

## **Sudan**

---

### **Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project**

### **Supervision Report**

Mission Dates: 1st September-20thSeptember 2021

Document Date: 20/10/2021

Project No. 2000001517

Report No. 5892-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division  
Programme Management Department



## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>AS</b>	Accounting Software
<b>AWPB</b>	Annual Work Plan & Budget
<b>CCU</b>	Central Coordination Unit
<b>FM</b>	Financial Management
<b>FS</b>	Financial Statements
<b>GoS</b>	Government of Sudan
<b>IAMDP</b>	Integrated Agricultural and Marketing Development Project
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFS</b>	Interim Financial Statements
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MFI</b>	Micro-Finance Institution
<b>MoAF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
<b>MoARF</b>	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
<b>MoFEP</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
<b>MSP</b>	Mechanized Service Provider
<b>NAC</b>	National Audit Chamber
<b>PCU</b>	Project Coordination Unit
<b>PSC</b>	Private Sector Company
<b>SDG</b>	Sudanese Pound
<b>SOE</b>	Statement of Expenditure
<b>SPIU</b>	State Project Implementation Unit
<b>TA</b>	Technical Assistance
<b>WA</b>	Withdrawal Application

## A. Project Overview

Region:	Near East, North Africa and Europe Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Sudan	Environmental and Social Category:	Moderate
Project Name:	Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project	Climate Risk Classification:	Moderate
Project ID:	2000001517	Executing Institution:	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Wealth and Irrig.
Project Type:	Credit and Financial Services	Implementing Institutions:	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Wealth and Irrig.
CPM:	Rasha Omar		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:	13 Localities in Sinnar, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, and West Kordofan States		

Approval Date:	11/12/2017	Last audit receipt:	31/08/2021
Signing Date:	20/02/2018	Date of Last SIS Mission:	19/09/2021
Entry into Force Date:	15/02/2018	Number of SIS Missions:	4
Available for Disbursement Date:	15/07/2018	Number of extensions:	0
First Disbursement Date:	11/09/2018	Effectiveness lag:	2 months
MTR Date:	not available yet		
Original Completion Date:	31/03/2024		
Current Completion Date:	31/03/2024		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

### Project total financing

<b>IFAD Financing breakdown</b>	Debt Sustainability Framework	\$26,017,000
<b>Domestic Financing breakdown</b>	Private sector local	\$10,203,000
	Beneficiaries	\$2,515,000
	National Government	\$8,779,000
<b>Co-financing breakdown,</b>	The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	\$514,650
	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility	\$913,179
	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility	\$747,605
<b>Project total financing:</b>		<b>\$49,689,434</b>

### Current Mission

Mission Dates: 1st September-20thSeptember 2021

Days in the field: 15 days

Mission composition: From IFAD: Mr. Omer Egemi, Team Leader; Mr Ahmed Subahi, Country Programme Officer; Mr. Swandip Sinha, Rural Finance Specialist; Mr. Rabie Adelatif Mohamed, Agribusiness and Private Sector Specialist; Mr. Virenda Garg and Mr Al Fadul Ishag, Procurement Specialists; Mr Enis Abi, FM Specialist; Ms Sooyeon Kim, Social Inclusion Specialist, ECG-IFAD; Ms. Wisam Mohamed, Country Programme Assistant.

From Government of Sudan: Mr. Abulgasim Gaafar Abdalla, M&E Officer, CCU; Mr. Ashraf Siddig Masad, States' Affairs Department, Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; Ms. Gawahir Ibrahim Ahmed, International Relations Department, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; Mr. Tarig Osman, International Relations Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; Mr. Ahmed Abdelsalam Ahmed, Foreign Finance Directorate, MoFEP; Mr. Osman Adam Mahmoud, Dep of Planning, Ministry of Animal Resources MAR; Mr. Badawi Tihamad, Economic Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests; Mr. Adil Osman Idris, CCU.

Field sites visited: 18 communities in North Kordofan (5), West Kordofan (5), South Kordofan (5) and Sinnar State (3).

## B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	∅	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	∅	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		3.85	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		3.92

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus		4	Project Management		4
Effectiveness		3	Quality of Project Management		4
Targeting and Outreach		4	Knowledge Management		5
Gender equality & women's participation		4	Value for Money		3
Agricultural Productivity		4	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation		3
Nutrition		4	Performance of M&E System		4
Adaptation to Climate Change		4	Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements		3

Sustainability and Scaling-up		4	Financial Management and Execution		4
Institutions and Policy Engagement		3	Acceptable Disbursement Rate		3
Partnership-building		4	Quality of Financial Management		4
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment		4	Quality and Timeliness of Audit		5
Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback		4	Counterparts Funds		5
Responsiveness of Service Providers		4	Compliance with Loan Covenants		4
Environment and Natural Resource Management		4	Procurement		4
Exit Strategy		4			
Potential for Scaling-up		4			

<b>Relevance</b>		<b>5</b>
------------------	--	----------

## C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

### Background and Main Objective of the Mission

1. IFAD and the Government of Sudan (GoS) fielded the third joint Supervision Mission to the IAMDP during the period 1<sup>st</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Owing to the Covid pandemic, the mission was mixed with members who are participating remotely, while the Sudan based team carried out the field visits. The objectives of the Mission were to: (i) review both the technical and fiduciary performance of IAMDP against the approved AWPB 2021; (ii) Assess the progress made by the project in the implementation of the recommendations of the second supervision mission; and (iii) provide clear guidance on the achievement of the project development effectiveness. The supervision mission also covered the RPSF as well as the NORAD Nutrition Grant.
2. The mission managed to spend 15 days in the field, visited 18 communities in the four States and interacted with different community groups, including women, men and youth. Meetings with partner government authorities, private sector companies and microfinance institutions were also held focusing on major issues pertaining to project implementation and performance and access to the quality services required by the smallholder farmers, women and men. Meetings with potential partners, namely the WFP and the African Development Bank AfDB financed Value Chain Project were held and areas of collaboration and coordination were discussed.
3. The mission briefed the PMU about the main findings and recommendations. The mission presented its main findings to His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture on 19 September 2021. The wrap up meeting took place on 20 September 2021 and was chaired by Dr Elhadi Omar, Director General, Foreign Finance Directorate in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and attended by representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Animal Resources, the Central Coordination Unit for IFAD financed projects and the Project Director of the IAMDP. This supervision report incorporates agreed actions as discussed in the wrap up meeting and in line with the countersigned aide mémoire of the mission.

### Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

4. Since the last supervision mission in October 2020, Sudan has become increasingly integrated with the international community. Sudan reached decision point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative in June 2021 and the recent agreements within the Paris Club reduced its debt burden. The GoS undertook radical institutional and economic reforms to achieve these milestones. The reforms included the floating of the Sudanese Pound and the removal of subsidies on fuel. On the downside, the reforms have adversely impacted the welfare of the poor whose purchasing power and savings were eroded by high Inflation and soaring prices. This situation was compounded by the negative implications of the COVID pandemic. Covid related disruptions still affect access to markets, youth employment, and procurement of goods. Frequent changes in government authorities, vacancy of the ministers' posts at state level are affecting decision making and coordination with projects. The situation at macro-level was compounded by the strike of project staff (from December 2020 to February 2021) over salary issues. Regardless of the difficulties associated with the dynamic political and economic situations, the mission noted improvement in the availability of the agricultural inputs, promising rainy season with good amounts of well distributed rainfall, and lower crop pests-infestation.
5. The main highlight of the supervision mission is the farmers' high demand for agricultural technology and an increase in adoption rate (for example the kuriat plough); expansion of contract farming; and facilitation of access to finance. The generated gross margins from the project's package of practices vary from 0.5 million SDG/ 5 feddans for sesame to 1.2 million SDG/ 5 feddans for groundnut. These results are significant as the demonstrated package of practices on 5 feddans can help move smallholder households out of poverty. The project is taking proactive steps with the formation and strengthening of the capacity of producers' organizations to boost access to inputs, machinery services, markets and finance. Challenges remain however such as : 1) availability, cost and environment sensitivity of the promoted agricultural practices; 2) the scarcity of service providers at the community level; 3) the high cost of hiring the machinery; 4) the failure of some contractors to fulfil their obligations.
6. The mission would like to highlight the following issues listed below.
7. **Business Development Agents (BDAs):** The mission was impressed with the model of BDA in Al Remila Community (Sinnar State).The BDA is a financially capable person based in the village and is a community development-oriented person enjoying wide respect from the community. The project is advised to replicate this model in other communities and to consider the involvement of the educated youth (fresh graduates) to promote the acceptance of the new technologies.
8. **Agroforestry:** With the exception of few examples, the agroforestry interventions, including central, community and household nurseries, remain weak throughout the four States. The adoption of agroforestry is constrained by the preference of specific species, crop pests such as birds, grazing animals and the purpose of the tree whether for timber or fruits/ resins. Variations in soil type and agricultural practices reflect the difficulties of promoting agroforestry in the form of intercropping in Sinnar State where shelter belts are generally preferred by the farmers.
9. **The environmental impact of the technology introduced needs to receive specific attention to harmonize it with the specific ecological characteristic of the project sites.** This is well reflected in the usage of the 75-hp tractors above latitude 14 where in some locations the communities realized the destructive impact of the tractor on the soil fertility and its unsuitability in the rocky hill soils in the mountains of South Kordofan where the animal drawn implements are more appropriate to decrease soil erosion. The promotion of agricultural technology together with the wide use of chemicals is alarming. This is a critical area for the Mid Term Review mission to address.
10. **Marketing as the guiding pillar of the value chain:** Marketing is a serious bottleneck facing the smallholder farmers. It is becoming critical to ensure availability of storage facilities and linking the production sites with the markets. Communities have acquired experience in collective marketing. The project provided oil pressers to encourage selling of the sesame/groundnut as oils and cakes instead of selling them as crude products. Establishment of marketing information system associated with a good

cost benefit analysis, will help enhance the marketability of the products. Engagement of the private sector is required to gear the production to market requirements.

11. **The laws and the regulatory procedures adopted by the government offer different legal and registration options for producers' organizations.** Registering producers' organizations under Cooperatives, Associations, Humanitarian, Youth and Sports or Social Development may create disparities in the functionality of these structures and the project should focus on the most optimal legal status that helps grow the business of the members.
12. The mission's overall assessment is the project is making good progress on component 1 and has largely achieved its physical targets. Implementation is lagging under component 2 and 3 in terms of transport and storage infrastructure and enabling environment. The Gum Arabic related organizations and marketing are also behind schedule and opportunities exist to partner with the private sector in this domain. Financial execution has accelerated since last year: the last supervision mission recorded 19% financial execution of project budget and it will be reaching 41% when the current withdrawal application (WA) will be paid. IFAD is recommending to field the mid-term review mission in February 2022.

## D. Overview and Project Progress

### 13. Component 1: Enhanced crop productivity and production.:

14. There are six main activities under this component are : 1) village-based private service provider and agro-dealers capacity building; 2) innovation and on-farm demonstrations; 3) engagement with national private sector companies; 4) Gum Arabic production, productivity, and quality support; 5) climate change resilience building; and 6) promotion of home garden (jubraka) cultivation for enhanced nutrition and food security. IAMDP targeted 35 communities in 2021, and selected 867 farmers with 50% women farmers and 44% youth farmers. Overall, IAMDP increased its coverage from 96 villages in 2020 to 131 villages in 2021 exceeding the 129-project design target. Inconsistency in application of improved package highlighted by the 2020 supervision mission was adequately addressed and significant improvement was achieved.
15. **Engagement with private sector companies (PSCs):** The project signed MoU with four PSCs (Nectar, Nour Agro-science, Wad Bagowi and CTC) to carry out innovation demonstrations. CTC did not deliver the input for unclear reasons. Two PSCs (ASSCO and Nile Sun) which participated in years 2019 and 2020 did not participate in year 2021. In a meeting between the mission and representatives of some private PSCs, it was reported that the PSCs did not follow up on the innovation demonstrations and this was mainly due to the following reasons : 1) need to clarify respective roles of the project and PSC in the implementation of the innovation demonstrations; 2) limited inputs provided; 3) cost of follow-up by PSC is high.
16. **Innovation demonstrations:** Nectar demonstrated post-emergence herbicides on sesame. Nour Agro-science demonstrated non selective herbicides on Sesame. Wad Bagowi demonstrated foliar fertilizers on Sorghum, Sesame and Groundnut. Innovation demonstrations are implemented in 8 sites instead of the planned 13 sites owing to reduced participation from PSCs this year. The control of narrow leaf weed resulted in noticeable reduction in farmers' time and farmers particularly praised the use of herbicides to reduce manual weeding.
17. **On-farm demonstration:** The on-farm demonstrations target 35 communities in which 867 farmers have been selected, female farmers represent 50% and youth farmers 44%. The total cultivated area in the four states is 3,474 feddan for Groundnut (51%), sorghum (33%) and sesame (16%). The cultural practices adopted are light chisel/cultivator in sandy soil, heavy chisel and disc harrow in clay and Gardood soils. Pneumatic planters were used in sowing and NPK fertilization. However, there is deviation in broadcasting of seed and NPK fertilizer and absence of control. Demonstrations clearly reflect the difference between the improved package and the traditional one and farmers expect very high yield compared to what they used to get, from 3 sacks per feddan to 8 sacks per feddan. The project promotes the use of herbicides to address the problem of scarcity of labour and high cost of manual weeding and did not consider mechanical weeding as an environmentally friendly option although there was an attempt to address the issue by the the use of inter-row cultivator in the predecessor SDP.
18. The project has successfully exposed 39 communities<sup>[1]</sup> to on-farm demonstrations that was not possible in 2020 due to COVID19 restrictions. About 2,874 farmers participated, 51% of them were women. The planned number of exposure visits in the form of interactive field days is 113 but the actually implemented so far are 37 visits. The project can still organize more field days since the crops are now in the vegetative growth phase. The project monitoring of farmers who participated in 2019 in on-farm demos reveals an adoption rate of 30% (see below). The highest adoption was for improved varieties through informal system, followed by chisel ploughing. Mechanical planting was mostly scaled up in North and West Kordofan for Groundnut only.
19. **Contractual seed production:** ASSCO and RANS Company continued contracting farmers for the third year for Groundnut seed production in Abu Um Saadin in Sheikan locality-NK. ASSCO contracted 22 farmers in an area of 1,075 fed. Whereas, Rans contracted 3 farmers in an area of 45 fed.
20. **Contractual high quality grain production:** DARNA, a consortium of three partners, signed MoU with the project to enter into contractual farming with 5 farmers' groups in 3 communities supported by IAMDP (El Eraid, Damiera and El Hallouf) in El Sunut locality in West Kordofan. The private companies provided 528 sacks of Groundnut seeds as loan distributed to 132 farmers (four bags/farmer), farmers have to pay back five bags, four go to the company and the fifth goes to the community to be utilized in a revolving seed bank. Some of El Hallouf farmers who met with mission members, reported that the company did not contract the farmers for seed production but for paying back the four bags provided to them as a loan. They further added that the company rented 300 mukhamas from the village land for direct production indicating potential unfair arrangement in the relationship between the company and the communities. The project has to evaluate the relationship between the communities, farmers and the company and to stop any cooperation with the company if it does not observe the principle of fair trade and sustainable use of agricultural land. The issue needs to be further discussed with the State governments.

21. **MSPs, SSPs, blacksmith, mechanics and agro-dealers capacity building and engagement:** The project contracted 25 Mechanized Service Providers (MSPs) to provide mechanized services to farmers of the on-farm and innovation demonstrations in 46 villages in the project area; they provided the services to 1,014 farmers (48% males and 52% women). Tractor operators recruited by MSPs received on-the-job training on operation and maintenance of tractor and implements.
22. **Spraying Service Providers (SSPs):** The 149-youth nominated by communities were trained on the effective and safe use of chemicals; 125 were equipped with either knapsack or motorized sprayer and protective clothes, and 45 of the equipped were contracted by the project for application of seed dressers and herbicide spraying for on-farm and innovation demonstrations. The areas sprayed by SSPs on on-farm demonstration were 618 feddans belonging to 161 farmers (85 men and 76 women). However, spraying services were reportedly provided to other unquantified number of farmers including horticultural farms.
23. Surveys conducted by the project in 2019 collected information about blacksmith, mechanics and agro-dealers in the project areas but none of them has received training or engaged in service provision. Tractor operators, blacksmith and mechanics need long quality training. The project has to rely on Massad Centre for Testing of Agricultural Machinery and Training for such capacity building as it is the most specialized institute mandated by Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
24. To address the problem of inaccessibility of farmers to MSPs services and given the success of animal drawn plough (Kuriat) in North Kordofan, the project is distributing 98 ploughs this year (23 NK, 50 SK and 25 WK). The project has to expand the demonstration of small equipment (animal drawn, walking behind tractors and small four-wheel tractor of 25 HP or less) to diversify farmers' options.
25. **Jubraka intervention:** The project worked in 97 out of 99 communities planned in 2021. Beneficiaries were 1,571 women (200 in NK, 375 in SK, 490 in WK and 506 in Sinnar). The distributed vegetables and field crops were okra, egg-plant, rocket salad, tomato, cucumber, water melon, maize, cow pea and pumpkin. In NK, 61 Kuriat were distributed to women for land preparation. The Jubraka was unanimously praised and appreciated by the communities visited. Besides its role in contributing to food security and improved nutrition, particularly among women and children, its role in economically empowering women was stressed such as in Kur Kurra Kinanna in El Goz Locality of SK State. Pests and diseases' infestations remain a major challenge to Jubraka cultivation. The control of the insect pests with the light traps may need to be supported by other mechanical measures such as hand picking. In some communities where there are problems of land availability, due to the layout of the village, fencing of nearby sites, some communities preferred to grow their vegetables in the farms close to their houses, rather than their backyard.
26. Gender specialists at locality level who are responsible for training women on Jubraka cultivation need specialized training on vegetable production, preparation and use of compost and organic pesticides and on vegetable processing. Increasing the shelf life of produce by drying and processing them will make the perishable Jubraka products available in the dry season. Also, awareness raising about eating a balanced healthy diet is important to get maximum benefit from Jubraka cultivation. The open brick tanks used in NK model Jubraka as a source for supplemental irrigation must be covered to reduce risks to children's lives.
27. **Agro-forestry interventions:** A total of 8 existing central nurseries were supported; 8 community and 464 home nurseries were established. Those nurseries were intended to produce 394,000 seedlings but the actual production was 349,407 and the distributed seedlings were 122,520. Beneficiaries were 863 (442 males and 421 women). 54% of the seedlings produced by the home nurseries, 37% of central nurseries and only 6% of community nurseries have been distributed. The established community and home nurseries have to be evaluated and support should be pursued to the promising ones to develop this activity into a business. Other planned activity is training on Gum Arabic production, harvesting, post-harvest handling and value addition; this will be done in October when tapping starts. The project conducted in 2019 an agro-forestry survey in randomly selected 39 communities. The survey provides useful information about agro-forestry situation in general but no specific information to guide Gum Arabic interventions.
28. **Resilience to climate change:** Diversification in growing different field crops, Jubraka and Gum Arabic minimizes the risk of crop failure due to pests or disease outbreaks and other environmental hazards. The use of early maturing drought-tolerant sorghum varieties (Arfa Gadamak and Asarika) is commended. The application of water harvesting techniques by chiselling and micro catchments stops runoff of rainwater and helps improve soil physical properties and conserving moisture in areas of low rainfall and dry spells. The use of mechanical planter minimizes time required for planting and allows farmers to utilize early rain to plant according to optimum sowing date. The use of animal drawn implements minimizes the adverse effect of using machinery on sandy soils and allows farmers to control timeliness of operations.
29. **Component 2: Market linkage and value addition**
30. This component's focuses on physical market access (wadi crossings); storage facilities development, market linkages development and value addition.
31. **Wadi crossings and storage facilities:** IAMDP's planned 17 wadi crossings and 13 storage facilities in 2021 are all delayed due to procurement issues. The project has so far completed the site selection and the technical specifications for seven crossings and eight storage facilities. In total, these delayed civil works represent 22% (EUR 2.2 million) of the 2021 AWPB and have contributed significantly to slowing down IAMDP's physical and financial progress.
32. Community groups will own and operate the storages and smallholders can access finance against the commodities stored here. The mission recommends that IAMDP immediately forms the community groups that will manage these storage facilities and start their capacity building to prepare them to run these facilities immediately after handover.
33. **Market linkages and value addition:** IAMDP planned to conduct six marketing studies on dynamic pricing, access to wholesale and auction markets, groundnut oil production, gum Arabic grading, organic produce markets and storage financing. Only two studies are concluded and two more can be completed this year. The two completed studies on dynamic pricing and improving



smallholders access to wholesale and auction markets respond well to the ToRs and include good situational analysis and pertinent recommendations. However, their recommendations' practical and swift roll-out is constrained in the absence of detailed implementation arrangements, as this was not required in the ToRs. The mission recommends that where relevant, the remaining studies should include additional modules focusing on technical assistance to the value chain actors and implementation support to IAMDP (refer annex 4).

34. **Groundnut oil processing by village-based oil processors:** IAMDP's market linkage and value addition activities are currently focused on groundnut and actions on other crops such as gum Arabic and sesame are lagging. IAMDP has supported three informal groups in three communities with groundnut thresher and an oil expeller machine to start groundnut threshing and oil extraction units. Customers using oil extraction services have reported 30-50% increase in revenue per sac, use of the seed cake and crushed hulls as animal feed, availability of oil for domestic use. However, the enterprises do not have business development plans and are not linked to financial institutions, marketing and business development opportunities all of which limits their future potential. The mission recommends that IAMDP should aim to modernise these enterprises in collaboration with private sector companies focusing on upgrading investments and management support.
35. **Marketing of shelled groundnuts in community aggregation centres:** IAMDP plans to establish commodity aggregation centres in eight communities to aggregate around 880 tons of manually shelled groundnuts from 440 beneficiaries and sell the produce to buyers. The project plans to supply equipment such as strippers, decorticators, sieves and balances to the beneficiaries. The project has partnered with the Sudanese Standards and Metrology Organisation (SSMO) for technical advice on grading standards. WFP will supply rub halls to the community centres for storing the produce till buyers are found. Overall, this is a promising initiative for promoting marketing linkages. However, the community aggregation centres activity planning remains supply-driven as discussions and involvement of buyers is limited. The project should help the aggregate centres to develop marketing linkages with bulk buyers and can also be involved in planning the quantities to be aggregated, outreach and technical support to farmers.
36. **Component 3: Enabling environment**
37. IAMDP has recruited a full-time rural finance specialist, facilitated crop prefinancing, promoted village savings and credit groups and selected three partnering financial institutions (PFIs) to deliver loans in all the project supported localities.
38. **Crop prefinancing:** Africorps has used a partnership model to collaborate with 1,400 farmers for groundnut production. The farmers and the company will share the profits in 70:30 ratio. IAMDP has facilitated farmers mobilisation, relevant farmer's training and backstopping services. Africorps has invested approximately US\$ 0.75 million from its own resources in pre-financing the farmers. The company's limited resources constrain the future outreach expansion using this model. IAMDP should explore and facilitate Africorp's potential access to low-cost commercial working capital loans guaranteed by Tayseer and also fast track the ISCG support to Africorp's to ramp up the latter's contract farming capacities and outreach during the next cropping season.
39. **Village savings and credit groups (VSCG):** IAMDP's focus on developing VSCGs has increased VSCGs from 94 in 2020, to 233 in August 2021. These VSCGs comprise 4618 members (88% women) across 84 communities. Total group savings amounts to SDG 5.5 million of which SDG 2.2 million are in circulation as internal loans to members. The VSCGs continued to serve as an effective pathway for securing women's participation and financial inclusion. The mission recommends that the project should formalise the VSCGs and develop their capacity and linkages to diversify their activities in agricultural services delivery, aggregation, value chain enterprises, and financial intermediation.
40. **Partnership with MFIs:** IAMDP has competitively selected three PFIs, ABSUMI, Baraah and Ebdaa and has provided them with credit funds support (directly and using guarantees) to deliver rural financial services in the 13 project localities. To support Ebdaa and Baraah, IAMDP has placed a hard currency investment deposit of US\$ 250,000 with the Farmers Bank to guarantee an equivalent amount of credit funds from Farmers Bank to the two PFIs (Baraah US\$ 100,000 and Ebdaa US\$ 150,000) for three years. The mechanism has resulted in Baraah and Ebdaa's timely access to credit funds and has strengthened IAMDP's control over its contribution to the PFIs.
41. In addition, IAMDP has so far transferred US\$ 150,000 revolving funds to ABSUMI's five units. However, the revolving fund agreement between IAMDP and ABSUMI is not clear on some of the requirements of the IAMDP design, e.g., use the project funds for supporting first cycle loans only, 25% ABSUMI contribution and exit pathway at the end of the project for transferring these funds to the CBS-MFU.
42. Moreover, IAMDP has used the RPSF 2 funds to provide a total of US\$ 213,000 in grants to the three PFIs (ABSUMI USD 87,000; Ebdaa US\$ 81,000; Baraah US\$ 45,000).
43. In the current year the PFIs have so far achieved 42% (3,658 loans) of the targeted annual outreach. At this pace, it is an uphill task for the PFIs to meet the outreach targets of 24,973 by year 2024.
44. **Farming as a business (FAAB):** IAMDP has not made much progress on FAAB training activities after last year's unfortunate demise of the former FAAB national consultant who used to lead FAAB activities in the project. The project is in the process of recruiting a new national consultant for supporting the FAAB activities. Meanwhile, IAMDP staff members in the various states, familiar with the FAAB methodology, have carried out some training activities in this area.
45. **FPA mobilisation and strengthening:** IAMDP's community institutions development has been confined to the mobilisation of the informal VSCGs. Unfortunately, the project has not yet started mobilising formal community institutions that are eligible and capable of developing formal financial, technical services, and other business linkages. The delay has occurred due to the lack of clarity on the formal institutional form to be promoted. The project commissioned a survey of the existing farmers organisations which recommended that IAMDP should favour the cooperative law for registering community organisations. However, in some States the cooperative law requires at least 51 members, and experiences suggest that such large groups are usually divisive

and conflict-prone. The mission recommends that the number of members in a group should not be artificially expanded to meet the group size criteria of registering cooperatives. Instead, smaller groups can be federated and registered under an umbrella cooperative while allowing the small constituent groups to retain their identity and autonomy where desired.

46. [1] The 39 communities are 6 in NK, 10 in SK, 9 in WK and 14 in Sinnar.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<p><b>Storage facilities</b></p> <p>Immediately form the community groups to manage the planned storage facilities and start preparing them to run these facilities immediately after handover.</p>	PCU	10/2021
<p><b>Community agregation centres</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scout and identify potential bulk buyers from the aggregation centers and involve them in planning the quantities to be aggregated, outreach and technical support to farmers.</li> <li>- Formalise the community institution that will manage the marketing centers and facilitate their agreements/contracts with the potential bulk buyers.</li> </ul>	PCU	10/2021
<p><b>Support to contract farming</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate the PFIs' participation in contract farming partnerships to expand Africorp's contract farming outreach.</li> <li>- Explore Africorp's potential access to low-cost commercial working capital loans guaranteed by Tayseer.</li> <li>- Assess and enhance Africorp's infrastructure to expand its contract farming outreach in the project communities</li> </ul>	PCU	12/2021
<p><b>Village savings and credit groups</b></p> <p>Formalise the VSCGs and develop their capacity and linkages to diversify their activities in agricultural services delivery, aggregation, value chain enterprises, and financial intermediation.</p>	PCU	12/2021
<p><b>Partnership with PFIs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fine-tune the agreement with ABSUMI to align it with the design parameters focusing on i) use of the project funds for supporting only first cycle loans ii) 25% ABSUMI contribution in the revolving funds iii) the exit pathway at the end of the project for transferring these funds to the CBS-MFU</li> <li>- Start discussions with the Central bank and the Guarantee Fund (Tayseer) towards an exit approach for the guarantee funds.</li> </ul>	PCU and IFAD country office	12/2021
<p><b>Knowledge exchange and peer learning</b></p> <p>Organize a regular meeting among community and gender development officers at all levels for inter-state information and experience sharing and learning</p>	Community development and gender specialist	01/2022
<p><b>Smallholder Farmers' access to services</b></p> <p>Organizing a national workshop for addressing the issues of small farmer access to appropriate mechanized, market and financial services, with the engagement of private sector.</p>	PCU coordinator and IFAD country office	02/2022
<p><b>Transfer of project purchased and operated machinery</b></p> <p>Transfer the machinery and equipment bought by the project to the MFIs establishing agri service centres</p>	PCU Coordinator	02/2022
<p><b>Gender and youth mainstreaming</b></p> <p>Deliver training on gender issues to all stakeholders: project communities, extension teams, project officers and coordinators at all levels and state and locality coordination committees</p>	Community development and gender specialist	03/2022

<p><b>Support to agricultural centres</b></p> <p>In partnership with MFIs who establish agricultural centres, purchase for demonstration purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal drawn, small capacity tractors (25 HP) and environmentally friendly options.</li> <li>• small, medium and large size inter-row cultivators as well as intercropping and crop rotation solutions as an alternative option for weed control through herbicide</li> </ul>	<p>PCU coordinator and mechanization consultant</p>	<p>04/2022</p>
--	---	----------------

## E. Project implementation

### a. Development Effectiveness

#### Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness	Rating: 3	Previous rating: 4
---------------	-----------	--------------------

#### Justification of rating

47. The project appears to be on track in meeting its outcome for component 1. Due to a variety of challenges regarding procurement procedures, several activities pertaining to Components 2 and 3 have been delayed. Nevertheless, the project expects that some progress will be made in meeting the planned targets for the year as efforts are exerted to ensure that the project's activities are not behind schedule. The MTR planned in February 2022 will revise the logical framework targets to take into consideration the delayed implementation of the IAMDP and the complementarities that can be created with SNRLP.

#### Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

48. Although a number of challenges have resulted in the slow physical output progress regarding activities under components 2 and 3, the project has made progress regarding activities under component 1. A summary of some such areas is provided here but details are contained in the Logical Framework attached to this report. The Log-Frame has also been revised to correct minor discrepancies that were identified when reviewing the 2020 Log-frame data. The mission has also recommended that the project remove the project output indicator *Number of smallholder farmers reporting increase in sales*, because it is a duplication of the Outcome CI 2.2.5. *Rural producers' organizations reporting an increase in sales*.
49. At the time of the mission, the total number of persons receiving services was 55,042 people, representing 102% of the end target. The increase in persons receiving services relative to the end target is due to the addition of new villages by the project in order to be able to reach the end target of 27,000 households. The project has implemented its activities in 69 old villages (110% of the end target) and 71 new villages (108% of the end target). The mission has requested the project to clarify the addition of new villages in its progress reports.
50. Under *Outcome: Enhanced smallholder climate resilient productivity and production*, the project has made progress with respect to the first Output: Private service provider and agro-dealer capacity built. The project had identified 15 service providers and agro dealers for training (25% of the end target). Cumulatively, 108 out of the targeted 165 MSPs (65% of the end target) and 447 out of 660 SSPs (68% of the end target) had received training. Unfortunately, no blacksmiths or agro dealers had received training during the first 3 quarters of 2021, therefore the number of blacksmiths and agro dealers trained remains the same as 2020 results (15% of total blacksmiths trained and 0% agro dealers trained). Under the second Output: Climate Change resilient on-farm and innovation demonstrations established, 4,098 farmers had received training, approximately 15% of the end target. Under the third Output: Targeted support to Women home Garden (jubraka) cultivation to improve nutrition, the number of females benefiting from targeted support for jubrakas is 3,605 (36% of the end target). No progress has been made regarding the fourth Output: Higher Engagement of local SMEs with National Private Sector Companies.
51. No progress has been made regarding the Outputs under *Outcome: Higher income for smallholder producers*, namely, Output: Improved physical market access (wadi crossings). For Output: Increased value added (village processing) and market linkage, activities are at pilot stage with groundnut thresher and oil expeller in 3 communities. To accelerate the establishment of wadi crossings, an expression of interest for consulting firms to conduct the survey and submit the design the wadi crossings targeted by the project - rather than annual targets - has been advertised. Discussions with WFP regarding storage facilities and purchase of hermetic bags were also ongoing. After the mission ends, the project expects plans for construction of community stores to begin.
52. Under *Outcome: Sustainable pro-poor financial and organizational environment established*, Progress was made regarding the following outputs (i) Pro-poor financial institutions fully operational in project area – the IAMDP is supporting 3 MFIs with guarantee funds and revolving funds and the disbursement of loans has reached 42% of the annual target but 15% of the end target. The project has yet to report progress under outputs (ii) Farmers associations strengthened and (iii) Business oriented

production and marketing systems established. The project is developing the guidelines for the formation of farmers' associations and a more vibrant private sector offers opportunities for public private producers' partnerships.

## Development Focus

### Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 5

#### Justification of rating

53. The project reached 27,521 households compared to the targeted outreach of 26,673 households. Similarly, the project has already reached 140 communities compared to the target of 129 communities at design. Moreover, IAMDP's has achieved overall 47% women outreach which is close to the 50% targeted women outreach by the end of the project. Similarly, the project has achieved 34% youth outreach compared to the 30% targeted youth outreach. The project has maintained its good pace of geographical outreach by including 44 new villages during the current year. These are the poorest communities selected based on community wealth ranking criteria developed at the beginning of the project.

#### Main issues

54. IAMDP started with the target of reaching 26,673 households in 129 communities and 13 localities. The project has already reported reaching 27,521 households in 140 communities. A total of 55,042 persons have received services including 47% women and 34% youth.
55. During the current year the project has expanded its activities in 44 new villages. These are poorest communities selected based on wealth ranking categories developed at project inception. According to project reports more than 90% of beneficiaries can be classified as very poor and poor which fulfils the PDR objective of reaching households with a high level of poverty.
56. The project design report had set a target of 50% outreach to women and 30% outreach to youth. IAMDP's overall outreach to women beneficiaries is 47% (25,879 beneficiaries) which is close to the 50% target. However, IAMDP has exceeded its 30% youth outreach target by reaching overall 34% young people (18,714 beneficiaries). Although IAMDP's overall actual outreach to women is 47% and slightly short of the 50% target, women's participation in some specific activities much exceed the overall 50% target. For example, IAMDP has trained 58% women beneficiaries (2,367 women) and 39% youth beneficiaries (1,581 women) on improved crop production practices and technologies. Similarly 3,605 beneficiaries (100% women) were trained on improved production in jubarakas.
57. The project has also kept up with the targeted percentage of women beneficiaries in the demonstrations. For example, 525 (52%) women beneficiaries received machinery services such as heavy chisel, like chisel and disk harrow out of the total 1,014 beneficiaries. Similarly, 76 (47%) women beneficiaries receive spray services out of 161 total beneficiaries. Likewise, 111 (62%) women beneficiaries benefited from animal drawn implements out of 180 total beneficiaries of such services. Finally, the project maintained its focus on that target proportion of women beneficiaries by including 51% women (1,475 beneficiaries) amongst the 2,874 beneficiaries who participated in exposure visits to demonstrations.
58. IAMDP has also focused mainly on women when forming a total of 233 VSCGs in 84 communities. women comprise 89% (4096 members) of the total 4618 VSCG members. Similarly, credit focus from the partnering financial institutions is also on women beneficiaries. For example, as at the end of 31<sup>st</sup> July 2021, the partnering financial institutions, Ebdaa, ABSUMI and Baraaah had disbursed credit to 2,145 clients out of which 63% (1357 clients) were women. The women clients access to these loans are mainly for purchase of certified seeds and land preparation activities in their respective farms.

### Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 5

#### Justification of rating

59. The Project made progress in economic empowerment, equitable workload and increased voice, mainly by introducing GALS methodology, capacity building and training on new agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices, increasing access to finance. The observed wide participation of women in the project activities including SCGs, exposure activities, training, jubraka cultivation, project meetings and representation in decision-making reflects the enhanced voice of women in the community. About 55% of women have participated in the exposure visits; 58% women participated in training on improved crop production practices. The mission considers that the Project is adequately mainstreaming gender in project activities. Some postponed interventions, due to COVID-19 and fuel shortage, as well as additional actions could be taken further to advance the position of women in the project area.

#### Main issues

60. The mission is concerned that the community and gender development officer at PCU intervenes only in few selected project activities such as Jubraka and GALS training. As IAMDP targets 50% women participation, her involvement and guidance should be extended to other activities, especially VSCGs, which is currently covered by rural finance specialist at PCU. It's noteworthy that the community and gender development officers at LETs are covering both Jubraka and VSCGs activities. Besides, for effective gender mainstreaming, the Project is recommended to deliver training on gender issues to all stakeholders: project communities, extension teams, project officers and coordinators at all levels and state and locality coordination committees.
61. The community and gender development officer at PCU receives performance and planning report quarterly submitted by community and gender development officers at each SPIU and regularly interact with them by email and phone. Whereas, community and gender development officers at LETs submit biannual reports to the officers at SPIU. The mission recommends organizing a regular meeting among community and gender development officers at all levels for inter-state information and

experience sharing and learning.

62. Gender-related interventions (e.g., GALS training, gender sensitization training etc.) are adequately reflected and budgeted in the AWPB 2021. The GALS training for community and GALS champion training, postponed in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions and fuel shortage/price increase, were conducted in only Sinnar and North Kordofan during the first half of 2021. The Project will complete the training in the rest of the Project area by the end of this year. Besides, for effective gender mainstreaming, the Project will deliver training on gender issues to all stakeholders: project communities, extension teams, project officers and coordinators at all levels and state and locality coordination committees.
63. Equitable workloads: The project activities such as introduction of new technologies and mechanization on farm, providing supplementary irrigation and using animal-drawn equipment in Jubraka contributed to reducing women's labour. Activities like providing the cookstove and post-harvest handling techniques, supported by NORAD grant, are expected to foster equitable workloads. On average, women spend 2 hours per day fetching fuelwood and gas stoves will reduce women's labour. Communities will be trained in pre and post-harvest techniques and the use of hermetic bags and rub halls for storage, which will enable women to extend the shelf-life of food products.
64. Economic empowerment: Participation in VSCGs has taught both men and women personal and community saving skills, business skills (e.g. developing guidelines, membership rosters and organizing meetings), and improved social relations/cohesion among women as it brings them together on a weekly or monthly basis for meetings. As part of additional income-generating activities, 149 young men are trained to become SSPs, and young women benefit from Jubraka activities, though both are not generating sufficient income yet. Additional vocational training (e.g. agricultural machinery maintenance) was requested. Young men and women gained access to finance through VSCGs, mainly for purchasing agricultural inputs and livestock and land preparation, but the youth group demands a higher amount of loans, for example, through group guarantee to start their own business. The mission recommends that the gender and community development specialist and rural finance specialist review the idea and provide relevant business and technical training for young women and men.
65. Increased voice: Although no outcome-related data is available (e.g., % of women in leadership positions), the project confirmed that the executive committee for each project activity includes 50% women and 15% youth in decision making positions. Anecdotal evidence suggests that GALS training has empowered women to identify their personal goals, alongside community goals, the associated challenges and opportunities, and step-by-step plans for the goal. Also, young people and women have shown increased confidence and confirmed that they feel their voices and idea are heard more than before the project implementation.
66. The Project M&E system monitors the outreach to women and youth, thereby including appropriate sex and age disaggregated data indicators in the project log frame.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Village savings and credit groups</b> Coordinate with rural finance specialist on VSCI activities for effective gender mainstreaming	Community development and gender specialist and rural finance specialist	12/2021
<b>Knowledge sharing and peer learning</b> Organize a regular meeting among community and gender development officers at all levels for inter-state information and experience sharing and learning	Community development and gender specialist at all levels	01/2022
<b>Youth empowerment</b> Explore possibility of additional financial support for youth on income generating activities with private sector specialist and rural finance specialist	Community development and gender specialist	02/2022
<b>Training on gender mainstreaming</b> Deliver training on gender issues to all stakeholders: project communities, extension teams, project officers and coordinators at all levels and state and locality coordination committees	Community development and gender specialist	03/2022

**Agricultural Productivity**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

67. Beneficiary farmers informed the mission that their yields doubled thanks to the technical practices demonstrated by the IAMDP. Training on demonstration and manuals for the implementation of innovative demos improved the application of agricultural technical packages. Exposure of communities to demonstrations increased adoption of technical packages, notably improved varieties and chisel ploughing with noticeable increase in productivity. Inaccessibility of farmers to MSPs remains a bottleneck in mechanization of farm operations. However, adoption of animal drawn plough and pneumatic planter gives farmers new option for mechanizing farm operation. Supplemental irrigation increases Jubraka production and extends crop cultivation beyond the

rainy season. The limited training on vegetable production, failure to control insects' infestation using organic methods, absence of fertilization affect Jubraka productivity.

#### Main issues

68. The successful use of animal drawn plough (Kuriat) and planter by farmers group in Mihaila community in Rahad locality in North Kordofan provides alternative option for mechanized services in Groundnut.
69. The project tracking of farmers who participated in 2019 on-farm demos reveals noticeable adoption and scaling up in the use of the demonstrated Sorghum, Sesame and Groundnut varieties through informal seed system. The percentages of production disseminated as seed were 13% for Sorghum benefiting 999 farmers in project area, 31% for Groundnut benefiting 459 farmers and 13% for Sesame benefitted 299 farmers. Regarding application of agrochemicals, 68% of farmers continued to use seed-dressers, 34% used herbicides with majority in Sinnar and South Kordofan States, none of the farmers applied fertilizers in the succeeding season. 17% of farmers who used heavy chisels in 2020 season continued using it, 40% used cultivator and 9% confirmed the use of planters.
70. The model Jubraka in Sinnar uses wire fence and water tank which makes it very expensive. It is noticed that the water tank is not covered and this is risky for children's lives. Since vegetable production is a specialized field, community development officers at locality levels need special training on vegetable production and processing. Fortunately, the community development officer in PCU is working with vegetable specialist at El Obaid Research Station to develop training manual on vegetable cultivation which can be used as a reference by locality extension team for training women groups under supervision of vegetable production specialist. The trained gender specialists will then become resource persons for duplicating the training after the project phases out. The trained women groups will also become resource persons to train their peers in the community and possibly in the surrounding ones,
71. Training women on processing to increase the shelf life of jubraka produce will contribute to the availability of this produce in the dry season and encourages women to invest in increasing productivity and deferred sale for higher incomes. Training should also extend to nutrition education on eating balanced and healthy diet. Gender specialists at locality need specialized training in nutrition and vegetable processing. Preparation and use of compost piloted in West Kordofan this year should be extended to all Jubraka in the project area.
72. The piloted Jubraka managed by women groups are not scalable and should be used only for training, Since chemical insect control is totally unacceptable in Jubraka, the community development officer in PCU has to approach the plant protection specialist at El Obaid Research Station for making use of the approved recommendations on the use of organic products made from local trees and herbs for insect control, and develop it in Organic Weed Control Manual for Vegetables.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Design of Jubrakas</b> Avoid any use of open pits or tanks	PCU coordinator and gender specialist	10/2021
<b>Sharing learnings of Jubrakas among farmers</b> Conduct nutrition awareness raising programme throughout the project area and expose communities who do not engage in Jubraka activities to beneficiaries' experiences through visits, digital services and documentary films	PCU and SIUs coordinators and gender specialist	10/2021
<b>Vegetable production manual</b> Recruit vegetable production specialist for development of Vegetable production Manual and training gender specialists at locality level on its use. The manual will include among others compost for Jubrakas	PCU coordinator and gender specialist	02/2022
<b>Organic control of insects in Jubrakas</b> Approach Crop Protection Specialist At El Obaid Research station for development of Jubraka Organic Insect Control Manual and training gender specialists at locality level on its use	PCU coordinator and gender specialist	02/2022

**Nutrition**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

73. The Project implemented several nutrition-sensitive interventions, including diversification and enhancement of agricultural production for household's consumption and sale; providing support to the cultivation of Jubraka; and the introduction of drought-resistant and improved seed varieties. Anecdotal evidence suggests diet became diversified and enhanced, and illness cases decreased in the participating villages. NORAD grant and RPSF activities will further strengthen and complement the IAMDP's nutrition-sensitive interventions.

