

Reporting on Follow-up Actions June 1, 2011 – Sudan Country Evaluation 2010				
Recommendations	Action Agreed//Unit Responsible	Action Taken		Comments/Explanation
<p><b>Recommendation 1</b> FAO needs to have a much stronger and more coherent programming strategy in Sudan. The mission strongly recommends that the FAO country strategy (NMTPF) be updated and finalized as soon as possible.</p>	<p>Finalization of the FAO country strategy (NMTFP) in close consultation with the GoNU, GoSS and other partners(FAOR)</p> <p>Development of PoAs aligned with NMTFP (TCE)</p>	<p>Yes, PoA for Northern Sudan officially launched on 12/10/2010;while the PoA for Southern Sudan was distributed in January 2011.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>In fact there were two major reasons have contributed to the delay of the finalization of the NMTPF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The IPA stipulates that the NMTPF is one of the major tools in the development of the associated Organizational Results and Strategic Objectives. In this new context, as requested by the Programme Committee, the objectives of FAO Country Programming in general, and of the NMTPF mechanism as its key tool, needed to be examined. Accordingly the NMTPF is now renamed Country Programming Framework (CPF) and new guidelines are to be issued by June 2011.</li> <li>- The FAOR opted for waiting till the results of the referendum are known as it will decide whether we will have one CPF or two CPFs.</li> </ul> <p>The Plan of Action for North was officially launched in October 2010 while the one for the South was released in January 2011, Both plans extend over the period 2010-2012, the plan for the North encompasses 12 programme profiles for US \$ 45 million. The on for the South contains 14 programme profiles for US \$ 67 million.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 2</b> There has been a late recognition that the CPA did not resolve all the underlying causes of conflict in Sudan. The greatest risk to development and food security in Sudan today is conflict. FAO should work to better understand the drivers of conflict in Sudan and build its programme on drivers of peace, recognizing the specific contribution that it can make towards peace building and to breaking the links between food insecurity, conflicts, cattle rustling, grazing, land, water and fishing rights disputes, etc.</p>	<p>FAO is to monitor the overall geopolitical situation . and should be ready to deal with the outcome of the referendum in Jan. 2010.( FAOR, TCE, SFE, RAF).</p>	<p>Yes, Continuing</p>		<p>FAO Sudan is engaged in the in this process at two levels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the level of the UN country team and its associated missions UNMIS&amp; UNAMID and bodies (Humanitarian Team, SMT, PMT and OMT. Were strategic issues on conflict prevention and disaster risk reduction are contemplated and mitigation measures are proposed In this context.FAO organized a training workshop on “Disaster Risk Management &amp; Gender” for FAO staff and partners [UN, Govt, donors...] in October 2010 at Wed Medani facilitated by FAO-HQ staff &amp; aimed at capacity development on DRR/DRM in which CONFLICT was considered as one of the prevalent hazards in the Sudan.</li> <li>2. At agency level, FAO Sudan has drawn up a Plan of Action (PoA for the period 2010-2012, ) aiming at risk</li> </ol>

			<p>reduction to protect the livelihoods of the vulnerable population, Specific projects for DDR ,Peace building , Youth employment , capacity building food security in war affected areas contribute to consolidation of peace and its sustenance.</p> <p>3. With a funding from Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund(DCPSF), FAO has been implementing a project in the three Darfur States. In particular, the donor has selected the South Darfur sub-section of the project as a best-case and used its findings as exemplary during their donors visit. The project managed to facilitate integrative relations among those conflicting ethnic groups. As a result, women belonging to former feuding ethnic groups are growing vegetables under same association from same plot using FAO provided inputs such as motor pumps and vegetable seeds. The formerly conflicting ethnic groups also managed to graze their livestock in the same pasture field; and so on..</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 3</b> Climate change, deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices threaten current and future development and food security in Sudan. FAO needs to play a significantly greater role in promoting and scaling up sustainable agricultural practices and environmental protection.</p>	<p>Resource mobilization efforts developed at hgs and country level. (FAOR/TCE/ TCS)</p> <p>Facilitation of mechanism to promote a coordinated strategy in promoting and scaling up sustainable agricultural practices and environmental protection when mobilizing resources regardless of emergency and/or development. (FAOR/TCE/SFE)</p>	<p>Yes, ( partially)</p>	<p>Resource mobilization at country level has proven to be very difficult undertaking for a country like Sudan which has been under economic sanctions for more than two decades, which particularly negatively affects developmental interventions. However, over the past 4 years ( 2008 –first quarter of 2011 FAO Sudan through its ERCU North was able to mobilize resources locally up to US\$ 60.3 million with an average of about US\$ 15 million per annum. The main donors were CHF, ECHO, USA, Canada. Spain, OFDA, France ,UNEP, UK, UNDP &amp; DDR Commission</p> <p>The UNDAF and the CPF can both provide the required coordination mechanisms and harmonization within the UN system and with other partners and stakeholders including the government.</p> <p>On Climate Change: A training workshop at a ToT level was organized on “Planning for Community-Based Adaptation on</p>

