## DONOR RESPONSE

It is vital for the success of the PoA that sufficient funds are received to carry out all the planned activities. Full details of the funding history of the FAO emergency programme in North Sudan can be found in Annex 5. With its track record of donor funding, FAO confirms its absorption capacity for the total budget requested in this PoA.

Donors' efforts have primarily focused on emergency assessments and needs, as the political situation in the Sudan was not conducive to development support. With this PoA, FAO is advocating to donors on the need to adopt a broader approach to emergency funding in North Sudan in order to tackle the root causes of the protracted crisis.

Table 3 - What-if risk relationship

Key risks	Impact	Probability	Assumptions
Insufficient funding	Insufficient funding will lead to less coverage of needs in the affected areas thereby leading to the worsening of the food security and livelihoods situations of the affected population.	Moderate, general funding trend in North Sudan is unclear.	Donors will put more focus on North Sudan, especially in the area of early recovery
Uneven funding	More funding received for one region and less for others will lead to less coverage of needs in the unfunded regions. Consequently, the conditions of the affected population will worsen.	Most likely, as this has happened before and donors have their own interest and focus. However, some bilateral donors have of recent shown great interest even in the rest of the Sudan.	Critical analysis and consideration of needs in each region by donors.
Delays in funding	Delay in funding will affect the timing of the implementation of the overall Plan and of activities, especially those that are seasonal in nature.	Most likely, as different donors have different funding periods and mechanisms.	Implementation of activities will be adjusted as and when funding is available and within the funding period.  Efforts will be made to synchronize funding with agricultural seasons in North Sudan.