#### Main issues

74. Various activities under component 1 contributed to improving the nutrition security of the targeted households. The project provided improved vegetable and crop seed varieties, introduced technologies, as well as delivered training and capacity building for participants in Jubraka. In 2021, 1571 rural women were supported to cultivate Jubraka (405 feddan) in 97 communities. The distributed vegetable seeds consist of okra, cucumber, tomato, radish, watermelon, maize, cowpea, eggplant, pepper, pumpkin and pigeon pea.
75. The project's target support for jubrakas has contributed to raising awareness among the beneficiaries on safe food practices. Women have expressed their preference for consuming vegetables seeds grown in their home gardens as they are comforted by the knowledge that their produce has not been contaminated by pesticides. Besides, beneficiaries could improve the household economy by cutting costs on purchased food and/or selling excess in the market.
76. The nutrition strategy is almost finalized and it was shared with the mission for review and recommendations. The strategy is expected to harmonize ongoing nutrition-sensitive activities with NORAD grant activities. The proposed NORAD grant will provide further support to: (i) increase and diversify the production of nutritious food in jubrakas; (ii) establish seeds nurseries to ensure year-round availability of quality horticultural seeds; (iii) orient households' investments towards improved diets, complementing home-based agricultural production with nutrition education and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC); (iv) develop capacities of women in food processing, for home consumption and as income-generating activity; (v) introduce labour-saving technologies aimed at reducing women's workload. Further guidance on NORAD grant implementation is in appendix 4.
77. The Project is recommended to strengthen the Project's staff capacities to analyze and monitor nutrition-sensitive indicators and establish a baseline for nutrition outcome indicators on the Dietary Diversity of Women (MDD-W). To capture the achievements of Jubraka activities since the Project start, the IAMDP is recommended to explore the possibility of surveying untreated comparison groups, such as neighbouring targeted and/or non-targeted villages without Project supported Jubraka activities but with a similar level of food and nutrition security with the jubraka supported target villages (recommendation included under M&E section).

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Nutrition Training</b> Conduct training for extension officers on nutrition monitoring	Community development and gender specialist	10/2021
<b>Nutrition Training</b> Conduct nutrition training for both men and women beneficiaries	Community development and gender specialist/LETs	11/2021

#### **Adaptation to Climate Change**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 5**

#### **Justification of rating**

78. Diversification in growing different field crops, Jubraka and Gum Arabic minimizes the risk of consequences of crop failure due to pests or disease outbreaks and other environmental events. Uses of early maturing drought tolerant Sorghum varieties as well as supplemental irrigation in Jubraka allow areas affected by decrease in rainfall and increase in dry spell to remain in production. Adopting water harvesting by chiselling land and bund forming stops runoff of rainwater and improves soil physical properties and moisture conservation. Use of mechanical planter allows farmers to sow in the optimum sowing date. The use of animal drawn implements minimizes the adverse effect of using machinery on sandy soils and allows farmers to timely execute agricultural operations.

#### **Main issues**

79. The use of herbicides addresses scarcity of labour and high cost of manual weeding but also causes environmental and health hazards as well as reduces the competitiveness of products in international market. There is a need for agricultural intensification and vertical expansion. The use of crop rotation contributes to conserving soil fertility and the use of chemical fertilizers increases productivity per unit area but increases the cost of production. The increase in income from the cash crops will limit farmers need to look for additional income by cutting forest trees for making charcoal and fire wood.
80. The project supports agroforestry through promoting home, community and central nurseries for production of forest seedling and using these in on-farm demos, planting them inside farmers' fields and on the borders as tree shelter belts. This will have positive environmental effect in combating wind and water erosion.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Market for Organic Produce</b> Assess organic production as a potentially important market niche and, if viable incorporate organic farming concepts in the production, marketing, and capacity building components	Crop Production Specialist	02/2021

## b. Sustainability and Scaling up

<b>Institutions and Policy Engagement</b>	<b>Rating: 3</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
---	------------------	---------------------------

### Justification of rating

81. Component 3 for enabling environment is the main platform for the project engagement at policy level. The expected outcome of Component 3 is improved smallholder access to finance, a higher level of smallholder business competency, and strong, active FPAs and GAPAs with a purpose and activities that go beyond receiving donor project support or government subsidy. This component includes two subcomponents: (i) farmers associations strengthening and business development; and (ii) access to rural finance. The outputs for both activities are way below the target at mid-term in the 4th year of project implementation (see logframe)

### Main issues

82. The formation of producers' organizations was delayed by the multitude of different legal statutes and the fluid policy environment in terms of the type of organization promoted by the Government. It is important to have a set of harmonized policies and institutions to support producers in accessing services and resources. The study undertaken by the project on existing farmers' organizations pointed to cooperatives as a viable form of organization. The project will be developing a strategy accordingly and implementation procedures to start building the capacity of existing organizations. This recommendation is provided above.

<b>Partnership-building</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 5</b>
-----------------------------	------------------	---------------------------

### Justification of rating

83. The project has built a number of effective partnerships with : 1) three competitively selected MFIs who are channelling SDG 69,000,000 to 2145 beneficiaries; 2) the government institutions for project implementation and meeting the government co-financing obligation, and fostering ownership ; 3) the PSCs in providing services along the value chains, although their investments in financial terms is well below the contribution budgeted at design ; 4) and more recently WFP, which is collaborating with IAMDP in mitigating the adverse impact of Covid 19 on food security in in Kordofan states.

### Main issues

84. The project is having good opportunity in building new partnerships with the development partners such as the ongoing African Development Bank Project funded "The Agricultural Value Chain Development Project" which has similar interventions/components. Joint planning between IAMDP and WFP will help IAMDP improve technical aspects of storage and post-harvest activities, eventually leading to access to more remunerative markets.
85. The mission noted several areas for improvement in the partnership with the private sector. The meeting with the private sector flagged many important issues which have been reported above. Important among these were: consideration of the market as an important entry point for effective value chain functionality; access to finance; and coordination and definition of roles between the project and PSCs.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Complementarity with like minded projects</b> Plan AWPB 2022 jointly with value chain project funded by AfDB and with the WFP	PCU	10/2021
<b>Coordination with the PSCs</b> The project is encouraged to organize regular meetings with the private sector with the involvement of financing institutions to address the challenges in the PSC engagement in the implementation of the project activities	PCU	01/2022

<b>Human and Social Capital and Empowerment</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
---	------------------	---------------------------

### Justification of rating

86. IAMDP combines training, market linkage, financial services and infrastructure development in a holistic way. Some of the planned training were postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions and fuel crisis. Formation of farmers' organizations is delayed and interventions to improve market linkages, private sector engagement and financial services are still at an early stage. Nonetheless, the programme has empowered women and youth by introducing GALS, instilling a sense of autonomy and self-confidence in them. It is noteworthy that under RPSF activities, agriculture-related information such as improved practices, weather, and wholesale crop prices, was delivered to the beneficiaries through a real-time short message service and local radio.

### Main issues

87. Issues already raised above.



<b>Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
--	------------------	---------------------------

**Justification of rating**

88. IAMDP has a strong targeting strategy of 50% women and 15% youth in all activities and adopts participatory approach. Anecdotal evidence confirmed that each village has formed executive committees for different project activities and all beneficiaries including women and youth take part in decision-making processes. However, the assessment of farmer producer organization highlighted lack of capacity of existing organizations and relatively weak participation of women and youth in women/men mixed organizations. Grievance Redress Mechanism is not in place yet.

**Main issues**

89. The mission reviewed the 'Farmers' Organizations Capacity Assessment Survey Report' and 'End of Consultancy Implementation Report – Community Development and Farmers' Organizations' prepared by the farmers' organization capacity building specialist, hired by the IAMDP
90. The project conducted the assessment of farmers organizations as per the last mission's recommendation. Main findings are: (i) target communities have experienced wide range and different types of organizations and are enthusiastic about either establishing new organizations or developing the existing ones; (ii) beneficiaries are not fully aware of the difference between various types of community organizations for example in terms of roles, functions and legal status; (iii) huge capacity gaps exist within organizations; (iv) most women's organizations or women membership are inactive, symbolic, and/or inaccurate. The assessment gives a comprehensive overview of the existing farmers organizations in terms of types, structure, functions, membership, systems and etc.; however, it does not provide concrete suggestions on way forward but some capacity building program. The mission provided feedback and recommendations on the guidelines for the establishment of farmers' organization and selection criteria (see appendix 4).

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b>  In line with IFADs latest policy on stakeholder engagement, the project should put in place a Grievance Redress Mechanism.	Community Development and Gender Officer	02/2022

<b>Responsiveness of Service Providers</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
--	------------------	---------------------------

**Justification of rating**

91. The main service providers in 2021 are consultants and input suppliers. Consultants undertook the studies on auction, dynamic pricing and assessment of existing farmers' organizations. As indicated above, the studies provide very good situational analysis but are limited in terms of actionable recommendations that can improve project implementation. The input suppliers provided needed materials although there are issues pertaining to inspection of goods (presented in procurement section) and adequacy of equipment procured as detailed below.

**Main issues**

92. About 155 SSP were selected in the 27 communities targeted by on-farm demonstration. 149 of the selected SSP were trained on application of chemicals using Knapsack and motorized sprayers and on the safe handling of chemicals. Out of the 149 trained SSPs, 125 were equipped with (either knapsack or motorized sprayer and protective cloth), the project contracted 45 of the equipped SSPs for spraying some on-farm demonstrations and innovation demonstration. The mission noted that the purchased knapsack sprayers are of poor quality, the protective clothes supplied are waterproof type, which is not suitable in Sudan's environment. The trained SSPs need additional training by SAGA so as to be certified and be recognized by the community. The proposed training is in annex 4.
93. The CCU provides the project with several services including support with procurement for NCB and ICB. Only one out of the 3 procurement that were undertaken by CCU was completed during the period January to June 2021. There is a need for closer coordination and communication between the CCU and IAMDP to prioritize procurement dossiers and adhere to the response time specified in the agreement between the project and the CCU.

<b>Environment and Natural Resource Management</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 5</b>
--	------------------	---------------------------

**Justification of rating**

94. The project is addressing this topic through diversification in crops, applying soil and water conservation, supporting agroforestry. The mission revealed that the project should play a active role in directing partners involved in contractual production with farmers to apply fair trade principles and observe environmental protection laws.

**Main issues**

95. The mission noted that there is an aggressive expansion in private investment in Groundnut grain production in West Kordofan. Land preparation uses heavy machinery that is ill-suited in fragile sandy soils and is leading to tree cutting to facilitate mechanized cultivation. In order to control such destructive practices, the mission is of the opinion that land use maps need to

either be developed or enforced. In the case of Sinnar State, the predecessor SUSTAIN developed a land use plan and the IAMDP should advocate for its implementation. For greater Kordofan states if land use maps are present, the IAMDP should advocate their enforcement. IAMDP can also contribute to updating the land use maps to accommodate certain measures to encourage environmentally sensitive practices that help position Sudan on the international market for Groundnut, Sesame and Gum Arabic. The land use maps should clearly identify the type of machinery to be used for different latitudes and altitudes, and should clearly indicate the share of forests. Forest percentage should not be fixed at 10% throughout the country but should be increased for the most vulnerable areas like the sandy soils in North and South Kordofan.

96. Project partnership with private companies engaged in contractual production needs to be more carefully monitored. For example, the MoU signed with PSCs does not currently include articles to consider conservation of environment and this should be modified going forward (see appendix 4).
97. The increase in use of herbicides seriously endangers wild flora and can lead to weed resistance. Some people attribute the low supply of dried wild Okra (Sara) to exposure of its habitats to herbicides. The usual practice is that laborers do not weed wild Okra during manual weed control. Discussing the possibility of analyses/study on biodiversity loss and ground-water pollution associated with the use of chemicals to inform and take action on scientific basis, the project staff confirmed that considerable studies were already conducted by other actors in the project States and therefore it would be more appropriate to make use of these studies. Complementarity between IAMDP and Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Livelihood Program (SNRLP) is recommended to address the emerging issues of land use and environment protection.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Land use map</b> Advocate and raise the issue of updating and enforcement of land use map in the four project states	Project Steering Committee	10/2021
<b>Environmental safeguards</b> Ensure adherence of partner private company to laws regarding conservation of natural resources.	PCU coordinator and PSIUs.	10/2021
<b>Impact of chemicals on biodiversity</b> Collect and make use of the analyses/studies conducted by other actors on the loss of biodiversity and ground-water pollution associated with the use of chemicals to better manage the use of chemicals on scientific basis.	PCU coordinator and PSIUs.	01/2022

#### Exit Strategy

**Rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

98. The project has an unfinished draft exit strategy that should now be finalized and submitted to extensive stakeholder consultation.

#### Main issues

99. The project is advised to finalize the draft in time for submission to the mid term review mission. The finalization of the exit strategy should be subjected to thorough consultation with the relevant stakeholders, particularly with the relevant government institutions, the private sector companies and the community organizations created. In this respect, the strategy should give due attention to building the capacity of farmers organizations. This is particularly important considering the proposed investment in the marketing infrastructure namely, the community-based storage facilities and wadi crossings, both of which require effective community participation to sustain the operation and maintenance of these infrastructural investments. Identification of post project funding and scaling up of the interventions in place also deserve due attention.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Exit Strategy</b> Prepare the IAMDP Exit Strategy and share the draft with IFAD for review and comment.	PCU Coordinator	12/2020

#### Potential for Scaling-up

**Rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

100. As a result of project interventions, the demand for scaling up is widely expressed, by both government authorities as well as targeted households. The technologies most in demand are: animal drawn plough (kuriat), chisel plough and disc harrow, pneumatic planters, herbicides, value addition equipment (such as oil press). However, increased adoption and scaling up of the benefits is constrained by availability of machinery services, high cost of credit to smallholders, gaps in agrodealers' supply chains. Contract farming, introduced by IAMDP, has scaling up potential. However, currently contract farming focuses only on groundnut production. The agribusiness partners have limited resources to expand their contract farming outreach.

## Main issues

101. The target populations' awareness of improved agricultural practices has increased in the project areas. Thus, the potential for scaling up of these technologies has also increased. Unfortunately, the increase in awareness has not resulted in an equivalent increase in the number of smallholders adopting improved production technologies. The main barriers to adoption continue as i) scarce supply of machinery services; ii) high cost of rural finance; iii) and lack of strong supply network of improved agricultural inputs at the village level.
102. The project driven adoption mechanism is another barrier to the scaling up of the benefits. Currently the supply of agro inputs, machinery services and agricultural finance to the producers are fragmented between multiple stakeholders. For example, agro dealers are responsible for supplying improved seeds and good quality agro inputs; machinery service providers are responsible for supplying land preparation and other machinery services; and partner financial institutions are responsible for supporting smallholders' financial linkages. IAMDP coordinates the timely delivery and timely convergence of these stakeholders' inputs and services to the targeted farmers' farmland. Unfortunately, the coordination responsibilities exert high workload on IAMDP within a short time window at the beginning of the production season often causing delays in preparatory work, finding willing service and input providers and facilitating partnering financial institutions' credit activities.
103. IAMDP has introduced contract farming arrangements in the project area which offers a potential solution to the scaling up challenge. The agribusiness partner acts as a single source for supplying seeds, agrochemicals, machinery services, technical services and rural finance (in-kind financing). However, the agribusiness' capacity to increase contract farming outreach is affected by i) limited financial resources to provide in-kind pre-financing support to the farmers; ii) limited capacity to mobilise and organise communities; and iii) restricted focus on groundnut alone. Unfortunately, IAMDP is yet to start community institutions development and this is likely to make these contract farming linkages less dependent on IAMDP's intermediation. Also, IAMDP needs to step up efforts in forming village clusters, that can support the efficiency of contract farming arrangements.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Scaling Up</b> Expedite formation of community-based FPAs.	PCU Community Development Specialist	12/2020

## c. Project Management

**Quality of Project Management** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 5**

### Justification of rating

104. Project management is exerting a lot of efforts to implement the project activities. It is acknowledged that the project team has technically supported the incorporation of three grants, namely RPSF1 and 2, NORAD within the project financing arrangement. The project steering committee organized two meetings to address implementation issues. Coordination with stakeholders at all levels is in place. The staff strike was resolved with the floating of the exchange rate and there were no more concerns raised with regards staff remuneration.

### Main issues

105. The project management was able to fill all vacant positions except two. The two remaining vacancies are the M&E Officer in South Kordofan Implementation Unit and the Accountant in the North Kordofan Implementation Unit. The related agreed actions are listed in the corresponding M&E and financial management sections of the supervision report.
106. Coordination is one of the areas that the project management needs to give good attention to in terms of partnering with the private sector to ensure proper technologies and services are timely provided while challenges associated with this delivery are addressed.
107. Another area requiring project management attention is to contain the project management costs and the operating costs, as indicated in the financial management section.

**Knowledge Management** **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 5**

### Justification of rating

108. The project interventions are mainly built on technology transfer through the innovation, demonstration and scaling-up. Knowledge management is a key element in facilitating the learning process through these stages of technology transfer by investing in successful practices and extracting lessons from failed interventions. The project developed an ambitious KM Strategy that in line with the IFAD Global KM Strategy and the Country KM Strategy. The project also set a KM Plan that well-articulated to enhance learning and knowledge sharing processes.

### Main issues

109. The project has hired a KM Consultant who works closely with the Senior M&E Specialist and other staff involved in the KM activities at the locality and state levels to build capacities of 341 KM Champions, the majority of whom are from the communities.
110. The project promoted visibility by printing and distributing diaries, folders, headed papers, Jackets, T-shirts hats. In addition,

project produced implementation manuals in on-farm demos, innovation demos, agroforestry, VSCGs, field days, audio-visual products (6 short video films), 8 success stories in one booklet. A total of 11 Stand-Roll-up were designed, 9 posters, 8 KM maps and 8 KM kits produced to cover platforms, implementation mechanisms and tools besides other products such as photos and progress reports.

111. Engagement of the private sector and promotion of the partnership with stakeholders are expected to receive more attention from the project and the KM represents the effective tool for investment to create the best momentum in the improvement of the overall project interventions by packaging, documenting and communicating successes. The body of knowledge that the project accumulated will be useful for determining the areas for improvement during the MTR.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Preparation of Case Studies</b> Present case studies in the project reports on how FAAB training and farmers diaries helped farmers in making more profitable agricultural production and marketing decisions.	M&E/KM Specialist	12/2020

**Value for Money** **Rating: 3** **Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

112. The comparison with the overall cost structure of the project reveals a number of inefficiencies in the use of project resources and achievement of results. This is explained in the section below.

**Main issues**

113. The main progress on project outputs is achieved under component 1 and expenditures reached 23% of budgeted amounts at design. In terms of results, the project has achieved close to 30% adoption rates which is half the adoption rate assumed for the project in year 4. Despite this, the benefits generated from this component are substantial. For instance, total revenue generated from a 5-feddan production of groundnut is SDG 1,785,000 and the total cost of inputs and cultural practices is calculated at SDG 511,900, leading to a gross margin of SDG 1,273,100 equivalent to 2,800 USD. Sesame generates a gross margin of SDG 527,500. These figures compare very favourably with the incremental benefits calculated at design.
114. The components 2 and 3 are lagging in results and have recorded an expenditure rate less than 7%. The delayed implementation of these two components mean that 70% of the incremental benefits of the project would not materialize, as per the EFA calculated at design. Hence, there is a need to prioritize the interventions in these two components and the formation of farmers' organizations is key to achieve the required results. The experience with the investments of Africorps this year under component 2, suggest that the IAMDP should aim to collaborate with about 10 private sector companies to generate the private sector participation initially envisaged at design.
115. The project management represent, in the fourth year of implementation, 90% of the budget allocated. This is due to escalating costs of spare parts and fuel as well as overdraft of the loan resources as a result of the disconnect between the official and informal exchange rate that was in force since the start of the project. Moreover, this component represents 52% of all project expenditures to date. The rate of expenditure on this component needs to be carefully managed within the available resources based on recently approved reallocation of additional funds to operating costs.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Cost benefit analysis</b> Project to assist the upcoming MTR by providing studies and cost benefit analysis for its interventions by prioritizing the most feasible interventions for scaling up to maximize returns on the beneficiary's investment	PCU	12/2021

**Coherence between AWPB and Implementation** **Rating: 3** **Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

116. Despite delays in meeting mid-year targets for the 2021 AWPB, the project is intensifying its efforts to accelerate implementation of the AWPB for the remainder of the year. Delays encountered have largely been attributed to slow application of procurement procedures, primarily at the CCU level, COVID-19 related challenges, the project staff strike from Dec 2020 – Feb 2021, fuel shortage, and increased inflation, which have contributed to the delay/suspension of some of the planned activities.

**AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress**

117. The 2021 AWPB was submitted to IFAD on 4th November 2020 and IFAD no objection (NO) was given on 29th November 2020. However, the AWPB was revised on account of the unification of the exchange rate in February 2021. The revised AWPB was submitted on 19 April 2021 and IFAD NO was given on 26th April 2021.
118. The project conducts quarterly review and planning meetings to review the implementation of the project's quarterly plans, plan

for the next meeting, and to encourage inter-state information and experience. The project must revise and update the AWPB according to feedback obtained during these quarterly reviews and share the amended AWPB with IFAD for NO.

119. As of 31st July 2021, the execution rate of the 2021 AWPB was estimated at 20.2% (total expenditure SDG 704,278,145.13 compared to the planned budget of SDG 3,483,379,230.93). Primary delays in the execution of activities were due to slow implementation of procurement procedures at CCU level. So far, the project has completed procurement of 6 activities out of the 48 activities planned for the year, 19 activities are on-going, 12 have not started yet, and 11 are postponed. No progress has been made in the works category, particularly the establishment of wadi crossings and storage facilities. There have also been difficulties in selecting private sector companies for matching grant/counterpart funding primarily due to the difficulties that private sector companies have faced in accessing financing, and a lack of coordination between the project and the companies. Lastly, multiple trainings and workshops were suspended or postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions on gatherings.
120. The project expects to resume trainings and workshops before the end of the year. To accelerate the establishment of wadi crossings, the project has also advertised an expression of interest for consulting firms to conduct the survey and submit the design for the total number of wadi crossings targeted by the project, rather than annual targets. Discussions with WFP regarding storage facilities and purchase of hermetic bags were also ongoing. After the mission ends, the project expects plans for construction of community stores to begin.

<b>Performance of M&amp;E System</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
--------------------------------------	------------------	---------------------------

**Justification of rating**

121. The project continues to execute its M&E functions well using an established system. The monitoring however is limited to outputs and activities and data requires minor revisions. In line with the M&E plan, an annual review and strategy workshop was conducted in the four states from 7th -30th March 2021 to: i) review the level of performance and output of the activities implemented during the last year; ii) discuss modalities, challenges and expected results; iii) and discuss linkages and partnership issues and agree on pathways for better implementation during the next season. A quarterly review and planning meeting was also held to review the implementation of the project’s quarterly plans, planning for the next meeting, and to encourage inter-state information and experience sharing.

**M&E System Review**

122. The project continues to execute its M&E functions well using a detailed and concise M&E plan developed by the Senior M&E Officer, which can be replicated or used in other projects. The M&E plan is in line with PIM, the roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and delegation of duties is understood by project team at all levels. Due to the resignation of all SIU M&E Officers in mid-2021, training is required to familiarize the new M&E staff with reporting procedures and formats, and IFAD M&E and COI guidelines before the MTR including the nutrition indicators. Furthermore, the M&E Officer position in South Kordofan is still vacant as the selected candidate declined the appointment. Selection of the second candidate is awaiting endorsement by the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance before submission to IFAD for NO.
123. The LETs collect data on a monthly basis through data collection forms developed by the KM and Rural Finance officers. Output data collected is disaggregated by gender, age group, location. The M&E and KM Officer at SIUs meet with the LETs from the different state localities monthly to receive and validate the information collected. Once the information is validated, it is presented to the SIU during monthly coordination meetings for consolidation. The SIU consolidates the information into quarterly reports, which is presented to the Technical Committee for review and comments. Once finalized, it gets sent to the PCU for analysis.
124. The SIUs produce quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports which they send to the PCU for consolidation. The PCU shared the semi-annual progress report covering the Jan-July 2021 period and the final 2020 Annual Progress report with the mission. The reports were reviewed and, generally, provided information on the overview of intervention activities undertaken in the current period. However, information reported in the semi-annual progress report was not in line with data captured in the project Log frame. The Senior M&E Officer at PCU level was requested to review the information reported in the semi-annual progress report and the project Log frame for accuracy before drafting the 2021 Annual Progress Report.
125. An annual review and strategy workshop was conducted in the four states from 7-30 March 2021. In each state, the workshop lasted for three days and was attended by 289 participants including technical staff at all project levels, farmers, service providers, PSC representatives and microfinance institutions. The agenda of the workshop was to; review the level of performance and output of the activities implemented during the last year, address implementation modalities, challenges and expected results, discuss linkages and partnership issues and agree on pathways for better implementation during the next season.
126. A quarterly review and planning meeting was also held on 15 April 2021 to review the implementation of the project’s quarterly plans, plan for the next meeting, and to encourage inter-state information and experience sharing. The focus was primarily to oversee the preparation for the wet season interventions. The meeting was attended by the PCU staff, SIUs and locality representatives in addition to project national consultants.
127. Unfortunately, a baseline survey has not yet been conducted by the project. The mission proposes that a midline survey is done to gauge the progress made since the project started and to have a report ready in time for the Mid-Term Review scheduled in Q1 2022 in lieu of a baseline survey. The project does not have a specific budget allocated for M&E activities, but rather, their funds come from the overall PCU budget. Nevertheless, they do not face difficulties accessing funds for M&E activities.

<b>Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements</b>	<b>Rating: 3</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
--	------------------	---------------------------

## Justification of rating

128. The project has continued to promote interventions intended to promote social and environmental conditions while contributing to enhanced adaptation to climate change. However, it should be more proactive in reversing practices that lead to environmental degradation.

## SECAP Review

129. The project design report (PDR) classifies the project as “B category” suggesting it does not present irreversible social or environmental impacts in the short or long term. However, it was apparent to the mission that well articulated SECAP agenda is not in place and the measures undertaken appear ad hoc without clear reference to the SECAP requirements. The capacities to do that are also not in place and the recruitment of climate change consultant has not materialized yet.
130. Field evidence, based on direct observations and discussion with targeted communities as well as senior government officials in the Ministries of Agriculture suggests that the promotion of agricultural technology, especially large machinery on the sandy and fragile soils of Kordofan under the present situation of weak institutional structures and absence of regulatory frameworks for effective land management, is anticipated to result in large scale environmental degradation. The same applies to the wide, uncontrolled and haphazard use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. This is an issue to be addressed during the MTR mission planned for early 2022. However, the project should immediately consider the development of a SECAP plan aligned with the IFAD policy on Engagement in Fragile and Conflict affected States. In this respect, recruitment of the Climate change consultant together with the capacity building of all project staff on SECAP regulations, guiding principles and implementation procedures are of particular importance.
131. Contractual high quality grain production: DARNA, a consortium of three partners, signed MoU with the project for entering into a contractual farming with 5 farmers’ groups in 3 communities of IAMDP (El Eraid, Damiera and El Hallouf) in El Sunut locality in West Kordofan. The private companies provided 528 sacks of Groundnut seeds as loan distributed to 132 farmers (four bags/farmer), farmers have to pay back five bags, four go to the company and the fifth goes to the community to be utilized in a revolving seed bank. Some of El Hallouf farmers who met with mission members, reported that the company did not contract the farmers for seed production but for paying back the four bags provided to them as a loan. They further added that the company rented 300 mukhamas from the village land for direct production indicating that elements of unfair arrangements in the relationship between the companies and communities is existing. The project has to evaluate the relationship between the communities, farmers and the company and to stop any cooperation with the company if it does not observe the principle of fair trade and sustainable use of agricultural land. The issue needs to be further discussed with the State governments to ensure that it does not generate any detrimental effects on local population.

## d. Financial Management & Execution

<b>Acceptable Disbursement Rate</b>	<b>Rating: 3.0</b>	<b>Previous rating: 3</b>
-------------------------------------	--------------------	---------------------------

### Justification of rating

132. The project is conceived to be implemented over six years. As of 31 July 2021, the disbursement rate is 37% including initial advances, while the project has reached its fourth year of execution. Once the withdrawal applications (WA) of second quarter 2021 expenditure disbursed by IFAD, the disbursement rate will reach 41%. It's noted that the operating costs (category 6) reached a disbursement rate of 207% (leading to an overdraft of 107%). The low disbursement rate and the overrun under category 6 is mainly due to COVID 19 impact, high inflation, change in the exchange rate, strikes, and frequent reparation and maintenance costs of vehicles.

### Main issues

133. The moderately unsatisfactory rate can be explained by both internal and external factors: the recurrent economic instability (hyperinflation - 440% since 2017 - and floating exchange rate adoption leading to an important depreciation), fuel shortage, employees strike, along with situations that unfolded in 2021 have impacted the implementation pace of the project since the majority of the activities planned for the current year were either suspended or slowed down not to mention products and services delay.
134. In terms of actual expenditure by category, it should be emphasized that category 6 (Operating costs) is overdrawn by 207%. This is basically caused by to the high maintenance costs of older vehicles inherited from the SDP and SUSTAIN projects coupled with the impact of inflation on the cost of spare parts prices. Consequently, it is recommended that no further expenditure be funded from this category until formal approval of the reallocation of categories is granted by IFAD. The mission noted that IFAD approved on August 2021 the request submitted by the project to allocate additional funds to category 6.

## Fiduciary aspects

<b>Quality of Financial Management</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
--	------------------	---------------------------

### Justification of rating

135. The quality of financial management is moderately satisfactory. The mission notes that (i) the majority of financial management staff has previously worked for donor funded projects, (ii) an interim financial report on 06/30/2021 has been prepared and submitted to IFAD, and (iii) the internal audit function is effective. However, the mission noted that (i) the quality of supporting documents pertaining transactions remain a big challenge, (ii) the North Kordofan accountant position is vacant since several

months, and (iii) deviances regarding the Project Implementation Manual mainly with regard to the use of cash.

### **Main issues**

- **Organization and Staffing:** The mission notes that the project's financial management team is now fully staffed except regarding the North Kordofan accountant vacant since August 2021. The Financial Management team is familiar with International Financial Institutions rules and have worked on previous funded projects. The mission recommends to expedite the recruitment of North Kordofan accountant and encourages project staff to take IFAD financial management web learning.
- **Budgeting:** The financial execution rate for the AWPB of the year 2021 reached 20% as of end of July 2021. The low budget execution rate is due to the strikes conducted by project staff between December 2020 and February 2021 and Failure to strictly follow the procurement procedures required by IFAD that led to delays in the completion of a number of procurement activities of large amounts, such as the construction of wadi crossings, the construction of the Abbasiya building, and the construction of rural store. The mission noted that the budget was revised in April 2021 after the adoption of a floating exchange rate in Sudan in February 2021. The regular analysis of actual expenditures against budget remains a challenge and the mission recommends that a regular and systematic review of budget execution and realism is reviewed periodically. The mission noted that the AWPB does not include the additional financings, and recommends that to include all financing sources in the budget.
- **Internal controls:** In terms of Internal controls, the financial management section of the project implementation manual was updated in December 2020. The mission noted that the templates proposed in the manual are used to a limited extent by the state units. The mission observed that there is no sufficient segregation of duties, mainly in SPIUs where accountants are involved in the preparation and the review of documentation. The bank reconciliation shows that the receipts and disbursements relating to the Covid 19 grant have not been reconciled. The mission recommends to the state units to adhere to the financial management manual.
- **Internal audit:** The internal audit reports are prepared monthly. Internal auditor did not include in his reports a section dedicated to follow-up on previous recommendations. The mission recommends that the auditor includes a systematic follow-up section in his reports and to use a check list to document the review of the respect of the project implementation manual while testing all transactions.
- **Accounting System:** The mission noted that the accounting software has been installed and the project started using it. The mission noted some delays in inputting and posting accounting transactions in the system and invites the project to timely post all transactions. The mission noted also that covid funding is not currently tracked in the system.
- **SOE verification:** The mission examined a sample of transactions under SOE submitted to IFAD and noted the followings : (i) some expenditures are not supported by required documents (purchase order, delivery note, and comparative table of suppliers); (ii) some expenditures are supported by quotations and not final invoices; (iii) repetitive purchases from the same supplier and limited consultation; (iv) extended use of cash to pay transactions greater than SDG 5000 instead of using bank transfers such as the case of salaries.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Reduce the use of cash</b> Respect the financial management manual by avoiding cash expenditure greater than SDG 5000	PD / FC	10/2021
<b>Reinforce the financial management and internal audit skills and tools</b> Take IFAD online training on Financial Management Expedite the recruitment of NK accountant Implement a checklist of supporting documents pertaining all transaction and reinforce internal control framework	FC / Accountants	10/2021
<b>Budget monitoring</b> Monitor recurring costs and identify mitigation measures to reduce their level, such as vehicle maintenance costs. Submit AWPB of 2022 to IFAD for No Objection and include all financing sources in the budget	FC	10/2021
<b>Enhance internal audit role</b> Internal auditors: 1- to play key role by ensuring that amounts claimed are accurate underlying supporting documentation are complete. 2- To ensure follow-up on recommended actions.  UPDATE SEPTEMBER 2021 internal auditor follow-up on previous recommendation however we noted that the quality of his work require further attention as we identified weaknesses regarding supporting documentation not picked up by the internal auditor	Internal auditors	12/2021

**Quality and Timeliness of Audit Rating: 5**

**Justification of rating**

136. Audit work submitted on time, financial statements are complete and informative as per IFAD requirements

**Main issues**

137. The auditor conducted the external audit based on ISA. The of the audit work is satisfactory. The auditors expressed an unqualified opinion.

**Counterparts Funds Rating: 5 Previous rating: 5**

**Justification of rating**

138. The Counterpart funds mobilized reached a total amount of USD 1.474 million out of the amount of USD 7.559 million foreseen in the project design report (representing 20%).

**Main issues**

139. GoS counterpart contribution budgeted and approved in AWPB of 2021 was SDG 284.9 million including both in kind contribution of (SDG 194.4 million) and cash contribution of (SDG 90.5 million). The carried forward cash received from the government as of the 1st of January 2021 is SDG 24.3 million and the total cash received from government of Sudan during the year 2021 reached SDG 7.1 million, leading to an available balance as of end of August 2021 of SDG 31.4 million. This balance along with forthcoming monthly transfers are sufficient to cover for GOS contribution towards staff Social Insurance of 17% and VAT expenditures.

**Compliance with Loan Covenants Rating: 4 Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

140. Most of the grant covenants (89%) are complied with except for two items regarding the insurance of all assets, which cannot be achieved by 100% as the offices buildings some of them are rented while others are government properties. In addition, for the accessories of the tractors (ploughs, planters, seeders and harrows and Chisel) need to be insured under the tractors they are attached to. However, the tractors are not belonging to the project.

**Procurement**

**Procurement Rating: 4 Previous rating: 3**



## Justification of rating

141. Procurement is rated as Moderately Satisfactory. Processes, procedures and systems applied exhibit some gaps and inconsistencies that have limited impact on project implementation and performance. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely. Shortcomings/gaps include: a) the delay in initiating the procurement processes for most of the anticipated activities; b) inspection reports not being prepared as per provisions in the contracts; c) delays in preparing evaluation reports by evaluation committees; e) delay in development/hiring of capacity for writing specifications/ ToRs/statement of works/BoQ etc. Project has one full time Procurement Officer

## Procurement Review

142. **Procurement Planning** – The Project adhered to the thresholds for the procurement methods and IFAD prior review. The format of 2021 procurement plan was found consistent with IFAD new template. In comparison to 2020, there are improvements in 2021 with respect to packaging of contracts, providing of AWPB references etc. Contracts for 19% of the planned value were awarded during the year 2020 and 5.75% during current year. Out of 48 planned packages, 6 completed and 19 in various stages of procurement. More efforts are needed to create coherence between planned timing of consultancy services for survey/design and construction.

143. **Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding** – PCU and CCU have used IFAD standard bidding documents for NCB and QCBS now. Quality of bid documents needs further improvements. Coordination between PCU and CCU should be improved further to expedite procurement process. Cases like large delays in finalization of ToR for consultancy services for survey and design of wadi crossings must be avoided. CCU/PCU enhanced collaboration will fasten no objection process on NOTUS leading to better and expeditious compliance. RFQs template lacks information about seeking clarifications and the deadline for providing these responses. For NCB method of procurement, the Project through the CCU has complied with advertisement requirements.

144. **Process and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award** – The project has prepared evaluation reports for all the procurements made. Some deficiencies need to be removed, which include a) Preliminary evaluation has been made on simple “Yes” and “No” without providing explanation, which is mandatory especially for “No”. Evaluation of qualification criteria should be improved; b) Evaluation reports for consultants’ CVs should include narrative part to give more details about the consultants’ qualifications and to present the weakness and strength of each candidate; c) Arithmetical accuracy has not been checked in some cases, this will be more critical in works procurement; d) Evaluation committee may check submitted documents by bidders as well as the compliance to BD thereof. e.g. value of bid security in compliance to bid document requirement. There is need to lay down evaluation timeline and improvement of quality for the evaluation committee. A workshop may be useful for evaluation committee members to sensitize them for this need.

145. **Contract Management and Administration** –Acceptance and inspection procedures for goods needs to be handled better in some cases. Inspection committee did not conduct test for seeds. The project team explained that seed certificate issued by General Administration Directorate is based on test of seeds valid for 6 months and hence further test is not required. However, if such tests are not needed, contract should be drafted accordingly. The Mission reviewed the Register of Contracts extracted from CMT, which was found to be up to date in terms of contracts awarded in the current year and in conformity with IFAD requirements. However, some important elements such as reference to AWPB and PP, contract description etc., were missing for some of the contracts and should be updated

146. **The Procurement Filing System** – Based on the self-assessment checklist on procurement filing prepared by the project and the orderliness of the received documents, the procurement filing system includes all related documents and records for all transactions except some documents related to contract management such as deliverables submitted by the consultants and payment documents.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Accelerate procurement action</b> Expedite the implementation of planned activities by hiring consultant(s) to prepare specifications, ToRs, Statement of works/BoQ etc. which cannot be prepared by project staff	PCU	10/2021
<b>Standard bidding documents</b> Use IFAD standard bid document for all methods including shopping. If needed, RFQ can be translated to local language.	Procurement Officer	10/2021
<b>Coordination between IAMDP and CCU</b> Develop a system of fortnightly meeting between CCU and PCU to coordinate and expedite procurement issues delaying the process; fix a timeline for award of contract by CCU for goods, works and consultancy services	PCU and CCU	10/2021
<b>Adhering to timeline in evaluation of bids/proposals</b> Fix timeline for evaluation committees for evaluation and submission of report for different procurement activities with the approval of federal government e.g. X days for evaluation of technical proposals for consultancy services; Y days for evaluation of works tender through NCB; Z days for evaluation report for shopping etc.	PCU	10/2021
<b>Procurement of Individual Consultants</b> Use process of Request for EOI for CQS and Individual Consultant Selection (ICS) procurement methods and do not use the system of directly calling consultants to submit CVs	Procurement Officer	10/2021
<b>Expert in civil works</b> PCU to hire a consultant with experience in civil works to develop the dossiers for studies/supervision of civil works and bid documents for civil works	PCU	11/2021
<b>Procurement training</b> Organize a tailor-made Procurement Training a. for the Project staff at the level of the PCU and the SPIUs as well as other technical persons involved in the contract management process covering the areas of compliance with IFAD Procurement Guidelines for contract management. b. For the evaluation committee members for evaluation and reporting especially for NCB and QCBS c. Hand holding of PCU/CCU procurement officer for complete cycle of procurement including expectations for no objection, for one NCB and one QCBS case by IFAD Consultant	PCU	12/2021

### e. Key SIS Indicators

<b>Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective</b>	<b>Rating: 3.85</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4.45</b>
--	---------------------	------------------------------

<b>Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance</b>	<b>Rating: 3.92</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4.07</b>
---	---------------------	------------------------------

### F. Relevance

<b>Relevance</b>	<b>Rating: 5</b>
------------------	------------------

#### Justification of rating

147. Project continues to be very relevant and well aligned with the policy of the Government and the needs of the smallholder farmers.

## Main issues

148. Farmers' main needs are to ensure resilience of the production system to climate variability, timely availability of machinery so sowing can be conducted in a timely manner, reduction of costs of manual labour especially for weeding. Thanks to the project, farmers are also learning about farming as a business and improving their earnings through grouped sale and value addition.

## G. Lessons Learned

### The market is the key element for guiding and realizing the value chain

149. It has been observed that marketing is the main bottleneck facing smallholder farmers in the project area. In spite of the limited access of the small farmers to the technological package promoted by the project, they are managing their farms using the traditional technology. However, they usually suffer from inequitable access to market even under the present interventions promoted by the project. This makes the construction/ rehabilitation of wadi crossings and community-based storage facilities particularly crucial to enhance the bargaining power of the farmers.

### Trust between farmers and private sector is built on the quality of the service provided that ensures good revenue, win/win

150. It is proved that when the producers receive and use the technology, they make their own cost benefit analysis. When they realize that there is good earnings and money generated from the use of that technology, they do trust the source of the technology which is the private sector.

### Training of the MSP operators assisted in timely completion of the land preparation

151. It is observed that the land preparation when using the disc harrow is of poor quality and this resulted in poor crop establishment due to low soil water holding capacity. Also, there was waste of seeds reported when sowing by the planters/seeder as calibration of these implements is not accurate which forces the farmers to go for re-sowing. To overcome the waste of time, fuel and seeds problems, the project organized training to 25 contracted machinery operators before the commencement of the rainy season and this assisted in the provision of quality services particularly, in land preparation and sowing of seeds. This resulted in significant reduction in time, fuel and seeds.

## Sustainability

152. Sustainability of some of the Project interventions (such as wadi crossings) need to be addressed at the national level in the context of rural development strategy.

## Farmer Associations

153. It is difficult to reach project targets unless farmers are organized, agro-dealers, MSPs and blacksmiths are trained and linked.