				Climate Change” at Nyala [South Darfur] for selected FAO Darfur and Rest-of-Sudan staff facilitated by Team of Experts from Rome-HQs. Following the ToT, State level similar training was offered [e.g. South Darfur] for the wider FSL partners as part of capacity development efforts on promoting adaptation to climate change in food and livelihood security at the grass-roots community level.
<p><b>Recommendation 4</b></p> <p>While animal health remains a priority for the two Governments, animal production is increasingly important area of focus. FAO should consolidate its extensive experience in animal health into normative and policy guidance, handing over operationally animal health activities to State level government and provide increasing advice on animal production livestock production, fisheries and pastureland management.</p>	Lead policy dialogue with the Government and partners to give more emphasis for animal production aspect and widen the scope of the existing CAHW to cover production aspects.el.(FAOR/TCE/SFE)	Yes		<p>Under the respective Area Cluster Coordination mechanisms in the three Darfur States, a Livestock Working Group was established being chaired by State Ministry of Animal Resources (SMoAR) and is dealing with entire technical issues related to livestock production and productivity, which feeds into the main area FSL forum.</p> <p>Under the SPCR the mandate of the CAHW (Community Animal Health Workers) has been widened and renamed to CARDA (community Animal Production Associations) to cover the aspects of Animal production</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 5</b></p> <p>Insufficient authority and responsibility within the FAO Representation in Sudan has resulted in fragmented programme management that has not maximized synergies between FAO interventions. The newly appointed FAO Representative should exercise significantly greater leadership over the Sudan programme.</p>	Development of more effective mechanism to support the country programme technically from sub-regional office as well as HQ. (OSD/FAORAF/TCEO)	Yes, (continuing)		<p>The newly appointed fully fledged FAOR whose ToRs covering both development and emergency/ recovery programmes create an opportunity for greater leadership over the Sudan programme. On the other hand ,more technical support and backstopping now available from the Sub-regional office which would be reinforced by the designation of a country focal point .</p> <p>As Project Task Force member for SPCR, FAOSFE is fully involved in providing technical support and backstopping. This will also be the case for the newly approved CIDA funded programmes in South Kordofan and South Sudan</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 6</b></p> <p>The GNU, GOSS and donors in Sudan express a desire to see FAO play a more strategic role in Sudan. Southern Sudan in particular has special needs for state building support at both Juba and state levels. The mission recommends that FAO increase its efforts to provide advice and technical assistance to Government and facilitate dialogue in the rural development sectors between Government, donors and private sector interests.</p>	<p>Finalisation of the Deputy FAOR function. (ODG)</p> <p>Resource mobilization efforts developed at country level. (TCE/FAOR/SFE)</p>	Yes( in progress)		<p>The Senior Emergency Coordinator in Southern Sudan, has been also assigned the additional responsibility as deputy FAOR since mid 2010 . In preparation of the independence of Southern Sudan on July 9<sup>th</sup> ,, The Resident Coordinator has requested the Juba Satellite information on basic agreement with the Republic of Southern Sudan and whether individual Agencies wish join the UNDP basic Agreement. A set of question on the matter raised by RC was already sent by the Deputy to Hqs (OSD) for advice and guidance .</p> <p>FAO through its lead role in FSL Cluster coordination has been facilitating dialogue among partners as well as extending</p>

