

6. DONOR RESPONSE

For FAO, having sufficient funds to finance all activities included in the PoA is of vital importance. Full details of the funding history of the FAO emergency programme in Southern Sudan can be found in Annex 4. With the track record of donor funding, FAO confirms its absorption capacity of the total budget requested in this PoA. Donors' efforts have been primarily focused on emergency assessments and needs, as the political situation in the Sudan was not conducive to donors' development support. FAO with this PoA wishes to advocate to donors the need to adopt a wider approach to emergency funding in Southern Sudan, through a twin-track approach, in order to tackle the root causes of the protracted crises.

Table 5 - Funding impacts

| Key risks | Impact | Probability | Assumption |
|---|---|---|---|
| Insufficient and/or uneven/delays in funding | Insufficient funding would slow down the process of transition from relief to rehabilitation and development. | Highly probable: over the past 5 years, the annual FAO portfolio has fluctuated between USD 19.4 million (2009) and USD 27.8 million (2005), with an average of USD 23.4 million per year. This represents needs coverage of 54% ³⁶ and an average funding gap of 46%. | Donor contribution to FAO remains in the same range in 2010 and 2011. |
| | Uneven funding could undermine efforts to reduce food insecurity. The complex link between preparedness, response, and transition on one hand and food production, productivity and accessibility on the other hand cannot cope with a significant imbalance in the distribution of resources. | Moderately probable. | |
| | Delays in funding crop-related interventions would compromise crop production. Delaying planting generally increases days to flowering and reduces dry matter production and yield. Experience from dryland farming indicates that a 10-day delay in planting often leads to a minimum 8% decline in corn yield ³⁵ . | Low probable for a PoA of 24 months, where it is possible, in theory, to match funding with the crop calendar. | |

³⁵ A.Y. Kamara, F. Ekeleme, D. Chikoye and L.O. Omoigui. Planting date and cultivar effects on grain yield in dryland corn production.

³⁶ See also Section 4 for the budget analysis.