## H. Agreed Actions

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Overview and Project Progress</b>		
<b>Storage facilities</b> Immediately form the community groups to manage the planned storage facilities and start preparing them to run these facilities immediately after handover.	PCU	10/2021
<b>Community aggregation centres</b> - Scout and identify potential bulk buyers from the aggregation centers and involve them in planning the quantities to be aggregated, outreach and technical support to farmers. - Formalise the community institution that will manage the marketing centers and facilitate their agreements/contracts with the potential bulk buyers.	PCU	10/2021

<p><b>Support to contract farming</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate the PFIs' participation in contract farming partnerships to expand Africorp's contract farming outreach.</li> <li>- Explore Africorp's potential access to low-cost commercial working capital loans guaranteed by Tayseer.</li> <li>- Assess and enhance Africorp's infrastructure to expand its contract farming outreach in the project communities</li> </ul>	PCU	12/2021
<p><b>Village savings and credit groups</b></p> <p>Formalise the VSCGs and develop their capacity and linkages to diversify their activities in agricultural services delivery, aggregation, value chain enterprises, and financial intermediation.</p>	PCU	12/2021
<p><b>Partnership with PFIs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fine-tune the agreement with ABSUMI to align it with the design parameters focusing on i) use of the project funds for supporting only first cycle loans ii) 25% ABSUMI contribution in the revolving funds iii) the exit pathway at the end of the project for transferring these funds to the CBS-MFU</li> <li>- Start discussions with the Central bank and the Guarantee Fund (Tayseer) towards an exit approach for the guarantee funds.</li> </ul>	PCU and IFAD country office	12/2021
<p><b>Knowledge exchange and peer learning</b></p> <p>Organize a regular meeting among community and gender development officers at all levels for inter-state information and experience sharing and learning</p>	Community development and gender specialist	01/2022
<p><b>Smallholder Farmers' access to services</b></p> <p>Organizing a national workshop for addressing the issues of small farmer access to appropriate mechanized, market and financial services, with the engagement of private sector.</p>	PCU coordinator and IFAD country office	02/2022
<p><b>Transfer of project purchased and operated machinery</b></p> <p>Transfer the machinery and equipment bought by the project to the MFIs establishing agri service centres</p>	PCU Coordinator	02/2022
<p><b>Gender and youth mainstreaming</b></p> <p>Deliver training on gender issues to all stakeholders: project communities, extension teams, project officers and coordinators at all levels and state and locality coordination committees</p>	Community development and gender specialist	03/2022
<p><b>Support to agricultural centres</b></p> <p>In partnership with MFIs who establish agricultural centres, purchase for demonstration purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• animal drawn, small capacity tractors (25 HP) and environmentally friendly options.</li> <li>• small, medium and large size inter-row cultivators as well as intercropping and crop rotation solutions as an alternative option for weed control through herbicide</li> </ul>	PCU coordinator and mechanization consultant	04/2022
<b>Development Effectiveness</b>		
<p><b>Market for Organic Produce</b></p> <p>Assess organic production as a potentially important market niche and, if viable incorporate organic farming concepts in the production, marketing, and capacity building components</p>	Crop Production Specialist	02/2021
<p><b>Nutrition Training</b></p> <p>Conduct training for extension officers on nutrition monitoring</p>	Community development and gender specialist	10/2021

<b>Design of Jubrakas</b> Avoid any use of open pits or tanks	PCU coordinator and gender specialist	10/2021
<b>Sharing learnings of Jubrakas among farmers</b> Conduct nutrition awareness raising programme throughout the project area and expose communities who do not engage in Jubraka activities to beneficiaries' experiences through visits, digital services and documentary films	PCU and SIUs coordinators and gender specialist	10/2021
<b>Nutrition Training</b> Conduct nutrition training for both men and women beneficiaries	Community development and gender specialist/LETs	11/2021
<b>Village savings and credit groups</b> Coordinate with rural finance specialist on VSCI activities for effective gender mainstreaming	Community development and gender specialist and rural finance specialist	12/2021
<b>Knowledge sharing and peer learning</b> Organize a regular meeting among community and gender development officers at all levels for inter-state information and experience sharing and learning	Community development and gender specialist at all levels	01/2022
<b>Youth empowerment</b> Explore possibility of additional financial support for youth on income generating activities with private sector specialist and rural finance specialist	Community development and gender specialist	02/2022
<b>Vegetable production manual</b> Recruit vegetable production specialist for development of Vegetable production Manual and training gender specialists at locality level on its use. The manual will include among others compost for Jubrakas	PCU coordinator and gender specialist	02/2022
<b>Organic control of insects in Jubrakas</b> Approach Crop Protection Specialist At El Obaid Research station for development of Jubraka Organic Insect Control Manual and training gender specialists at locality level on its use	PCU coordinator and gender specialist	02/2022
<b>Training on gender mainstreaming</b> Deliver training on gender issues to all stakeholders: project communities, extension teams, project officers and coordinators at all levels and state and locality coordination committees	Community development and gender specialist	03/2022
<b>Sustainability and Scaling up</b>		
<b>Exit Strategy</b> Prepare the IAMDP Exit Strategy and share the draft with IFAD for review and comment.	PCU Coordinator	12/2020
<b>Scaling Up</b> Expedite formation of community-based FPAs.	PCU Community Development Specialist	12/2020
<b>Complementarity with like minded projects</b> Plan AWPB 2022 jointly with value chain project funded by AfDB and with the WFP	PCU	10/2021

<p><b>Land use map</b></p> <p>Advocate and raise the issue of updating and enforcement of land use map in the four project states</p>	Project Steering Committee	10/2021
<p><b>Environmental safeguards</b></p> <p>Ensure adherence of partner private company to laws regarding conservation of natural resources.</p>	PCU coordinator and PSIUs.	10/2021
<p><b>Coordination with the PSCs</b></p> <p>The project is encouraged to organize regular meetings with the private sector with the involvement of financing institutions to address the challenges in the PSC engagement in the implementation of the project activities</p>	PCU	01/2022
<p><b>Impact of chemicals on biodiversity</b></p> <p>Collect and make use of the analyses/studies conducted by other actors on the loss of biodiversity and ground-water pollution associated with the use of chemicals to better manage the use of chemicals on scientific basis.</p>	PCU coordinator and PSIUs.	01/2022
<p><b>Grievance Redress Mechanism</b></p> <p>In line with IFADs latest policy on stakeholder engagement, the project should put in place a Grievance Redress Mechanism.</p>	Community Development and Gender Officer	02/2022
<b>Project Management</b>		
<p><b>Preparation of Case Studies</b></p> <p>Present case studies in the project reports on how FAAB training and farmers diaries helped farmers in making more profitable agricultural production and marketing decisions.</p>	M&E/KM Specialist	12/2020
<p><b>Cost benefit analysis</b></p> <p>Project to assist the upcoming MTR by providing studies and cost benefit analysis for its interventions by prioritizing the most feasible interventions for scaling up to maximize returns on the beneficiary's investment</p>	PCU	12/2021
<b>Financial Management &amp; Execution</b>		
<p><b>Accelerate procurement action</b></p> <p>Expedite the implementation of planned activities by hiring consultant(s) to prepare specifications, ToRs, Statement of works/BoQ etc. which cannot be prepared by project staff</p>	PCU	10/2021
<p><b>Standard bidding documents</b></p> <p>Use IFAD standard bid document for all methods including shopping. If needed, RFQ can be translated to local language.</p>	Procurement Officer	10/2021
<p><b>Coordination between IAMDP and CCU</b></p> <p>Develop a system of fortnightly meeting between CCU and PCU to coordinate and expedite procurement issues delaying the process; fix a timeline for award of contract by CCU for goods, works and consultancy services</p>	PCU and CCU	10/2021

<p><b>Adhering to timeline in evaluation of bids/proposals</b></p> <p>Fix timeline for evaluation committees for evaluation and submission of report for different procurement activities with the approval of federal government e.g. X days for evaluation of technical proposals for consultancy services; Y days for evaluation of works tender through NCB; Z days for evaluation report for shopping etc.</p>	PCU	10/2021
<p><b>Procurement of Individual Consultants</b></p> <p>Use process of Request for EOI for CQS and Individual Consultant Selection (ICS) procurement methods and do not use the system of directly calling consultants to submit CVs</p>	Procurement Officer	10/2021
<p><b>Reduce the use of cash</b></p> <p>Respect the financial management manual by avoiding cash expenditure greater than SDG 5000</p>	PD / FC	10/2021
<p><b>Reinforce the financial management and internal audit skills and tools</b></p> <p>Take IFAD online training on Financial Management Expedite the recruitment of NK accountant Implement a checklist of supporting documents pertaining all transaction and reinforce internal control framework</p>	FC / Accountants	10/2021
<p><b>Budget monitoring</b></p> <p>Monitor recurring costs and identify mitigation measures to reduce their level, such as vehicle maintenance costs. Submit AWPB of 2022 to IFAD for No Objection and include all financing sources in the budget</p>	FC	10/2021
<p><b>Expert in civil works</b></p> <p>PCU to hire a consultant with experience in civil works to develop the dossiers for studies/supervision of civil works and bid documents for civil works</p>	PCU	11/2021
<p><b>Procurement training</b></p> <p>Organize a tailor-made Procurement Training a. for the Project staff at the level of the PCU and the SPIUs as well as other technical persons involved in the contract management process covering the areas of compliance with IFAD Procurement Guidelines for contract management. b. For the evaluation committee members for evaluation and reporting especially for NCB and QCBS c. Hand holding of PCU/CCU procurement officer for complete cycle of procurement including expectations for no objection, for one NCB and one QCBS case by IFAD Consultant</p>	PCU	12/2021
<p><b>Enhance internal audit role</b></p> <p>Internal auditors: 1- to play key role by ensuring that amounts claimed are accurate underlying supporting documentation are complete. 2- To ensure follow-up on recommended actions.</p> <p>UPDATE SEPTEMBER 2021 internal auditor follow-up on previous recommendation however we noted that the quality of his work require further attention as we identified weaknesses regarding supporting documentation not picked up by the internal auditor</p>	Internal auditors	12/2021

## **Sudan**

---

### **Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project Supervision Report**

### **Logical Framework**

Mission Dates: 1st September-20thSeptember 2021

Document Date: 20/10/2021

Project No. 2000001517

Report No. 5892-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division  
Programme Management Department





## Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project

### Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators						Means of Verification			Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency		Responsibility
<b>Outreach</b>	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project						Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report; PFI records	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion; Monthly basis	PCU M&E unit; PFIs	Macro-economic stability (A) US sanctions lifted (A)	
	Males		13 780	28 620	8 295	29 173					101.932
	Females		12 220	25 380	7 356	25 870					101.931
	Young		8 060	16 740	5 321	18 715					111.798
	Total number of persons receiving services	0	26 000	54 000	15 651	55 043					101.931
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached						Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report; PFI records	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion; Monthly basis	PCU M&E unit		
	Households	0	13 000	27 000	7 825	27 521					101.9
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members						Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report; PFI records	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion; Monthly basis	PCU M&E unit		
	Household members	0	78 000	162 000	46 950	161 176					99.5
	Number of villages supported by the project						Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report; PFI records	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion; Monthly basis	PCU M&E unit; PFIs		
Old village	0	20	63	24	69	109.5					
New village	0	24	66	20	71	107.6					
<b>Project Goal</b> Contribution to food and nutrition security and reduction of poverty in poor rural households	Percentage of targeted households with 30% increases in asset ownership index						Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report □ Specialized thematic studies	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion	PCU M&E unit	Overall political and economic situation remains stable (A) Stability of prices in agricultural commodities (A)	
	Households	0	40	80							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators						Means of Verification			Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency		Responsibility
<b>Development Objective</b> Enhanced income for smallholder farmers through access to improved agricultural inputs, climate resilient technologies, services, rural finance and marketing outlets.	Number of households reporting 20% increase in income							Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized thematic studies	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion	PCU M&E unit	Macroeconomic conditions remains stable (A) Climate change effects are contained (R)
	Households	0	11 000	21 600							
	1.2.8 Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)						BL, MTR and PCR using MDD Methodology	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion Monthly basis	PCU M&E unit		
	Women (%)	0	30	60							
	Women (number)		3 000	6 090							
	Households (number)		3 000	6 090							
Household members		18 000	41 400								
<b>Outcome</b> Enhanced smallholder climate resilient productivity and production	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production						Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion	PCU M&E unit	Stability of project area is not adversely affected Climate change effects are contained	
	Households	0	40	80							
	Households		11 000	21 600							
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices						Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion	PCU M&E unit		
Households	0	11 000	21 600								
<b>Output</b> Private service provider and agro-dealer capacity built	Number of village service providers and agro-dealers supported by the project to improve their service delivery and business skills						Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report <input type="checkbox"/> Specialised thematic studies	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion	PCU M&E unit	Stability of project area is not adversely affected Climate change effects are contained	
	Service provider/agro-dealer	0	20	60	15	15					25
	MSPs Trained		110	165	24	108					65.455
	SSPs trained		550	660	149	447					67.727

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Blacksmith and Mechanics Trained		50	100	0	15	15				
	Agrodealers trained		30	60	0	0	0				
<b>Output</b> Climate Change resilient on-farm and innovation demonstrations established	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							PCU and stakeholder records	Quarterly basis	PCU M&E unit	
	Men trained in crop		7 950	14 310	434	1 735	12.124				
	Women trained in crop		7 050	12 690	434	2 367	18.652				
	Young people trained in crop		4 650	8 370	381	1 581	18.889				
	Total persons trained in crop	0	15 000	27 000	868	4 102	15.193				
<b>Output</b> Targeted support to Women home garden (jubraka) cultivation to improve nutrition	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition							progress reports	annual		
	Total persons participating	0	5 000	10 150	1 571	3 605	35.517				
	Males		0	0		0					
	Females	0	5 000	10 150	1 571	3 605	35.517				
	Households	0	5 000	10 150	1 571	3 605	35.517				
	Household members benefitted		30 000	60 900	9 426	16 956	27.842				
<b>Output</b> Higher Engagement of local SMEs with National Private Sector Companies	Number of local SMEs (input suppliers, service providers) with business connections to the private sector							PCU and stakeholder records	Quarterly basis	PCU M&E unit	
	SME	0	40	200							
<b>Outcome</b> Higher income for smallholder producers	Percentage of smallholder farmers reporting at least 20% increase in income							Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion	PCU M&E unit	Stability of prices in agricultural commodities
	Smallholders farmers	0	40	80							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> Improved physical market access (wadi crossings)	Number of climate resilient wadi crossings constructed							PCU and stakeholder	Monthly basis	PCU M&E unit	Stability of prices in agricultural commodities.
	Crossing	0	15	24							
<b>Output</b> Increased value added (village processing) and market linkage.	Production and processing facilities supported with increased water availability and efficiency							PCU and stakeholder records	Monthly basis	PCU M&E unit	Stability of prices in agricultural commodities
	Facilities	0	30	85							
<b>Outcome</b> Sustainable pro-poor financial and organizational environment established	2.2.3 Rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities							Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report □ PFI records	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion Monthly basis	PCU M&E unit PFIs	Macroeconomic conditions remains stable
	Number of POs	0	80	130							
	1.2.5 Households reporting using rural financial services							Baseline, MTR and completion survey	BL, PCR	PCU M&E unit PFIs	
	Total number of household members		93 000	150 000	12 870						
	Households	0	15 000	25 000	2 145						
	2.2.5 Rural producers' organizations reporting an increase in sales										
	Percentage of rural POs	0	30	75							
Number of Rural POs	0	45	98								
Rural POs with women in leadership position	0	45	100								
<b>Output</b> Pro-poor financial institutions fully operational in project area	Number of local service providers taking loans and/or loan insurance							Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report; PFI records	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion Monthly basis	PCU M&E unit; PFIs	Macroeconomic conditions remains stable
	Service provider	0	30	60							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Output</b> Farmers associations strengthened	Number of producer's associations established and registered							Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report; PFI records	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion Monthly basis	PCU M&E unit; PFIs	Macroeconomic conditions remains stable
	Producer association	0	80	130							
<b>Output</b> Business oriented production and marketing systems established	Number of smallholder farmers reporting increase in sales							Project baseline study, mid-term review and completion report; PFI records	Baseline, Mid-term, Completion Monthly basis	PCU M&E unit; PFIs	Macroeconomic conditions remains stable
	People	0	11 000	21 600							
	2.1.4 Supported rural producers that are members of a rural producers' organization										
	Total number of persons		11 000	21 600		0	0				
	Males		5 000	10 800		0	0				
	Females		5 000	10 800		0	0				
Women in leadership position		150	300		0	0					

## Sudan

---

### **Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project**

### **Supervision Report**

### **Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance; by financier by component and disbursements by category**

Mission Dates: 1st September-20thSeptember 2021

Document Date: 20/10/2021

Project No. 2000001517

Report No. 5892-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division  
Programme Management Department





## Appendix 1: Financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 1A: Financial performance by financier as at 31 July 2021

Financier	Approved (EUR '000)	Disbursed (EUR '000)	Per cent disbursed %	Under process (EUR '000)	Expected disbursement %
IFAD Grant (DSF)	22,400	8,265	37%	0	37%
Additional Financing - Grants 1	623	614	99%	0	99%
Additional Financing - Grants 2	761	0	0%	0	0%
Additional Financing - Grants 3	429	0	0%	0	0%
Private sector	8,785	189	2%	0	2%
Beneficiaries	2,165	349	16%	0	16%
Government	7,559	1,474	20%	0	20%
Government (Additional Financing - Grants 1)	26			0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,747</b>	<b>10,891</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25%</b>

**Table 1B: Financial performance by financier by component (EUR'000) as at 31 July 2021**

Component	IFAD Grant (DSF)			Additional Financing - Grants 1			Additional Financing - Grants 2			Additional Financing - Grants 3			Government			Government (Additional Financing - Grants 1)			Private sector			Beneficiaries			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
1. Enhanced crop productivity & production	10,817	2,650	24%										2,325	93	4%				82	5	6%	3	309	8984%	10,902	2,964	27%
2. Market linkage and value addition	5,134	447	9%										1,171	17	1%				185	1	0%	400	-	0%	5,719	448	8%
3. Enabling environment	2,821	427	15%										2,683	17	1%				8,518	183	2%	1,761	-	0%	13,101	610	5%
4. Project implementation	3,628	3,820	105%										1,378	1,347	98%				-	-	0%	-	-	0%	3,628	3,820	105%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>7,344</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7,557</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>20%</b>				<b>8,785</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>33,350</b>	<b>7,842</b>	<b>24%</b>
5. Provision of inputs and basic assets for production				76		0%										6		0%									0%
6. Facilitated Access to market				83		0%										10		0%									0%
7. Targeted funds for rural financial services				228		0%										0		0%									0%
8. Delivering agriculture related information through				124		0%										7		0%									0%
9. M&E, KM, Management an supervision				113		0%										4		0%									0%
<b>Subtotal Additional Financing - Grants 1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Additional Financing - Grants 2</b>			<b>0%</b>			<b>0%</b>	<b>761</b>		<b>0%</b>			<b>0%</b>			<b>0%</b>			<b>0%</b>									<b>0%</b>
<b>Additional Financing - Grants 3</b>			<b>0%</b>			<b>0%</b>			<b>0%</b>	<b>429</b>		<b>0%</b>			<b>0%</b>			<b>0%</b>									<b>0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>7,344</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7,557</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>8,785</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>33,350</b>	<b>7,842</b>	<b>24%</b>

**Table 1C-A: IFAD Grant DSF Disbursement (EUR as at 31 July 2021)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Original allocation</b>	<b>Disbursement (as at 31 July 2021)</b>	<b>Total disbursed</b>	<b>Remaining balance as at 31 July 2021</b>	<b>Per cent disbursed %</b>
Works	2,640,000	217,140	217,140	2,422,860	8%
Goods, services and equipment and materials	5,800,000	2,351,239	2,351,239	3,448,761	41%
Consultancies, trainings and workshops	5,470,000	774,484	774,484	4,695,516	14%
Grants	990,000	-	-	990,000	0%
Salaries and allowances	4,900,000	2,177,715	2,177,715	2,722,285	44%
Operatng costs	360,000	744,204	744,204	- 384,204	207%
Authorized Allocation	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	- 2,000,000	
Unallocated	2,240,000	-	-	2,240,000	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,400,000</b>	<b>8,264,781</b>	<b>8,264,781</b>	<b>14,135,219</b>	<b>37%</b>

**1C-B Additional Financing - Grants 2000003534 / 200000353400 Disbursement (USD as at 31 July 2021)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Original allocation</b>	<b>Disbursement (as at 31 July 2021)</b>	<b>Total disbursed</b>	<b>Remaining balance as at 31 July 2021</b>	<b>Per cent disbursed %</b>
Goods, services and equipment and materials	342,005		-	342,005	0%
Consultancies, trainings and workshops	157,770		-	157,770	0%
Grants	195,000		-	195,000	0%
Salaries and allowances	24,300		-	24,300	0%
Operatng costs	28,530		-	28,530	0%
Advance account 2		736,539	736,539	-	736,539
<b>Total</b>	<b>747,605</b>	<b>736,539</b>	<b>736,539</b>	<b>11,066</b>	<b>99%</b>

**1C-C Additional Financing - Grants 2000003868 / 200000386800 Disbursement (USD as at 31 July 2021)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Original allocation</b>	<b>Disbursement (as at 31 July 2021)</b>	<b>Total disbursed</b>	<b>Remaining balance as at 31 July 2021</b>	<b>Per cent disbursed %</b>
Project component	913,179	-	-	913,179	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>913,179</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>913,179</b>	<b>0%</b>

**1C-D Additional Financing - Grants 2000003820 / 200000382000 Disbursement (USD as at 31 July 2021)**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Original allocation</b>	<b>Disbursement (as at 31 July 2021)</b>	<b>Total disbursed</b>	<b>Remaining balance as at 31 July 2021</b>	<b>Per cent disbursed %</b>
Consultancies, trainings and workshops	291,450	-	-	291,450	0%
Goods, services and equipment and materials	199,600	-	-	199,600	0%
Operatng costs	23,600	-	-	23,600	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>514,650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>514,650</b>	<b>0%</b>

## **Sudan**

---

### **Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project Supervision Report**

#### **Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B**

Mission Dates: 1st September-20thSeptember 2021  
Document Date: 20/10/2021  
Project No. 2000001517  
Report No. 5892-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division  
Programme Management Department



## Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Appendix (1) Physical Output Progress (from 1<sup>st</sup> Jan – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 and Cumulative)

Component/Activity	Unit	Project Target	Cumulative Achievements (May 2018 to December 2020)	Cumulative %	Plan for Year 2021	Achieved Year 2021 (1 <sup>st</sup> Jan-15 <sup>th</sup> Aug)	Achieved %
<b>1. Project Outreach</b>							
Estimated corresponding total number of households members (CI 1.b)	Person	162,000	135,228	83%	62,384	46,816	75%
Number of households reached (CI 1.a)	Household	27,000	21,811	81%	5,284	7,551	143%
Number of persons receiving project services (CI1)	Person	54,000	63,804	118%	15,852	19,633	124%
Number of villages receiving project services (Old Villages)	Village	63	42	67%	20	20	100%
Number of villages receiving project services ( New Villages)	Village	66	54	82%	24	24	100%
<b>2. Component I: Enhanced Crop Productivity and Production</b>							
<b>2.1 On-farm and innovative demonstrations</b>							
Communities covered with on-farm demonstrations	number	100	92	92%	35	35	100%
Farmers participating in on-farm demonstrations (Male)	number	1500	1,139	76%	500	449	90%
Farmers participating in on-farm demonstrations (Female)	number	1000	1,203	120%	500	449	90%
Area under on Farm Demonstrations	Fed	12000	9,569	80%	3675	3602	98%
Private Sector Companies participating in innovative demos	number	12	19	158%	7	4	57%
Locations of innovative demonstrations	number	50	40	80%	10	7	70%
Contact Farmers managing innovative demos demonstrations (Male)	number	700	192	27%	15	10	67%
Contact Farmers managing innovative demos demonstrations (Female)	number	500	175	35%	10	5	50%
Area under innovation demonstrations	Fed	2500	789	32%	75	59	79%
Farmers exposed to new technologies through demos (Male)	Number	32400	14,249	44%	1000	983	98%
Farmers exposed to new technologies through demos (Female)	Number	21600	13,483	62%	2500	2174	87%
New communities covered with Jubraka plots	number	50	118	236%	51	51	100%



Component/Activity	Unit	Project Target	Cumulative Achievements (May 2018 to December 2020)	Cumulative %	Plan for Year 2021	Achieved Year 2021 (1 <sup>st</sup> Jan-15 <sup>th</sup> Aug)	Achieved %
Old communities covered with Jubraka plots	number	50	100	200%	29	29	100%
Women participating in Jubraka plots	number	6000	3,777	63%	1350	1331	99%
Area of Jubraka Plots	Fed	3000	1,660	55%	475	462.5	97%
GAPAs established (new)	number	150					
GAPAs trained (old and new)	number	200					
GAPAs registered	number	350					
Members of GAPAs (Male)	Number	17500					
<b>2,2 Materials for On-farm, innovative demo and Jubrakas</b>							
Certified seed for on farm demos	Ton	120	169	141%	58	58	100%
Certified seed for innovation demos	Ton	20	13	65%	0.8	0.64	80%
Certified seed for Jubraka	Ton	2	5	227%	1.25	1.14	91%
<b>2.3 capacity building and training</b>							
<b>2.3.1 Service Providers</b>							
Agro-dealers trained in technical and business aspects	number	80	0				
MSPs trained in technical and business aspects	number	100	87	87%	30	27	90%
SSP trained in technical and business aspects	number	500	263	53%	120	120	100%
Mechanic and Blacksmith trained in technical and business aspects	number	120	42	35%	45	0	0%
Selection and training of village agents	person	120	46	38%	80	0	0%
<b>2.3.2 Smallholder producers</b>							
Field days	Number	1020	84	8%	140	80	57%
Harvest day	Number	20	4	20%	4	0	0%
Extension Campaigns	number	65	12	18%	12	2	17%
<b>3. Component II: Market Linkage and Value Addition</b>							
<b>2.1 Project Facilitation</b>							

Component/Activity	Unit	Project Target	Cumulative Achievements (May 2018 to December 2020)	Cumulative %	Plan for Year 2021	Achieved Year 2021 (1 <sup>st</sup> Jan-15 <sup>th</sup> Aug)	Achieved %
<b>3.1 Consultancy</b>							
PPP and Business Development International Consultant	Person month	8	6	75%			
Innovation Scaling up Matching Grant Facility (ISMGF) established	Facility	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Innovation Scaling up Matching Grant (ISMG) implemented	Number	15	0	0%	3	0	0%
Dynamic Pricing Study	Study	1	0	0%	1	1	100%
Mobile Groundnut Shelling study	Study	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Storage financing study	Study	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Unrefined Oil/Seedcake study	Study	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Gum Arabic grading and packing study	Study	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Improving Smallholder access to wholesale and auction markets study	Study	1	0	0%	1	1	100%
<b>3.2 Civil Works</b>							
Construction of pipe culverts	Number	44	4	9%	3	0	0%
Construction of box culverts	Number	44	0	0%	4	0	0%
Construction of grain stores at community level	Number	13	0	0%	4	0	0%
Construction of Wad Elnial Market	Number	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
<b>3.3 Capacity building</b>							
Tools & Equipment for direct support market linkage and value addition	Set	32	0	0%	16	0	0%
Training of Management staff of Wad el Nial Market	Course	4					
<b>4. Component III: Enabling Environment</b>							
<b>4.1 Project Facilitation</b>							
<b>4.1.1 Capacity building</b>							
Development of FAAB for Illiterate/Semi-literate Curriculum	Number	1	1	100%	1	1	100%

Component/Activity	Unit	Project Target	Cumulative Achievements (May 2018 to December 2020)	Cumulative %	Plan for Year 2021	Achieved Year 2021 (1 <sup>st</sup> Jan-15 <sup>th</sup> Aug)	Achieved %
Development of Service Provider FAAB modules	Number	3	2	67%	3	3	100%
Participating Finance Institutions assisted to expand outreach	number	5	3	60%	3	3	100%
FPAs apex formed	number	26	0	0%	1	0	0%
FPAs trained	number	26	0	0%			
FPAs registered	number	26	0	0%			
<b>4.1.2 Consultancy</b>							
Farming As a Business (FAAB) National Consultant	Person month	22	6	27%			
Community Development National Consultant	Person month	4	4	100%	4	4	100%
Gum Arabic Business Specialist -- national	Person month	1	0	0%			
Updating savings and credit manual	Person month	1	1	100%			
PFIs Training and capacity building	course	5					
PFIs Exposure to the project demonstrations	person	150					
<b>4.2 Field Level</b>							
<b>4.2.1 Pre finance by buyers</b>							
Communities entered into contractual agreement	number	50	8	16%	7	7	100%
PSCs entered into contractual agreement with farmers	number	10	13	130%	4	4	100%
Area under contractual agreement with PSCs	fed	10000	6,544	65%	4000	3859	96%
Farmers under contractual agreement with PSCs (Male)	number	4000	846	21%	400	283	71%
Farmers under contractual agreement with PSCs (Female)	number	4000	235	6%	400	302	76%
Farmers under contractual agreement received pre finance (Male)	number	7000	710	10%	200	125	63%
Farmers under contractual agreement received pre finance (Female)	number	3000	229	8%	250	220	88%
Total amount of pre finance received by farmers	Million SDG	150	13	9%	3,000,000	4,090,000	136%
<b>4.2.2 Village Saving and Credit Groups (VSCGs)</b>							

Component/Activity	Unit	Project Target	Cumulative Achievements (May 2018 to December 2020)	Cumulative %	Plan for Year 2021	Achieved Year 2021 (1 <sup>st</sup> Jan-15 <sup>th</sup> Aug)	Achieved %
Formation of village saving and credit groups (VSCGs) - Male	Number	200	16	8%	45	25	56%
Formation of village saving and credit groups (VSCGs) - Female	number	1000	212	21%	135	188	139%
members of VSCGs (Female)	number	20000	3,075	15%	2430	3522	145%
members of VSCGs (Male)	number	4000	1,069	27%	810	522	64%
Number of VSCGs registered	Number	1000					
Total amount of Savings by VSCGs	Million SDG	12	1	4%	5,000,000	4,159,360	83%
Total amount of loans received by VSCGs	Million SDG	120	8	7%	2,500,000.00	2,169,060	87%
Demonstration of post-harvest village storage loans	number	10			4		
<b>4.2.3 Equipment and Materials</b>							
Total amount of Matching equity support (crop production)	Million SDG	220	160	73%	200	160	80%
Total amount of Matching equity support for Jubraka	Million SDG	7					
<b>4.2.4 Training and Workshops</b>							
Introduction of FAAB to Government Officials	Workshop	8	4	50%	4	1	25%
Training of Small farmers in FAAB (new villages)	Farmer	16000	1,044	7%	4000	982	25%
Training of small farmers in FAAB (Males)	Number	2000	528	26%	2000	466	23%
Training of small farmers in FAAD (Females)	Number	2000	521	26%	2000	516	26%
Training of small farmers in FAAB (Youth)	Number	3000	520	17%			
Training of FPAs in organization and management	FPA	174					
Training of SCG facilitators of SCG methodology (Males)	number	160	42	26%	60	57	95%
Training of SCG facilitators of SCG methodology (Females)	number	160	86	54%	60	50	83%
Training of SCG facilitators of SCG methodology (Youth)	number	200	95	48%	120	75	63%
<b>5. Component IV: Project Implementation</b>							
<b>5.1 Technical assistance</b>							

Component/Activity	Unit	Project Target	Cumulative Achievements (May 2018 to December 2020)	Cumulative %	Plan for Year 2021	Achieved Year 2021 (1 <sup>st</sup> Jan-15 <sup>th</sup> Aug)	Achieved %
Comprehensive baseline study	Study	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
Develop KM Strategy	Person month	2	2	100%			
Develop Accounting System	contract	1	1	100%			
Mechanization National Consultant	Person month	24	4	17%	4		
Crop Production National Consultant	Person month	24	12	50%			
Agro-forestry National Consultant	Person month	24	4	17%			
<b>5.2 Training and Workshops</b>							
Conduct Annual Review and Planning Workshops	Workshop	5	1	20%	1		0%
Training of PCU staff (External)	Number	18	3	17%			
Training of PCU staff (Internal)	Number	27	4	15%			
Project Start-Up Workshop SIUs	Workshop	4	4	100%			
Training of SIU staff (External)	Person	72					
Training of SIU staff (Internal)	Person	108	44	41%	16	16	100%
GALS trainings for facilitators	Number	24	21	88%	4		
M&E Surveys and annual review	Survey	12	5	42%	1		
Training of LET staff (External)	Number	78					
Training of LET staff (Internal)	person	156	201	129%	56	56	100%
Gender sensitization training for new communities	Number	71	26	37%	30	0	0%
Gender training community members (Males)	Number	5000	158	3%	1500	0	0%
Gender training community members (Females)	Number	5000	419	8%	1000	0	0%
GALS champions training	Number	280	30	11%	280	0	0%
GALS training for community (Males)	Number	10000	374	4%	1200	280	23%
GALS training for community (Females)	Number	15000	697	5%	1700	404	24%
GALS training for community (Youth)	Number	6250	338	5%	1160	276	24%



## **Sudan**

---

### **Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project**

### **Supervision Report**

### **Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation**

Mission Dates: 1st September-20thSeptember 2021

Document Date: 20/10/2021

Project No. 2000001517

Report No. 5892-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division  
Programme Management Department





### Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
<b>Section B 3. LtR Section C. 13.</b>	A Designated Account should be opened in the Central Bank of Sudan or a commercial bank	At project start	Complied with	
<b>Section B 4.</b>	The Recipient shall provide counterpart financing (CPF) for the Project equivalent to EUR 7 550 000 covering taxes, customs & duties and its share towards salaries & allowances CPF should be transferred timely and sufficiently to the Project Bank account in accordance with approved AWPB.	In accordance with approved AWPB.	Complied with	GoS makes monthly bank transfers to IAMDP operational bank account to meet its share towards staff salaries insurance.
<b>Conditions precedent to withdrawal</b>	(a) A Financial Manager appointed at PCU under IFAD N.O. (b) The draft PIM have been submitted and approved (c) A fully functional accounting software installed at PCU and SPIU under IFAD N.O.	Precedent to fist withdrawal	Complied with	
<b>Schedule 3</b>	Project Assets. The Recipient shall ensure that the remaining assets of the SUSTAIN and SDP projects will be transferred to the IAMDP as appropriate	At project start	Complied with	Assets register include remaining assets of the SUSTAIN and SDP projects.
<b>LtR Section A. 8.</b>	Direct payment to be used for payment more than EUR 200 000 equivalent made in hard currency to parties rendering services outside to Sudan	Continuous	Complied with	
<b>LtR Section B. 10.</b>	SOE threshold: Categories I, II, III: up to a contract or invoice of EUR 200 000 Categories IV, V, VI: All expenditures	Continuous	Complied with	
<b>LtR Section D. 16.</b>	The PCU to manage a pool of project accounts in Sudanese Pound (SDG) to be opened in the Central Bank of Sudan or commercial bank to receive funds from DA.	Continuous	Complied with	At PCU level, one project account opened in SDG to receive money from the DA and 4 bank accounts at Sinnar's state, WK, SK and NK .
<b>GC Section 7.02.</b>	b) The Borrower may open and maintain one or more Project Accounts for Project operations in a bank	Continuous	Complied with	

<b>PCU LtR Section D. 17.</b>	Four SIU accounts to be administrated following the revolving fund modality.	Continuous	Complied with	
<b>LtR Section D. 19.</b>	Separate ledgers to be set up and maintained for each financing source: IFAD grant; counterpart funds; beneficiaries contributions and co- financier funds	At project start -	Complied with	The project resources registered under 5 separate ledgers for IFAD Grant, PSF Grant, counterpart fund, private sector contributions and beneficiaries contributions
<b>LtR Section E. 21.</b>	Counterpart funding to be deposited in advance and on quarterly basis to the pool project account (which will also receive funds from the DA).	Continuous	Complied with	Government counterpart contribution is deposited on a monthly basis in the main bank operation account
<b>LtR Section G. 27</b>	1. The recipient must submit to IFAD detailed FS 2. ... Counterpart contributions ...to be duly valued and accounted for in the FS 3. Start-up costs must be accounted for and included in the first set of FS prepared and subject to audit	Continuous	Complied with	Rental costs, paid by MSPs against lease of agricultural equipment have registered under the private sector contribution.
<b>LtR Section G. 28</b>	Half yearly IFR to be submitted to IFAD within 45 days after the period- end	Each half year	Complied with	The IFR for the first semester of 2021 was submitted to IFAD on 15 <sup>th</sup> August 2021
<b>GC Section 7.01.</b>	Before each Project Year, the LPA shall submit the draft AWPB to the Fund no later than sixty days before the beginning of the relevant Project Year.		Complied with	Submission date of AWPB was 30/10/2020 IFAD No Objection : 29/11/2020
<b>GC Section 7.03.</b>	The Recipient shall make available. Such funds, facilities, services as may be required to carry out the Project in accordance with Section 7.01.	Continuous	Complied with	
<b>GC Section 7.08. Insurance</b>	(a)The Lead Project Agency shall insure all goods and buildings used in the Project against such risks	Continuous	Not fully complied with	Office building and agricultural accessories can be ensured due to incompliance with the insurance companies' policies and requirement.
<b>GC Section 7.11.</b>	The LPA shall insure key Project personnel against health and accident risks to the extent consistent.	Continuous	Not fully complied with	Actually, the government seconded staff is ensured under the government health insurance system.
<b>GC Section 9.02.</b>	The Borrower shall deliver to the Fund detailed financial statements within 4 months of the end of each Fiscal Year.	30 April each year	Complied with	
<b>GC Section 9.03. Audit of Accounts</b>	The Borrower shall: Within 6 months of the end of each FY, furnish to the Fund a certified copy of the audit report. ..the reply to	30 June, each year	Complied with	The submission date of the Audit report date for the year 2020 was extended by IFAD for two months

	the management letter to auditors within 1 month of receipt thereof;			and the project submitted the report within the state date.
<b>GC Section 11.02. Tax Refunds</b>	If the Fund determines at any time that any amount of Financing proceeds have been used to pay Taxes, it may require the Borrower/ to refund such amount promptly to the Fund.	Continuous	Complied with	

## **Sudan**

---

### **Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project Supervision Report**

#### **Appendix 4: Technical background analysis**

Mission Dates: 1st September-20thSeptember 2021

Document Date: 20/10/2021

Project No. 2000001517

Report No. 5892-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division  
Programme Management Department



## **Appendix 4: Technical Guidance Note**

This appendix includes the following guidance notes:

- 4.1 Technical guidance note on selected activities of component 1
- 4.2 General overview of RPSF implementation to date
- 4.3 General overview of NORAD Grant implementation to date
- 4.4 Technical guidance on various aspects of farming as a business
- 4.5 Recommendations on mobilizing and strengthening farmers' organization

#### 4.1 Technical Guidance Note on Selected Activities of Component 1

##### Coordination with Agricultural Mechanization Directorate- Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources:

##### Areas of cooperation shall include:

- a) Propose Sudanese's machinery suppliers which import or manufacture tested small equipment suitable for small farmers; emphasis has to be put on new models of single-axel/ walking behind tractor and small four-wheel tractors with 25-40 HP with attachments for farm and off-farm operations. The expected available attachments are:
  - I. Farm equipment: Cultivator, planter, sprayer ...etc.
  - II. Off-farm equipment: trailer, grain miller, generator, water pump, Groundnut Sheller, oil extractor, metal welding machine ...etc.
  - III. Attachments match with the old single-axel and 4 wheel 25 Hp tractors handed over by SDP.
- b) Development of training curriculum for village-based service providers in the target villages:
  - I. **Tractor drivers' training:**
    - a. Beginners' youth who are interested in practicing driving as a profession.
    - b. Advance training for practicing drivers who have limited skills.
  - II. **Tractor mechanics training:**
    - a. Beginners' training for youth who are interested in practicing mechanics as a profession.
    - b. Advance training for practicing mechanics who have limited skills.
  - III. **Blacksmith training:**
    - a. Beginners' training for youth who are interested in becoming professional blacksmiths.
    - b. Advance training for practicing blacksmith who have limited skills.
  - IV. **Training for mechanization specialists at extension team level.**

**Since the number of villages to be served by the project is high (129) then villages may be divided into clusters and training will include one or two trainees for each cluster.**

The training programs developed by Agricultural Mechanization Directorate are outlined below:

#### 2.1 Tractor drivers' training:

##### 2.1.1 Training program for practicing tractors' drivers:

#	Subject	Training hours / trainee	
		Theory	Practical
1	Measurement instruments	2	
2	Types of agricultural tractors and their uses	2	-
3	Principle of internal combustion engines mechanics	3	
4	Tractor's systems and their maintenance (injection, charging, lubrication and cooling)	2	6
5	Tractor hydraulic systems and its maintenance	1	2
6	Cultivation implements:		
	I. Primary tillage preparation	1	6
	II. Secondary tillage preparation	1	4
	III. Planting and fertilizer application implements	1	4
	IV. Crop cultivation implements (weeding)	1	3
7	Grain harvesting machines	2	4
8	Groundnut harvesting machine	1	3
9	Sesame harvesting machine	2	3
10	Forage harvesting implements	2	3
11	Troubleshooting	2	

### 2.1.2 Training program for beginner tractors' drivers

#	Subject	Training hours / trainee	
		Theory	Practical
1	Safety measures	1	3
2	Measurement instruments	1	3
3	Types of agricultural tractors and their uses	2	-
4	Tractor components	1	3
5	Principle of internal combustion engines mechanics	1	4
6	Air filtering and charging operation and maintenance.	1	2
7	Fuel injection system operation and maintenance	1	2
8	Engine lubrication system operation and maintenance	1	2
9	Engine cooling system operation and maintenance	1	2
10	Tractor transmission system operation and maintenance	1	4
11	Tractor hydraulic system operation and maintenance	1	2
12	Primary tillage preparation implement	2	3
13	Secondary tillage preparation implements	2	3
14	Crop cultivation/weeding implements	2	3
15	Grain harvesting machines	2	3
16	Planting and fertilizer application implements	2	3
17	Groundnut harvesting machines	2	3
18	Sesame harvesting machines	2	3
19	Forage harvesting machines	2	3
20	troubleshooting	4	
	<b>Driving lessons</b>		
21	Forward driving		3
22	Reverse driving		1
23	Implement attachment and tractor maneuvering		1
	<b>Field training</b>		
24	Primary tillage operation		2
25	Secondary tillage operation		2
26	Crop cultivation/weeding		2
27	Grain harvesting		0.5
28	Groundnut harvesting		0.5
29	Sesame harvesting		0.5

### 2/2 Blacksmith training programs:

#### 2.2.1 Metal workshop training for beginners:

#	Training subject	Training hours/ trainee	
		theory	practical
1	Safety measures	4	
2	Measurement instruments	8	
3	Heat treatment technology	6	
4	Technical drawing	20	
5	filling	10	70
6	Forging	3	17
7	Welding	10	60
8	Metal casting	2	10
9	Workshop organization	2	
10	Production economy	4	

#### 2.2.2 Metal workshop training for practicing blacksmith:

#	Training subject	Training hours/ trainee
---	------------------	-------------------------



		theory	practical
1	Safety measures	2	
2	Measurement instruments	1	4
3	Heat treatment technology	4	
4	Technical drawing	12	
5	Filling	2	16
6	Forging	1	7
7	Welding	2	18
8	Metal casting	2	10
9	Workshop organization	2	
10	Production economy	2	

### 2.3 Mechanics Training program:

#### 2.3.1 Training program for beginner mechanics:

#	Subject	Training hours / trainee	
		Theory	Practical
1	Safety measures	1	2
2	Measurement instruments	1	5
3	Fitting and fixing methods	1	3
4	Equipments and instruments used	1	3
5	Tractor and engine parts	1	6
6	Engine's systems:		
	1. Charging and air filtering system	1	11
	2. Fuel and electronic ignition system	2	12
	3. Lubrication system	1	8
	4. Cooling system	1	8
	5. Power transmission system	1	15
	6. Hydraulic system	1	14
	7. Timing	2	8
	8. loosing, fixing and fitting of parts	2	12
7	Tires and breaks	1	9
8	Tractor electrical system	1	7
9	Routine maintenance and troubleshooting	2	8
10	visit		

#### 2.3.2 Training program for practicing mechanics

#	Subject	Training hours / trainee	
		Theory	Practical
1	Safety measures	1	1
2	Measurement instruments	1	3
3	Fitting and fixing methods	1	1
4	Equipments and instruments used	1	1
5	Tractor and engine parts	1	2
6	Engine's systems		
	1. Charging air filtering systems	1	2
	2. Fuel and electronic ignition system	1	3
	3. Lubrication system	1	2
	4. Cooling system	1	2
	5. Hydraulic system	1	3
	6. Power transmission system	1	4
7	Tires and breaks	1	2
8	Tractor electrical system	1	3
9	Routine maintenance and troubleshooting	2	4
10	visit		

11	Evaluation and discussion		
----	---------------------------	--	--

## 2.4 Draft MoU with SAGA

Possible tasks to be included in the MoU are summarized follow:

### **SSP training :**

- ✓ To provide technical training and certification of SSPs at village level.
- ✓ To Support FAAB consultant in updating the business training curriculum.

