



Sudan

Drought Management Plan

Assignment of Roles and Responsibilities

Considering climate change, the implementation of proactive drought management strategies is imperative for enhancing Sudan's resilience. Fortifying institutions and governance frameworks to efficiently coordinate drought response initiatives is of equal importance..

Government Agencies: Government entities, such as the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR), lead the formulation of environmental policies, legislation, and strategic planning. HCENR acts as a coordination body across sectors, ensuring sustainable management of natural resources and compliance with environmental legislation. The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources is responsible for maintaining national water infrastructures and ensuring the efficient use of water resources. It offers specialized training and capacity development in water resource management and operates a Regional Water Harvesting Centre to raise awareness and provide resources. Additionally, the Directorate of Rangelands and Pasture and other agricultural directorates work closely with local and state bodies to implement project interventions and manage natural resources effectively. Finally, the National Civil Defense Council is also one of the entities concerned with disaster management.

State and Local Government: These entities are mandated to execute drought management strategies at the state and local community level, ensuring the incorporation of local needs and contextual conditions, such as the White Nile state. They will also serve to facilitate programs aimed at community engagement and awareness

Universities and Research Institutions: National Research and Development Institutions are tasked with the rigorous investigation of drought patterns, their impacts, and strategies for mitigation. They will furnish essential data and analytical insights that inform policy formulation and enhance drought forecasting capabilities.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Community-based organizations are poised to assume a crucial role in mobilizing community resources, providing education regarding drought preparedness, and executing local adaptation initiatives.

- **Private Sector:** This includes Agribusiness and Financial Institutions (e.g. banks) from the private sector which are tasked by incentivizing them to invest in agricultural practices that are resilient to drought and to offer financial products that provide support to farmers under drought conditions.
- **Policy Development:** The Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation shall spearhead the formulation of a comprehensive drought management policy, integrating contributions from all relevant stakeholders, including NGOs and the private sector.
- **Coordination and Implementation:** The Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) will be responsible for the coordination of the drought management plan's implementation, ensuring that all agencies and organizations collaborate cohesively.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Research institutions will be entrusted with the ongoing monitoring of drought conditions and the assessment of the effectiveness of the strategies that have been implemented. They will deliver regular reports to the government and other stakeholders