and livestock sector, making it more resilient to both epidemic and non-epidemic emergencies.

By improving the resources management governance, equal access and sustainable use of land and water, the action will establish/strengthen communities and relevant technical stakeholders to deal with climate change and build target groups' capacities in climate risk management, disaster risk prevention and preparedness. The action will mainstream the Disaster risk reduction by encouraging the adoption of appropriate land management standards, building norms, providing information on sustainable land/forest management thus making the land resilient to adverse weather conditions.

The promotion of agricultural sustainable practices, which is proposed by the action, will increase the organic matter and so the fertility in the soil, it will also reduce runoff with more soil cover and so will reduce soil erosion.