### **Agro-dealers:**

According to SAGA understanding those who deal with chemical without being registered at National Pesticide Council NPC should not be considered as agro-dealers. Agro-dealers are those who have university degree in agriculture and being awarded certificates from NPC showing their eligibility to deal with chemicals. For those who do not comply with agro-dealer definition should be given different name like chemical shop owners and SAGA will deal with them as SSPs stocking chemicals for their own use. Different training materials will be developed for agro-dealers and chemical shops owners suitable for their qualification and level of knowledge.

**Agro-dealers recognized by NPC training:** the training also include plant protection specialist at extension team level.

- ✓ Develop training material and conduct the technical training.
- ✓ Develop training material and conduct the business training.

### **Chemical shop owners not recognized by NPC training:**

- ✓ Develop training material and conduct the technical training.
- ✓ Develop training material and conduct the business training.

To coordinate exposure visits for agro-dealers and chemical shop owners to Khartoum. IAMDP has to select the companies to be visited.

To coordinate separate exposure visits for agro-dealers and chemical shop owners to abroad countries suitable for each group.

Explore possibility of using registered organic pesticides in Jubraka.

To produce handbook for pesticides of known antidote. The handbook shall contain the pesticide group, toxicity symptoms, antidote scientific name and where the antidote can be found.

To survey and conduct a study on prevailing weeds in the project areas, classifying them and determining groups of herbicides to be used. To avoid development of weeds resistant to herbicides the study has to determine when shifting to another group of herbicide is necessary, and to specify the second group of herbicides to be used.

## 2.4 Revision of the draft MoU prepared by Africorp company

### **Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)**

**Between**

**Africorp International CO.LTD.**

**And**

### **Agriculture and Marketing Development Project IAMDP**

#### **1- Introduction and objective:**

This MOU outlines an agreement between the IFAD funded, Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project - IAMDP) henceforth, "The Project" and Africorp International CO.LTD. (Henceforth, "The Company").

The purpose of the partnership for project and the company is to express willingness of both parties to engage in an effort to promote production and marketing of high quality Groundnut produced by smallholder farmers in the project area.

This MoU serves the interest of the two parties, for the company i) To increase its expansion in contract farming of groundnuts in Greater Kordofan and to improve the company Contract Farming

Project. ii) Allows the company to carry out monitoring and evaluation activities to assess the impact of these activities on participating producers.

For the project the MoU serves one of its objectives of increasing income for the smallholder producers through improved market access, introduction and strengthening of village-based post-harvest crop storage, and introduction of value addition/market linkage activities to increase net returns from cash crops

2- **Duration:** The partnership will be in effect from January 2022 until 30 December 2022, subject to future renewal upon mutual agreement.

### 3- Partners

**The Company:** Africorp International CO.LTD is a Sudan-based private company dealing in marketing, processing and export of high quality products satisfying international market standards.

**The Project:** Integrated Agricultural and Marketing Development Project (IAMDP) is a rural development project co-financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of Sudan with the objective of increasing the use of innovations and technologies by small-scale farmers on rain-fed land on a sustainable, commercial basis. The goal is to help these target farmers move from a subsistence to a commercial approach of farming, and thereby increase household incomes and food security. The project operates in 4 States, 13 localities: i) North Kordofan: (3 localities) Rahad, Sheikan and Um Rawaba; ii) South Kordofan: (4 localities) Abbassiya, El Rashad, EL Tadamon and El Goz; iii) West Kordofan: (3 localities) El Sunut, Abu Zabad and El Khowai and iv) Sinnar: (3 localities) EL Dali& El mazmoum, El Dindir and Abuhugar

The project i) Works through IFAD gender mainstream policy to select contact farmers from the target communities in the project localities. ii) Provides agronomic, organizational, and business training to the contact farmers; iii) Manages and conducts necessary technical and business training to MSPs, SSPs and agro-dealers who provide and avail services to farmers; iv) Facilitates access to finance for service providers through Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). v) Will also work to develop the value chain of the cash crops and better market access for community organizations in the project area.

### 4- Roles and responsibilities of Partners: in this MoU:

#### The project will:

- 1) Organize Groundnut producers in target village into village-based associations and registered them in any legal form of its choice.
- 2) Train village-based farmers' associations on management, business, negotiation and any other training deemed necessary.
- 3) Train farmers on application of the recommended technical package and farming as business concept.
- 4) Provide technical support and guidance through extension teams at locality levels.

#### The company will:

- 1) Train locality extension teams on Groundnut best production and harvest practice.
- 2) To provide technical backstopping to locality extension teams in training and inspecting farmers' fields and final produce.
- 3) To train locality extension teams on quality control using state of the art techniques.
- 4) To sign unambiguous contract with farmers showing the following:
  - a. Input and services the company will provide.
  - b. Purchase price and quality of produce accepted.

- c. Produce delivery date and place.
  - d. Social responsibility and fair trade policies the company applies.
- 5) For exchange of information and experience to coordinate exposure and exchange visits to similar activities in the country and abroad.

**5- Subsidiary:**

The attached contract between the company and farmers or farmers' associations shall constitute an integral part of this MoU.

**6- General Terms of MOU**

**Coordination:** In order to carry out and fulfill the aims of this agreement, each party will appoint an appropriate representative (person) to represent its organization and/ or institution and to coordinate the implementation of activities. The company and the project staff will meet regularly (preferably with three days noticed) to discuss progress and plan activities.

**Confidentiality of MoU:** each party agrees that it shall not, at any time, after executing the activities of this MOU, disclose any information in relation to these activities or the affairs of business or methods of carrying on the business of the other without consent of both parties.

**Termination of MoU:** The partnership covered by this MoU shall terminate upon completion of the agreed upon period. The agreement may also be terminated in writing after one-month notice from any side. In the event of non-compliance or breach by one of the parties of the obligations binding upon it, the other party may terminate the agreement with immediate effect.

**Communications:** All notice demands and other communications under this agreement in connection herewith shall be written in English language and shall be sent to the company last known Address, email, or fax or hardcopy stamped letter. Any letter shall be effective from the date on which it reaches the other party.

**Information sharing:** The two parties has the right to document the partnership and produce it in any form showing success in partnership, farmers' success stories provided that the information shared do not contradict with the terms of this MoU.

**Monitoring and evaluation:** Any party has the right to carry out monitoring and evaluation activities to assess the impact of these activities on participating producers.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this MoU on the .....

**Name**

**Name**

**Africorp International CO.LTD  
Project**

**Integrated Agricultural and Marketing Development**

**Signature: .....**

**Signature: .....**

## 2.5 Contract for Groundnut grain production

Contract between Africorp and Farmer name ..... village:  
..... locality ..... state: .....

This contract is for production of high quality Groundnut grain.

### Farmer's role:

- 1) To clean the land he avails for contractual production.
- 2) To take full responsibility in carry out all cultural practices, to the best of his knowledge, experience and effort.
- 3) Not to use any inputs ( Seed , herbicide) other than that supplied by the company without the company consent.
- 4) To comply with any directions, to be given by extension team and company representative.
- 5) To take responsibility in guarding his field and final produce before delivery to the company.

### Company's role:

- 1) Supply seed of high germination percentage to ensure establishment of good crop stand.
- 2) Interest-free loan to be provided by the company:
  - Land preparation: (yes,no)
  - Planting: (yes,no)
  - Weeding: (yes,no)
  - Harvesting: (yes,no)
  - Sacks: (yes,no)
  -
- 3) Produce delivery time: .....
- 4) Quality of produce accepted: .....
- 5) Purchase price: ..... ( not less than Alobaid auction price on paying date)
- 6) Measures to address crop failure due to uncontrolled factors:
  - Insurance: (yes,no)
  - Company dive up interest-free loan. (yes,no)
  - Company dive up interest-free loan and compensate farmers. (yes,no)
  - No measures.
- 7) After marketing incentives:

Farmers, who have produced exceptionally very low aflatoxin level, lower than ..... ppm will receive:

- Cash incentive. (yes,no)
- certificate. (yes,no)
- Any prize of value to farmer,

WITNESS

Name: .....

Name:

.....

Date: .....

Date: .....

Africorp International CO.LTD

Farmer or farmers' association

**Signature:** .....

**Signature:** .....

**Date:** .....

**Date:** .....

## **2.6 Organization of a national workshop to address access of small household farmers to mechanization services and related agricultural technologies**

**Venue:** Khartoum

**Duration:** 2 days

**Proposed dates:** preferable before 31/12/2021 or 31/1/2022 at the latest.

**Auspice:** Prime Minister / Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

**Main sponsor:** IAMDP and IFAD office in Sudan

**Other potential sponsors:** CTC, DAL engineering, Lamda engineering, NGOs and GIAD

**Hosting location:** Have adequate open space to be utilized, as a fair, for displaying products of participating machinery and other technologies companies.

### **Workshop facilitators:**

1. Prof. Ibrahim Daw Albait.
2. Dr. Amir Bakhit
3. Agricultural engineer Ali Omer.
4. Agricultural engineer Yasir Shaikheldin – CTC

### **Workshop recommendation committee:**

1. PCU Private sector specialist.
2. PCU mechanization consultant.
3. Two representatives from Agricultural mechanization Directorate.

### **Higher committee composition:**

1. Undersecretary of Ministry of Agriculture.
2. IAMDP coordinator.
3. Director General of Agricultural Mechanization Directorate.
4. CCU.
5. IFAD Office- Sudan.

### **Tasks:**

1. To provide guidance to preparation committee.
2. To inform people selected by preparation committee to share their experience.
3. To send invitation to participants.
4. To approve workshop program and invitees.
5. To distribute workshop recommendations to concern parties.

### **Preparation and coordinating committee composition:**

1. PCU private sector coordinator. Chairman
2. PCU mechanization consultant.
3. Director of department of new machinery testing of Agricultural Mechanization Directorate.
4. Yasir Shaikheldin – CTC
5. Ibrahim Abdeljabir- Dal engineer
6. Ali Omer- reputable mechanization specialist.
7. Others to be nominated by DG of mechanization directorate

### **Tasks:**

1. To identify companies that import or manufacture machines , equipment and other technologies suitable for small household farmer and to nominate who may share his experience.
2. To name who will present issues associated with import or manufacturing of machinery and other technologies.
3. To select the venue suitable to accommodate the expected number of participants and with outdoor space wide enough for machinery and other technologies fair.



4. To identify NGOs those have experience in supplying farm machinery , equipments and other technologies to small farmers and to nominate who may share his experience.
5. To propose workshop program and participants.

**Logistic committee:**

1. PCU procurement officer. Chairman.
2. CCU.
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Public Relations Director.

**Experiences to be shared:**

1. Selected companies which import or manufacture machines , equipment and other technologies suitable for small household farmers.( 3 companies maximum)
2. Issues associated with import or manufacturing of machinery, equipment and other technologies.( one experience).
3. NGOs experience in supplying farm machinery , equipments and other technologies to small household farmers.(2 experiences)
4. States Ministries of Agriculture experience in providing mechanized services to small household farmers.( the 4 project states).
5. MSPs experience in serving small household farmers. ( one experience)
6. Small farmers experience.( one experience)

**Policy:**

1. Agricultural Bank of Sudan policy in providing capital finance for machinery.
2. Ministry of Finance and National Economy.
3. Ministry of Agriculture policy in supplying farm machinery to states.
4. Microfinance policy in addressing farmers needs.

**Machinery and other technologies fair:**

Any interested machinery company or inventor can display its products.

**Participants:**

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
2. Ministry of Finance and National Economy.
3. NK, SK, WK and Sinnar Ministers of Agriculture.
4. Ministry of Social Affairs.
5. Prime Minister consultants.
6. Custom Authorities.
7. Central Bank of Sudan. Microfinance
8. Agricultural Bank of Sudan.
9. Absume coordinator.
10. Baraa microfinance institution.
11. Alibda Microfinance Bank
12. Important import and manufacturing machinery and other technologies companies .
13. NGOs have experience in supplying farm machinery , equipments and other technologies.
14. Project MSPs representatives.
15. Farmers' representatives.
16. Mechanization experts.

## **4.2 General overview of IFAD-COVID-19 Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) implementation to date**

### **Introduction:**

COVID-19 Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) is IFAD multi-donor initiative launched in April 2020. This initiative aligns with the UN socio-economic response framework and complements IFAD's broader COVID-19 response efforts. It seeks to improve the resilience of rural livelihoods in the context of the crisis by ensuring timely access to inputs, information, markets and liquidity. The RPSF is a short-term strategy that feeds into IFAD's longer-term development objectives. IFAD initiated the Facility with US\$40 million of seed funding from grant resources and has since mobilized a further US\$53 million from Member States to scale up support. Contributions to the facility include CAD 6 million from the Government of Canada, EUR 27 million from the Government of Germany, EUR 6 million from the Government of the Netherlands, SEK 50 million from the Government of Sweden, and CHF 2 million from the Government of Switzerland. All funds will be disbursed by 2022 as an immediate COVID-19 response.

### **Objectives and planned interventions:**

The Rural Poor Stimulus Facility aims to improve the food security and resilience of poor rural people by supporting production, market access and employment.

The ultimate goal of the RPSF is to accelerate the recovery of poor and vulnerable rural people from the COVID-19 crisis. This will be achieved through IFAD's target group having the capacity, assets and overall resilience to cope with shocks; through lessons that are incorporated into IFAD's work from the implementation and innovations of the RPSF; and through a strengthened capacity to deliver digital support.

### **Programmes eligible for support:**

All IFAD-supported country programmes that are at risk of not achieving their development outcomes due to COVID-19 are eligible to receive funding from the RPSF. Through the Facility, 85 per cent of funds will be used to support 59 of the most at-risk countries with country-level financing, and 15 per cent will support particularly innovative or strategic regional initiatives. For the country-level financing, IFAD has identified eligible countries based on a widely used COVID-19 risk index, along with relevant indicators on rural poverty.

### **Interventions financed by the facility fall into four categories:**

**Category 1:** Providing inputs and basic assets for production of crops, livestock and fisheries.

**Category 2:** Facilitating access to markets to support small-scale farmers in selling their products in conditions where market functions are restricted.

**Category 3:** Targeting funds for rural financial services to ensure sufficient liquidity and to ease repayment requirements so as to maintain services, markets and jobs.

**Category 4:** Promoting the use of digital services to deliver key information on production, weather, finance and markets.

### **Financing and delivery:**

All IFAD-supported country programmes that are at risk of not achieving their development outcomes due to COVID-19 are eligible to receive funding from the RPSF. Through the Facility, 85 per cent of funds will be used to support 59 of the most at-risk countries with country-level financing, and 15 per cent will support particularly innovative or strategic regional initiatives. For the country-level financing, IFAD has identified eligible countries based on a widely used COVID-19 risk index, along with relevant indicators on rural poverty.

Activities financed under the Facility will be implemented through existing IFAD projects and programmes, as well as through non-state actors – farmers’ organizations, NGOs and private sector players already engaged in supporting IFAD – wherever they can add value to the response. Sudan is categorized as one of the 59 countries eligible for receiving finance through IAMDP under a project named RPSF4IAMDP.

**Project name: RPSF4IAMDP**

**Project objective:**

The main objective of the project is to prevent and mitigate the negative impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the smallholder farmers in the rural areas by increasing agricultural productivity, production and farm incomes with improved technical practices and varieties and quality certified seeds. This objective matches with the IAMDP’s to enhance food security and reduce poverty in poor rural households’, through investment in crop production, marketing, value addition, employment and capacity building of public and private service providers.

**Project area:**

The RPSF4IAMDP will intervene in 126 rural communities across North Kordofan, South Kordofan, West Kordofan and Sinnar states and its activities will be implemented in the 13 localities targeted by IAMDP. It expects to reach 11,000 poor smallholder households (5,340 as old households within the existing communities of IAMDP and 5,660 as new households in the newly selected communities) with farms of 15 or less feddans (6.3 hectares) in size. The project’s activities will focus on rural women (50%) and rural youth (25% of the total beneficiaries), who represent a specific target group for IFAD due to their traditional relevance in agricultural production, their increasing social and economic responsibilities, and their vulnerable position in society.

**Project cost and financing**

The total project costs for a period of 18 months are estimated at USD 1,747,220.33 of which IFAD financing is estimated to be USD 1,660,784. IFAD finance has been divided into two rounds, this first one amounted to USD 747,605 which has been fully deposited into the project account, the second round amounted to USD 913,179 has been reviewed positively by IFAD but still under review by the Fund. Contribution of Government of the Sudan has been estimated at USD 86,436.33 divided into USD 31,563.90 and USD 54,872.43 for the first and the second rounds respectively.

**Project components:**

The project is composed of the four following components:

**Component One:** Provision of inputs and basic assets for production.

**Component two:** Facilitated Access to Markets.

**Component three:** Targeted funds for rural financial services.

**Component four:** Delivering agriculture-related information through digital services.

**Project implementation progress:**

**Communities and beneficiary selection:** 126 communities have been selected 48 from IAMDP in the 13 localities (9 in NK, 12 in SK, 9 in WK and 18 in Sinnar) and 78 from new communities (15 in NK, 20 in SK, 15 in WK and 28 in Sinnar) surrounding IAMDP communities. Number of people planned per community were 70 for project communities (50 for crop production, 15 women for

Jubraka have already been selected) and 5 small vendors with income generating activities by lockdown will be selected in the fourth quarter. Whereas, for new communities the number was 65 (50 for crop production and 15 women for Jubraka).

The project targeted 11,000 households (5,340 in IAMDP and 5,660 in new communities). The 5,340 in IAMDP are (1,020 in NK, 1,320 in SK, 1,020 in WK and 1,980 in Sinnar) whereas in the new communities of 8,531 households are (1,140 in NK, 1,460 in SK, 1,140 in WK and 1,920 in Sinnar).

Communities selection criteria used as described by the project were i) communities with sufficient number of potential beneficiaries particularly women and youth; ii) with potential crop production and marketing of Sorghum, Sesame, Groundnut and Jubraka; iii) directly affected by lockdown; iv) with households income generating activities affected by the pandemic; v) with small vendors whose income generating opportunity affected by lockdown; vi) with elderly people over 60 years; vii) with people living with disabilities; pregnant women; viii) and women headed households. Self-target selection was used for communities to identify by themselves people according to the above mentioned criteria but mobilization was done for only three days and project teams were not able to verify fairness of selection. The Beneficiaries the mission met did not include elderly people, people with disabilities, pregnant women and women headed households and this might indicate that selection criteria were not fully observed.

The number of communities targeted by RPSF is very high 126, compared to 35 IAMDP targeted by on-farm and innovation demonstrations and Jubraka. Also the number of beneficiaries per community target is quite different, in RPSF it is 65 (50 for field crops in addition to 15 Jubraka women), whereas IAMDP target 20-25 households and about 5 Jubraka. Bearing in mind the 126 RPSF target contains 78 new communities not previously exposed to application of technical package. Having only one month to work with new communities, the relatively late delivery of inputs and working with microfinance institutions on the delivery of loans for RPSF eventually put huge additional workload on extension teams without incentive. Some extension teams expressed their concern about the additional load which may affect performance and the consequences of that might fall on them. SPIU in West Kordofan provided extension teams with additional vehicles and borrowed staff from extension departments at locality administrative units to support project extension teams. Also in North Kordofan, in the three project localities, they also borrowed staff from the locality agricultural offices to support implementation of RPSF activities. In South Kordofan, only Tadamon locality extension team received support from locality agricultural office, whereas in Sinnar the project extension teams did not request any assistance from others.

The visited farmers who received support from the RPSF clearly demonstrated how COVID lockdown affected their lives. They pointed out that they lost remittance they used to receive from relatives in Khartoum because their relative were either unable to go out for work or the businesses they practice were closed. Youth, who usually go to traditional gold mining areas, were unable to travel due to restricted transport between states. They added that even prices of consumption goods they purchase from villages were increased dramatically due to scarcity of goods as village trader and local shop owners were either unable to go to towns for re-stocking or because the markets were closed or goods were unavailable because of interrupted supply from other areas. Some men usually go to Khartoum for work during the dry season to increase income as profit from agricultural production is not sufficient for sustaining their families all the year, but restriction in transport limited the movement.

The complete lockdown was from 17/4/2020 to 30/6/2020, whereas the precaution measures are still in place. Restriction on gatherings resulted in downsizing some businesses where most factories operate with 50% labour capacity, but that does not affect much the small vendors and shop owners who worked freely. The limitation in export due to lockdown and precaution measures when added to increase in prices due to fluctuation in currency also added to people suffering from pandemic consequences. Private importing and exporting companies are still suffering from delay in goods handling and release from custom duty authorities at Port-Sudan as the two authorities

are still operating with 50% workforce capacity. This causes scarcity and contributed to price increase. For some companies, the imported inputs like seeds and herbicides were cleared from custom authorities after the growing season.

The visited farmers alleged that no one have passed away from COVID19 but this does not mean they are right, because some people may have died from Covid but people were not aware of death causes, as there are no special tests except in very limited number of specialist hospitals. In some cases, people deny death from COVID as out of fear of being stigmatized.

### **Component One: Provision of inputs and basic assets for production**

A total of 11,000 farmers (men and women) have been selected to receive different packages of free services. About 50 male and women in each targeted community, were selected for crop production in addition to 15 women for Jubraka. A total of 6,300 farmers were supported to grow field crops (Sorghum and Sesame) and 2,231 women in Jubraka cultivation. Seed distributed for field crops were Sorghum, Sesame and for Jubraka vegetables were okra, Jews mallow, rocket, snake cucumber, pumpkin, cowpeas, tomato. Chemicals supplied were seed dressers and NPK fertilizer for both Sorghum and Sesame and post-emergence herbicide for Sorghum only. Land preparation services for field crops were provided through Mughawala by partner microfinance institutions. 84 traditional plows and 17 seeders were distributed to farmers' groups who showed interest in using animal drawn implements. These implements were used in land preparation and planting crop fields and Jubraka. Project reports show that those who received support so far for crop production and Jubraka were 9,863 (3,790 for Sorghum, 3,842 for Sesame and 2,231 for Jubraka). Small vendor selection is underway. For cultivation of field crops and in order to increase coverage, the project decided to exclude Groundnut for high seed cost and distributed seed for Sorghum and Sesame varieties. Some farmers preferred to receive either Sorghum or Sesame whereas others preferred to receive both. 33,304 Kg of certified seeds of Sorghum varieties were distributed benefiting 3,790 households (2,214 males and 1,576 women) cultivated a total area of 11,652 feddans. For Sesame 30,266 Kg of certified seed have been distributed to 3,842 households (2,117 males and 1,725 women) resulted in cultivation of 8,012 feddan. Seed dressers distributed were 162.48 Kg covering needs of 6,299 households (3,480 males and 2,819 women) treated seeds of 17,684 feddans.

The distributed seeds were calculated at 3KG per feddan for Sorghum and 2 KG for Sesame, which is the recommended seed rate for the two crops for manual planting. Actually, there is no strict recommendations for seed rate in the rainfed areas, the range is 2-3 KG for Sorghum and 1.5-2 KG for Sesame. The applied seed rate depends on the average rainfall, planting method, soil type and farmers experience. The general practice is to give the maximum possible seed rate if farmers use less than that, the remaining will be kept for replanting if required.

20,416 Kg of NPK fertilizer has been distributed to be used in micro-doze, to 2,279 households (1,204 males and 1,075 women). MPK fertilizer was supplied for Sorghum only and the micro-doze applied was 10 KG per feddan which is the micro-doze recommended for sandy soils in NK by Alobeid Agricultural Research Station. It is worth mentioning that the micro-doze is for Sorghum planted in holes where the fertilizer is placed with the seeds in the same hole and in the same time. There is no recommendation for NK, SK and Sinnar. Moreover if sowing method is changed (broadcasting or using planters), then the applied micro-doze might not be the ideal one. Research is needed to exactly determine the optimum NPK micro-doze for different soils and for different sowing methods.

Crop establishment for the visited farmers' fields is satisfactory even for farmers who used broadcasting planting method in Sesame and Sorghum. Some farmers the mission spoke to are not convinced that planting in holes is better than broadcasting. This means they have not exposed to convincing demonstration to see the difference. Generally speaking, the visited communities

were selected by extension teams; crop establishment will definitely not be the same in all communities and the visited farmers may not reflect the overall performance.

For Jubraka cultivation 2,025 Kg of different vegetables seed have been distributed to 2,231 women and estimated total area grown by the delivered seed is 639 feddan.

Loans to support production were utilized by farmers for land preparation and allowed beneficiaries to expand the area planted , as the loan covered plowing which is the most expensive item in crop production. Jubraka beneficiaries received seed of some vegetables completely new to them that will improve nutrition. During the mission, they have started consuming their own produce already and to share with other neighboring families and relatives. Training was provided to beneficiaries of both in field and vegetable crops.

Although extension teams tried to deal with the increased workload by working hard and seeking support from their peers from the locality agricultural offices, still they gave less attention to RPSF and focused on on-farm demonstration as the main activity. It was observed that the extension team in one locality did not give RPSF much time: one of the visited farmer in Kurkura community in Algoz locality in SK broadcasted NPK and the fertilizer is still on the surface not dissolved, and there are two trained SSPs in the same community who could have provided the service but instead, they sprayed 6 Jubrakas with insecticides.

Capacity building: North Kordofan state team facilitated training for 504 farmers (244 men and 260 women) in business development using project farming as a business curriculum and other training materials. Other states scheduled these trainings in the period between weeding and harvesting (September-October).

In West Kordofan, 110 young farmers from 11 communities were trained in business development, the training covered topics of simple feasibility studies, micro-projects planning and management, management of funds and provision of loans and report writing. The training was further supported by a training in farming as a business (FAAB) covering 6 communities and 180 farmers (82 males and 98 female farmers). Specialists from the state ministry of health facilitated a training of 24 health cadre in information and communication for COVID-19. These cadres in turn will disseminate information on COVID 19 and monitor health emergency cases to 396 community members (237 women) from 9 communities. A manual from the federal ministry of health as well as training materials and cases from WHO community-based surveillance technical guidelines were used in training. Also, another batch of 23 community members were trained as local extension agents and focal persons for agricultural aspects and linked to the state agricultural departments.

### **Component two: Facilitated Access to Markets:**

Farmer access to market is affected by restrictions imposed by COVID19 which resulted in market closure. While waiting for markets to be re-opened, farmers have to store their produce in a proper way to minimize storage loses. To address this issue of post-harvest losses, the project planned to improve household storage by providing 5,030 farmers with 25,200 hermetic storage bags with an average of 5 bags for each farmer. For farmers to maximize profit, the project is trying to help them in collective marketing by provision of 20 small and medium size rub halls to be used as collection centers then marketing in bulk. As part of IFAD-WFP partnership, the project approached WFP Elobeid Area Office to facilitate the purchase of the hermetic bags and rub walls. The mission and PMU visited WFP Elobeid Area Office and met with the head of the Area Office and his aides to discuss areas where IAMDP and WFP can cooperate. Two meetings were held : in the first one it was agreed that the project and WFP to continue communicating and sharing of information in order to forge the areas of cooperation; in the second meeting, the project and WFP discussed provision of hermetic bags and rub walls where WFP informed that there are local dealers for hermetic bags in Sudan and offered to link IAMDP with them for direct purchase. For rub walls, WFP does not recommend its use by the project as it is insecure from theft and fire. WFP recommends metal storage facilities instead which can be supplied from dealers in United Arab

Emirates. It was agreed that WFP will purchase the metal stores and supply them to IAMDP, and the latter will reimburse WFP upon delivery. Training on post-harvest practices and value to products (grading, storing, drying etc) will be delivered after harvest.

### **Component three: Targeted funds for rural financial services**

This component aims at increasing small scale farmers' access to finance for adopting improved agricultural packages. It will support smallholder farmers to meet their financing requirements for i) improved crop production activities; ii) youth inclusion in small enterprises - value chain; and iii) financing of service providers - agro-dealers and spray service providers.

The project supported the three partner micro-finance institutions (ABSUMI, Bra'ah and Ebdaa bank) to maintain liquidity to facilitate provision of seasonal loans to small scale farmers, youth and service providers. These MFIs provided seasonal loans for inputs and agricultural services (such as land preparation, weed control, harvesting to 2,414 farmers). Likewise, loans will be provided to 355 youth to generate income by providing post-harvest services and added value activities and small enterprises.

The project supplied a sum of SDG 113,220,600 to MFIs for topping up portfolio for seasonal loans to cover 62 communities benefitting 2,055 farmers (854 men and 1,201 women). The share of Absumi is SDGs 20,720,600 Barraah SDGs 32,250,000 and Alebdaa SDGs 60,250,000.

Seasonal loans were provided to farmers to purchase inputs mainly certified seeds and agricultural operations including land preparation, sowing/planting and weeding. Microfinance institutions applied the three lending modalities of Salam, Mugawala and Murabaha. The total amount of seasonal loans disbursed is SDG 56,021,920 with Salam, Mugawala and Murabaha representing 18%, 46% and 37% of the total amount of loans respectively. The total number reported persons benefitting from these seasonal loans is 2,414 farmers. The highest percentage of farmers accessing loans is 49% found in Sinnar state followed by South Kordofan with 20% of farmers, then West Kordofan 16% and 15% for North Kordofan state.

Loans allotted for medium enterprises (inclusion of youth as service providers, agro-dealers and SSPs) amounted to SDG 56,800,000 benefiting 355 people (75 in NK, 100 in SK, 75 in WK and 105 in Sinnar), Application for receiving the loans by youth is underway. The project preference is to support proposal for the value addition of crops targeted by the project but other activities like establishing mobile charging centre using solar units which is proposed by one youth group is also welcomed as it will help farmers charge their phones to receive SMS.

### **Component four: Delivering agriculture-related information through digital services.**

The project plans to increase coverage and reach the largest number of beneficiaries through dissemination of messages using two main communication services channels; i) development of Radio Messages Services (RMS) ; ii) and development of the Digital Agriculture Services (DAS). RMS is implemented through executive units at state level, in coordination with the state media agencies, and this is done through the implementation of specific radio programs in different time slots. Whereas, DAS is done through the establishment of the Digital Agricultural Services program implemented at PCU. It consists of three units, SMS services unit, Watts App group services unit and the Call Center services unit.

**Radio Messages Services (RMS):** For RMS Technical teams were formed at the SPIUs level including the SPIUs Knowledge Champions Group, which consists of the Private Sector Officers, M&E officers and in addition to representatives' staff from the Extension Department and State Broadcasting Authority. These teams are supervised by PCU Knowledge Champion Group. The purposes of these teams are to prepare, review technical content and managing Radio Messages through radio sessions which include radio capsules, technical dialogues and community radio. For

radio capsules, 22 capsules were broadcasted (6 in NK and 16 in Sinnar), 21 technical dialogues were broadcasted (8 in NK, 2 in WK and 11 in Sinnar). For Community radio, 5 messages were broadcasted (2 in NK and 3 in Sinnar). For SK, it does not have a separate broadcast as beneficiaries receive messages broadcasted from Alobeid radio which covers NK and SK.

The main topics of extension capsules were importance of crop rotation, technical agricultural packages for field crops, land preparation & weed control, importance of land preparation by plowing, role of certified seeds in increase production, seed dressing, effect of climatic change on the agricultural sector and importance of finance. The main topics of radio dialogues were importance of land cleaning, agriculture rotation, importance of certified seeds, rural finance and climatic change.

**SMS services:** To implement DAS the project approached Zain and Sudani telecommunication companies, Zain responded earlier, was contracted by the project. The IAMDP was awarded the user name and the password and started sending SMS. Sudani only responded recently by informing the project that they agreed to provide the requested services but user name, password and call centre number have not been granted to the project yet. The messages to be sent are prepared, reviewed and approved by the technical team consisting of the private sector and crop production specialists at the PCU and an extension expert at Kordofan University. For operating the DAS, the project selected three DAS officers and got them partially released from NK Ministry of Production and Economic Resources. They were then trained under the supervision of a specialist in agricultural extension in the field of preparing extension messages and uploading messages. The aim of selecting extension staff is to ensure sustainability of services after the project phase out. DAS became operational in August 2021 and started sending SMS to farmers already selected in the project area. The plan was to send 2 SMS weekly however, ten SMS were sent so far starting by welcoming message<sup>1</sup> sent on 11/8/2021 to 1,000 respondents, the second was an introductory message<sup>2</sup> sent on 16/8/2021 to 1,656 respondents, the third one about first weeding sent to 2,261 respondents on 18/8/2021. The fourth about weeding and thinning sent on 22/8/2021 to 2,258 respondents. The fifth about Jubraka cultivation sent on 1/9/2021 to 2,262 respondents. The sixth was a voice message<sup>3</sup> sent on 6/9/2021 to 2,262 respondents. The seventh focused on weeding sent on 6/9/2021 to 2,262 respondents. The eighth about monitoring of insects and diseases sent on 12/9/2021 to 2,262 respondents. The tenth about Groundnut maturity signs sent on 20/9/2021 to 2,266 respondents. Now there are four messages about Jubraka and harvest insects ready for dissemination. The DAS operators are struggling to load the messages due to low internet connectivity.

The project was faced with two obstacles one in the maximum number of SMS to be sent per day. For Zain, the maximum is 1,000 but this was subsequently increased to 3,000 following the request from the project. Increasing the number of respondents beyond that is only possible when Sudani services are added. The second obstacle is the problem of slow internet connectivity which resulted in increasing the time needed for uploading SMS to the system. The project is going to solve it by purchasing Router 4G Zain. On the beneficiaries side, the obstacle is in the weak Zain connectivity in SK and Sinnar and will only be solved when Sudani services are added.

Beneficiaries who actually started receiving Zain SMS are 2,266 ( 280 in Sinnar, 477 in WK, 781 in NK, 608 in SK and 12 project staff). Whereas, the beneficiary database developed by the project for farmers selected for receiving SMS via Zain contains 2,536 respondents (816 in SK, 958 in NK, 477 in WK and 285 in Sinnar). The project does not have a list of the 2,266 beneficiaries who received the messages and the rest 207 beneficiaries to whom the messages were sent bounced back. The SMS operators suggest the registered phone numbers might be incorrect. The project is planning to verify that in a survey to be conducted in the coming days which will also include

---

<sup>1</sup> Sent by the project coordinator, announcing launching the SMS services.

<sup>2</sup> Sent by DAS operator, to inform respondents about the messages contents, the importance of reading the messages and sharing them with others.

<sup>3</sup> Sent to encourage farmers to response, if they received voice message to participate in a questionnaire IFAD is going to conduct targeting randomly selected farmers from SMS database.



compiling information about the SMSs sent to see who is receiving the SMS messages, who is receiving it and reading it, who is receiving it and reading it and sharing it with others, who is receiving it and does not read it, and who is benefitting from it.

**Women beneficiaries in Zain database:** Zain beneficiary database contains 2,536 respondents (816 in SK, 958 in NK, 477 in WK and 285 in Sinnar). The average percentage of women is 40% (within the states the rate is 46% in SK, 39% in NK, 42% in WK and 27% in Sinnar).

**Education backgrounds of farmers in Zain database:** For graduates the overall average is 3% (within the states the rate is 4% in SK, 2% in NK, 4% in WK and 4% in Sinnar). For secondary school certificate holders the average is 15% (within the states the rate is 13% in SK, 16% in NK, 16% in WK and 12% in Sinnar). The percent of intermediate school certificate holders is 1.5% (within the states the rate is 1.7% in SK, 1.0% in NK, 1.7% in WK and 1.5% in Sinnar). For primary schools the overall average is 43% (within the states the rate is 42% in SK, 43% in NK, 46% in WK and 35% in Sinnar). Average of those who can read and write is 8% (within the states the rate is 9% in SK, 8% in NK, 0% in WK and 23% in Sinnar). The overall average illiteracy rate is 30% (within the states the rate is 30% in SK, 30% in NK, 32% in WK and 24% in Sinnar).

**Women beneficiaries in Sudani database:** Sudani database is available for SK, NK and WK, Sinnar has not sent the state database yet. The available database contains 626 beneficiaries (211 in SK, 194 in NK and 221 in WK). Males constitute 309 and women 317 with female amounted to 51%. Per states women shares are 57%, 47% and 48% for SK, NK and WK respectively.

**Education background of Sudani beneficiaries:** For graduates the overall average is 5% (within states 3%, 11% and 5% for SK, NK and WK respectively). The overall average of secondary schools certificate holders is 22% (within states 10%, 43% and 16% for SK, NK and WK respectively). For intermediate schools the overall average is 2% (within states 1%, 2% and 4% for SK, NK and WK respectively). For primary schools the overall average is 40% (within states 45%, 21% and 53% for SK, NK and WK respectively). For those who can read and write the overall average is 5% (within states 6%, 8% and 0% for SK, NK and WK respectively). For illiterates the overall average is 26% (within states 35%, 21% and 22% for SK, NK and WK respectively).

**MTN the database:** The MTN database is only available for WK, it contains 65 beneficiaries of them 41 are men and 24 are women with women percentage amounted to 37%. For education background 5% are graduates, 6% are secondary school, 2% intermediate school and 55% are primary school certificates holders, 2% can read and write and 31% are illiterates.

Given the high average illiteracy rate of 30% for Zain database, 26% for Sudani database and 31% for MTN database and the possibility that some of those reported as can read and write and those completed primary schools might actually do not comfortably read and write, thus the percentage of people who cannot comfortably read and write in SMSs databases might be more than the reported illiterate beneficiaries. Therefore, the project has to focus on voice messages, or after evaluation respondents might be divided into two groups one to receive SMS and the other voice messages.

It is recommended to develop SMSs groups for sending messages of special nature like Jubraka, saving and credit, women microfinance, focal points of MFIs, focal points of partner PSCs, SSPs, MSPs, Agro-dealers, mechanics, blacksmith, members of Gum Arabic producers, community leaders, extension teams and community development agents groups. This necessitates expanding the databases to include the missing of above-mentioned people and to group them according to interest.

For the most part, community members who the mission spoke to from the RPSF communities were not aware of these messages. One of the reasons could be due to the limited number of SMS messages that were disseminated but other factors might also contribute to that. Examples from

farmers met were one woman who is illiterate and refused to give the phone to her daughters to read it, one noticed the message but did not open it and one was not comfortable in reading. However those who read the messages, found them useful and simple using the local language. It is also observed that all the farmers the mission met do not use smart phones and some women even do not have phones at all.

**whatsapp groups:** Regarding the whatsapp groups, a survey started at the state and locality levels in order to collect information about availability and status of internet services in the target communities and availability of persons owning smart phones and capable to use them in order to form the community whatsapp groups.

**Call centers services:** For Call centers services, the project contracted Zain telecom and received the short number 6717 to be used for receiving free of charge calls for inquiries and feedback, however the number has not yet been activated by Zain for DAS operators to start sending messages informing farmers about the services. When the project finishes contracting Sudani, another call center will be added.

The digital agricultural services were transferred to states. States units similar to that established at PCU should be formed at Extension Departments of States Ministries of Production and Economic Resources, equipped and extension staff trained to start operating on their own. SPIUs should provide the overall supervision, guidance and support. Operating the DAS from states will overcome the limitation in the maximum number of messages to be sent per day and give flexibility in contracting only Telecom Company readily accessible in the state.

**Financial progress:**

Expenditure according to components is not available as the resignation of the former financial manager has disrupted data entry into the financial system. His successor was recently recruited and started to work on classifying expenditure into components. However, the management team calculated expenditure according to categories. The Grant total approved budget for the year 2021 is SDG 648,689,200.00 with 88% investment cost accounting for SDG 573,554,000.00 and SDG 75,135,200.00 recurrent cost representing 12%. Total expenditure over the period January – August is SDG 182,226,904.00 representing 28% of the total approved budget. Expenditures for the reporting period included; preparations for the rainy season were community mobilization and identification of beneficiary groups; procurement of agricultural inputs; provision of funds for microfinance institutions and trainings. Post-harvest activities are planned in the fourth quarter.

Data extracted from the physical output table can explain why expenditure is low to date. For component two, facilitate access to market which in the budget, represents 13% is not due yet. For component three, the budget allotted for inclusion of youth and local service providers in business is going to be spent in the fourth quarter. The component four concerning delivering agriculture-related information through digital services with 14% budget share has little expenditure for purchasing equipment for the establishment of the Digital Agricultural Services program implemented at PCU, contracting Zain telecom Company and sending SMS. For component five, production of knowledge management products and purchase of equipments are not fully in place.

**Actions:**

Action	Responsibility	deadline	Status
Lower workload on extension teams by burrowing staff from locality administrative units and provide additional vehicles when necessary	SPIUs coordinators	31 January 2022	proposed
Explore possibility of paying cash incentive to locality extension teams from Government contribution	PCU coordinator	31 December 2021	proposed
Conduct a survey to compile information about SMS services to see	PCU senior M&E	31 December 2021	proposed

who is receiving the SMS messages, who is receiving it and reading it, who is receiving it and does not read it, and who is benefitting from it			
Conduct impact assessment of RPSF before MTR	PCU coordinator and senior M&E	31 January 2022	proposed
Transfer Digital Agricultural Services to states and equip them with the needed facilities and training.	PCU and SPIUs coordinators	31 January 2022	Proposed
Develop SMS common interest groups for sending messages of special natures	PCU coordinator and knowledge	31 January 2022	proposed
Focus on sending voice messages to beneficiary farmers and local service providers.	PCU coordinator , knowledge and SPIUS	31 January 2022	proposed

### **4.3 General Overview of the implementation of NORAD Grant to date -Nourishing People and the Earth through Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture**

#### **Introduction about the global project:**

In 2019, IFAD signed a financial agreement with the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) to accelerate gains made in mainstreaming nutrition by leveraging IFAD's loans to provide additional capacity to achieve quality of implementation, bring interventions to scale and drive innovation.

The objective of the Programme financed by NORAD through the Supplementary Funds Agreement is to improve intake of diverse and nutritious diets by rural households in order to reduce malnutrition in all its forms. This will be achieved by sustainably increasing production, access and consumption of healthy and diversified food in selected countries where IFAD operates. Out of IFAD 66 on-going nutrition sensitive projects categorized as nutrition-sensitive at design IAMDP has been selected as eligible to be financed.

As result of two steps selection process, seven countries and nine IFAD- funded nutrition-sensitive investment projects<sup>4</sup> were identified to receive nutrition technical and financial support at implementation. The **Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project (IAMDP)** was one of the selected IFAD-funded investment projects.

#### **Introduction and Rationale for IAMDP participation in NORAD Grant:**

Despite the nutrition sensitive nature, IAMDP in-depth review showed, IAMDP still needs tailored and crucial adjustments to reinforce the on-going nutrition-sensitive interventions and boost their effectiveness. While activities were planned to achieve nutrition outcomes, they were not harmonized into a coherent nutrition strategy at design but introduced as stand-alone activities, which limited the project to explore the full potential of nutrition-sensitive interventions at implementation. The capacity to analyse, monitor and report on nutrition impacts at the portfolio level is still weak, and partnership coordination for nutrition at multi-sectoral level should also be reinforced, as a recent Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation conducted by the Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (2020) points out.