				consolidated technical support and advice to government counterparts such as State Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, State Ministry of Animal Resources, National Forestry Corporation, Agricultural Research Station [e.g. South Darfur]. The above has improved significantly the harmonious partnership efforts of all the involved partners, in particular that of the government institutions and national NGOs among others.
<p><b>Recommendation 7</b> Considerable experience has been accumulated by FAO and its partners with respect to effective food security and agriculture interventions in Sudan. FAO as a knowledge based organization has the potential to share a wealth of expertise and a large number of global good practices. The mission recommends that FAO increase its focus on the generation and dissemination of knowledge.</p>	<p>-Establish an electronic library -Develop a web site at country level to ensure a wider dissemination of knowledge (OSD/FAOR/SFE/RAF)</p>	Yes.( Partially)		<p>The website for FAO Sudan has been already developed but its access is only limited to FAO Staff as it is accessed through COIN. The library project could not be implemented due to lack of space.</p> <p>Although this issue needs further systematized strengthening, FAO through its lead facilitation of the FSL Cluster facilitation has been playing commendable role in the generation, processing and dissemination of knowledge through assessment reports such as Pre- &amp; Post-Harvest Assessments; DRM &amp; Gender Training; Climate Change Adaptation on Food &amp; Livelihood Security [Well organized Modules developed in a CD]; Livestock Emergency Guidelines &amp; Standards [LEGS], and many others.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 8</b> FAO has established positive working partnerships with hundreds of NGOs and community based organizations but these relationships have tended to be of a donor/implementing agency nature. FAO should establish strategic partnerships with civil society organizations to enhance their role in sustainable agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry based development intervention</p>	Finalisation of the revision of MS507 and other partnerships tools.(CSAP)	Yes (partially)		<p>MS 507 has been revised and already in place. The MS which is about LoAs could be a good tool for framing partnerships /collaboration for limited periods for some specific jobs but it may not be the right tool for formalizing longer term strategic partnerships. Instead Memoranda of Understanding or similar tools could provide a good platform. Again, the success of such partnerships may become at stake due to funding constraints.</p> <p>Both INGOs &amp; NNGOs are the key partners of the area FSL Cluster plus the three main Technical Sub-Working Groups [Crop, Livestock &amp; Natural Resource Management /NRM/ ] members. The forums facilitated an enabling environment for a fertile and harmonious partnership with the NGOs in general and with those implementing partners in particular.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 9</b> Significant improvements in FAO's operational capacity are observed over the period 2005-2009. Further improvements can still be made,</p>	Carrying out the review of current administrative and operational capacity (including financial management capacity and	Yes, (in progress)		Further improvements are being achieved with progressive implementation of the IEE/IPA at Dos. When fully implemented by end of 2011, further improvements are expected.

<p>however, to improve FAO's responsiveness to both development and relief needs.</p>	<p>procurement capacity) in order to identify sustainable long- term solution.(RAF/TCE/FAOR/CSAP)</p>			
<p><b>Recommendation 10</b> The image of FAO in Sudan is that of a large emergency organization. This image is due in part to FAO's own self-promotion as such in order to secure resources through humanitarian funding channels. New longer term funding has been secured by FAO in the last years however it is essential that FAO proactively champion recovery and development efforts in the rural development sector as the best way to achieve Peace-building and prevent conflicts, thereby also reducing the potential of future huge emergency operations.</p>	<p>Development of appropriate technical network involving technical departments in order to mobilize technical support to programme formulation and implementation.(TCE/FAORRAF/SFE)</p>	<p>Yes, in progress</p>		<p>The Country Programming Framework (CPF) is to provide the required networking, determine FAO's comparative advantage and shape strategic prioritization and meet country's needs for longer term development. FAO's comparative advantage even in emergency context [e.g. Darfur] is to try to the level best to enhance the self-reliance and self-esteem of affected population by linking emergency resources to longer-term rehabilitation and hence to link even more to longer-term sustainable growth and development. Endeavors. The latter was quite visible and witnessed across the interventions in supporting the provision of crop production &amp; protection; livestock production; NRM / environmental restoration and protection; IGS &amp; restocking; capacity development &amp; facilitating coordination; etc.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 11</b> The mission recommends that FAO maintain capacity for direct delivery of assistance to communities through partners. There is scope for increasing cooperation and partnership between the GNU/GOSS and FAO in the coordination of food security and livelihood cluster interventions and the mission recommends that FAO work to build capacity of the GNU and GOSS in disaster risk management.</p>	<p>Finalisation of the Plan of Action for Sudan(TCE/FAOR)</p>	<p>Yes</p>		<p>FAO has been attempting to mainstream Disaster Risk Management into its food security and livelihood activities. The DRM expert who is based in Khartoum will be closely working with partners in ensuring that all DRM activities are streamlined.</p> <p>The assistance rendered by FAO emergency and rehabilitation programme is delivered through an array of local and International NGOs and as well as Goss and GNU state ministries.</p> <p>FAO has been co-leading a fully functioning FSL Cluster as detailed above both at the level of the three Darfur States and Khartoum levels.</p>