The grant financed by IFAD through NORAD's supplementary funds will be instrumental to integrate and complement the financial and technical resources allocated by the IAMDP to strengthen local government capacities on nutrition, ensuring that the expected nutrition outcomes will be achieved. Tailored technical assistance on nutrition-related issues at this stage is expected to make a difference in achieving the project nutrition outcomes.

It is expected that this grant will influence and lay the ground for up scaling a nutrition sensitive approach and strengthen multi-stakeholder coordination for nutrition in the country, which can generate lessons for future operations. As the implementation of nutrition-sensitive activities has just started, this grant creates a timely opportunity to fully mainstream nutrition within IAMDP's core interventions and create synergies with other cross-cutting areas.

#### **Project target and beneficiary:**

---

<sup>4</sup> These are: (i) Myanmar, Western States Agribusiness Project (WSAP); (ii) Madagascar, Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Development Programme (DEFIS); (iii) Malawi, Financial Access for Rural Markets, Smallholders and Enterprise Programme (FARMSE); (iv) Zimbabwe, Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme (SIRP); (v) Benin, Market Gardening Development Support Project (PADMAR) and (vi) Agricultural Development and Market Access Support Project (PADAAM); (vii) Burkina Faso, Agricultural Value Chains Promotion Project (PAPFA) and (viii) Agricultural Value Chains Support Project in the Southwest, Hauts-Bassins, Cascades and Boucle du Mouhoun Regions (PAFA-4R); (ix) Sudan, Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project (IAMDP).

The activities financed through this grant will be implemented in the four states targeted by IAMDP (Sinnar, North Kordofan, South Kordofan and West Kordofan). The target group will be smallholder producers, with focus on rural women and youth. The grant will directly benefit the same group already targeted by IAMDP with nutrition-sensitive interventions: 10,150 women (including at least 30% (or 3,045) youth (young women). representing the same number of households. The project will be implemented in the same IAMDP 70 villages where *jubrakas* have been established. This grant also will directly target 40 extension workers from the Local Extension Teams (LETs) from the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources that will be trained on nutrition; in total it is expected that 54 governmental officers will benefit from this grant receiving support to strengthen their capacities to coordinate and plan for nutrition at the decentralized level.

**Project life:**

The Supplementary Funds Agreement to finance the programme *Nourishing people and the earth through inclusive and sustainable agriculture* was signed between IFAD and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation in 2019. Implementation period is 24 months in the period from January 2021- December 2022.

**Project finance:**

IFAD Grant is amounted to US\$ 514,650

**Project objective:**

The overall objective of the programme is to improve intake of diverse and nutritious foods by rural households in order to reduce malnutrition in all its forms. This will translate into healthier rural populations and contribute to the realization of the right to food for both individuals and societies, while also alleviating poverty and contributing to sustainable development. An important dimension of this component will be women and youth empowerment.

**Expected outcomes and outputs, utility for the target group:**

This grant will support the following nutrition-sensitive activities that have been identified to strengthen and complement IAMDP's interventions aimed at achieving the following outcomes and outputs:

**Outcome 1: To increase the availability of diverse and nutritious foods for household consumption**

**Output 1.1: Increased production of nutritious foods for household consumption**

**Activity 1.1.1) Promote the establishment of seeds nurseries for crops of high nutritional value for household's production and consumption**

This activity responds to the need to explore the full potential of *Jubraka* in the production of highly nutritious food for household's consumption and for sale<sup>5</sup>. The activity focuses on the establishment of 70 seed nurseries (one for each targeted community where *Jubraka* have been established) benefiting 10,150 women/households. It is foreseen that 40 seed nurseries will be established in year one (benefiting 5,580 women, or 55% of the overall target) and 30 in year 2 (benefiting 4,570 women or 45% of the total).

Women's groups, already established and active in the target communities, will manage the implementation of the seed nurseries. A community-based nursery will be created for each women's group in the selected village. In this framework, supplementary funds from the proposed grant will be used to cover the procurement of materials to build the nurseries, to buy the seeds, seedlings, and related agricultural inputs (fertilizers, pesticides). This activity will be sustainable over time, as it is envisaged that the income generated from selling the seeds and seedlings

---

<sup>5</sup> Nowadays, traditional horticulture crops (okra, cucumber, watermelon, tomato, eggplant, radish, cowpea and maize), along with sorghum are grown in the *jubrakas* for both home consumption and sale of small surpluses.

produced will be used by women to procure inputs (through women's groups' revolving funds). Seed nurseries will be managed by a committee composed of representatives of the women's groups that will continue providing women with vegetable seedlings and seeds on a cost recovery basis.

Women's groups will be encouraged, supported and trained by the LETs to establish a small shade-house for seedling production. The shade-house, which will already be equipped with irrigation support to ensure supply of water and protection from livestock, will be located in the home of one of the women in the group. LETs will help in the selection of the nursery site, in the quantity of seeds to be purchased and the expected number of seedlings to be produced.

LETs will also provide training to the women's groups in the management, protection and handling of vegetable seedlings until they are ready for more permanent planting. When it is time to transplant the seedlings, they will be distributed to the individual women in each group to be grown in their own home gardens. The primary objective of this activity is to improve food production for household consumption; selling of the surplus from the home gardens would also create an additional source of income for women.

#### **Activity 1.1.2) Promote under-utilized indigenous species in *jubrakas***

This activity is linked and complements the establishment of seeds nurseries for species with high nutritional value. In this context, vegetable seedlings of indigenous food plants (such as chicory, African cabbage and other green leaves – *Moleta, Tamaleka, Abadip*) and other nutritious and underutilized species will be planted in the seed nurseries benefiting 5,000 women (approximately 100 women's groups). From the seed nurseries indigenous seedlings will be distributed to the individual women in each group to be grown in their own *Jubraka*. The selection of the species will be based on a technical evaluation to be conducted.

### **Output 1.2: Increased availability of nutritious foods from local markets**

#### **Activity 1.2.1) Develop capacities of women on post-harvest loss reduction, processing and value addition**

This activity intends to improve women's knowledge and technical capacities in food processing and value addition of nutritious food crops and vegetables grown in the *jubrakas*, as well as on Non-Timber Forest Products locally available. IAMDP already includes post harvest management and value addition (processing) activities for selected crops, based on market analysis and market demand from buyers; however, food processing and value addition of nutritious foods was not envisaged by the loan project. This activity, therefore, aims to complement and strengthen the provision of technical training focusing specifically on nutritious food products for both household's consumption and as income generating activities.

The entry point for this activity will be the existing women's saving and credit groups already established and active in the selected villages that will receive trainings by the LETs. A total of 2,500 women/households (corresponding to 50 women's group) will receive technical training on food processing and value addition. A specialized consultancy on food processing techniques will be hired by the project to train the LETs extension officers on processing techniques and value addition of nutritious foods.

#### **Activity 1.2.2) Provide technologies for reduction of post-harvest loss and processing of nutritious foods to women's groups**

The project will support low cost infrastructural interventions for which community' members have management responsibility, in conjunction with capacity development. Solutions on traditional and local knowledge will be included as part of the training package, as well as the use of simple technology that smallholder farmers and women can adopt (e.g. cooling, drying, heating, boiling,

salting, smoking, pickling and other traditional techniques) for preservation of food to reduce post-harvest losses and enhance year-round food availability.

The use of containers for drying and storing vegetables and other food crops would also be promoted. This activity intends to benefit directly the same 50 women's groups (2,500 women) that have received training on food processing and value addition, and that will receive equipment and materials (full package of training and provision of small technologies). This activity will be implemented using the project's existing mechanisms for the provision of extension services.

### **Activity 1.2.3) Develop capacities of women to engage in agribusiness**

Introducing post-harvest handling techniques and training on food processing and value addition will enable women to extend the shelf-life of nutritious food products as well as sell these at the market during the off season thus increasing the income generated from such activities. The agro-industry oriented towards market garden products, as well as NTFP, is an important niche of employment for women as IFAD former investment in the country have demonstrated. This pilot activity will target 600 young women, amongst those that have received the training that will be trained and will receive materials to packaging and grading to expand the shelf life and sale. This will offer women the opportunity to strengthen their skills in the use of innovative techniques for processing home-based grown nutritious products.

## **Outcome 2: To improve knowledge, attitudes and practices on healthy eating habits and care giving practices**

### **Output 2.1) Increased outreach on Social Behavior Change (SBC)**

#### **Activity 2.1.1) Elaborate a project level Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategy tailored to the promotion of healthy diets in the rural context.**

This activity focuses on elaborating a project level Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategy tailored to the promotion of healthy diets in the context of the IAMDP target groups. This will entail conducting an adaptive research to understanding the social and behavioral drivers that facilitate or act as barriers to the uptake of healthy diets. The SBCC strategy will include tailored nutrition messages, approaches and tools that can positively influence knowledge, attitudes and social norms among the project target groups. The strategy will also identify relevant appropriate delivery mechanisms with details of how the messages will be conveyed, by whom, how often, and tools to be used. Efforts will be made to leverage on existing materials developed by other partners. A specialist on social behavior change communication will be recruited by the IAMDP to support the development of the SBCC strategy, working closely with the IAMDP Nutrition specialist and under the guidance of IAMDP Project Coordination Unit (PCU).

#### **Activity 2.1.2) Develop the capacities of extension officers and women champions on how to deliver SBCC**

This activity is aimed at strengthening the capacities of extension officers and women champions, already active in their respective village women's groups, on the delivery of SBCC a through Training of Trainers (TOT) approach. The cascade training will be implemented in line with the SBCC strategy. The first training will target the local extension workers, who will in turn cascade the training to the community women champions. The monitoring of these activities will be under the responsibility of the Local Extension Team leaders.

This activity will directly target 40 extension officers from the LETs and a total of 140 women champions (2 per village) that will receive training. Women nutrition champions will be part of the women's groups already trained by IAMDP and will act as the entry point to disseminate nutrition related knowledge and practices amongst their peers. They will be selected on a voluntary basis

and they will act as change agents to facilitate the adoption of behaviors that result in healthy diets and improved nutrition.

Training on nutrition education and SBCC will be integrated into on-going activities, such as the training on Good Agriculture Practices, Farmer Field School trainings, GALS methodologies etc.

### **Activity 2.1.3) Implement SBCC interventions with target communities**

The SBCC activities will be the key to ensure that an increase in agricultural production and income would translate into improved nutrition at the household level. The activities will be directed to the households receiving direct support to improve their nutrition, targeting both women and men, and they will be implemented at community level by the community development and gender officers of IADMP's extension team, guided by the community development specialist at State level. Four SBCC sessions per community will be conducted reaching 70 communities, for a total of 280 sessions. The LETs and women nutrition champions will be responsible for social mobilization and delivery of the training sessions.

A variety of approaches and tools will be used, as defined in the SBCC strategy. For example, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials such as brochures and posters, food fairs and cooking demonstrations, household mentoring, community dialogues etc. The approach will be adapted to the context and tailored to the type of message and targeted audience.

Lessons learned and the good practices resulting from the implementation of the SBCC activities will be documented. The project will put in place a systematic process to capture and scale-up good practices identifying and promote sharing of experiences among women's groups as well as peer-to-peer learning exchanges. This will facilitate the scaling up of good practices, within the same project and with other IFAD projects.

### **Output 2.2) Reduced women's workload, on and off farm**

#### **Activity 2.2.1) Conduct a workload analysis for women**

A women's workload analysis will be carried out to identify women's main needs and the most appropriate time-saving technologies to address them and that can be sustainable over time. This gender-based assessment will provide with a list of key time-saving technologies that would be implemented to support women's work mainly in *Jubraka* (e.g. water pumps for irrigation or cooking stoves, with direct effect on women's workload). The workload analysis will be conducted through a specialized consultancy and it will complement the design of the SBCC strategy. The recruitment process of this specialized consultancy will be managed by IAMDP.

#### **Activity 2.2.2) Adopt and implement labor saving technologies for women**

This activity aims to reduce women's domestic workload through labor saving technologies, thus allowing women to free up valuable time for childcare, food preparation, their health and other productive activities. Through this grant, the project will promote the adoption of labor-saving technologies (installation of hand pumps and solar powered pumps for *Jubraka*, cooking stoves), benefiting 1,000 women/households (or 20 women's groups). Women will be selected in a participatory way using specific criteria developed in a participatory manner with the facilitation by the IAMDP Gender officer and the Nutrition specialist. The selection of the technologies will be based on the workload analysis and implemented by the LETs, in close collaboration with the IAMDP Gender Officer.

### **Outcome 3: To improve performance of selected nutrition sensitive IFAD's investments**

#### **Output 3.1) Strengthened capacities to implement nutrition-sensitive projects**



### **Activity 3.1.1) Strengthen project's staff capacities to analyze and monitor nutrition-sensitive indicators**

This activity aims at strengthening the capacities of the project staff on nutrition sensitive agriculture and relevant metrics for monitoring progress and outcomes. This will include support to conduct the baseline and end-line surveys for these grant-related indicators, to this aim, specific Terms of Reference for consultancy services to conduct the surveys will be prepared, in close coordination with the IFAD Nutrition team. The baseline survey will also assist IADMP to establish a baseline for the for its nutrition outcome indicator on the Dietary Diversity of Woman (MDD-W) which is the IFAD outcome indicator for nutrition and that will apply to the IFAD loan as well. In this context, through the proposed grant it is expected to provide IADMP with reference for data collection on MDD-W at MTR and at project completion.

### **Activiy 3.1.2) Promote knowledge sharing on nutrition**

This activity is aimed at harvesting knowledge on good nutrition practices and capitalising on lessons learned from the implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions, in order to be able to scale them up at the portfolio level. It includes the identification and systematization of case studies and knowledge sharing amongst IFAD investment projects in the country. Leveraging on the knowledge harvested will be important to orient, whenever necessary, the implementation of nutrition sensitive activities on the ground, and should be therefore be employed as a management tool.

The project will organize a total of 4 learning and sharing event on nutrition sensitive agricultural practices (2 at the end of year 1 and 2 in year 2).

### **Activity 3.1.3) Develop capacities of staff to coordinate and plan for nutrition at decentralized level**

This grant will secure a specialised consultancy on nutrition-sensitive agriculture throughout the 24 months of implementation; the expert consultant will be integrated in the PCU. S/he will support IADMP to develop a nutrition situation assessment and a nutrition strategy, support implementation of nutrition sensitive activities, as well as support the IADMP Team in M&E and multi-sectoral coordination and partnership engagement. The expert should be a nutritionist specialized not only on health issues, but with solid background on nutrition sensitive agriculture to support the project on this specific issue.

The first task of the specialised consultancy will be to develop a project's nutrition strategy. This will include: (i) an in-depth nutrition assessment identifying key nutrition issues and nutrient gaps of the target population in the project area, underlying causes of malnutrition and impact pathways to improved nutrition (with particular regard to child nutrition); (ii) linkages between nutrition and other cross-cutting issues (women's empowerment, youth, environment and climate change), and potential synergies to leverage on existing project activities in other mainstreaming areas; (iv) key institutional and development partners on nutrition with whom the project could strengthen collaboration.

The nutrition strategy should also integrate a detailed plan for the delivery of the project's nutrition sensitive interventions, including the allocation of financial resources and the monitoring of the activities against selected indicators. In relation to homestead food production, the document should include a selection of high nutritional value crops (traditional and improved) adapted to the local agro-ecological context to be promoted in the *Jubraka*, in order to fill the nutrition gaps identified.

The specialist will also responsible to coordinate, supervise and report on the implementation of the strategy and ensure quality of the nutrition interventions financed through this grant. S/he will

be responsible to the timely report to the IFAD Nutrition Team at HQ on the progresses of implementation of the activities financed by the proposed grant.

S/he will also ensure partnership coordination for nutrition at multi-sectoral level and articulate with government bodies as well as with other UN agencies working on nutrition at the regional and national level. This will help ensuring harmonization and alignment with other nutrition interventions carried out by the Government of Sudan and by other development partners.

#### **a) Innovations promoted**

This project will bring together a number of innovations aimed at improving nutrition:

- i) The identification and domestication of traditional crops and under-utilized indigenous food plants with nutrient value and climate resilient in the home gardens, building on local knowledge and practices. Innovation trials of nutritious seeds varieties have been already undertaken by IAMDP: pigeons pea, for example, a drought tolerant crop, has been introduced in selected sites for their high nutritive value, especially for the children under-five and pregnant women. The grant will help IAMDP to increase and diversify the production of nutrient rich crops among the target population.
- ii) The development of seed nurseries and storage facilities for vegetables and crops of high nutritional value, that are currently being established for Gum Arabica and staple crops only, will help ensuring year-round availability of nutritious food.
- iii) The development of agribusiness targeting women and young people will help to increase their income generation while at the same time extending the shelf-life of food products.
- iv) Gender-sensitive innovations, such as the development of a workload assessment and the implementation of labour saving technologies for women, will couple with the promotion of household methodologies and transformative approaches towards gender equality and women's empowerment already promoted by IAMDP.
- v) Staff and extension service providers' capacity building on nutrition will ensure that an increase in agricultural production and income would translate into improved nutrition at the household level.

#### **Comments on the project activities and implementation:**

Since the project is capitalizing on IAMDP Jubrakas then the recommendations agreed on and proposed in the Supervision Main Report for Jubraka interventions can be applied to this project as well. It is better to train the same group of women on vegetable production, nutrition, processing and behavior change then limited number of 2-3 of the best performing women will be selected as the village champions responsible for training their peers in all fields in the village and possibly other surrounding villages.

One point to stress in the vegetable production training is how to deal with the planting material (seed, seedling, stem or root cuttings .. etc). In this regard training will include saving seeds for future uses, the proposed vegetable production manual will include from what vegetable crops women can save seeds and under what conditions; extraction of seed of some crops which require certain skill like extracting egg plant seeds; and how farmers can run simple tests to know seed viability and planting value of seed they purchase or save from their own Jubraka.

Since the project area falls in rainfed sector then availability of water for supplementary irrigation is quite challenging specially in NK and WK where in some villages securing drinking water in summer is very expensive and consumes most of households' income. Fetching water which is women responsibility may put high workload on women for traveling long distances and waiting for hours to get few liters of water. Establishing one village nursery for vegetable seedlings production in each community and encouraging women groups to establish nurseries in the house of one group member which is proposed by the design for making seedlings available all the year round is very optimistic and going in this direction may give disappointing results. Seedlings might find little market in the period between August and October and in very limited villages lying along valleys

and depressions of clay soils with the capacity to hold residual water enough to grow vegetables up to February where tomato and water melon can be grown, example of that Dabat Alfokhar and Um Habila communities in NK and in some pockets in SK. In the rainfed areas, as practiced in some communities in NK and WK, nurseries are useful in raising snake and local cucumbers, water melon and pumpkin in early June before the rainy season then transplanting in July to continue growth under rainfall; this practice allows farmers to enter the market one or one and a half month before others and thus generate high profit. When such practice is followed by Jubraka women then they will find enough food during scarcity and more profit from selling the surplus; also they can plant the same vegetables by direct seeding during the rainy season and so will have two harvests in one season. The area planted by June transplanting can be replanted again by winter high value vegetables like Tomato, Cucumber and Pepper if there is possibility of supplement irrigation, thus economize the use of limited Jubraka area. Taking the above into consideration and knowing that Jubraka area is not that big as all reports show (it is less than 0, 25 feddan on average) then there is no big market for vegetable seedlings as only few numbers of seedling of high value winter vegetables like Tomato, Egg plant Cucumber, Sweet and Hot Peppers are needed and this is not enough to justify raising nurseries of commercial sizes or cost recovery. It is preferable to have one nursery in each community to be located within the model Jubraka, its size has to be determined case by case according to community needs. Promoting growing some vegetables using simple drip irrigation system made from locally available materials such as disposable containers used for intravenous solutions and that used for drinking water and beverages will be a practicable way for extending the vegetables grown season in Jubraka up to March the latest.

**Recommendations:**

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Deadline</b>	<b>Status</b>
Recruit vegetable production specialist for development of Vegetable Production Manual and training gender specialists at locality level on its use	PCU coordinator and gender specialist	February 2022	proposed
Recruit Nutrition specialist for development of Nutrition and Vegetable Processing Manual and training gender specialists at locality level on its use	PCU coordinator and gender specialist	February 2022	proposed
Approach Crop Protection Specialist At Alobeid Research station for development of Jubraka Organic Insect Control Manual and training gender specialists at locality level on its use.	PCU coordinator and gender specialist	February 2022	proposed
Avoid any use of open pits or tanks as this will risk children lives	PSIUs coordinator and gender specialist	On-going	proposed
Expand training on preparation and use of compost in Jubraka cultivation.	PSIUs coordinator and gender specialist	June 2022	proposed

The project will work in 70 communities for improving Jubraka in the project area, this is based on what is stated in IAMDP design but IAMDP project is actually extended to cover 97 communities with Jubraka, it is advisable to continue with the all Jubraka already in place to increase outreach. As nutrition problems is a country wide phenomenon then nutrition awareness raising programme should not be limited to communities that directly benefit from Jubraka interventions but should include all project communities. Experiences of women and communities benefited from Jubraka should be shared with others and non participating ones have to be exposed to experience through visits, different media platforms and documentary films.

Database of Jubraka women groups shall be formed to benefit from the digital information system established by RPSF interventions; this will allow sending tailored messages especially targeting Jubraka women. As beneficiary databases for Zain , Sudani and MTN for SMS revealed that illiteracy rate is around 30% then voice messages will be the right method for communicating extension messages regarding Jubraka cultivation, processing and nutrition.

Since implementation of the project activities relies on recruitment of specialists and development of strategies then acceleration of the recruitment process is important, lengthy procedures will delay the already behind schedule implementation. Going for evaluation of three CVs and single source selection shall be followed to expedite implementation.

The purchase and demonstration of small walking behind tractors and other agricultural related innovations which is agreed to be implemented by IAMDP in year 2022 with partnership with private machinery companies shall be demonstrated in Jubraka as well. The recommended innovations in addition to its usefulness in Jubraka land preparation and weeding can also help in off-farm activities and possibly processing, for instance the accessories that can be attached to small walking behind tractors like trailer, water pump and water tank will be of practical uses for Jubrakas' women, trailer for transporting vegetable to the nearest market, water tank and pump for transporting water from the available water sources to be stored for supplement irrigation. If the small new innovations proved to be useful for Jubraka's women then each women group should be supplied with one set in year 2023.

The use of water bladder might be an alternative option for storing water instead of using open pits and water tanks; it is useful even if open pits and tanks are used as water can be re-pumped into the bladder for future uses

Instead of developing capacities of women in the existing saving and credit groups on post-harvest loss reduction, processing and value addition as entry point for engagement in nutrition business, the Jubraka groups has to be encouraged to form saving and credit groups to self-finance production, marketing and processing activities and if the formed groups exceeded 50 members then they can think of forming a cooperative to be eligible to access finance to expand their business. The reason behind that all women in the present saving and credit groups may do not have Jubraka or may do not have the interest to engage in Jubraka or nutrition in business fashion, Jubraka women on the other side have the resources and knowledge to better engage in production and processing, so Jubraka women should be the base and other interesting women may join them. Women in saving and credit groups who do not have Jubraka or do not interest in Jubraka production can engage in processing of other crops like peanut processing (shelling, roasting, grinding into peanut butter and packaging) and also processing of non-timber forest products, local herbs and other vegetables they may buy from the market during the period of plentiful like Onion, Pumpkin and Tomato.

The baseline survey to be conducted for the project should include evaluation of food and nutrition problems in the project target communities from community members' perspectives, it is even better to start the evaluation before the baseline survey. The nutrition status of any given community is affected by many diverse factors, these factors operate individually or collectively to impact nutrition in a positive or a negative manner. Therefore, addressing food and nutrition issues have to be looked into in a plural form as they include various activities that can improve nutrition

either directly or indirectly. Although the project activities have been determined beforehand then adding other interventions is not possible but still knowing the nutrition problems is important for determining the areas in which other projects can complement IAMDP and NORAD project. To this end community members should be consulted to let them determine food and nutrition problems they face and to prioritize their importance. In following a participatory way by directly involving beneficiaries to identifying their food and nutrition problems, the nutrition consultant and community development officers have to guide the community members to freely identify their problems and to prioritize their importance. Community development officers at different levels should take part in community mobilization to ensure: i) changing the mindset that nutrition activities only concern under-five children, pregnant and breast feeding women and do not concern men; ii) inclusion of marginalized households ; iii) involvement of powerful people in the community from the early start as this is crucial for success and sustainability of any nutrition project and it will make them willing to take responsibility for seeing that the benefit will reach the less well-off members and the marginalized households.

Awareness raising of community role in solving nutrition problems by mobilizing their own financial resources, such as: i) Saving and credit groups may play a major role in nutrition by financing income generating activities that feed into nutrition; ii) formation of consumption cooperatives for supply of food and other necessary items; iii) and engaging in value addition not only for Jubraka products but will extended to crops like Groundnut processing of Peanut butter (shelling, roasting, grinding and packaging) drying Onion during the time of plentiful, processing local herbs and forest non timber products of high nutritional value of market demand; and iv) cost-sharing in relatively expensive projects that benefit the whole community, like improvement of water supply.

When communities prioritize their nutrition problems i) If high water cost appeared to be due to high fuel cost then changing power source of drinking water wells from fossil fuel to solar energy will greatly reduce water cost leaving more money for buying food in addition to its environmental effect of lowering air pollution ; ii) if water-borne disease constitutes the major health problem for communities using Hafirs then fencing and purification of water points (Hafir) will increase access to sanitized drinking water and therefore improve health conditions by improving food consumption ( ingestion, digestion, absorption, assimilation and excretion) iii) if some communities do not have water points at all (like Abu Um Sadein in North kordofan in which community members use most of their income just for buying water, then access to water might be of top priority : iv) if water source is away from the village, then establishing one near the village will reduce workload on women as they are responsible of fetching water and not men and v) if low productivity still appeared to be a challenge in increasing income of field crops then improving application of the agricultural package have to be re-addressed.

For water problems Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihood Programme can complement IAMDP in solving water problems in IAMDP communities severely affected by water problem.

**Recommendations:**

Recommendations	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Expedite recruitment of consultants by simplifying procedures and exploring possibility of single source selection.	PCU coordinator , procurement officer and gender specialist	February 2022	proposed
Develop Jubraka groups' database and use voice messages for sending tailored messages through the digital information system.	PCU coordinator, Knowledge management consultant and gender specialist	February 2022	proposed

Encourage Jubraka women to form saving and credit groups and cooperatives for accessing finance and expanding their business	PCU coordinator, microfinance specialist and gender specialist	February 2022	proposed
Demonstrate walking behind tractor and other new innovations in Jubraka both for farm and off farm activities.	PCU and SPIUs coordinators, mechanization consultant and gender specialist	June 2022	proposed
Expand project interventions to all 97 Jubraka reached by IAMDP	PCU and SPIUs coordinators and gender specialist	February 2022	proposed
Involve target communities' member in identifying and prioritizing food and nutrition problems	Gender specialist and nutrition consultant	February 2022	proposed
Based on identification of nutrition problems determine the fields that other projects like Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihood Programme can operate to sustain IAMDP nutrition interventions	Gender specialist and nutrition consultant	February 2022	proposed
Conduct nutrition awareness raising programme throughout the project area and expose communities do not engage in Jubraka activities to beneficiaries experiences through visits, digital services and documentary films	PCU and SPIUs coordinators and gender specialist and Knowledge management consultant.		

The following chart developed by FAO for identifying food and nutrition activities shall be followed in guiding communities to determine their food and nutrition problems:



#### 4.4. Farming as a Business

##### Innovation scaling-up challenge grants (ISCG)

IAMDP has initiated the ISCG to provide matching grants to private sector companies to introduce technologies that increase crop productivity, improve quality, strengthen marketing, develop processing, and introduce other value chain innovations. The grant amount per selected entity is between US\$ 25,000 to 150,000. The project closed the first call for concept notes on 5 August 2021. The selection committee reviewed the nine received applications and invited three of them to submit detailed business proposals. These three selected applications are in the areas of i) introducing precision farming technologies; ii) agricultural machinery services and repairs; and iii) mechanised harvesting services. The selection committee has also directed two other applicants, who presented multiple concepts, to prioritise their business idea for consideration in the current selection round. Finally, two other companies were requested to reframe and resubmit their application.

Overall, the private sector companies' high interest in investing and developing business partnerships with smallholders is a promising sign. However, IAMDP's ability to capitalise on this opportunity has been limited by the delay in launching the ISCG and the lengthy 8-9 months long beneficiary selection process. As a result, these private sector driven projects will start implementation only in the final years of the project.

The mission recommends that the project should,

- accelerate and mobilise most applications by mid-2022 to allow all the selected companies to implement their projects under project supervision for at least one year before IAMDP closure in early 2024.
- Develop a fast track selection process for selecting private sector companies with known credentials that are already active in the project area.
- actively engage with and provide technical support to the companies invited to submit business proposals to ensure technical soundness and speedy proposal submission.
- carry out background checks, and actively monitor the selected private companies' community-level business practices to safeguard against the risk of IFAD's brand name exploitation and misuse by the private companies at the community level.

##### Component 2: Market linkage and value addition

This component's expected outcome is smallholders' higher income from improved market access, village-based post-harvest crop storage, and value addition/market linkage activities. The main activities are physical market access (*wadi* crossings); storage facilities development, market linkages and value addition.

**Wadi crossings and storage facilities:** IAMDP's planned 17 wadi crossings and 13 storage facilities in 2021 are all delayed due to procurement issues covered in the procurement section. In total, these delayed civil works represent 22% (EUR 2.2 million) of the 2021 AWPB and have contributed significantly to slowing down IAMDP's physical and financial progress. The specific status of each activity is as follows;

*Wadi crossings:* Out of the 17 wadi crossings planned in 2021, seven were planned but incomplete in 2020. The project has so far completed the site selection and the technical specifications for these seven crossings.

*Storage facilities:* Out of the 13 storage facilities planned in 2021, 8 were planned but incomplete in 2020. The project has completed the technical specifications and drawings for these eight storage facilities. Community groups will own and operate these storage facilities, and smallholders can access finance against the commodities stored here.

The mission recommends that IAMDP immediately form the community groups that will manage these storage facilities and start their capacity building to prepare them to run these facilities immediately after handover.

**Market linkages and value addition:** In 2021, IAMDP planned to conduct six marketing studies that could not be implemented in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions. These studies are on dynamic



pricing, access to wholesale and auction markets, groundnut oil production, gum arabic grading, organic produce markets and storage financing. So far, only two studies are concluded against the plan to complete all the six studies in the first half of the year. The ToRs for the remaining four studies are ready. However, the hiring of consultants is delayed. The project expects to complete only two more studies this year.

The two completed studies are on dynamic pricing and improving smallholders access to wholesale and auction markets. These reports respond well to the ToRs and include good situational analysis and pertinent recommendations. However, their recommendations' practical and swift roll-out is constrained in the absence of detailed implementation arrangements, as this was not required in the ToRs. The ToRs for the remaining four studies also focus on situation analysis and do not require the development of implementation arrangements.

The mission recommends that where relevant, the studies should include additional modules focusing on

- technical assistance to the value chain actors (private sector companies, community-owned enterprises) e.g. to develop business plans, operations manuals and financial plan for their businesses units and
- implementation support to IAMDP, elaborating its role, action plan, investments, and capacity building to implement the study recommendations.

The detailed findings from the analysis of the ToR of the pending studies and recommendations to make them more action oriented is presented below.

**Certified organic market analysis:** The current objectives of the study are

- to analyze the international market dynamics for certified organic sorghum, groundnuts, sesame and gum arabic; and
- to analyze Sudan's relative advantages in both achieving organic certification and accessing international organic markets, with a particular focus on the role of the small-scale farmer.

These objectives and the detailed tasks in the TOR are very broad and general research oriented. Accordingly, the following amendments are recommended to the study approach and the terms of reference.

### Recommendations

To be practically effective, the study objectives should be

- To recommend solutions to the specific problems and uncertainties of the value chain actors interested in organic produce production and marketing and
- advice IAMDP on its roles, actions and investments to facilitate organic production and marketing activities.

The PIU, in collaboration with the SIUs, will identify 2-3 PSCs involved or interested in supporting organic production and marketing as the main stakeholders in the study. The PSCs should preferably be those planning to submit proposals to the ISCG focusing on partnerships with producers for organic production and marketing. However, other PSCs interested in collaborating with IAMDP for promoting and marketing organic produce in the project areas can also be selected.

The PIU should treat this consultancy as technical support to the PSCs to

- provide the PSCs with more information about organic produce marketing opportunities that are currently unknown to them.
- support the PSCs to draft the ISCG concept note and proposal to IAMDP.

The PIU should revise the ToR in consultation with the selected PSCs

The PIU should include the study's requirement to develop a framework outlining IAMDP's role, action plan, and investments for facilitating organic production and marketing linkages between smallholder farmers and PSCs. The framework should be developed in consultation with the IAMDP staff.

**Crop storage physical and financial analysis:** The current objectives of the study are to produce an analysis of crop storage and financing options for small-scale farmers in the IAMDP project areas. The study duration is 90 days.

The ToR focuses elaborately on background analysis of existing storage and financing practices in the project areas. However, it does not include any technical assistance to support the project and the stakeholders in the application of the study recommendations.

Recommendations: The following points should be considered in the TOR to make the study more action-oriented.

- The background analysis should be based on a rapid assessment instead of an elaborate research-oriented approach over three months currently proposed in the ToR. Significant background information can be collected prior to the study with the help of the extension officers.
- A technical assistance module should be added to the study focusing on the application of the lessons and recommendations from the background analysis. The technical assistance module will focus on
  - The development of a storage enterprise business plan developed in close consultation with all stakeholders (project staff, beneficiary communities, private sector companies, potential financing partners).
  - securing the stakeholders' buy-in to the storage enterprise business plan.
- The main contents of the storage enterprise plans should be;
  - *Storage ownership and governance:* Includes the governance and management framework for managing the storage facilities taking into account
    - the potential for co-ownership and co-management of the storage structures between private sector companies and the community institutions.
    - The private sector companies' interest in co-investments in these storage structures with 'ISGF' support should be explored. Draft MOUs and contractual frameworks should be developed as relevant.
  - *Operations manual for managing the storage facilities:* This includes
    - Detailed description of the management arrangements for the storage facility. Co-management models involving the private sector companies and the financial institutions should be explored.
    - The procedures for
      - collection, storage and delivery of produce
      - accessing finance against the stored produce and repayment arrangements.
    - Roles and responsibilities of the different partners and staff in implementing the procedures for storage management and enabling access to finance.
    - Draft forms and formats, agreements, and contracts in support of the management of the facility
    - The lessons and recommendations from the dynamic pricing study will be incorporated in the operations plan
  - *Storage financial planning:* Based on the capacity of the storage facility develop a storage revenue model assessing the following
    - the potential revenue from storage service fees
    - management costs
    - annual profitability
    - potential financing volumes and outreach against the stored produce

**Mobile groundnut shelling and unrefined oil and seed cake study:** Although the study has not yet been launched, the project has already initiated threshing, oil extraction and seed cake enterprises (hereafter referred to as oil extraction enterprise). This requires that the scope of the study be enhanced to include the following:

- a. business proposal development for PSCs interested in leveraging support from the ISCG to invest in upgrading the IAMDP supported community level oil extraction enterprises; and
- b. oil-extraction enterprise business development plans

*ISCG business proposal development for PSCs:* This will involve technical assistance to potential private-sector companies which are interested in co-investing and upgrading the oil extraction enterprises. The technical support can develop detailed proposal for ISCG support.

*Oil extraction enterprise business development plans:* The assignment has to prepare business plans for 1-2 enterprises which are already supported. The business plans will include the application of the findings and recommendations arrived at by the study based on the existing ToR, including, lessons learned from previous experiences of similar enterprises and value chain analysis. The plan has to be developed in consultation with different project stakeholders including the IAMDP staff, PSCs involved or interested in this type of business and the community group which owns the enterprise.

The business plan should refer to the following structure

*Business idea:* The full scope of the business idea should be developed and described. The following dimensions of the business ideas should be explored and developed

- fee-based oil extraction for households from neighbouring villages including the possibility of doorstep service delivery
- contract farming arrangements with group of farmers, extracting oil from their produce, and supplying the oil to larger shops and supermarkets in towns and cities after suitable packaging and labelling.
- Testing, certification and labelling as aflatoxin free and organic produce.
- Development of maintenance fund and linkages to repair service providers.
- Co-ownership with the community as well as the private sector company. Co-management with a manager from the private sector company supported by counterparts from the community.
- Mechanism for the community to gradually gain full control of the enterprise if deemed suitable over time
- Linkages to innovative guaranty funds that would allow access to finance for supporting contract farming and working capital needs.

*Ownership and governance:* Amongst other details, the co-ownership of these enterprises between communities and private sector companies should be explored and explained in this section.

*Operations manual for managing the enterprises:* This section will include a detailed description of the management arrangements for the enterprises.

- Co-management models involving the private sector companies and the financial institutions should be described.
- The procedures to be followed for the different functions of the enterprise should be described.
- Roles and responsibilities of the different partners and staff should be detailed.
- Draft forms and formats, agreements, and contracts should be developed in support of the management of the facility

*Enterprise financial planning module:* This should revenue planning and profitability analysis of the enterprise.

**Groundnut oil processing by village-based oil processors:** IAMDP's market linkage and value addition activities have mostly focused on groundnut based on the high demand for groundnuts grown in the project areas. The activities for promoting value addition and marketing of other crops such as gum arabic and sesame are lagging.

IAMDP has helped start up groundnut threshing and oil extraction units in three communities in North, South and West Kordofan States. The project has provided a groundnut thresher and an oil expeller machine to an informal group in each village. The group runs the enterprise and provides groundnut threshing and oil extraction services to customers from neighbouring villages. The project has reported multiple benefits from these enterprises such as 30-50% increase in revenue per sac, seed cake and crushed hulls use as animal feed, availability of oil for domestic use, and crushed hulls use in brick making.

Previous IFAD projects such as SKRDP had supported the same model of oil extraction enterprises which were not sustainable due to lack of mechanical repairs and maintenance support, absence of financial linkages and lack of marketing and business development partnerships. So far, the IAMDP supported enterprises are exposed to the same risks. Meanwhile, some private sector companies have expressed interest in investing in groundnut processing enterprises at the community level as a part of the ISCG.

The mission recommends,

- IAMDP should i) immediately formalise the enterprise groups managing the oil expeller enterprises and ii) aim to modernise these enterprises in collaboration with private sector companies focusing on upgrading investments and management support.
- The upcoming marketing study on groundnut oil production should include modules on developing operations manual and enterprise development plan/business plan for these enterprises.
- IAMDP can support periodic cost-benefit and cost recovery analysis of these enterprises by offering these assignments as projects to business school students.

**Marketing of shelled groundnuts in community aggregation centers:** As a part of the RPSF grant the project plans to establish commodity aggregation centers in eight communities and connect them to buyers. Eight centers are planned in 2021. These centers will aggregate manually shelled groundnuts from community members and sell the produce to private sector buyers. The Sudanese Standards and Metrology Organisation (SSMO) supports the project on the technical standards and equipment needs for groundnut shelling and grading. WFP will supply rubhalls to the community centers for storing the produce till buyers are found. The project estimates the 440 total beneficiaries from the eight locations can produce 880 tons of groundnut with the help of project supplied equipment such as strippers, decorticators, sieves and balances. Overall, this is a promising initiative for promoting marketing linkages. However, the community aggregation centers' activity planning remains supply-driven as discussions and involvement of buyers is limited.

The mission recommends that the project should

- Scout and identify bulk buyers who are interested in purchasing the produce from the aggregation centers.
- Formalise the community institution that will manage the marketing centers and facilitate their agreements/contracts with the potential bulk buyers.
- Follow a demand-driven approach in which the bulk buyers are also involved in planning (and implementing where relevant) the quantities to be aggregated, outreach and technical support to farmers.

### **Component 3: Enabling environment**

Since the last supervision mission the project has addressed this component's major challenges by recruiting a full-time rural finance specialist and facilitating rural finance delivery by three competitively selected partnering financial institutions (PFIs). The progress on the main activities in this component are as follows:

**Crop prefinancing:** Africorps has expanded its contract farming outreach for groundnut production in the project areas from 733 farmers in 2020 to 1,400 farmers in 2021. As a part of its strategy to graduate farmers to higher-income partnerships, the company has upgraded its farmers engagement model. The practice of paying the farmers market price plus five percent on delivery of produce has been replaced by a profit-sharing model where farmers and the company share the profits in 70:30 ratio. IAMDP has facilitated farmers mobilisation, relevant farmer's training and backstopping services. Africorps has invested approximately US\$ 0.75 million from its own resources in pre-

financing the farmers. Its limited resources constrain the expansion of Africorp's contract farming outreach in the future.

The mission recommends that IAMDP should

- facilitate the PFIs' participation in contract farming partnerships so that more farmers can access finance and enable Africorps to expand its contract farming outreach.
- explore and facilitate Africorp's potential access to low-cost commercial working capital loans guaranteed by Tayseer.
- assess Africorp's infrastructure needs and consider supporting Africorps in this area to enhance its contract farming outreach in the project communities.

**Village savings and credit groups (VSCG):** IAMDP's strong focus on developing VSCGs has increased VSCGs from 94 in 2020, to 233 in August 2021. These VSCGs comprise 4618 members (88% women) across 84 communities. Total group savings amounts to SDG 5.5 million of which SDG 2.2 million are in circulation as internal loans to members. The VSCGs continued to serve as an effective pathway for securing women's participation and financial inclusion.

The mission recommends that the project

- formalise the VSCGs and
- develop their capacity and linkages to diversify their activities in agricultural services delivery, aggregation, value chain enterprises, and financial intermediation.

**Partnership with MFIs:** IAMDP has competitively selected three PFIs, ABSUMI, Baraah and Ebdaa to deliver rural financial services in all the 13 project localities. The IAMDP design included the provision for revolving matching equity support to the PFIs in which the project and the PFI contributed in 75:25 ratio to generate the credit funds needed to finance the first cycle loans of target households. IAMDP, at completion, required to facilitate the transfer of its equity contribution from the PFIs to a special fund in the Central Bank for replicating the revolving equity support for other rural MFIs.

In practice, instead of revolving equity, IAMDP has adopted a guarantee oriented approach to overcome funds flow challenges in supporting Ebdaa and Baraah with credit funds. IAMDP has placed a hard currency investment deposit of US\$ 250,000 with the Farmers Bank to guarantee an equivalent amount of credit funds from Farmers Bank to the two PFIs (Baraah US\$ 100,000 and Ebdaa US\$ 150,000) for three years.

The return on IAMDP's guarantee investment is shared in 30:70 ratio between Farmers Bank and the PFIs. Simultaneously, the PFIs' profit on the credit funds is shared in the ratio of 70:30 between Farmers Bank and the PFIs. The mechanism has resulted in Baraah and Ebdaa's timely access to credit funds and has strengthened IAMDP's control over its contribution to the PFIs.

The third PFI, ABSUMI, did not want a guarantee based approach and the project has started transferring the revolving fund (so far US\$ 150,000) directly to ABSUMI's five units. However, the revolving fund agreement between IAMDP and ABSUMI is not clear on the

- i) need to use the project funds for supporting only first cycle loans
- ii) 25% ABSUMI contribution
- iii) exit pathway at the end of the project for transferring these funds to the CBS-MFU

In addition to the above, IAMDP has used the RFSP 1 funds to provide a total of US\$ 213,000 in grants to the three PFIs (ABSUMI USD 87,000; Ebdaa US\$ 81,000; Baraah US\$ 45,000).

The three PFI's business plans aim to reach 8,420 farmers in the year 2021 which increases to 24,973 in the year 2024. In the current year the PFIs have so far achieved 42% (3,658 loans) of the targeted annual outreach. At this pace, it will be an uphill task for the PFIs to meet the outreach targets in the upcoming years.

The mission recommends

- IAMDP fine-tune the agreement with ABSUMI to align it with the design parameters focusing on i) use of the project funds for supporting only first cycle loans ii) 25% ABSUMI contribution

in the revolving funds iii) the exit pathway at the end of the project for transferring these funds to the CBS-MFU

- IAMDP facilitate the PFIs' participation in contract farming arrangements that support private-sector companies to expand their outreach to contracted farmers.
- The PFIs continue their seasonal loan activities in RFSP supported communities even after the completion of that project.
- IFAD start discussions with the Central bank and the Guarantee Fund (Tayseer) towards an exit approach for the guarantee funds.

**Farming as a business (FAAB):** IAMDP has not made much progress on FAAB training activities after last year's unfortunate demise of the former FAAB national consultant who used to lead FAAB activities in the project. The project is in the process of recruiting a new national consultant for supporting the FAAB activities. Meanwhile, IAMDP staff members in the various states, familiar with the FAAB methodology, have carried out some training activities in this area.

The mission recommends that the project should fast track the recruitment of the new FAAB national consultant and accelerate the FAAB trading activities in the last quarter of this year.

**FPA mobilisation and strengthening:** IAMDP's community institutions development has been confined to the mobilisation of the informal VSCGs. Unfortunately, the project has not yet started mobilising formal community institutions that are eligible and capable of developing formal financial, technical services, and other business linkages. The delay has occurred due to the lack of clarity on the formal institutional form to be promoted. The project commissioned a survey of the existing farmers organisations in the project area to determine the suitable institutional form. The study started in 2020 and was much prolonged, concluding only in mid-2021. It recommended that IAMDP should favour the cooperative law for registering community organisations. However, in some States the cooperative law requires at least 51 members to be registered and previous IFAD projects experiences suggest that such large groups are usually divisive and conflict-prone. Thus, IAMDP is favourable to the recommendation to promote cooperatives and is developing the guidelines for building the capacity of the existing cooperatives.

## Recommendations

Agreed Actions	Responsibility	Agreed completion Date
<b>Component 1: Enhanced crop productivity and production</b>		
- <b>ISCG:</b> Develop a fast track ISCG selection process for selecting private sector companies with known credentials that are already active in the project area. Accelerate and mobilise most applications by mid-2022	PIU	Immediate
<b>Component 2: Market linkage and value addition</b>		
- <b>Storage facilities:</b> Immediately form the community groups to manage the planned storage facilities and start preparing them to run these facilities immediately after handover.	PIU	Immediate
- <b>Market studies:</b> Add modules focusing on technical assistance to the value chain actors (private sector companies, community-owned enterprises) and implementation support to IAMDP for rolling out the study recommendations swiftly.	PIU	Immediate
- <b>Value addition and market linkage:</b> Accelerate the value addition and market linkage activities of other project supported crops such as gum Arabic and sesame.	PIU	Immediate
<b>Oil Extraction enterprise:</b>	PIU	Immediate

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- immediately formalise the enterprise groups and promote their collaboration with private sector companies for modernisation investments and management support.</li> <li>- Support periodic cost-benefit and cost recovery analysis by offering these assignments as projects to business school students.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Community aggregation centers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scout and identify potential bulk buyers from the aggregation centers and involve them in planning the quantities to be aggregated, outreach and technical support to farmers.</li> <li>- Formalise the community institution that will manage the marketing centers and facilitate their agreements/contracts with the potential bulk buyers.</li> </ul>	PIU	Immediate
<b>Component 3: Enabling environment</b>		
<p><b>Support to contract farming:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate the PFIs' participation in contract farming partnerships so expand Africorp's contract farming outreach.</li> <li>- Explore Africorp's potential access to low-cost commercial working capital loans guaranteed by Tayseer.</li> <li>- Assess and enhance Africorp's infrastructure to expand its contract farming outreach in the project communities.</li> </ul>	PIU	31 Dec 21, then continuous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>VSCGs:</b> formalise the VSCGs and develop their capacity and linkages to diversify their activities in agricultural services delivery, aggregation, value chain enterprises, and financial intermediation.</li> </ul>	PIU	31 Dec 21, then continuous
<p><b>Partnership with PFIs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fine-tune the agreement with ABSUMI to align it with the design parameters focusing on i) use of the project funds for supporting only first cycle loans ii) 25% ABSUMI contribution in the revolving funds iii) the exit pathway at the end of the project for transferring these funds to the CBS-MFU</li> <li>- Start discussions with the Central bank and the Guarantee Fund (Tayseer) towards an exit approach for the guarantee funds.</li> </ul>	PIU  PIU, IFAD	31 Dec 21  31 Dec 21, then continuous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>FAAB:</b> Fast track the recruitment of the new FAAB national consultant and accelerate the FAAB trading activities in the last quarter of this year.</li> </ul>	PIU	Immediate

## Findings and conclusions of joint meeting with CBS-MFU, SMDC and Teyseer

A joint meeting was held on 30 August 21, between IFAD, CBS MFU, SMDC and the Guarantee fund (Teyseer). The purpose of the meeting was to share the IAMDP supervision mission' findings and explore pathways for the IAMDP guarantee fund's smooth exit and sustainability at completion.

The key discussions and main points of consensus were as follows;

**High cost of funds:** The CBS' microfinance regulation currently require commercial banks to dedicate 12% of their portfolio to microfinance. IAMDP's supervision mission observed that the commercial banks' Mudaraba contracts used to fund the MFIs required profits sharing between the commercial banks and the MFIs in the ratio of 70:30 on the profits earned by the MFIs. The high profit sharing ratio in favour of the commercial banks increases the cost of funds for the MFIs which are then passed to customers resulting in profit margins often exceeding 30%. The high cost of rural finance is one of the main barriers to microfinance access in rural areas.

The stakeholders in the meeting were all aware of the problem. However, the CBS-MFU commented that it cannot intervene as the CBS does not have mandate to regulate the high profit margin charged by commercial banks on depositors and shareholders funds. Teyseer is aware of this issue and has recently started collaborating with the AfDB on a project that can address this issue.

**Innovative guarantees:** Teyseer's guarantee support enables cooperatives and MFIs to access commercial funds. However, currently the guarantee system is not diversified to address more risky areas such as;

- i) guaranteeing contract farming arrangements involving pre-financing advances from buyers (private-sector companies, cooperatives) to smallholder farmers during the farming season. The availability of such guarantees can help increase the contract farming outreach and marketing access to smallholder farmers.
- ii) guaranteeing loans and advances from community-based organisations (e.g. cooperatives) to its members for individual or collective business purposes. The availability of such guarantees can facilitate the creation of revolving funds at the community or cluster level and enable higher and cheaper access to funds for target households.
- iii) guarantees for deferred payments facility provided by machinery service providers and agrodealers to target households, to enable the latter access agricultural inputs and services during the farming season and pay for them after harvest.

The CBS-MFU and Teyseer considered these as very risky areas for providing guarantee support. However, the participants agreed that such guarantee mechanisms can be critical in unlocking and diversifying innovative sources of rural credit supply. There was also agreement on potential collaborations with IFAD projects for piloting innovative guarantee pilot projects in the future for proof of concept.

**Support to private sector:** the CBS has drafted an SME development strategy which will soon be available. The strategy aims to leverage private sector investments for rural economic development.

**Conventional banking:** The CBS informed that it will soon allow conventional banking based on interest rates. Islamic banking will also continue and customers will have the option to choose what they prefer. This diversification of the banking sector is likely to see foreign investments in this sector and the emergence of new banks in Sudan's financial landscape.

**Development fund:** At present the CBS' main strategy is to direct shareholder and depositors funds to the microfinance sector with Guarantee support from Teyseer. However, as discussed earlier, these funds bear high profit margins and are often unaffordable to target households. The participants agreed to the concept of establishing a development fund in the CBS that can be used to support affordable loans and risky portfolios, particularly in the rural economic setting.



## **Potential storage management options for the storages facilities developed with IAMDP support**

The IAMDP design envisages the use of the storage facilities as downscaled model of warehouse financing whereby the communities are able to secure financing from financial institutions against crops stored in the storage facilities. The implementation of this arrangement is expected to defend the producers from selling their produce at a low price just after harvest.

In addition to the above, the private sector can be involved in the management and utilisation of the storage facilities in a single or combination of the following ways. IAMDP can explore these mechanisms during the upcoming study on the storage facilities.

- i) IAMDP can facilitate private sector companies to develop bulk purchase agreements with the communities with the storages. In this case, the storage facilities can serve to aggregate the produce at community level till delivery.
- ii) IAMDP can mobilise PSCs to co-invest in processing facilities close to the storage facilities. The communities can participate in these ventures with the storage facilities serving as their in-kind equity participation. The storage facilities can be used to storing inputs/produce used by the processing enterprises.
- iii) The private sector companies can be engaged to train community members on storage management (technical and business aspects); sets up the systems; and appoints a manager to run the facility supported 2-3 trained community counterparts; cost of manager can be covered or shared by community/IAMDP or can be a private sector contribution is the storage facility is a part of the PSC's business arrangements.
- iv) In future, the storage facilities can serve as feeder storages for storing produce after sorting, grading and other community level value addition activities. From here the graded produce can be supplied to larger warehouses linked to commodity exchange

## 4.5 Recommendations on mobilizing and strengthening farmers' organizations

The mission reviewed the 'Farmers' Organizations Capacity Assessment Survey Report' and 'End of Consultancy Implementation Report – Community Development and Farmers' Organizations' prepared by the farmers' organization capacity building specialist, hired by the IAMDP, and provided feedback and recommendations on the guidelines for the establishment and mobilization of farmers' organization and selection criteria.

### 1. Key findings of the Farmers Organization Capacity Assessment Survey Report

The project target communities have experienced a wide range and different types of organizations. There are 249 farmers organizations in the project target localities; 45.4% are formally registered, 53.5% are informal or semi-formal, and three communities without any organizations. The organizations were registered under different laws: 54.9% under the Cooperative Law, 32.7% under the Agricultural and Animal Production Owners Professions Organizations Law, 9.7% under the Humanitarian and Voluntary Work Law, and 2.7% under the Youth and Sports Corporations Law. Village Saving and Lending Groups are informal, either autonomously established by their members or in response to an NGO or project initiative from outside the community.

Most organizations are relatively small in size and lacking capacities. 70.6% of the organizations have less than 51 members; 65.1% have regular membership, while 17.6% have shown decreasing trends. 81.9% of the organizations are without assets, 67.5% without funds from other sources, 86.3% without a storage system, and 45.8% without a budget. Table 1 summarizes the organizational, financial and administrative management key aspects of the surveyed organizations.

Table 1. Summary of the organizational, financial and administrative management capacity of the farmers' organization in the target area

Types of capacity	Main findings
Organizational management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 61.5% lack or poor Article of Association;</li> <li>- 51.1% has no agricultural services provided to members;</li> <li>- 73.9% has no services provide to non-members;</li> <li>- 41.4% do not conduct general assembly meetings or conduct only when needed;</li> <li>- Board members of 52.6% organizations haven't received any organizational management training.</li> </ul>
Financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 61.8% do not prepare work plans or prepare them only when necessary;</li> <li>- 64.7% has no financial systems;</li> <li>- 53.8% keeps no financial document;</li> <li>- 39.4% keeps no financial records nor accounting books;</li> <li>- 79.1% have no inventory records;</li> <li>- 49.8% do not prepare periodic financial reports;</li> <li>- 88.8% do not conduct financial auditing;</li> <li>- 67.5% have no procurement system.</li> </ul>
Administrative management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 42.6% keep no administrative records nor documents;</li> <li>- 55.5% have no premises;</li> <li>- 51.8% do not collect membership fees;</li> <li>- 42.2% do not update membership status;</li> <li>- 76.3% do not distribute profits to members.</li> </ul>

Regarding gender representation, 50.2% of farmers' organizations are females' entities, 5.6% are mixed with females' majority, while 14.5% are males' entities, and 29.7% are mixed with males' majority. However, in most organizations mixed with males' majority, females' membership size is almost symbolic, insignificant and fake. Also, the study showed that the vast majority of females' entities are informal and semi-formal. Females' membership in mixed farmers' organizations must be reviewed, and corrective measures must be taken to increase females' membership to a reasonable size and encourage females to join existing formal organizations or establish new formal ones. Youth are the majority of members in 8.8% of the organizations, minority in 30.9% and average size in 60.3%. Thus, more efforts are needed to be made through project interventions to increase youth membership in farmers' organizations in project target communities.

The study identified four interlinked, overlapping and multi-dimensional causes of capacity gaps in the farmers' organizations in the target area as follows:

A. **Conceptual Issues:** this category of causes is related to community perceptions and attitudes towards organizations, collective action, and framing as a business. Interventions to address conceptual issues are to focus on community orientation and awareness-raising;

B. **Technical Issues:** these issues relate to personal skills required for performing specific technical functions within the organizational management framework. Issues under this category are to be addressed through technical, managerial, and personal development training;

C. **Organizational Issues:** this category includes issues related to the organizational framework, such as structure, procedures, and work systems. Addressing this type of issue requires organizational support in terms of systems development and institutional support;

D. **Enabling Environment Issues:** this category included governmental laws, policies, and regulations governing the work of farmers' organizations. These issues are to be addressed through advocating and lobbying for the interests and concerns of farmers' organizations.

## **2. Recommendations on the proposed farmers' organizations capacity building/development framework**

The project shared the 'End of Consultancy Implementation Report – Community Development and Farmers' Organizations' and proposed farmers' organizations capacity building/development framework (refer to the attached for more details) with the mission. Based on the key findings of the Farmers Organization Capacity Assessment Survey Report and IFAD's approach to strengthening farmers' organizations, the mission provided recommendations as follows.

**Selection criteria and target number of farmers' organizations.** There are 20 criteria that the organizations should meet to join the project. As per the study done, only 113 organizations are registered, and those registered will not be able to meet the membership target set, the membership fees set, or the by-laws. Out of the 133 registered organizations, there are 62 cooperatives and 37 other producer groups, so 99 established organizations that IAMDP can already work with. In addition, there are 130 VSCGs (village savings and credit organizations). The mission concerns that the quantitative planning that IAMDP is carrying out about forming two farmers' organizations in each village to get to 270 organizations with an average membership of 100 persons in order to meet the target of 27000 HH members of farmers' organizations will not serve the purpose of establishing member-led, cohesive organizations and financially viable organizations. The mission points out that the target is to support 130 farmers' organizations with a membership of 21600 HH; the assumption is one farmer organization per village rather than 2. Besides, in addition to the farmers' organizations, the villages have the VSCGs, which need much strengthening to become an economic engine.

**Supporting existing organizations.** The mission recommends supporting capacity building of existing registered organizations with the mandate to offer productive and business services to its membership rather than establishing new organizations. The objective of the support to the registered and existing cooperatives and farmers' organizations is to build a cohesive organization and a financially self-reliant one that is relevant to its members. Given the two years left for IAMDP, this should be the major goal rather than the targeted numbers of organizations and membership. Also, the main driver for strengthening these organizations is not the linkage to the private sector. The main driver is the members' interest and the level of their satisfaction with the services received from their organization. Partnership with private sector companies is desirable, but more important is that these organizations can engage with wholesale, retail sale, and contract farming markets and get the best deal for their members.

**Process and work plan.** The 6-phase capacity-building programme is composed of basic and advanced training. However, it will be difficult to carry out the training for the following reasons: most of the farmers' organizations in the project area do not have a business, do not have capital assets and either have no money or at the max 100,000 SDG. This means that to be effective, the training needs to be accompanied with hands-on application of managing a business or an activity that the producer organization will carry out.

To start with, during the phase of 'preparation to join the project', IAMDP is recommended to get the profile and details of 99 cooperatives and producer organizations that are registered. The locality teams can meet with these 99 farmers' organizations, understand their current business, past failures/successes, and whether they have a credit history or bank transactions, last general assembly meeting and last election of the executive committee members. A factsheet should be completed for each of the 99 cooperatives/ producer groups. Also, the study on farmers' organizations suggests that there are about 5 farmer's organizations that have well developed system for storage. The project is advised to do a deep dive into how these farmers' organizations function. 4 out of 5 farmers' organizations are in Sinnar State and 1 in Tadamon locality of South Kordofan.

In order to become eligible for IAMDP support, the 99 farmers' organizations should:

- hold general assembly and elect a new executive committee with the required ratio of women and youth;
- endorse the articles of association and by-laws in the general assembly;
- ensure full payment of membership fees, with clear record of membership (name of member, identification, address and other useful information like land, ownership of animals etc.)
- ensure opening of bank account and deposit of the membership fee
- discuss in general assembly one business activity for the producer organization which would be in the range of 1.5 million SDG to start with and can be implemented over a 2-3 months period. There should be full cost recovery for the services provided from this activity.

During the phase of 'preparation to operate', IAMDP is recommended to provide technical support to farmers' organization and financial assistance in form of: (i) 80% financing of their first business activity and the total amount of the business activity would be 1.5 million SDG; (ii) technical training on running the specific business that the project is supporting. If both activities are completed successfully, the farmers' organization can access second round of support: (i) 80% cost of rehabilitation of a productive asset that will serve the membership for an amount up to 3 million SDG (the remaining 20% to be contributed by the farmers' organization). There should be full cost recovery for the services provided from this activity; (ii) the activity should be implemented over 2-3 months; (iii) technical training to run the business to be provided.

During the 'phase of operation', IAMDP can then plan for a 3rd round of support which will involve bank/MFI financing (and the banks/MFIs can rely on the 6 months' history of transactions of the farmers' organizations). The next business can be for an amount up 4.5 million SDG, with a grant share from IAMDP (50%) and 25% to be obtained from bank and 25% contribution from farmers' organization. The business should be implemented over a 4-6 months period. The IAMDP can plan for 4th and 5th round of support, increasing the financing ceiling but the IAMDP support would be nil and financial assistance will be coming from the banks/MFIs and the revenue of the businesses of the farmers' organizations. IAMDP would also need to develop a system to monitor and rate the performance of the farmers' groups.

**Budgeting.** The total cost of the capacity building of 99 registered cooperatives and farmers' organizations over 2 years would be about 2 million USD, broken down as follows: (i) financial assistance of 1.3 million USD; (ii) training for 240,000 USD, as per cost tables at design; (iii) support with equipment and office space to the most successful groups of 450,000 USD (estimate that about 70 organizations out of 99 would qualify).

**Guidance for GAPAs and VSCs.** The project is advised to obtain the list of GAPAs from Forestry National Corporation (FNC) and discuss with FNC complementary support that may be required. A separate capacity building programme and support will be required for the GAPAs as multiple organizations are supporting them. In this regard, the IAMDP is recommended to develop dedicated guidelines for the GAPAs. For the federation of village savings and credit groups, the IFAD country team and IAMDP will schedule a meeting with the IFAD India programme. In this meeting, IAMDP will be able to learn how India programme has federated the village savings and credit groups into vibrant organizations, which were able to play a role in financial intermediation and channel close to 450 million USD to 1 million women members, over a period of 5 years. Based on the India experience, a separate guideline can be prepared for the VSCs.

## **Sudan**

---

### **Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project**

### **Supervision Report**

### **Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met**

Mission Dates: 1st September-20thSeptember 2021

Document Date: 20/10/2021

Project No. 2000001517

Report No. 5892-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division  
Programme Management Department





Investing in rural people

## Annex V Terms of Reference for Consultants and other persons hired by IFAD to participate in missions under a non-staff contract

MISSION DETAILS	
<b>Country of Assignment/Location:</b>	Sudan
<b>Mission Name:</b>	Integrated Agricultural and Marketing Development Project (IAMDP) 3 <sup>rd</sup> Supervision Mission
<b>Mission Start Date:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> September 2021
<b>Mission End Date:</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> September 2021
<b>Division/Department:</b>	Programme Management Department (PMD)
<b>Reports to (name and title):</b>	Rasha Omar, Country Director, NEN/PMD 

MISSION COMPOSITION (Team members' full name and specialization)	
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Specialization:</b>
Mr Omer Egemi	Team Leader
Mr. Rabie Rizgallah	Agronomist (will cover IAMDP, RPSF and NORAD Grant projects)
Mr. Swandip Sinha	Rural Finance Specialist (will start one month earlier from 1 to 18 August 2021)
Mr Fadul Ishag	Procurement Specialist
Mr. Virender Garg	Procurement Specialist
Mr Anis Wahabi	Financial Management Specialist
Ms. Sooyeon Kim	Social Inclusion Specialist, ECG-IFAD
Mr Ahmed Subahi	Country Programme Officer (Overall project assessment and KM)
Ms Wisam Mohamed	Country Programme Assistant (M&E)
TBD	Civil engineer (will start one month earlier from 1 to 10 August 2021)

MISSION SCHEDULE
01/09/2021 : In-country Mission members meet in Khartoum to agree on mission schedule of activities and approach
02/09/2021: Mission conducts courtesy visit to Federal Ministries of Agriculture, Finance and Central Bank of Sudan
03/09 – 15/09/2021: Mission travels to the field to conduct activities at project operational area in accordance to <b>the COVID-19 Precautionary</b> applied measures.
16/09/2021: Mission shares mission findings with the project team and stakeholders. Mission submits the draft AM to MoFEP, MoANRs and MoARs after discussion with project teams
17/09/2021: Mission travels to Khartoum
18/09/2021: Wrap-up meeting at the MoFEP and the AM signed by IFAD and the MoFEP.

## BACKGROUND

IAMDP approved by IFAD's Executive Board in December 2017, became effective in Mid-February 2018 and is scheduled for completion on 31 March 2024. The IAMDP will consolidate the investment activities supported by the SUSTAIN and SDP projects by moving from demonstration to scale-up to the same and additional geographical areas of these projects where other smallholder farmers face challenges of low crop productivity, limited access to market and finance, and vulnerability to climate change. IAMDP will rely on the success factors by building on the good experience of previous projects, in the area of, involving the well-capacitated communities, with adequate organizational structures, work of the already existing capacitated extension teams at the locality level, engagement of emerging village-based private sector operators and will be tapping on the project management experience and composed from the staff of the PCUs of SUSTAIN and SDP.

The IAMDP is being implemented in the four states of Sinnar (SS), North Kordofan (NK), South Kordofan (SK) and West Kordofan (WK). The main source of livelihood among rural populations in the Project area is traditional rain-fed agriculture (crop production, animal husbandry (mainly of small ruminants) and forest-based activities (mainly gum Arabic)). The IAMDP will intervene in 129 villages targeting 27,000 smallholder households. Target groups include small producers, rural women and youth with farm sizes of less than 15 feddans.

**The project Goal** is to enhance food security and reduce poverty in poor rural households, through investment in crop production, marketing and capacity building of public and private service providers. The Project Development Objective is to improve household incomes and resilience to climate change of the smallholder producers, rural women and youth in rain-fed areas of Sinnar, NK, SK and WK states.

### **The project has the following technical components:**

**Component 1:** Enhanced Crop Productivity and Production – The expected outcome is enhanced smallholder productivity, quality, and production of the main cash crops (sesame, groundnuts and gum Arabic) and sorghum as the main staple crop;

**Component 2:** Market Linkage and Value Addition – The expected outcome is higher income for the smallholder producers through improved market access, introduction and strengthening of village-based post-harvest crop storage, and introduction of value addition/market linkage activities to increase the net returns from cash crops; and

**Component 3:** Enabling Environment – The expected outcome is improved smallholder access to finance, a higher level of smallholder business competency, and strong, active farmer producer associations that will go beyond receiving Project support.

**Component 4:** The lead project agency will be the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. A Project Coordination unit (PCU) will be established in El Obeid in North Kordofan State to provide overall leadership and oversight of implementation activities. The implementation activities will be conducted by the four State Project Implementation Units (SPIU), to be established one in the Sinnar State and one each in North Kordofan, South Kordofan and West Kordofan

IAMDP benefitted from additional resources under RPSF in 2020 to mitigate the impact of the COVID pandemic on the nutrition and livelihoods of the rural poor. The RPSF is financing the provision of inputs for home gardening and livestock enterprises, as well as extending liquidity to 2 partner financing institutions and the design of an sms based information service for information to farmers on crops, livestock, weather, pests and diseases, markets and COVID threats. This assistance is extended to 9660 HH. The RPSF assistance became effective on 30 Nov 2020 and the first disbursement occurred on 21 April 2021. The completion date is planned on 31 December 2021.

IAMDP is implementing some nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions. Starting from April 2021, the Programme is receiving an additional financial and technical support through the project "Nourishing People and the Hearth through Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture" financed by NORAD. The additional grant to IAMDP will directly benefit the same group already targeted by IAMDP, 10,150 women, representing the same number of households, in the same IAMDP targeted states. This 24-month initiative aims to improve the quality and scope of IAMDP's nutrition-sensitive interventions, as well as promote innovation and knowledge management. Specifically, NORAD's funds will strengthen the capacity of IAMDP staff on defining and implementing evidence informed nutrition sensitive interventions, and generating knowledge and lessons learned from IAMDP implementation to influence programming and policy decisions, therefore enhancing the quality and sustainability of interventions. The activities proposed through the NORAD grant will strengthen and complement the IAMDP's nutrition-sensitive interventions and support the investment project to better achieve the expected nutrition outcomes. Activities implemented through this grant will operate in the four states targeted by the IAMDP (Sinnar, North Kordofan, South Kordofan and West Kordofan).

**The total project costs** for a period of six years are estimated at US\$47.5 million. Project cost would be financed as follows: IFAD DSF grant of US\$26 million, Government contribution of US\$8.8 million, private sector (including agro dealers, mechanised service providers, banks) contribution of US\$10.2 million, and beneficiaries' contribution of US\$2.5 million. The total amount of the RPSF grant is 747,605 USD. Contribution through NORAD Supplementary funds will be USD 514,650.

## MISSION OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS



The objectives of the 3<sup>rd</sup> IAMDP supervision mission are to: (i) review both the technical and fiduciary performance of IAMDP; (ii) assess the progress made by the project in the implementation of the recommendations of the second supervision mission; (iii) provide clear guidance on the achievement of the project's development effectiveness. The supervision mission will also cover the implementation of the RPSF as well as the NORAD nutrition grant.

Mission outputs include:

- a) Mission Aide Memoire;
- b) Draft Management Letter; and
- c) Draft Supervision Report, including the Project Status Ratings (PSRs) and annexes/working papers as required by IFAD reporting format.

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

<b>Full Name of Consultant:</b>	Omer Egemi
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	01/09/2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	21/09/2021
<b>Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):</b>	21 days

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED

##### Expected Activities:

The scope of work below will be conducted in the field. The Team Leader (TL) is responsible for leading the overall mission and ensuring synergies of the work of the mission team members, with direct support and communication with the Country Programme Officer and mission members, to provide guidance to them in light of the mission overall objective. Specific responsibilities are :

- When guiding the entire team, ensure that there shall be a smooth coordination and cooperation among the members including the counterparts appointed by the involved Ministries (MoFEP, MoANRs) and members of Central Coordination Unit (CCU); each member shall be primary responsible for a set of tasks and the TL shall facilitate that his/her first findings and impressions are shared, discussed and agreed upon by the entire team;
- Assess the overall performance of the project against its AWPB 2020 and 2021, and progress towards target outputs/outcomes, as well as implementation of the 2020 supervision mission recommendations, and review the project exit strategy and sustainability;
- Assess the performance of the project management and governance, and compliance with the loan covenants in this regards;
- Assess the performance of the service providers to the project as per the deliverables of their contract, quality and timeliness of deliverables and assistance to the PMU in achieving the objectives and outcomes of the project;
- Lead the drafting of the aide mémoire and the supervision report based on the contributions of the mission members;
- Present the findings of the mission to the State and Federal Governments and agree on the key recommendations;
- Draft the Draft management letter and SM report adhering to the IFAD template.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
a) Submit the Draft Aide Memoire.	15/09/2021
b) Submit the mission supervision report, and the draft management letter.	21/09/2021

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

<b>Full Name of Consultant:</b>	Mr. Rabie Rizgallah
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	01/09/2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	20/09/2021
<b>Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):</b>	20 days

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED

##### Expected Activities:

The scope of work will be conducted in the field and will cover component 1, the implementation of the RPSF and the NORAD grant on nutrition.

- Review the implementation progress of component 1 against AWPB 2020, AWPB 2021, the target outputs and outcomes and the actions taken on the 2020 mission recommendations ;
- Review how the project plans for the agricultural season and recommend ways to make the planning and implementation more efficient and timely;
- Assess the relevance and effectiveness of the technical packages promoted by the project for the value chain commodities and for the jubrakas; assess the environmental impact of the technical packages; their contribution to smallholders'

adaptation to climate change ; and for the export crops, ensure that the technical packages are in line with recommended phytosanitary practices.

- If necessary, identify and recommend concrete measures with timelines, including measures to promote and raise awareness among project staff, farmers and stakeholders about climate-smart and environment-friendly approaches to enhance crop productivity and production.
- Assess the performance of the village-based private service provider and agrodealers and the relevance/ effectiveness of the capacity building organized by the project; assess the engagement with national private sector companies; assess how the project has scaled down its role as a service provider of machinery or spraying services; conclude on the incentives provided to the private sector to engage with farmers and barriers that are limiting the scaling of area under good agricultural practices;
- Assess the IAMDP engagement with the 24 MSPs, 104 SSPs and 54 agrodealers of SUSTAIN and the 167 Seed Grower Groups of SDP;
- Jointly develop with IAMDP a pathway for scaling up the agricultural practices and engagement with private sector service providers;
- Evaluate the potential for sustainability for those interventions under component 1, and provide advice on actions that may be necessary to improve these;
- Review the implementation of the RPSF grant and indicate for each activity the outputs achieved, poverty/ gender targeting, and whether implementation is aligned with the implementation; Assess synergy created with the IAMDP;
- Assess whether component 1 activities are contributing to the food security and nutrition security of targeted households;
- Based on key issues identified, draft recommendations for addressing them. The recommendations should be clear and responsive to the context;
- Contribute to the write-up of the Aide Mémoire;
- Contribute to the Supervision Report with specific focus on drafting overall progress of the component 1; project's effects on agricultural productivity; scaling up; sustainability ; climate change adaptation ; environment and natural resources;
- Technical paper on the implementation of the RPSF and NORAD nutrition grant;
- Undertake any other tasks that may be requested by the Mission Leader.

**In relation to the nutrition sensitive agriculture supported under NORAD grant,**

- Assess the level of implementation of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions against the Annual Workplan and Budget for (AWPB) 2021 (which includes also NORAD SF nutrition grant AWPB), working closely with the national nutrition specialist;
- Assess the quality of implementation of the nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions, including the approaches used, the capacities of the implementing partners, the targeting of the nutritionally vulnerable and whether the activities reach the expected beneficiaries;
- Assess if the nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities are coordinated with other nutrition-related sectors at decentralized and central levels (including through institutional coordination platforms);
- Assess whether sufficient financial and human resources are allocated for the implementation of the nutrition sensitive agriculture related interventions;
- Assess whether the activities implemented ad part of IAMDP do not pose a threat to the nutritional status of the beneficiaries;
- Review existing documentation such as progress reports, baseline surveys and aide-memoire of previous supervision missions and assess the implementation status of the recommendations made;
- Assess if the nutrition indicators are integrated into IAMDP M and E and knowledge management system and if they are routinely tracked and reported;
- Assess whether NORAD SF nutrition grant is adequately integrated into IAMDP implementation strategy;
- Identify implementation challenges and provide technical support and practical guidance on nutrition sensitive agriculture as appropriate to ensure, among others, that nutrition is mainstreamed in all aspects of the project
- Based on key issues identified, draft recommendations for addressing them. The recommendations should be clear and responsive to the context;
- Contribute to the write-up of the Aide Mémoire of the mission;
- Contribute to the elaboration of the Supervision Report ;
- Write a specific report on the implementation NORAD SF nutrition grant, highlighting key challenges in the implementation and proposing actionable recommendations;

<b>Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):</b>	<b>Required Completion Date:</b>
a) Submission of contribution to the mission Aide Memoire;	15/09/2021
b) Contribution to the draft supervision report	18/09/2021
c) Submission of technical annexes on RPSF and NORAD nutrition grant.	20/09/2021

<b>INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES</b>	
<b>Full Name of Consultant:</b>	Mr. Swandip Sinha
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	01/08/2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	18/08/2021

<b>Total number of working days</b> <i>(max. 240 in a 12-month period):</i>	18 days
<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>	
<b>Expected Activities:</b>	
<p>The scope of work will be conducted remotely and will cover component 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the implementation progress of component 2 against AWPB 2020, AWPB 2021, the target outputs and outcomes and the actions taken on the 2020 mission recommendations ;</li> <li>• Assess the implementation of the six marketing studies: a) Dynamic pricing; b) Storage financing; c) Mobile groundnut shelling; d) Unrefined oil/seedcake; e) Gum Arabic grading and packing; and f) Improving smallholder access to wholesale and auction markets; and review with the project how the findings and recommendations of the studies are incorporated in the AWPB 2021 of the project and its implementation ; in case the studies are still on-going, review their respective ToRs and discuss preliminary findings with the consultancy teams to ensure that they are adhering to scope of work and deliverables;</li> <li>• Assess the implementation of the Innovation Scale-up Challenge Grant (ISCG), and review the guidelines for the ISCG in light of the lessons learned from implementation and make recommendations accordingly;</li> <li>• Review the implementation progress of component 3 against AWPB 2020, AWPB 2021, the target outputs and outcomes and the actions taken on the 2020 mission recommendations ;</li> <li>• Review the MOUs signed with the MFIs and the volume of financing provided, target group, gender considerations and repayment rates;</li> <li>• Review the contract farming arrangements and assess farmers' perceptions, both women and men farmers, as well as returns gained;</li> <li>• Assess the delivery of the training of FAAB in terms of relevance and effectiveness;</li> <li>• Assess the performance of the VSCG and their evolution into PFAs;</li> <li>• Assess the capacity of the FAPAs supported by the project, the relevance and effectiveness of the training provided by the project; the gender/ poverty targeting in the governance and membership of the producers' organizations; and assess the financial viability of their business plans;</li> <li>• Appraise the identification and selection of villages targeted, especially the old ones (from SDP/SUSTAIN) that should have been assessed in the first place against their maturity level and their ability to manage credit process. Review achievements in sensitizing them and the provision of Farming as a Business (FAAB) training/refresher for their members;</li> <li>• Support the project in developing a functional approach in engaging with the rural finance providers and connecting them with Village Savings and Credit Groups (VSCGs), making sure the process of selection of the first adopters among VSCG members has been clarified and is well understood;</li> <li>• Assist the project in the determination of the right size of the loan from FIs, in line with the cost of the productivity package and with concern for farmer repayment ability;</li> <li>• Assess and establish any innovations emanating from IAMDP's implementation along with the potential for learning, replication and scaling-up;</li> <li>• Evaluate the potential for sustainability of activities under component 3;</li> <li>• Contribute to the write-up of the Aide Mémoire;</li> <li>• Contribute to the write-up of the Supervision Report for the overview of component 2 and 3 as well as sustainability and scaling up; and submit a technical paper on the strengthening of PFAs.</li> <li>• Undertake any other tasks that may be requested by the Mission Leader.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):</b>	
a) Submission of contribution to the mission Aide Memoire;	15/08/2021
b) Contribution to the draft supervision report + technical annex on the PFAs.	18/08/2021
<b>INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES</b>	
<b>Full Name of Consultant:</b>	Mr Virender Garg and Mr Fadul Ishag
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	06/09/2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	17/09/2021
<b>Total number of working days</b> <i>(max. 240 in a 12-month period):</i>	12 days
<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>	
<b>Expected Activities:</b>	
<p>Mr Virender Garg will take the lead in the procurement review of the IAMDP supported by Mr Fadul Ishag (the in-country local consultant) for the procurement Dossiers prepared in Arabic. The scope of work will be conducted remotely and will cover the procurement undertaken under the IFAD financing of IAMDP and the RPSF, as well as the NORAD nutrition grant. In line with Module IV of the IFAD Procurement Manual , the following tasks will be carried out mainly by Mr. Virender Garg supported by Mr. Fadul Ishag:</p>	

- Review the IAMDP/RPSF/NORAD nutrition grant current Procurement Plan in order to assess it has been fully updated and upgraded, ascertain its completeness, its concurrence with the AWPB, and its consistency with the country systems and/or IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook;
- Provide support, advice and recommendations on the following:
  - The thresholds, ceilings and preferences to be applied in the implementation of procurement under the project;
  - The contract types and contractual arrangements for goods, works and consulting services required to implement the projects;
  - The proposed methods of procurement;
  - The related IFAD review procedures and provide suggestions to improve the overall quality of the procurement processes;
- Review a minimum sample of 10% of all procurement contracts for compliance;
- Carry out spot checks on past procurement activities and assess the extent these adhere to Government and/or IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook; in particular, verify that the goods, services and works procured correspond with the approved AWPB and Procurement Plan, in terms of quality and quantities for IAMDP/RPSF/NORAD Nutrition grant;
- Review the procurement, contracting and implementation processes and timeliness and appropriateness of procurement actions for the IAMDP/RPSF/NORAD Nutrition grant;
- Assess contract administration and management procedures for the IAMDP/RPSF/NORAD Nutrition grant which includes among others the review of the Contract Monitoring Tool data in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP) and verification of this data based on the procurement files;
- Assess the procurement capacity of all entities to be reviewed in terms of manpower, levels of training of procurement staff, work environments and independence of procurement staff to carry out their statutory assignments;
- Conduct specific analysis of value for money (VFM) at all levels and the reasonableness of prices for:
  - Goods, equipment, etc. using available price indicators;
  - Civil Works, compared to locally accepted standards and prices; and
  - Services compare quality-output to international standards and prices;
- Determine whether adequate systems are in place for procurement planning, implementation and monitoring, and whether documentation are maintained as per required standards and can be relied upon based on the procurement filing checklist compiled by the in-country local consultant under the coordination of Mr. Virender Garg;
- Verify to the extent possible, whether goods, works and consulting services contracted were supplied/completed according to the required specifications and technical standards;
- Review issues identified in the previous procurement review and aide-mémoire and procurement related issues identified in project audit reports;
- Identify deficiencies and make recommendations for improvements and control mechanisms in the procurement procedures and processes;
- Conduct a review of any significant changes in the borrower/recipient's procurement system and practices, and ensure project procurement procedures and systems are updated accordingly;
- Review/update the Procurement Risk Assessment, using the IFAD Procurement Risk Matrix (Module I of the IFAD Procurement Manual);
- Assess further procurement staff training needs and ensure relevant training is planned and provided to project management and procurement staff in a timely manner;
- Timely inform the Project/Programme of the ongoing/completed procurement activities that will be subject to review and liaise with the in-country local consultant for the upload of the relevant documentation on Dropbox/Google Drive before the start of the mission;
- Regularly meet with the Project's/Programme's Procurement Officer, other project/programme staff member and the in-country local consultant via Skype, Zoom or any other telecommunication application/conferencing service as needed;
- Submit an assignment report (as per IFAD format) for the procurement review as well as specific report for RPSF and NORAD grant highlighting the procurement-related information;
- Carry out any other activity, as required by IFAD.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
Mr. Virender Garg will be responsible for:	16/09/2021
a) Submission of contribution to the mission Aide Memoire;	17/09/2021
b) Contribution to the draft supervision report + technical annex on the procurement post review	

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

<b>Full Name of Consultant:</b>	Anis Wahabi
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	01/09/2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	10/09/2021
<b>Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):</b>	10 days

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED

**Expected Activities:**

The scope of work will cover the IFAD financing, the RPSF and the NORAD Grant.

1. Review the results of the latest external Audit Report (including specifically the Management Letter) to ascertain whether any issues raised by the auditor identify potential fiduciary risks - where relevant follow up on issues arising by contacting the external auditors. Consult main findings, requests for clarification and action plan proposed by FMD with the latest audit review exercise.
2. Review the most recent quarterly/semi-annual Interim Financial Reports (IFRs). Confirm whether IFRs have been submitted within the prescribed time limit and whether the content is aligned to requirements.
3. Review FM recommendations and findings from the latest supervision mission (if applicable) and the list of agreed actions.
4. Determine the amount of the Withdrawal Applications (WAs) submitted to IFAD since the last supervision mission using the Historic Transaction Report (HTR). Obtain a scanned copy of these WAs and proceed to identify the sample of expenditures under SOE to be checked.
5. Review the operation of the project designated account (DA), and project accounts to ensure that the DA reconciliation is correctly prepared. Validate the closing balances from copies of the bank statement and clarify the status of the reconciliation items (if any). Note down any pending payments and withdrawal applications still not paid by IFAD including replenishments, reimbursements and direct payments.

**Re-assess the Project Financial Management Arrangements (via teleconference / skype / zoom / email):**

6. Perform a remote Financial Management Performance Assessment, using the most recent FMAQ template, to review the strengths and weaknesses of the project's financial management systems. Validate the answers by asking for electronic evidence as appropriate (organogram, staff TORs, Invoices, Financial reports, Screen shots from the accounting software, scanned documents, etc....)
7. Together with the project Financial Controller or equivalent, review actions taken to address recommendations and validate the status of actions by asking for electronic evidence as applicable, of:
  8. Previous years' Supervision review,
  9. Recommendations raised by external auditors on previous years management letters,
  10. Recommendations raised by FMD during the audit review exercise; and;
  11. Follow-up on internal audit recommendations;
12. Perform a virtual walkthrough of the project's internal controls relating to financial management and financial administration of project funds. As part of this exercise pick one or two large expenditure items from each expenditure category, claimed from IFAD since the past supervision and trace the item through the whole audit trail:
  - a. Approved AWPB and procurement plan,
  - b. IFAD non objection (if applicable),
  - c. Contract/invoice,
  - d. Duly authorized purchase order,
  - e. Accounting software ID number (transaction inserted in the accounting software),
  - f. Verification (physical and documentary) evidence as applicable that works have been completed,/goods delivered/ services rendered in accordance with the contract,
  - g. Verification of payment (bank statement/cash book), and
  - h. Project assets duly reflected in the fixed asset register. The collected information should be validated by reviewing scanned documents (contracts, invoices etc.) screen shots from the accounting software, pictures, videos, beneficiary interview etc. as appropriate and feasible.
13. Confirm the functionality of the accounting system and the financial reporting system by requesting the project to submit financial reports, extracted directly from the accounting system and compare these with the trial balance, bank statements and IFAD records for the same time period to determine that the accuracy and compliance with IFAD requirements. In addition, explore what reports can be generated automatically from the system and which reports need to be prepared/modified in excel and the type of budget controls system has.
14. Review Withdrawal Applications and Statements of Expenditures submitted to IFAD after the previous supervision mission to:
  - a. Verify adequacy, completeness and validity of claims by selecting on a sample basis expenditure items from each category of expenditures and requesting for scanned supporting documentation for these items, SOE review check list and a general list of required supporting documentation). Note down any ineligible expenditures.
  - b. Ensure that the claimed expenditures are net of tax and that the financing percentages have been applied in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Financing agreement. Record any ineligible expenditures.
  - c. Confirm whether WAs prepared regularly, in an efficient manner and in line with the LTB.
  - d. Discuss findings with the project finance staff and request further clarification / supporting documentation as deemed relevant.
15. Based on the financial reports prepared by the project, review the overall financial performance by expenditure category and component to assess the project's overall financial performance against appraisal and against the

approved AWPB. Review the cumulative status of funds by category of expenditure, approved AWPB and the project commitments (contracts signed not paid) in order to estimate the adequacy of funds and the need for category reallocations. Discuss the status of preparation of the annual financial statements (if relevant for the period).

16. Review the project's fixed asset register so as to verify the following: i) the fixed asset register contains the necessary information and in an acceptable format; ii) assets were part of the approved procurement plan (spot check); iii) assets have been tagged with a serial number (serial number and location included in the fixed asset register); and iv) all assets were subject to an annual inventory exercise (ask for electronic copy of the report). Ensure a proper handover plan of the project assets has been formally agreed on and documented by the Project, the lead project agency and the Borrower (if the project is in a completion phase). Review how vehicle fuel use is being controlled by reference to a withdrawal application submitted in the period.
17. Review the audit arrangements of the past and future project audits and its timelines. If relevant, organise a tele/skype/Zoom conference with the private audit company to discuss issues raised in latest Audit Report and IFADs audit review. Discuss the TOR for the upcoming audit (if relevant for the period).
18. Provide implementation support as necessary.
19. Undertake ad-hoc tasks as assigned through email by the Director, Senior Finance Officer, and Finance Officer before the each mission.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepare the Financial management risk assessment including an updated Summary of project fiduciary risk (Financial Management Performance Assessment at Supervision and Summary of Project Fiduciary Risk Assessment at Supervision) as per IFAD's guidelines.</li> <li>2. In line with the Supervision Guidelines and FMD guidelines, provide inputs to the Aide-Memoire and supervision mission report as follows:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Input to Main body of the Aide-Memoire and the Supervision report including the following under section iv. "Financial Management and Execution": i) Disbursement Rate, ii) Quality of financial management, iii) Quality and timeliness of audit including follow up on the finding of the audit review exercise performed by FMD) and iv) Counterpart funds. Assign ratings and record the agreed actions, responsibilities and dates under each section.</li> <li>b. Appendix 1: Financial: Actual financial performance by Financier; Disbursements by Category and by component: Tables 1A, 1B and 1C.</li> <li>c. SOE – review log showing the expenditures items reviewed during the SOE review and observations requiring follow-up, and clearly document any ineligible expenditures identified and their values.</li> <li>d. Review log of previous years audit and supervision mission recommendations.</li> <li>e. Additional appendix containing findings specific to RPSF and to NORAD Grant.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	12/09/2021

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

<b>Full Name of Consultant:</b>	Ms. Sooyeon Kim
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	01/09/2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	18/09/2021
<b>Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):</b>	18 days

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED

##### Expected Activities:

The scope of work below will be conducted remotely, and will cover poverty focus and targeting, gender, youth and citizen engagement, under IAMDP, RPSF and NORAD Nutrition grant.

- Assess the social inclusion and gender aspects of the project in terms of implementation of the 2020 supervision mission recommendations, and implementation of these aspects as per the project's PIM, gender and poverty and youth strategies for each component;
- Assess the contribution of the project to women empowerment in terms of economic and social empowerment, reduced drudgery and participation in community affairs and representation in community organizations; assess also the project's contribution to evolving roles of men and their perception of women's agency;
- Assess the establishment and functioning of the GALS in the project;
- Review the implementation of the project exit strategy as it pertains to the gender and social inclusion aspects;
- Review the composition of the development structures at all levels to assess representation and the inclusion of women and youth and the engagement of the distinct age range in the development processes;

- Review the progress of the project on food security and nutrition, and assess extent gender mainstreaming and poverty targeting are contributing to project progress on nutrition and food security;
- Contribute to the assessment of the performance of M&E by reviewing gender and youth disaggregation of the logframe and data collection and analysis;
- Contribute to the write-up of the draft Aide Mémoire and SM Report whereby strictly adhering the IFAD template and prepare a practical Technical Background paper for the implementation of the project's gender and social inclusion aspects;
- Contribute to the Lessons Learnt and Undertake any other relevant task as agreed with Mission Leader.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
- Contribution to Draft Mission Aide Memoire, specifically aspects related to poverty targeting, social inclusion and nutrition	15/09/2021
- Technical annex on the implementation of the project's gender and social inclusion	18/09/2021

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

<b>Full Name of Consultant:</b>	Wisam Mohamed
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	01/09/2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	18/09/2021
<b>Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):</b>	18 days

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED

##### Expected Activities:

The scope of work will be conducted in the field, and will cover M&E for IAMDP, RPSF and NORAD Nutrition grant.

##### M&E system

- Assess the Project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system- as well as the reporting templates and processes - and provide suggestions/recommendations for improvement as needed;
- Verify the quality and reliability of data collection system and the ability to capture data aggregated by gender, age group and any other characteristics of the target group (poverty criteria, indigenous, etc.), as well as the environmental, social and climate-related effects as defined according to the SECAP (through GIS or other tools);
- Review the overall adequacy and performance of the project M&E system in the domains of i) project planning (AWPB), ii) timely monitoring and iii) reporting quantitative outputs and outcomes in Progress Reports;
- If the project is nutrition sensitive, gender transformative or climate financed, work together with the Nutrition/Gender/ Environment Specialist to ensure that the M&E system systematically and adequately reports on the corresponding indicators;
- Assess whether the M&E system form a basis for informing management decision and undertake corrective actions, or identifying project elements with scaling-up potential. Evaluate if the latter are being used to substantiate project Knowledge Products.

##### PIM

- Review the M&E Plan, ensuring that it is in line with the PIM and clearly defines roles and responsibilities of the M&E officer, as well as the workflow and frequency of the data collection process.

##### Surveys

- Review the progress in the implementation of the baseline survey and seek feedback from IFAD HQ on proposed baseline questionnaire and sampling as it is being conducted when the project has reached mid-term;
- Review any specific study prepared by the M&E Unit and documentation of success stories or lessons learnt by the project;
- The Mid Term Review if IAMDP as well as the impact assessment of the RPSF are both expected to be implemented in 2022. In view of this, provide guidance for the preparation of the Mid Term Survey in line with the methodology recommended in IFAD Guidelines for the measurement of the Core Outcome Indicators (COI). Provide support with i) drafting the TORs for the Consultancy Firm that will conduct the survey and ii) preparing the draft Questionnaire for measuring the COI and the Project specific indicators included in the Project's Logframe; and 3) in doing so, review the baseline survey of the project to ensure that there is consistency in the methodology and data collected between baseline and completion surveys;

##### Staffing and budget

- Assess the adequacy of the M&E Project staff and the budget available for conducting the M&E activities;

##### Logframe

- Review the Project's Logframe and the inherent Theory of Change, if applicable, taking into account the following:

- i) during supervision: update the output project specific and IFAD Core Indicators in the Logframe, ensuring that all data are disaggregated by age and gender, when applicable;
- Validate the IAMDP/RPSF/NORAD Nutrition grant current outreach data, and assess whether the data is in line with the target set in the Design Report and MTR report and Logical Framework.
  - Review and discuss gender and youth disaggregated data, and compare the achievements against the targets (in collaboration with the Targeting/Gender Specialist)

#### Training/Coaching

- Provide training and coaching for the PMU M&E Specialist on the best practices to monitor and evaluate the indicators enlisted in the Project's M&E system;
- Provide trainings and coaching on the new IFAD Core Indicator Survey guidelines and questionnaire in view of the final impact survey to be undertaken next year;

#### Reporting

- Contribute to the Mission Aide Mémoire section on M&E;
- Submit a technical annex on M&E

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
- Contribution to Draft Mission Aide Memoire, specifically aspects related to poverty targeting, social inclusion and nutrition	15/09/2021
- Technical annex on the implementation of the project's gender and social inclusion	18/09/2021

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

<b>Full Name of Consultant:</b>	Ahmed Subahi
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	01/09/2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	18/09/2021
<b>Total number of working days</b> <i>(max. 240 in a 12-month period):</i>	18 days

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED

##### Expected Activities:

The scope of work will be conducted in the field.

- Brief the Supervision team and guide the supervision;
- Work with the mission leader and MOANR representative on assessing the overall performance of the project in terms of implementation of AWPB 2020 and 2021, progress towards target outputs and outcomes, implementation of 2020 supervision mission recommendations;
- Assess the value for money of IAMDP and RPSF activities;
- In line with the IFAD – CCU country knowledge management strategy, assess the KM activities planned and implemented by IAMDP whereby also assessing the implementation of agreed actions in this field;
- Address the status of Compliance with loan covenants and up-date appendix 3 'Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation'; and review the physical progress of the AWPB 2020 and 2021 so that it is included as annex in the supervision report;
- With the agronomist of the mission, carry out a detailed assessment of the RPSF activities and their implementation and interview the beneficiaries about their satisfaction with service provided and how it is helping mitigate the COVID pandemic.
- Support the Country Programme Assistant in carrying out the M&E tasks during the supervision mission.
- Contribute to the write-up of the Aide Mémoire with special focus on the key conclusions, effectiveness, and KM;
- Participate in the wrap up meetings at state and federal levels;
- Review the SM report.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
- Contribution to Draft Mission Aide Memoire	15/09/2021
- Review the supervision report with annexes	22/09/2021

Please note: add further INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES tables as required.



<b>INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES</b>	
<b>Full Name of Consultant:</b>	TBD
<b>Expected Start Date of Assignment:</b>	01/08/2021
<b>Expected End Date of Assignment:</b>	10/08/2021
<b>Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):</b>	10 days
<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>	
<b>Expected Activities:</b>	
<p>The scope of work will be conducted in the field and will cover the civil works under component 2. The Consultant will be responsible for the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate the completed or on-going civil works (wadi crossings, storage, markets) constructed/ rehabilitated by the project. The civil works will be assessed in terms of quality of construction, adherence to technical specification and bills of quantities, performance of the supervising entity, timeline of invoice submission/verification/payment;</li> <li>• If the civil works are at the stage of design, review the compliance of the consultant with the ToRs, quality of the survey data based on ground trothing, and quality of the design of works;</li> <li>• For all the planned or completed civil works, assess the relevance of the location from the perspective of market access, existence of clear management and maintenance guidelines, and a clear revenue model;</li> <li>• Draft a report with the main findings of the mission and its recommendations.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):</b>	
a) Submission of report	10/08/2021
<b>DOCUMENTATION</b>	<b>DOCUMENTATION</b>
<p>The following documents will be made available to the Mission to provide the required information for the Mission's work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design report for the IAMDP, RPSF and NORAD Nutrition Grant</li> <li>- Supervision Mission 2020 (provided by IFAD)</li> <li>- Status of Funds and Historical Transaction reports (provided by IFAD),</li> <li>- AWPB and PP 2020 and 2021 as per IFAD no objection (provided by IFAD)</li> <li>- Up-dated Log frame (as per ORMS) (provided by IFAD)</li> <li>- Audit reports and management letters as well as management responses (to be provided by IFAD)</li> <li>- Project Implementation Manual (as per last revision no objected by IFAD)</li> <li>- Minutes of PSC for IAMDP, and Management team meetings held in 2020 and 2021</li> <li>- Up-dated Physical Progress Report (against AWPB and cumulative) for IAMDP, RPSF, NORAD Nutrition grant for the FY 2020 and 2021</li> <li>- Status of implementation Agreed Actions of MTR December 2019 and Supervision Mission (November/December 2020) for LMRP and LESP</li> <li>- Reports of recent studies conducted,</li> <li>- Annual progress reports 2020 for IAMDP and RPSF</li> <li>- Progress report for the period January to August 2021 for IAMDP and RPSF and the NORAD Nutrition Grant</li> <li>- Revised SECAP report</li> <li>- Samples of staff ToRs and contracts</li> <li>- Financial progress reports for 2020 and 2021 for IAMDP, RPSF and the NORAD Nutrition Grant</li> <li>- Up-dated Contract monitoring forms and registers for IAMDP</li> </ul>	<p>The following documents will be made available to the Mission to provide the required information for the Mission's work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design report for the IAMDP, RPSF and NORAD Nutrition Grant</li> <li>- Supervision Mission 2020 (provided by IFAD)</li> <li>- Status of Funds and Historical Transaction reports (provided by IFAD),</li> <li>- AWPB and PP 2020 and 2021 as per IFAD no objection (provided by IFAD)</li> <li>- Up-dated Log frame (as per ORMS) (provided by IFAD)</li> <li>- Audit reports and management letters as well as management responses (to be provided by IFAD)</li> <li>- Project Implementation Manual (as per last revision no objected by IFAD)</li> <li>- Minutes of PSC for IAMDP, and Management team meetings held in 2020 and 2021</li> <li>- Up-dated Physical Progress Report (against AWPB and cumulative) for IAMDP, RPSF, NORAD Nutrition grant for the FY 2020 and 2021</li> <li>- Status of implementation Agreed Actions of MTR December 2019 and Supervision Mission</li> </ul>

	(November/December 2020) for LMRP and LESP - Reports of recent studies conducted, - Annual progress reports 2020 for IAMDP and RPSF - Progress report for the period January to August 2021 for IAMDP and RPSF and the NORAD Nutrition Grant - Revised SECAP report - Samples of staff ToRs and contracts - Financial progress reports for 2020 and 2021 for IAMDP, RPSF and the NORAD Nutrition Grant - Up-dated Contract monitoring forms and registers for IAMDP
--	--

Clearance by COM if TORs include communication activities (see section 4.7.iii):

**Name:** ..... **Signature:** ..... **Date:** .....

Clearance by ACD if TORs include financial management responsibilities:

**Name:** ..... **Signature:** ..... **Date:** .....

**IMPORTANT NOTE:**

IFAD will accept only reports that have been properly formatted by using the template, which will be provided separately. The team leader is responsible for preparing the main report and annexes in the required format, and ensuring that the working papers submitted by the individual team members are consolidated in one single document and in the correct format. S/He will compile the full report, including her/his own contributions and those of all the mission members into one consistent final and complete report and submit it to IFAD on or before the agreed deadline.

## Mission schedules

Date	Agenda	Time		Venue
		From	To	
Wed 1 <sup>st</sup> Sept	Start of the mission at Khartoum with a meeting at the CCU	10:00 am	12:00 am	CCU
	Meeting with MoANR	01:00 pm	02:00 pm	MoA
Thu 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sept	Meeting with MoFEP	10:00 pm	11:00 am	MoF
	Meeting with MoAR			MoAR
Fri 3 <sup>rd</sup> Sept	Travel to El Obeid	07:00 am	12:00 pm	Overnight at Elobied
	Meeting with PCU to finalize mission agenda	01:30 pm	03:30 pm	PCU – El Obied
Sat 4 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Meeting with PCU to present and overview project implementation and progress (possibility of video conference)	08:30 am	02:00 pm	PCU – El Obied
Sun 5 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Meeting with DG of Ministry of Production at NK	09:00 am	10:00 pm	El Obied
	Meeting with NK SIU to present NK report	10:30 am	01:30 pm	MoPER - EIObied
	Meeting with WK SIU to present WK report	03:00 pm	05:30	PCU – El Obied
Mon 6 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Visiting communities at (Sheikan)	08:00 am	04:00 pm	Overnight El Obied
	Visiting communities at (Elrahad and Umrawaba)	08:00 am	04:00 pm	Overnight El Obied
Tue 7 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Visiting communities at (Elsunut)	08:00 am	04:00 pm	Overnight El Obied
Wed 8 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Visiting communities at (Elkhoway)	08:00 am	04:00 pm	Overnight El Obied
Thu 9 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Travel to Elabbassya	07:30 am	10:30 am	SK - SIU
	Meeting with SK SIU	12:00 am	03:00 pm	Overnight - Elabbassya
Fri 10 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Visit to SK Communities (Rashad)	08:00 am	04:00 pm	Overnight - Elabbassya
Sat 11 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Visit to SK Communities (Elabbassya)	08:00 am	12:00 pm	
	Travel to Sinnar state	12:00 pm	04:00 pm	Overnight Singa
	Meeting with Sinnar SIU	06:00 pm	09:00 pm	SIU Office
Sun 12 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Meeting with DG of Ministry of Production – Sinnar State	09:00 am	10:00 am	Ministry Office
	Visit to Sinnar Communities (Eldindir)	10:00 am	04:00 pm	Overnight Singa
Mon 13 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Visit to Sinnar Communities (Abu Hugar)	07:30 am	12:00 pm	
	Travel back to EIObied	12:00 am	05:00 pm	Overnight – El Obied
Tue 14 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Mission members meetings – Report writing	All the day		Overnight – El Obied
Wed 15 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Mission members meetings – Report writing	All the day		Overnight – El Obied
Thu 16 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Debriefing at project level – sharing mission report with federal ministries	11:00 am	03:00 pm	Overnight – El Obied
Fri 17 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Travel to Khartoum	07:30 am	11:30 am	Overnight - Khartoum
Sat 18 <sup>th</sup> Sept				Khartoum
Sun 20 <sup>th</sup> Sept	Wrap-up meeting	TBD	TBD	

**List of people met.**

#	Name	Institution/Title	Contact
1	Mr Elhadi Omer Moh Ismail	Director General for Foreign Finance and Acting Undersecretary, MoFEP	
2	Dr Ahmed Al Sharif	Deputy Director, Foreign Finance Department, MoFEP	
3	Huda Eltayeb Idris	MoFEP/ Local development Department	
4	Dr. Badr Eldin Atta	MoAFR / Director General for International relations	
5	Ms Nawal Moh Rahmtallah	MoAFR / Head, Foreign financed projects	
6	Dr. Jihad Sayed Abdelgadir	MoAR/ Director General for Planning	

7	Dr Hatim Gumaa Elmardi	DG and Acting Minister, MoPER, NK	
8	Ms Fatima Osman	Head of IFAD' projects D MoFEP	0912894865
9	Eltejani Khaleefa Mouktar	SC / NK	0118433193
10	Mekki Abdalla Adam	PS/ PCU	0918052671
11	Mohammed Yousof El-Nour	PC/ PCU	0912939969
12	Muneer Elyas Siddig	FNC	0920865070
13	Abdall Salih Adam	FM/ PCU	0912846423
14	Ahmed Ali Mohammed	RFS/ PCU	090913766
15	Abu Elgasim Khamis Ali	M&E and KM S	0912825416
16	Ahmed Elshafi Mohammed	SC / SK	0923874225
17	Attika Mohammed Elamin	CDO/ PCU	0912418551
18	Fathelrahman Ibrahim	SC / Sinnar	0912801582
19	Tarig Amain Abualbasher	KM C / PCU	0912670420
20	Dr. Tarig osman fadul	MOAF	0925095432
21	Gawhir Ibrahim	MOAF	0111664681
22	Ahmed A.Alsalam Algizouli	MOFEP	0912356199
23	Ashraf Siggig Mossad	MOFEP	0918188313
24	Abu Elgasim G Abdalla	CCU	0912388567
25	Wisam Mohammed	CPA/IFAD	0912642258
26	Ahmed Subahi	CPO/ IFAD	0912836188
27	Rabie A.Rizgalla	Mission Member	0912995533
28	Mohammed Altoum A. R	PO/ PCU , NK	0912182880
29	Alzakey Ibrahim Alzain	AC/PCU	0915721631
30	Khalid Mohamed Mostamhil	AO/PCU	0123299250
31	Ibrahim Bagadi	SC / WK	0912101264
32	Mohammed Ahmed Alamin	Sales Eng / CTC	0990019045
33	Yousf Mohammed Adam	Elobied Seed Station	0910930600
34	Omar Ahmed Mohammed	Afro Crop	0123194974
35	Murtada Ahmed Mahadi	Mahdosh Integrated Farming Services	0912685773
36	Kamal Awad	PM Darna Co	0912358432
37	Gamal Abdelmageed	GM Mursal	0912358432
38	Muhmoud Awad Muhmoud	GM PRO Import& EX	0912303395
39	Mahgoub Abdelmageed	Mursal	0915257000
40	Hossam Mohamed Hamdan	DAL/Ag Sales	0912134701
41	Mohammed Abdelbage Ali	Nour .Agro	0123257816
42	Osama Alamin Adam	MOA / NK	0916816207
43	Ahmed Ali Mohammed	RFS/ PCU	090913766
44	Abdalla Salih Adam	FM/ PCU	0912846423
45	Alnour Mohammed Musa	MOA / SK	0124033302
46	Musa Aldaw	M&E / NK	0122315593
47	Asim Yousif Ibrahim	ABSMI Sheikan	0123992052
48	Adil Osman Idris	CCU/ IFAD	0912506609
49	Elsadig Burma Ismail	DG/MOA Sinnar	0911220396
50	Mohyeldein Jumma	PS/WK	0121585536
51	Abdalla Enair Ahmed	AC/ NK	0121373417
52	Sohuib Mohammed	Ebdaa Bank	0123137848
53	Ahmed Mualla	PS /SK	0912881123
54	Salih Omar Salih	PS /NK	011119977
55	Mohamed Bashir Holi	PS /Sinnar	0911109550
56	Badawy Tehmad	MOAF	0916812070
57	Hejazzeih Ismaeil Moham	CDO/ WK	
58	Daralsalm Musa Mohamed	AFO/ WK	
59	Muneer Elyas Siddig	AFC	
60	Ibrahim Mohamed Zeyada	RFO/ WK	
61	Yasser Abuelgasseem H	MO/ WK	
62	Ayda Hamza Agrab	RFO /NK	
63	Mahassin Mohammed	Climate change Officer	
64	Amal Ibrahim Adam	CDO/NK	
65	Siddig Omer Ahmed Moh	Marketing specialist, Sinnar State	
66	Almaazi Bashir Musa	Plant protection specialist, Sinnar	
67	Mustafa Bashir Balol	Rural Finance specialist, Sinnar	
68	Ahmed Omer A Alngomi	M&E and KM, Sinnar	
69	Mutasim Osman Abkr	Agro-forestry officer, Sinnar	
70	Aisha Moh Abdelrahman	Community D and gender, Sinnar	
71	Tarig Bashir Ahamed	Adm assistant, Accountant, Sinnar	
72	Osman M Abdelrahman	Internal auditor	

73	Ez Alarab Farah Bakhit	Rural Finance specialist, SK	
74	Hussien Alshikh Hussien	Mechanized services specialist, SK	
75	Mutasim Elsiddig	Marketing specialist, SK	
76	Anwar Hamid	Accountant, SK	
77	Hala Eltaj Hussien	Community D and gender, SK	
78	Omima Mahmoud	Plant protection specialist, SK	
79	Mohamed Ahmed Alnour	Agro-forestry officer, SK	
80	Abdelgadeir Dwlbut	DG, MoPER, West Kordofan	

## **Sudan**

---

### **Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project Supervision Report**

#### **Appendix 6: Procurement**

Mission Dates: 1st September-20thSeptember 2021  
Document Date: 20/10/2021  
Project No. 2000001517  
Report No. 5892-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division  
Programme Management Department



# Appendix 6: Procurement Review Note

## Procurement

### 1. Introduction

- 1) A **review** was done to the Procurement Management Procedures and Procurement Progress under IAMDP. The review covered the **(i)** Procurement Planning Process; **(ii)** Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding; **(iii)** Process and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award; **(iv)** Contract Management and Administration; and **(v)** Record Retention.
- 2) **Procurement Rating.** IAMDP Procurement is rated as **Moderately Satisfactory**. Processes, procedures and systems applied exhibit some gaps and inconsistencies that have limited impact on project implementation and performance. Implementation support is required, however, prompt resolution of issues/constraints is likely. Shortcomings/gaps include: a) the delay in initiating the procurement processes for most of the anticipated activities; b) inspection reports not being prepared as per provisions in the contracts; c) delays in preparing evaluation reports by evaluation committees; e) delay in development/hiring of capacity for writing specifications/ ToRs/statement of works/BoQ etc. Project has one full time Procurement Officer.
- 3) **Structure of the Procurement Unit.** The PCU Procurement Unit is located in El Obeid, consisting of one Procurement Officer, who joined the PCU on February, 2020. The Procurement Officer has good experience in public procurement activities. He is gaining experience in donor funded procurement. He has been nominated for upcoming procurement training program by ILO. Additionally, Ms. Rania Kiwan, procurement consultant has been hired by IFAD and she supports the country Director, IFAD with prior review of procurement dossiers submitted to IFAD for no objection and supports the project on post review dossiers upon request from the project.
- 4) **Procurement processes** – The project continues to follow the same approach, envisioned at Project design where the CCU carries out all large procurement transactions that use ICB, and NCB methods. CCU also makes procurement for QCBS method for procurement of consultancy services. Other procurement methods are managed at the PCU and SPIUs. The Project is also responsible for preparing, monitoring, and updating procurement plan (PP).

### 2. Procurement Planning Process

- 5) The format of 2021 procurement plan was found consistent with IFAD new template. There are improvements in Procurement Plan for 2021 in comparison to the plan for 2020 in the area of packaging of contracts, providing of AWPB references etc. Contracts for 19% and 5.75% of the planned value were awarded during the year 2020, and 2021 respectively till starting of this mission. The mission noted the following areas for improvement:
  - a) More efforts are needed to create coherence between planned timing of consultancy services for survey/design and construction. e.g. survey and design of wadi crossings consultancy was originally planned to be awarded in September 2021 and the construction bid document was scheduled to be submitted to IFAD in August 2021.
  - b) National Consultant for Community development has been selected by using CQS method as against ICS in PP 2020. Estimated cost was SDG 540,000 and selection was made @ 1327000. Procurement should be made as per the method in PP. In case, it is justified to use method other than that in PP, prior no objection should be taken from IFAD. Project must use REOI process for short listing of consultants in CQS and ICS.
  - c) In some cases, large discrepancies between the cost estimate and actual contract value were noticed but it was explained by the project team that there are large fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. However, foreign exchange fluctuations are not large now.
  - d) The plan is currently not used as a monitoring and tracking tool as it is not periodically updated.



- 6) From total of 48 procurement packages planned during 2021, the project has already decided to postpone procurement of 11 packages to next year. Twelve more packages for which procurement is yet to be initiated, should also be critically examined if the procurement can be made during this year. Based on this, procurement plan should be revised to delete these items.

	Category	Completed	on-going	Not yet started	Postponed to next year	Grand Total
1	Consulting Services	2	12	2	4	20
2	Goods	4	4	3	3	14
3	Non-consulting services			4	3	7
4	Works		3	3	1	7
	Grand Total	6	19	12	11	48

### 3. Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding.

- 7) The Mission has observed that there is some progress on enhancing the procurement procedures since the last supervision mission with the recruitment of full-time procurement officer and IFAD consultant.
- 8) **Use of Prequalification.** The Project has not initiated a specific prequalification process for any type of procurement (Goods and Works). For the shopping method, the PMU has adopted the process of market survey. The process needs further improvement for keeping records of observations.
- 9) **Bidding Documents.** PMU and CCU are using IFAD templates for bid documents. However, quality of ToRs and specifications needs further improvement. RFQs also need improvement and the project is advised to use IFAD template duly translated in local language as per need. This will also remove following deficiencies-

- a) RFQs template lacks information on when the bidders can seek clarifications and the deadline for providing these responses; and
- b) Standard IFAD fraud and anti-corruption provisions should be included in the instructions to bidders and the general conditions of contract.

10) **Advertisement.** For NCB method of procurement, the Project through the CCU has complied with advertisement requirements. However, the project does not advertise for the selection of individual consultants. Even for CQS selection method for community development consultant, three CVs were called without any advertisement. There is a need for development of a portal at the level of CCU where procurement opportunities can also be advertised.

11) **PMU team explained that sealed box has been kept in the PMU for submission of bids.** In some cases, bids are delivered through hand and the Procurement Officer keeps them in lock and key till bid opening time.

### **3. Process and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award.**

12) **Evaluation Process.** The project has prepared evaluation reports for all the procurements made. Some deficiencies need to be removed, which include:

- a) Preliminary examination and qualification criteria evaluation have not been conducted properly. Preliminary evaluation is based on simple "Yes" and "No" without providing explanation. This is mandatory especially for "No". Evaluation of fulfillment or otherwise for qualification criteria has generally been unexplained. It was explained to the project team that they must explain fulfillment of each qualification criteria by showing calculations and figures as per documents submitted by bidders.
- b) Evaluation reports for consultants' CVs included only score sheets without any narrative part to give more details about the consultants' qualifications and to present the weakness and strength of each candidate.
- c) Arithmetical accuracy has not been checked in some cases.
- d) Evaluation committee has not examined deficient amount of bid security in one of the cases reviewed.

### **4. Contract Management and Administration**

13) This is one of the main area that needs further improvement in procurement cycle of PCU. Following improvements may be made:

- a) In all Goods procurements, acceptance and inspection procedures were not handled properly in some cases. Inspection committee did not conduct test for seeds, and the project team explained that seed certificate issued by General Administration Directorate is based on test of seeds and hence further test is not required. However, this is not in compliance with the contract conditions. If such tests are not needed, contract should be finalized accordingly. Inspection Committee must examine the quantity and the quality and specifications of the received commodities.
- b) Payments need to be expedited for contractors who have fulfilled their obligations as per the contract
- c) Inspection should be carried out as per provisions of contract.

14) The Mission reviewed the Register of Contracts, on a sample basis which was found to be up to date in terms of contracts awarded in the current year and in conformity with IFAD requirements. This data was extracted from CMT. However, some important elements in the CMT such as reference to approved AWPB and PP, contract description etc were missing for some of the contracts. These can be updated.

15)

## 5. Review of issues identified in the previous review and aide-mémoire.

Action	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
1. Adhere strictly to IFAD guidelines and Handbook with regard to No Objection requirements, preparation of bidding documents, evaluation procedures, selection of individual consultants and contract management aspects.	PCU	Ongoing	The project confirmed that the point is taken and is followed strictly. This needs continuous monitoring.
2. All requests for No Objection should be submitted through NOTUS.	PCU	October 2020	Done. The project is now sending all requests for no objection via NOTUS
3. Revise the current Letter to Recipient to modify the thresholds for procurement methods for all categories in accordance with the results of the PRM.	IFAD	November 2020	Done. Revised letter to the recipient was received from IFAD in 9 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2021.
4. Expedite the implementation of planned activities.	PCU		Done.
5. Upgrade the 2020 procurement plan to reflect the above-mentioned comments and submit it for IFAD No Objection.	PCU	October 2020	Done and IFAD NO was granted.
6. Update the register of contracts to address the above-mentioned comments.	PCU	October 2020	Done. Now IFAD CMT is used for monitoring and registering contracts.
7. Revise the procurement section in the PIM to incorporate more details about the different steps of the procurement process as described in Annex.	PCU	December 2020	Started but not yet finalized.
8. Organize a tailor-made Procurement Training for the Project Procurement staff at the level of the PCU and the SPIUs as well as other technical persons involved in the procurement process covering the areas of compliance with IFAD Procurement Guidelines, preparation of the bidding documents, evaluation process and contract management.	PCU	December 2020	Done. IFAD also have organized number of remote training sessions which were attended by the project procurement staff. Periodical weekly meetings also were organized by IFAD remotely and full support and backup is given to project procurement team from IFAD.
9. The Recruited National Consultant should play an instrumental role in the project procurement function; his scope of work should be extended to include oversight duties over all IAMDP procurement activities in addition to support the implementation of the planned transactions.	PCU/ National Consultant	October 2020	The project did not recruit a national consultant who plays an instrumental role in the project procurement function. However, Ms Rania Kiwan is hired by IFAD and she supports the country Director, IFAD with prior review of procurement dossiers submitted to IFAD for no objection and supports the project on post review dossiers upon request from the project.

## 6. Record Retention

16) Based on the self-assessment checklist on procurement filing prepared by the project and the orderliness of the received documents, the procurement filing system includes all related documents and records for all transactions except some documents related to contract management such as deliverables submitted by the consultants and payment documents. Some of the records presented are in Arabic.

17) **The Borrower/Recipient's Procurement Regulatory Framework, System and Practices.** No changes have been done to the National Procurement Regulations since the last mission and all assumptions made during the design still valid.

18) **Assessment of Further Procurement Staff Training Needs.** While the IFAD efforts to provided extensive capacity building programs for the projects staff are acknowledged, capacity deficiencies within

PCU and SPIUs still exist. The Procurement Officer has a long experience in handling procurement activities in National practices. He has been provided hand holding support by IFAD consultant. The procurement officer should take full advantage of the availability of IFAD consultant in understanding the IFAD procurement system. The Procurement Officer has been nominated for procurement training program by ILO and he will get benefited by this training.

19) Based on the above, the mission recommends organizing a tailor-made Procurement Training for the Project Procurement staff at the level of the PCU and the SPIUs as well as other technical persons involved in the procurement process covering the areas of compliance with IFAD Procurement Guidelines, preparation of the bidding documents, evaluation process and contract management.

## 7. Key Findings and Conclusions from the PRM Assessment Update

There are no significant changes in PRM assessment.

## 8. Procurement Performance Indicator Rating and Justification

No.	Performance Indicator	Rating	Justification for Rating
1	Procurement Planning Process	3	The procurement planning exhibits significant shortcomings such as: delay in initiating the procurement process for most of planned activities
2	Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding	3	Processes and procedures applied exhibit significant shortcomings such as: selection of short lists of suppliers and consultants were made without writing down sufficient justification in the report, need to provide reasonable time for bid/proposal preparation to prospective bidders/service provider
3	Process and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award	3	Processes and procedures applied exhibit shortcomings such as: preliminary examination and technical evaluation was not conducted correctly, documentation for bid evaluation needs improvements with emphasis on proper preliminary evaluation including explanation for no, complete qualification criteria assessment including providing of complete explanation of how the criteria are fulfilled
4	Contract Management and Administration	3	Processes, procedures and systems for administration, supervision and management of contract exhibit gaps in terms of performance standards, inconsistently applied controls, inefficiency, and transparency such as: in some cases, inspection was not carried out as provided in contract, payments to be expedited
5	Record Retention	5	The project's record retention exhibits minor shortcomings that have no impact on project implementation and performance. - Documents related to contract management and administration aspects are not kept in the procurement files.  -ICP CMT data has been updated well. However, for some of the contracts, data relating to AWPB reference, securities for advance payment, description of contract etc. should also be updated.

## 9. Key Recommendations

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Update procurement plan for the year 2021 by deleting activities which have been planned to be postponed to next year (2022) and revise timelines for consultancy and related construction procurement packages to make them coherent	PCU	September 2021	Agreed
Expedite the implementation of planned activities by hiring consultant(s) to prepare specifications, ToRs, Statement of works/BoQ etc. which cannot be prepared by project staff	PCU	October 2021	Agreed
Use IFAD standard bid document for all methods including shopping. If needed, RFQ can be translated to local language.	PCU	October 2021	Agreed
Organize a tailor-made Procurement Training <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for the Project staff at the level of the PCU and the SPIUs as well as other technical persons involved in the contract management process covering the areas of compliance with IFAD Procurement Guidelines for contract management.</li> <li>For the evaluation committee members for evaluation and reporting especially for NCB and QCBS</li> <li>Hand holding of PCU/CCU procurement officer for complete cycle of procurement including expectations for no objection, for one NCB and one QCBS case by IFAD Consultant</li> </ol>	PCU	December 2021	Agreed
Develop a system of fortnightly meeting between CCU and PCU to coordinate and expedite procurement issues delaying the process; fix a timeline for award of contract by CCU for goods, works and consultancy services	PCU/CCU	October 2021	Agreed
Fix timeline for evaluation committees for evaluation and submission of report for different procurement activities with the approval of federal government e.g. X days for evaluation of technical proposals for consultancy services; Y days for evaluation of works tender through NCB; Z days for evaluation report for shopping etc.	PCU	October 2021	Agreed
Use process of Request for EOI for CQS and Individual Consultant Selection (ICS) procurement methods and do not use the system of directly calling consultants to submit CVs	PCU	Immediate	Agreed
PCU to hire a consultant with experience in civil works to develop the dossiers for studies/supervision of civil works and bid documents for civil works	PCU	November 2021	Agreed

## Annex 1: Procurement Post review

As part of the supervision mission to IAMDP, the Procurement Consultants conducted a Post review to a sample of contracts signed under the Project. Out of the 9 POs/contracts under the Project signed during the review period, 3 POs/contracts were reviewed from main project and one from RPSF. Summary of the findings as follows:

- a) The shopping method of procurement needs further improvement to make its procedures more transparent.
- b) Technical specifications to be strengthened.
- c) RFQ to be issued as per IFAD templates.
- d) evaluation process needs improvement strengthening especially with reference to preliminary and qualification criteria evaluation.
- e) inspection report to be as per the contract provisions.
- f) contract management and administration need capacity building.

Details of review are attached as annexure.

Contract No.: IAMDP/NC/CQS/10/2020, for procurement of consulting services on community development.

- Procurement activity planned as ICS procedure but was carried out on basis of CQS.
- Advertisement for REOI was not issued and three individuals only were contacted and requested to express their interest by submitting their CVs. The project team explained that this process was used as ICS procedure was not on the IFAD procurement handbook.
- However, there is large difference in estimated cost (SDG 540,000) and actual contract cost (SDG 13,27,000). Evaluation reports should clearly mention the reasons for such large variations.

Contract No.: IAMDP/NS/03/2021, for procurement of agricultural chemicals.

- It is observed that bid document (RFQ) allows bidders to re-print bid forms with responsibility of the bidder in respect of the accuracy of the re-print. A good practice is that bidders should use only forms provided in the bid document. It is therefore recommended, to delete such a clause from the BD to avoid disputes.
- A good practice observed is that receipt of bid document (RFQ) issued, is confirmed by bidders receiving RFQs, signing cover letters of the RFQ. It is further recommended that confirmation of receiving BD is substantiated by providing details of the recipient and preferable stamped by the official stamp of the entity.

Contract No.: IAMDP/NCB/01/2021, procurement of seeds

- Preliminary evaluation was done but only yes and no without any explanation. Winning bidder submitted bid security for less amount but was not examined by evaluation committee
- Estimated cost as per PP is 42m and contract placed for 56m and evaluation committee has not examined reasonableness of rates. Arithmetical accuracy also not checked
- As per contract, inspection committee was required to test the supplies which was not done and certificate by General seeds Administration valid for 6 months was accepted.

Contract No.: IAMDP/RPSF/NS/04/2021 Procurement of crop and vegetable seeds for jubrakas (home garden)

- Being processed under NS method, RFQs were issued after carrying out a market search to determine availability of suppliers for the requested goods. 6 RFQs were issued to potential suppliers.
- Preliminary examination not carried out

**The Post Review Checklist: Procurement Planning & Contract Registers.**

**Project Title: Integrated Agricultural and Marketing Development Project (RPSF) Grant**  
**IFAD Grant: 2000003534**

#	Description	Check <sup>10</sup>	Remarks
<b>A</b>	<b>Procurement Planning (for entire PP)</b>		
1.	Is the Plan template consistent with IFAD's?	Yes	Following the template provided in March 2021, but Project template is missing the columns of submission of draft contract and NO thereto, when applicable!
2.	Did IFAD provide its No Objection on the current version of the Plan?	Yes	IFAD NO granted on 08/02/2021 for Vr. 1.0 (NOTUS print out seen)
3.	Are there planned dates for all procurements?	Yes	Columns for all applicable stages of the process have dates.
4.	Are the planned dates consistent with the procurement processes and methods?	Yes	Planned date plotted automatically by the predetermined formula for the purpose, drawing from the time estimation sheet.
5.	Each procurement Are the procurement methods consistent with the estimated budget for?	Yes	Planned procurement methods are consistent with budget estimates
6.	Is the reviewed Procurement Plan an updated one?	Yes	
7.	How many <b>updates</b> of the current Procurement Plan was submitted for the year?	One	Updated in July 2021, but not submitted to IFAD.
8.	How many <b>upgrades</b> of the current Procurement Plan was submitted for the year?	None	This is the first version.
<b>B</b>	<b>Contract Register (for entire Project)</b>		
1.	Is there a contract register?	Yes	Extracted from the CMT system
2.	Is the register updated?	Yes	Last action on CMT 12/9/2021

**Project Title: Integrated Agricultural and Marketing Development Project (IAMDP)**

**IFAD Grant: 2000002141**

#	Description	Check <sup>10</sup>	Remarks
<b>A</b>	<b>Procurement Planning (for entire PP)</b>		
1.	Is the Plan template consistent with IFAD's?	Yes	Following the template provided in March 2021, but Project template is missing the columns of submission of draft contract and NO thereto, when applicable!
2.	Did IFAD provide its No Objection on the current version of the Plan?	Yes	IFAD NO granted on 03/02/2021 for Vr. 4.1 (NOTUS print out seen)
3.	Are there planned dates for all procurements?	Yes	Columns for all applicable stages of the process have dates.
4.	Are the planned dates consistent with the procurement processes and methods?	Yes	Planned date plotted automatically by the predetermined formula for the purpose.
5.	Each procurement. Are the procurement methods consistent with the estimated budget for each procurement?	Yes	Planned procurement methods are consistent with budget estimates.
6.	Is the reviewed Procurement Plan an updated one?	Yes	Updated in August 2021.
7.	How many <b>updates</b> of the current Procurement Plan was submitted for the year?	Two	2 updates were done, one in April 2021 and another in August 2021
8.	How many <b>upgrades</b> of the current Procurement Plan was submitted for the year?	One	PP Vr. 4.2, submitted 19/4 and no objected by IFAD on 1/5/21
<b>B</b>	<b>Contract Register (for entire Project)</b>		
1.	Is there a contract register?	Yes	Extracted from the CMT system
2.	Is the register updated?	Yes	Last action on CMT 12/9/2021



**Post Review Checklist – Procurement Process**

**Contract No.: IAMDP/NC/10/2020**

**Procurement of consulting services to provide community development services**

#	Description	Check <sup>11</sup>	Remarks
<b>A</b>	<b>Bidding Process (for each procurement)</b>		
1	Is the item in the Procurement Plan?	Yes	Copy of the line item of the activity is on file.
2	Is there a formal Procurement Requisition that initiates the process?	Yes	Request was raised by the CD/Gender Specialist
3	Is the Method proposed in the PP used?	No	Planned as ICS but executed under CQS, as the team was advised ICS method is not included on IFAD Procurement Handbook then. CQS was however, done without advertisement requesting EOI, but direct requests to individuals to submit CVs expressing their interest.
4	Is enough done to demonstrate that competition was achieved?	No	Only CVs were sought from three consultants who are known to the Project.
5	Is there time provided for bidders to request and receive clarifications, before the submission deadline	Yes	10 days time provided for submission of EOI.
6	Is there sufficient time allotted for bidders to prepare quotations, bids and proposals	Yes	14 days provided for submitting technical/financial proposals
7	Ensure that no late bids were accepted	Yes	All candidates submitted before deadline
<b>B</b>	<b>Evaluation Process (for each procurement)</b>		
1	Was Preliminary Examination done?	Yes	CVs evaluated to determine highest-ranked IC
2	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Preliminary Examination?	N/A	None of the candidates was rejected. The highest ranked candidate was called on to submit technical and financial proposal
3	Was Technical Evaluation done?	Yes	Technical/financial proposals evaluated before calling the highest-ranked candidate for negotiations

4	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Technical Evaluation?	N/A	Only one technical proposal was examined following the procurement method adopted.
5	For QCBS and QBS was a Technical Evaluation Report submitted to and no-objectioned to by IFAD before the Financial Proposal(s) was/were opened	N/A	CQS method adopted.
6	Were the bidders given sufficient explanation as to their performance at the (technical) evaluation, if one or more requested this information?	N/A	No explanation requested - CQS method adopted.
7	Were bidders given enough time to submit a challenge/protest?	N/A	No challenges submitted
8	For consulting services under QCBS, QBS and LCS, was there a formal opening of financial proposals?	N/A	CQS method adopted.
9	Was Financial evaluation done and properly?	Yes	Both financial proposal and technical proposal were negotiated with the consultant (as required for CQS method).
10	Were corrections to Bidders' financials/prices were done, is there correspondence to show that the bidders were (i) notified and (ii) accepted the correction?	N/A	Not applicable for CQS method of selection
11	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Financial Evaluation?	N/A	Financial proposal was negotiated along with technical proposal and revision of FP suggested by the project was accepted by the consultant
12	For consulting services under QCBS, were bidders provided the results of the combined evaluation and accorded sufficient time to challenge/protest?	N/A	CQS method adopted.
13	Were challenges/protests received? Were they handled properly?	N/A	No challenges were received.
<b>C</b>	<b>Award and Negotiations (for each procurement)</b>		

1	Was award done after all challenges/protests were received?	N/A	No challenges were received.
2	Ensure that negotiations were not held for Goods and Works	N/A	CQS method adopted.
3	Ensure that negotiations were held for consulting services?	Yes	
4	Did the negotiations significantly alter (i) the scope, (ii) the duration and (ii) the prices?	Yes	Around 25% decrease of the consultant's proposed price, was agreed during negotiations
<b>D</b>	<b>Contract, Contract Administration and Management Process (for each procurement)</b>		
	Information about the Contract		
	1.1 Contractor/Supplier/Consultant Name:	Mr. Ismail Mohamed Sharief Khairi	
	1.2 Original Contract Value:	SDG 1,327,000.00	
	1.3 Revised Contract Value:	N/A	
	1.4 Date of Contract Signature:	22-12-2020	
1	1.5 Original Contract Completion Date:	21-06-2021	
	1.6 Revised Contract Completion Date	N/A	
2	Was the Contract signed by both parties? (A copy must be evident in file)	Yes	Original copy of the contract is on file.
3	Was a Performance Security presented in line with the Contract Requirement	No	Not required in the contract provisions
4	Has the contract the standard commercial and contractual terms required for a proper procurement agreement, as per relevant category and method?	Yes	

5	Is the procurement requirement (terms of reference, description of services, schedule of requirements, technical specifications) expressed in the contract as consistent with the successful bidder's bid, evaluation report and negotiated outcome?	Yes	
6	Was a Contract amendment made to extend time/add funds/add scope?	N/A	Contract was not amended
	If the answer to the above is YES, is there an IFAD No-Objection for each amendment that exceeds the contract percentage thresholds (for prior review procurements)?	N/A	
7	Were payments done on time as consistent with contract provisions?	No	Contract completed on time yet not all payments are made to the consultant.
8	Value for Payments disbursed up to date	SDG 331,750.00	Only first and second installments were paid.

**Post Review Checklist – Procurement Process**

**Contract No.: IAMDP/NCB/01/2021**

#	Description	Check <sup>11</sup>	Remarks
<b>A</b>	<b>Bidding Process (for each procurement)</b>		
1	Is the item in the Procurement Plan?	Yes	Copy of the line item of the activity is on file.
2	Is there a formal Procurement Requisition that initiates the process?	Yes	Request was raised by the Agronomy Specialist
3	Is the Method proposed in the PP used?	Yes	
4	Is enough done to demonstrate that competition was achieved?	Yes	Being processed under NCB, the procurement was advertised in two national newspapers of wide spread and the advertisement appeared on different day on each of the newspapers
5	Is there time provided for bidders to request and receive clarifications, before the submission deadline	Yes	7 days allowed for submission of clarifications and 3 days for response by the purchaser.
6	Is there sufficient time allotted for bidders to prepare quotations, bids and proposals	Yes	21 days provided for submitting bids by potential bidders
7	Ensure that no late bids were accepted	Yes	All candidates submitted before deadline
<b>B</b>	<b>Evaluation Process (for each procurement)</b>		
1	Was Preliminary Examination done?	Yes	However, only yes and no without any explanation. Winning bidder submitted bid security for less amount but was not examined by evaluation committee
2	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Preliminary Examination?	Yes	Rejected bids did not provide bid security

3	Was Technical Evaluation done?	Yes	Technical evaluation was carried out to goods offered by bidder 2/3 to determine compliance of goods with required specification (table 6 of evaluation report).
4	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Technical Evaluation?	N/A	The goods evaluated have passed the technical examination.
5	For QCBS and QBS was a Technical Evaluation Report submitted to and no-objected to by IFAD before the Financial Proposal(s) was/were opened  For all advertised procurement, were bidders informed of the (technical) evaluation outcome?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
6	Were the bidders given sufficient explanation as to their performance at the (technical) evaluation, if one or more requested this information?	N/A	No explanation were requested.
7	Were bidders given enough time to submit a challenge/protest?	N/A	No challenges submitted
8	For consulting services under QCBS, QBS and LCS, was there a formal opening of financial proposals?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
9	Was Financial evaluation done and properly?	Yes	Estimated cost as per PP is 42m and contract placed for 56m and evaluation committee has not examined reasonableness of rates. Arithmetical accuracy also not checked
	Were corrections to Bidders' financials/prices were done, is there correspondence to show that the bidders were (i) notified and (ii)	N/A	No corrections of bid prices was made!

10	accepted the correction?		
11	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Financial Evaluation?	N/A	There was no rejection of at the financial evaluation as no grounds existed for such action.
12	For consulting services under QCBS, were bidders provided the results of the combined evaluation and accorded sufficient time to challenge/protest?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
13	Were challenges/protests received? Were they handled properly?	N/A	No challenges were received.
<b>C</b>	<b>Award and Negotiations (for each procurement)</b>		
1	Was award done after all challenges/protests were received?	N/A	No challenges were received.
2	Ensure that negotiations were not held for Goods and Works	Yes	No negotiations took place
3	Ensure that negotiations were held for consulting services?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
4	Did the negotiations significantly alter (i) the scope, (ii) the duration and (ii) the prices?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
<b>D</b>	<b>Contract, Contract Administration and Management Process (for each procurement)</b>		
	Information about the Contract		

1	1.1 Contractor/Supplier/Consultant Name:	M/S Rans for Agricultural Services & Investment Co. Ltd.	
	1.2 Original Contract Value:	SDG 56,658,500.00	
	1.3 Revised Contract Value:	N/A	
	1.4 Date of Contract Signature:	28-06-2021	
	1.5 Original Contract Completion Date:	12-07-2021	
	1.6 Revised Contract Completion Date	N/A	
2	Was the Contract signed by both parties? (A copy must be evident in file)	Yes	Original version of the contract is on file.
3	Was a Performance Security presented in line with the Contract Requirement	Yes	Bankers pay order for SDG 5,625,040 dated 28 June 2021 was submitted
	4	Has the contract the standard commercial and contractual terms required for a proper procurement agreement, as per relevant category and method?	Yes



5	Is the procurement requirement (terms of reference, description of services, schedule of requirements, technical specifications) expressed in the contract as consistent with the successful bidder's bid, evaluation report and negotiated outcome?	Yes	As per contract, inspection committee was required to test the supplies which was not done and certificate by General seeds Administration valid for 6 months was accepted.
6	Was a Contract amendment made to extend time/add funds/add scope?	N/A	Contract was not amended
	If the answer to the above is YES, is there an IFAD No-Objection for each amendment that exceeds the contract percentage thresholds (for prior review procurements)?	N/A	
7	Were payments done on time as consistent with contract provisions?	Yes	Contract completed on time and full payment was made to the supplier according to the terms of the contract.
8	Value for Payments disbursed up to date	SDG 56,658,500.00	Full contract price paid

**Post Review Checklist – Procurement Process**

**Contract No.: IAMDP/NS/03/2021**

**Procurement of agricultural chemical**

#	Description	Check <sup>11</sup>	Remarks
<b>A</b>	<b>Bidding Process (for each procurement)</b>		
1	Is the item in the Procurement Plan?	Yes	Copy of the line item of the activity is on file.
2	Is there a formal Procurement Requisition that initiates the process?	Yes	Request was raised by the Agronomy Specialist
3	Is the Method proposed in the PP used?	Yes	
4	Is enough done to demonstrate that competition was achieved?	Yes	With respect to NS procedure! A market survey was conducted to establish a long list of suppliers, and RFQs were issued to 6 bidders.
5	Is there time provided for bidders to request and receive clarifications, before the submission deadline	N/A	Not provided for in the BD and not applicable in NS procedures
6	Is there sufficient time allotted for bidders to prepare quotations, bids and proposals	Yes	12 days provided for submitting bids by potential bidders
7	Ensure that no late bids were accepted	Yes	All the 3 bids were submitted/received before deadline
<b>B</b>	<b>Evaluation Process (for each procurement)</b>		
1	Was Preliminary Examination done?	No	Nothing on file to substantiate the process of preliminary examination.

2	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Preliminary Examination?	N/A	There is no statement on the evaluation process/report referring to rejection at preliminary examination stage!
3	Was Technical Evaluation done?	Yes	But one of the bidders was technically rejected on ground of not providing all requested items (not a tech. criteria).
4	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Technical Evaluation?	Yes	One of the bidders did not provide production dates for agro-chemicals he offered and the other did not offer the required form of agro-chemicals he offered.
5	For QCBS and QBS was a Technical Evaluation Report submitted to and no-objected to by IFAD before the Financial Proposal(s) was/were opened  For all advertised procurement, were bidders informed of the (technical) evaluation outcome?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
6	Were the bidders given sufficient explanation as to their performance at the (technical) evaluation, if one or more requested this information?	N/A	No explanation requests were submitted.
7	Were bidders given enough time to submit a challenge/protest?	N/A	No challenges submitted
8	For consulting services under QCBS, QBS and LCS, was there a formal opening of financial proposals?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
9	Was Financial evaluation done and properly?	No	As the other bidders were technically disqualified, the only remaining bid was check for arithmetic accuracy only!

10	Were corrections to Bidders' financials/prices were done, is there correspondence to show that the bidders were (i) notified and (ii) accepted the correction?	N/A	No corrections of bid prices was made!
11	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Financial Evaluation?	N/A	There was no rejection of at the financial evaluation as no grounds existed for such action.
12	For consulting services under QCBS, were bidders provided the results of the combined evaluation and accorded sufficient time to challenge/protest?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
13	Were challenges/protests received? Were they handled properly?	N/A	No challenges were received.
<b>C</b>	<b>Award and Negotiations (for each procurement)</b>		
1	Was award done after all challenges/protests were received?	N/A	No challenges were received.
2	Ensure that negotiations were not held for Goods and Works	Yes	No negotiations took place
3	Ensure that negotiations were held for consulting services?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
4	Did the negotiations significantly alter (i) the scope, (ii) the duration and (ii) the prices?	N/A	Not applicable for goods

D	Contract, Contract Administration and Management Process (for each procurement)		
1	Information about the Contract		
	1.1 Contractor/Supplier/Consultant Name:	M/S Rawafed Agricultural Services	
	1.2 Original Contract Value:	SDG 18,761,992.00	
	1.3 Revised Contract Value:	SDG 16,353,112.00	
	1.4 Date of Contract Signature:	17-05-2021	
	1.5 Original Contract Completion Date:	01-06-2021	
	1.6 Revised Contract Completion Date	N/A	
2	Was the Contract signed by both parties? (A copy must be evident in file)	Yes	Original version of the PO is on file.
3	Was a Performance Security presented in line with the Contract Requirement	N/A	Not required by the BD
	4	Yes	
4	Has the contract the standard commercial and contractual terms required for a proper procurement agreement, as per relevant category and method?	Yes	

5	Is the procurement requirement (terms of reference, description of services, schedule of requirements, technical specifications) expressed in the contract as consistent with the successful bidder's bid, evaluation report and negotiated outcome?	Yes	
6	Was a Contract amendment made to extend time/add funds/add scope?	Yes	A version of PO amendment - revising down contract value- due to short/inappropriate supply, is on file.
	If the answer to the above is YES, is there an IFAD No-Objection for each amendment that exceeds the contract percentage thresholds (for prior review procurements)?	N/A	The procedure is a post review one!
7	Were payments done on time as consistent with contract provisions?	Yes	Payment of the suppliers invoice was made within stipulated period.
8	Value for Payments disbursed up to date	SDG 16,353,112.00	Full contract price paid

**Post Review Checklist – Procurement Process**

**Contract No.: IAMDP/RPSF/NS/04/2021**

**Procurement of crop and vegetable seeds for jubrakas (home garden)**

#	Description	Check <sup>11</sup>	Remarks
<b>A Bidding Process (for each procurement)</b>			
1	Is the item in the Procurement Plan?	Yes	Copy of the line item of the activity is on file.
2	Is there a formal Procurement Requisition that initiates the process?	Yes	Request was raised by the Agronomy Specialist
3	Is the Method proposed in the PP used?	Yes	
4	Is enough done to demonstrate that competition was achieved?	Yes	Being processed under NS method, RFQs were issued after carrying out a market search to determine availability of suppliers for the requested goods. 6 RFQs were issued to potential suppliers.
5	Is there time provided for bidders to request and receive clarifications, before the submission deadline	N/A	Not provided for in the BD and not applicable in NS procedures
6	Is there sufficient time allotted for bidders to prepare quotations, bids and proposals	Yes	12 days provided for submitting bids by potential bidders
7	Ensure that no late bids were accepted	Yes	All candidates submitted before deadline
<b>B Evaluation Process (for each procurement)</b>			
1	Was Preliminary Examination done?	Yes	
2	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Preliminary Examination?	Yes	Two bids (out of 6 submitted) were rejected at this stage for not providing required registration documents.
3	Was Technical Evaluation done?	Yes	Technical evaluation was carried out on 4 offers and one was disqualified for not responding to required bid validity period.

4	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Technical Evaluation?	Yes	Rejected offer did not respond to the required bid validity period.
6	For QCBS and QBS was a Technical Evaluation Report submitted to and no-objected to by IFAD before the Financial Proposal(s) was/were opened  Were the bidders given sufficient explanation as to their performance at the (technical) evaluation, if one or more requested this information?	N/A  N/A	Not applicable for goods  No explanations were requested.
7	Were bidders given enough time to submit a challenge/protest?	N/A	No challenges submitted
8	For consulting services under QCBS, QBS and LCS, was there a formal opening of financial proposals?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
9	Was Financial evaluation done and properly?	Yes	A price comparison was conducted to establish the lowest responsive offer.
10	Were corrections to Bidders' financials/prices were done, is there correspondence to show that the bidders were (i) notified and (ii) accepted the correction?	No	Bid prices were accurate and No corrections needed!
11	Are there objective and justifiable reasons for rejections at Financial Evaluation?	N/A	There was no rejection of at the financial evaluation as no grounds existed for such action. The lowest responsive offer was recommended for award.
12	For consulting services under QCBS, were bidders provided the results of the combined evaluation and accorded sufficient time to challenge/protest?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
13	Were challenges/protests received? Were they handled properly?	N/A	No challenges were received.



<b>C Award and Negotiations (for each procurement)</b>			
1	Was award done after all challenges/protests were received?	N/A	No challenges were received.
2	Ensure that negotiations were not held for Goods and Works	Yes	No negotiations took place
3	Ensure that negotiations were held for consulting services?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
4	Did the negotiations significantly alter (i) the scope, (ii) the duration and (ii) the prices?	N/A	Not applicable for goods
<b>D Contract, Contract Administration and Management Process (for each procurement)</b>			
Information about the Contract			
1	1.1 Contractor/Supplier/Consultant Name:	M/S Kordofan Agricultural and Veterinary Foundation Service	
	1.2 Original Contract Value:	SDG 10,980,000.00	
	1.3 Revised Contract Value:	N/A	
	1.4 Date of Contract Signature:	13-06-2021	
	1.5 Original Contract Completion Date:	12-07-2021	
	1.6 Revised Contract Completion Date	N/A	
2	Was the Contract signed by both parties? (A copy must be evident in file)	Yes	Original version of the PO is on file.
3	Was a Performance Security presented in line with the Contract Requirement	N/A	Performance security is not required in the contract terms

4	Has the contract the standard commercial and contractual terms required for a proper procurement agreement, as per relevant category and method?	Yes	
5	Is the procurement requirement (terms of reference, description of services, schedule of requirements, technical specifications) expressed in the contract as consistent with the successful bidder's bid, evaluation report and negotiated outcome?	Yes	
6	Was a Contract amendment made to extend time/add funds/add scope?	N/A	Contract was not amended
	If the answer to the above is YES, is there an IFAD No-Objection for each amendment that exceeds the contract percentage thresholds (for prior review procurements)?	N/A	
7	Were payments done on time as consistent with contract provisions?	Yes	Contracted goods were delivered on time and payment was made during the stipulated in the PO.
8	Value for Payments disbursed up to date	SDG 10,980,000.00	Full contract price paid

## IFAD Procurement Risk Matrix

<b>Division</b>		<b>NEN</b>				
<b>Country</b>		<b>Sudan</b>				
<b>Project</b>		<b>Integrated Agricultural and Marketing Development Project (IAMDP)</b>				
<b>Date</b>		<b>12-Sep-21</b>			<b>NET RISK RATING</b>	
<b>INHERENT RISK RATING</b>		<b>1.99</b>				<b>2.54</b>
<b>#</b>	<b>Description of Risk Feature</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Assessment Basis</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Recommendation /Mitigation</b>	<b>Rating</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>COUNTRY RISK ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>1.80</b>				<b>2.40</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Legal and Regulatory Framework</b>	<b>1.80</b>				<b>2.40</b>
a	Country procurement law, regulations and manual exist	<b>3</b>	3 they all exist, 2 only two exist, 1 only one exist or none	The Law was enacted in 2010, regulation set in 2011 and the manual 2013. The Manual provides detailed steps on different procurement stages and processes.		<b>3</b>
b	Existence of Standard Bidding Documents for Goods, Works and Services	<b>2</b>	3 all exist, 2 only for NCB & ICB, none for Shopping, 1 none exists	Ministry of Finance has issued SBDs for NCB method in Arabic Language, which were found adequate as it was a translation for the World Bank SBDs.	The project should follow IFAD's Procurement SPDs	<b>3</b>
c	Procurement Monitoring	<b>1</b>	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	The rating is based on PEFA assessment of 2010, and was relating the situation before the current Law was enacted. It is considered the inherent risk rating, as no other recent assessment is available. Rating provided as D in PEFA report.		<b>1</b>

d	Procurement Methods	2	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	The rating is based on PEFA assessment of 2010, and was relating the situation before the current Law was enacted. It is considered the inherent risk rating, as no other recent assessment is available. Rating provided as C in PEFA report.	Project should use procurement method as agreed in Procurement plan as per LtB	3
e	Public access to procurement information	1	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	The rating is based on PEFA assessment of 2010, and was relating the situation before the current Law was enacted. It is considered the inherent risk rating, as no other recent assessment is available. Rating provided as D in PEFA report.	All IFAD financed projects should establish a reliable website which will include all procurement related information such as procurement opportunities and contracts awarded instead of relying on the website of MOFEP that does not include any information.	2
2	<b>Accountability and Transparency</b>	<b>1.80</b>				<b>2.40</b>
a	Procurement Complaints Management	1	Use PEFA Framework, see worksheet for details	The rating is based on PEFA assessment of 2010, is considered the inherent risk rating, as no more recent assessment is available. Rating provided as D in PEFA report.	Adopt IFAD's Handbook Debrief and Protest mechanism	2

b	Country Corruption Perception Index score	1	<p>The score is published on Transparency.org. 0 to 29 = 1, 30 to 60 = 2, 61 to 100 = 3</p>	<p>Sudan ranks 174 out of 180 countries with score 16 out of 100 in the 2020 Corruption Perception Index according to Transparency International which indicates that integrity and ethical values require a lot of strengthening.</p>	<p>More efforts are needed from ICO through its continuous monitoring and follow up to ensure that the Programme staff as well as bidders and service providers, that is: suppliers, contractors, and consultants shall observe the highest standard of ethics and integrity during the procurement and execution of IFAD financed contracts in accordance with paragraphs 69-71 of the Procurement Guidelines. The Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations shall apply to the Programme. Furthermore specific training on anti-corruption measures should be provided by IFAD.</p>	2
c	2-tiered system to handle complaints	2	<p>3 as stated, 2 only a single level system, 1 no system</p>	<p>Complaints according to the law, should be raised to the procuring entity and if not solved should be raised to the Procurement Appeals Committee in the MoFEP. However, this Committee is not functional at the present time. The practice now, according to the General Directorate for Procurement, Contracting and Disposal of Public Assets (GDPCDPA), is that complaints are raised with the procuring entity or the GDPCDPA and if not solved the complaining party may raised to courts of law for decision. Also according to GDPCDPA, a process is ongoing to establish an independent</p>	<p>Establishment of the HCA (Para A. 2.a above) would institute more the confidence of bidders in procurement processes and constitute the second level for procurement appeals.</p>	3

				authority (at MoFEP) to handle procurement related complaints.		
d	Existence of a debarment system	3	3 full existence, 2 existence of complaints body that is the authority, 1 does not exist	Article 30 of the National Law stipulates that the respective authority in the government has the right to debar vendors for a specific period. However, in reality the debarment system has not established since the approval of the Law and Executive Regulations in 2011.	The Programme will ensure the Cross-Debarment list is fully respected in awarding contracts under the IFAD finances; and assist IFAD investigations pertaining to the funded activities.	3
e	Existence of an independent and competent local authority responsible for investigating corruption allegations	2	3 existence of independent Anti-Corruption agency, 2 existence of an office within a government ministry/agency that carries out some/all of these functions, 1 does not exist	Anti-corruption Authority was established in 2019; however, it is too early to judge on the effectiveness of the authority.	IFAD through close follow up and supervision will ensure the compliance with its policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations	2

<b>B</b>	<b>PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL RISK ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>2.18</b>				<b>2.67</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Capability in Public Procurement</b>	<b>2.20</b>				<b>2.80</b>
a	Existence of a Procurement Unit with at least 2 staff members (Design stage, reference is to govt agency) Existence of a Procurement Officer (Implementation)	<b>3</b>	3 as stated, 2 one staff member, 1 does not exist (at Design stage) 3 as stated, 2 someone else doing Procurement, 1 procurement function not consistently handled by anyone			<b>3</b>
b	Staff member(s) have at least 7 years experience in donor-funded public procurement	<b>2</b>	3 as stated, 2 for less than 7 years and/or experience in public procurement but not donor-funded, 1 for less than 3 years experience	The Project PO has no experience in donor funded projects; Moreover, the produced evaluation reports showed limited capacity at the level of the application of standard procedures for the procurement methods and evaluation process.	Provide focused training and hand-holding for capacity building of existing staff of the PCU, SPIUs	<b>3</b>
c	What is the general quality of documents produced by the procurement office?	<b>1</b>	3 for very good bidding documents, evaluation reports and contracts, 2 for mediocre documents, 1 for documents with bad quality	Generally, the quality of the bidding documents and evaluation reports are not of acceptable standard, further improvements are needed	Continue to provide focussed training hand-holding for capacity building of existing staff of the PCU, SPIUs	<b>2</b>
d	Do procurement staff have immediate access to the legal and regulatory framework documents?	<b>2</b>	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	It is not an easy task to download the Law and Procurement Manual from the internet, extensive search is needed to get the two documents. Moreover, the National SBDs are not available on any website.	The project should maintain soft and hard copies of all legal and regulatory framework documents.	<b>3</b>
e	Are the procurement and financial management functions separated?	<b>3</b>	3 for total separation, 2 for some separation, 1 for procurement being done by FM staff	Total separation is in place		<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Public Procurement Processes</b>	<b>2.17</b>				<b>2.55</b>
<b>i</b>	<b>Procurement Methods</b>	<b>2.50</b>				<b>2.75</b>

a	Procurement methods for Goods consistent with IFAD Guidelines	3	3 as stated, 2 for national or international, 1 for none	The Sudan Law for procurement adopts procurement methods that ensure competitiveness and fairness. Additionally, at the implementation level, the Project's procurement methods for goods is guided provisions of LTR, and hence with IFAD Procurement Guidelines.		3
b	Procurement methods for Works consistent with IFAD Guidelines	3	3 as stated, 2 for national or international, 1 for none	During the review period the project did not implement any civil works contracts. However planning is as per IFAD guidelines	Cannot be assessed at the moment	3
c	Procurement methods for Services consistent with IFAD Guidelines	2	3 for large-value method for firms, small value method for firms and method for individual consultants; 2 for two of the above; 1 for only one or less	The selection method for the recruitment of individual consultant was inconsistent with IFAD Procurement Handbook as the selection was made based on CVs comparison only without requesting a simplified technical and financial proposals from the first ranked candidate. Moreover, the shortlist was developed without advertisement and it included consultants with inadequate competences	The Procurement Section in the PIM should be revised to include the appropriate procedures for the selection of Individual Consultants.	3
d	Easy access to bidding documents by foreign firms	2	3 bidding documents are free and could be issued/sent electronically; 2 foreign bidders have to wire funds to Project to buy bidding docs; 1 bidding docs not practically available to foreign bidders	The Law provides the option to issue bidding documents free, but the practice is that ICB and NCB documents are issued to potential bidders at a nominal cost. Electronic dispatch of bidding documents is the practice and foreign bidders usually obtain bidding documents through their agents or representatives in Sudan.	IFAD through its direct supervision will provide its conditional No Objection to any ICB with condition that bidding documents will be available for free downloads over reliable website. The project should develop its own website	2



<b>ii</b>	<b>Procurement Planning</b>	<b>2.00</b>				<b>2.67</b>
a	Are procurement plans prepared ahead of time and consistent with annual work plans/budgets?	3	3 prepared ahead and consistent, 2 one of either, 1 none	yes		3
b	Do procurement people participate in the annual work planning processes?	1	3 if required by regulation and practised, 2 if required by regulation, 1 if none of above	procurement officer does not participate In AWPB preparation process	The PIM should clearly stipulate the participation of the procurement staff in the preparation of the AWPB	2
c	Are Procurement Plans done using an effective format with planned and actual rows across 3 different categories	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	The current format does not fully comply with IFAD new template.	The project prepared a draft procurement plan using IFAD new template but it has not been submitted for IFAD No Objection.	3
<b>iii</b>	<b>Procurement Processes</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>3</b>
a	Minimum number of quotations established by law	3	3 for three or more; 2 for two, 1 if it does not state or less than two	The Law does not indicate a number, but it the procurement manual clearly stipulates that a minimum 3 quotations when following RFQ method. Project is generally using 3 quotations	The proper procedures should be included in the revised PIM, which will clearly stipulate that minimum 3 quotations/bids are required to proceed with bid opening otherwise IFAD No Objection should be requested even if the transaction is not subject to IFAD prior review.	3
b	Minimum number of days for advertised procurement under competitive bidding processes	2	3 for minimum of 30 days; 2 for minimum of 20 days; 1 for less than 20 days or not stated	While the National Law requires at least 30 days for advertised procurement under competitive bidding processes, the procurement plan implementation schedule does not show compliance with such requirement. Generally 21 days used for NCB	As part of the PIM revision, the minimum duration for each procurement method will be specified. Moreover, ICO will ensure the adherence of the project to time estimation provided in IFAD template during the preparation and implementation of procurement plan.	3
c	Is there enough time provided for bidders to ask questions and receive answers in the bidding process?	2	3 if bidders have a minimum of 3 days for the RFQ method, 7 days for competitive methods to ask questions, 2 if less than ... but more than two, 1 if two days or less	For all completed transactions, RFQs template lacks information on when the bidders can seek clarifications and the deadline for providing these responses.	It will be clearly highlighted in the procurement section of the PIM	2
d	Are clarifications provided to all bidders?	1	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	No records were found in the procurement files.	Private industry should also be trained on their	2

				The bidding documents being used stipulate that response to clarifications should be sent to all bidders who obtained bid documents directly from the procuring entity.	rights to seek clarifications	
e	Are bids received prior to the deadline securely stored?	2	2 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	For all completed transactions, quotations were received by hand. Project informed that the bids are kept in lock and key till opening takes place.	The PMU should be equipped with a secure Tender Box	2
f	Are procurement securities securely stored?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	No standard procedure was established, in many cases the securities kept at the procurement files without any security measures	In addition to mission recommendations provided to the project, the revised PIM should include the standard procedure for storing and monitoring of securities.	3
g	Are public bid openings conducted for advertised procurements, and within an hour of receipt of bids?	3	3 for both, 2 for bid openings being conducted more than an hour after receipt, 1 for bid openings not being conducted	Most completed transactions during the review period were implemented through shopping method. However, NCB used bid opening at CCU		3
h	Are minutes of bid openings taken, and sent to bidders who submitted bids?	2	3 for both, 2 for minutes being taken but not being sent, 1 for none	Bid opening minutes are prepared which need further improvements	Project should ensure to share bid opening minutes as per IFAD template, with bidders	3
i	Are evaluations conducted by a suitably qualified ad-hoc evaluation committee?	2	3 for both, 2 for qualified but not ad-hoc, 1 for ad-hoc or none	While the project established an ad-hoc evaluation committee for each transaction, the quality of the presented evaluation reports proved that the committees members do not have the competence to carry our evaluation process appropriately.	Provide focused training and hand-holding for capacity building of existing staff of the PCU, SPIUs including the technical staff participating in the preparation of bidding documents, evaluation process and contract management.	2
j	In evaluation, is responsiveness based on criteria requirements in the bidding documents?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	evaluation committee uses the preliminary examination and technical evaluation process but needs improvement for specifying information on "no".	Provide focused training and hand-holding for capacity building of existing staff of the PCU, SPIUs including the technical staff participating in the preparation of bidding	2

					documents, evaluation process and contract management.	
k	Are evaluations completed within the bid validity period?	3	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	Generally yes for shopping	For open tendering method, time line need to be provided for evaluation committee members	3
l	Are conditions precedent to contract effectiveness clearly stipulated in the contract? (i.e., advance payment security, performance security, insurance, etc)	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	POs did not include the effectiveness condition	Provide focused training and hand-holding for capacity building of existing staff of the PCU, SPIUs including the technical staff participating in the preparation of bidding documents, evaluation process and contract management.	2
m	Does the agency maintain a complete record of the process? This would include copies of all public advertisements, pre-qualification documents (if used, the pre-qualification evaluation report documenting any decisions not to pre-qualify certain potential bidders), the bidding documents and any addenda, a record of any pre-bid meetings, the bid opening minutes, the final bid evaluation report (including a detailed record of the reasons used to accept or reject each bid), appeals against procedures or award recommendations, a signed copy of the final contract and any performance and advance payment securities issued, etc.	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	The project kept the necessary documents covering the process for the implemented transactions. However, most of the mentioned documents in the description were not part of the procurement files as all completed transactions were implemented through shopping method and selection of individual consultant method at the level of PCU. One NCB for seed procurement has been executed.	The project and CCU should find ways to promptly relinquish relevant documents to the project.	3
n	Are all contracts awarded advertised publicly?	1	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	Although it is a requirement by the Government procurement manual to advertise contract award publicly (on the notice board and the site of the procurement entity and the site of the GPCDAP), the practice in most cases, is that such	In order to improve transparency of procurement processes and encourage bidders to engage in future procurement processes of the entity, it is recommended to contract award as stipulated in the manual.	2

				public advertisement is not done. Unsuccessful bidder are advised of reasons for failure of their bids upon their request.		
<b>iv</b>	<b>Contract Administration and Management</b>	<b>2.09</b>				<b>2.27</b>
a	Existence of authority levels in the contract management process	2	3 for existence, 2 for some practice, 1 for none	Very weak contract management and administration were noticed. The project never assigned a contract manager for any of the implemented activities. Project informed that it is done on case to case basis.	The procedure should be well illustrated in the procurement section of the PIM and covered by the focused training.	2
b	Existence of approval thresholds for contract amendments	2	3 for existence, 2 for some practice, 1 for none	It is a requirement by both the national law and the Government procurement manual stipulate that any proposed amendments of contracts should be approved by an authorised person within the procuring entity. With respect to the project amendments of contracts exceeding the ceiling allowed by the contract terms should be no objected by IFAD.	The procedure should be established by the PIM	2
c	Is there an effective contract monitoring system/framework in place?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	The project is currently using IFAD CMT under IFAD Client Portal (ICP). This facility provides and effective monitoring system, where by status of individual contracts is visible at any time. The system thus, provides for timely follow up and requesting update as needed.	The procedure should be well illustrated in the procurement section of the PIM and covered by the focused training.	2
d	Is there a process to monitor delivery of goods to verify quantity and quality?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	No standard procedure was established, in all cases inspection reports were not found	The procedure should be well illustrated in the procurement section of the PIM and covered by the focused training.	2

e	Is there a framework for approval of deliverables and payment process for consulting services contract?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	The signed contracts did not include key performance indicators. Payments were approved by the Project Principal Coordinator	The procedure should be well illustrated in the procurement section of the PIM and covered by the focused training.	2
f	Is there a process for resolution of final payment and contract closure?	1	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	The project did not establish any standard process.	The procedure should be well illustrated in the procurement section of the PIM and covered by the focused training.	2
g	Are contract disputes handled in accordance with a formal complaints/arbitration system?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	Provisions of contracts usually stipulate that parties to the contract shall attempt settle disputes related to contract amicably and incase of failure, resort to arbitration or courts for the purpose. However, there is no independent body in the country to handle such situations.	The procedure should be well illustrated in the procurement section of the PIM	2
h	Are works contracts supervised by independent engineers or a named project manager?	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	During the review period the project did not implement any civil works contracts.	Cannot be assessed at the moment	2
i	Are contracts completed on schedule and within the approved/contracted contract price?	3	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	All contracts concluded during the period under review have been completed on schedule. However, it has been observed that: i) part of the goods supplied under one of the contracts was defective and was rejected by the project with relevant value not paid and ii) relevant payment of another contract that was completed on schedule is outstanding until the review date.	The project should strictly apply contract provisions on the delayed vendors.	3
j	Does the organization have contract registers that register all contracts (with names, prices and dates), per procurement category?	3	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	CMT data has been updated. However, some information like PP/AWPB reference, contract description etc is missing for some contracts	The Project will update all contracts with missing data	3

k	<p>Are adequate contract administration records maintained? (These would include contractual notices issued by the supplier, contractor, purchaser or employer; a detailed record of all changes or variation orders issued affecting the scope, qualities, timing or price of the contract; records of invoices and payments, progress reports, certificates of inspection, acceptance and completion; records of claim and dispute and their outcomes; etc.)</p>	2	3 for all, 2 for some, 1 for none	<p>Several documents related to contract management and administration were missing in the procurement files. Usually all progress reports and/or technical notes are kept with end users and documents related to payments are kept with financial management staff without maintain parallel copies in the procurement files.</p>	<p>Ensure that complete documentation of procurement processes is kept on procurement files at the PCU.</p>	3
---	--	---	-----------------------------------	---	---	---

Risk Rating System

3	<b>L: Low Risk</b>
2	<b>M: Medium Risk</b>
1	<b>H: High Risk</b>

# PEFA Framework

2011 Framework: Procurement assessed under **P1-19**

2011 Framework: Procurement assessed under **P1-24**

2011 Framework	2016 Framework
Transparency, Comprehensiveness and Competition in the legal and regulatory framework	Procurement Monitoring
Use of competitive procurement methods	Procurement Methods
Public access to complete, reliable and timely procurement information	Public access to procurement information
Existence of an independent administrative procurement complaints system	Procurement Complaints Management

## Procedure

- 1 Open **www.pefa.org**
- 2 Scroll down and search by country
- 3 Choose whole country, not regions within a country
- 4 Choose latest report. Download entire report
- 5 Examine Pillar PI-19 or PI-24 (depending on Framework used) to see assessment
- 6 Summary information from section of report should be in **Remarks** of the Matrix
- 7 Score as follows:

PEFA	IFAD Matrix
A	3
B	3
C	2
D	1

## **Sudan**

---

### **Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project Supervision Report**

#### **Appendix 7: Integrated Project Risk Matrix (IPRM)**

Mission Dates: 1st September-20thSeptember 2021

Document Date: 20/10/2021

Project No. 2000001517

Report No. 5892-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division  
Programme Management Department





## Overall Summary

<b>Risk Category / Subcategory</b>	<b>Inherent risk</b>	<b>Residual risk</b>
<b>Country Context</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<i>Political Commitment</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Governance</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Macroeconomic</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Fragility and Security</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<b>Sector Strategies and Policies</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Policy alignment</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Policy Development and Implementation</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<b>Environment and Climate Context</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<b>Project Scope</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Project Relevance</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Technical Soundness</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<b>Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Implementation Arrangements</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<b>Project Financial Management</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Project Organization and Staffing</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Project Budgeting</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project Internal Controls</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project Accounting and Financial Reporting</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project External Audit</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<b>Project Procurement</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Legal and Regulatory Framework</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Accountability and Transparency</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Capability in Public Procurement</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Public Procurement Processes</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<b>Environment, Social and Climate Impact</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Biodiversity Conservation</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Cultural Heritage</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Indigenous People</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Labour and Working Conditions</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Community Health and Safety</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Physical and Economic Resettlement</i>		<i>No risk envisaged - not applicable</i>
<i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>

<b>Risk Category / Subcategory</b>	<b>Inherent risk</b>	<b>Residual risk</b>
<i>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Stakeholder Grievances</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

<b>Country Context</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Political Commitment</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Risk:</b> Instability of the political situation in the whole country which is in a transitional period.	High	Substantial
<b>Mitigations:</b> Accelerate implementation processes and adoption of flexible arrangements for implementation modalities		
<b>Governance</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b> Continuous restructuring of government institutions and frequent key staff turnover affect implementation and loosen government commitment to meet its obligations towards projects' implementation and co-financing.	Substantial	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b> Projects give more attention to beneficiaries' organizations, building their capacities and empowering them. At the same time ICO intensifies communication and coordination with government to ensure persistence of government commitment to maintaining the functionality of the projects		
<b>Macroeconomic</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Risk:</b> Inflation rate exceeds expectations and complicates funding processes. According to EIU, Sudan's economy will contract by 7.7% in 2020, owing to the impact of the pandemic on the global economy, trade and investor sentiment, as well as to agricultural loss stemming from the locust infestation.	High	Substantial
<b>Mitigations:</b> Proper planning, keen forecast and analysis to the economic trends and relying on realistic costing of activities and interventions.		
<b>Fragility and Security</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Risk:</b> Ability of government institutions to deliver is weak, instability of structures and systems and lack of resources. Deterioration of security situation in the states where projects are operational and migration of beneficiaries	High	Substantial

<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>Support building the government capacities in the areas related to operations and selection of the most secure and well-settled communities and regions. While most parts of Sudan proved to be safe amid past political and economic crises, ICO will continue to closely monitor political and security developments in the country and strictly comply with the instructions provided by UNDSS.</p>		
<b>Sector Strategies and Policies</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Policy alignment</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>The ongoing transformation of policies during the transitional period creates instability and delays effective policy engagement and building of strategies.</p>	High	Substantial
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>Proactive monitoring to changes in policies to assist in building aligned strategies.</p>		
<b>Policy Development and Implementation</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>Inconsistency of policies to favour fulfilment of the desired changes and obstruction of implementation processes</p>	Moderate	Low
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>More policy engagement and effective investment on knowledge management in policy dialogue</p>		
<b>Environment and Climate Context</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>Rainfalls amounts and distribution, increase in heat, floods and prolonged dry spells, pests outbreaks and infestation and deterioration of natural resources</p>	High	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>Implementation of specific activities, aimed at contributing to adaptation/resilience to climate change these include: a) promotion of drought resistant and quick maturing crops b) promotion of gum Arabic production c) promotion use of environmentally friendly technical packages of land preparation, sound cultural practices, diversification and intensification of crops e) agroforestry.</p>		
<b>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>Severe drought, crop failure, and desertification negatively affecting the livelihoods of the target group, if agricultural practices are not handled properly taking into consideration the fragility of environment.</p>	High	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>The technical packages (land preparation, supplementary irrigation, introduction of variable drought resistant crop varieties, use of improved inputs and cultural practices, and (ii) and climate risk insurance promoted by the project are enhancing producers' resilience to Climate Change.</p>		
<b>Project Scope</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Project Relevance</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>

<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>Stated project development objectives may not be fulfilled due economic crisis contributed to lacking of basic goods and services and hindering timely accomplishment of activities and processes</p>	Moderate	Low
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>IAMDP is fully in line with IFAD's policy on Engagement in Fragile and Conflict-affected States and Situations. Project design addresses limited access of the rural poor to natural resources (land and water), and limited state and community capacities, as the main drivers of fragility in project area, through promotion of conservation agriculture and capacity building. Close monitoring to progress towards achieving the goals and objectives and the project MTR may suggest any changes if the project shows signs of irrelevance</p>		
<b>Technical Soundness</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>i) Lack of right technical inputs and packages, intervention doesn't yield the best outcomes and inadequacy of the technical staff. ii) Reluctance of private partners and PFI to invest on demand side or lend to the private sector and VC actors.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>i) Improve partnership with stakeholders, particularly, with the private sector for bridging emerging technical gaps and building capacities of the government staff and beneficiaries. ii) IAMDP will build the capacity of small producers as rural entrepreneurs; thus facilitating linkages with value adders/ processors and finance institutions at state and national level.</p>		
<b>Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Implementation Arrangements</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>i) Involvement of many partners including private sector/agrodealers/service providers, financing institutions, technical departments and technical staffing may complicate the delivery processes. Efficiencies and cooperation may be compromised ii) Limited capacity of MAAWI in coordination, management and promoting project sustainability</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>i) Strong communication and coordination mechanisms, proper joint planning and promotion of technical capacities through capacity building programs will help. ii) The project will build on and take advantage of the experience gained by extension staff in the implementation of SUSTAIN, and SDP and will train staff at LET for further improvement of performance.</p>		
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>The project may not have the right M&amp;E framework, technical staff at all levels off data collection and processing in addition to the appropriate facilities and equipment.</p>	Moderate	Moderate

<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>The project has to have its own core M&amp;E staff at the (PCU) and state (SPIU) levels to supervise field activities and maintain data and records, relying on locality extension teams or staff from the State Ministries or depending on outsourcing. High quality equipment will be provided for data processing and promotion of the technical capacities and skills of the staff involved in the M&amp;E activities.</p>		
<b>Project Financial Management</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Project Organization and Staffing</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accountant position in North Kordofan is vacant since the beginning of august 2021.</li> <li>- New accountant assistants recruited in Project Coordination Unit, West Kordofan and South Kordofan lack of knowledge of IFAD guidelines and procedures.</li> </ul>	Moderate	Low
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hire (NK) accountant</li> <li>- Financial team require training on IFAD's FM and disbursement procedures</li> <li>- Encourage the team to take IFAD web learning on financial management</li> </ul>		
<b>Project Budgeting</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of expenditures' monitoring (category over disbursed)</li> <li>- The AWPB of 2021 execution rate reached 20% as at end of July 2021, negatively impacted by delays due to the project staff's strike observed between December 2020 and February 2021 and by delays in starting civil works related to the bridges</li> <li>- Delays in submitting budget reallocation request</li> <li>- The AWPB does not include all financier (the additional grants are not included)</li> </ul>	Substantial	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement a regular monitoring and analysis of budget against actual</li> <li>- Proactive actions to be introduced on time (ex.: Budget reallocation request well before reaching the total allocated amount)</li> <li>- Consider introducing budget revisions when deemed necessary.</li> <li>- the AWPB should cover all financing sources</li> </ul>		
<b>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overdraft in category 6 by 207%. IFAD approved on August 2021 the request submitted by the project to allocate additional funds to category 6.</li> <li>- Project main expenditures are recurrent costs</li> </ul>	Substantial	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Closely monitor the allocated funds by component and by category</li> </ul>		
<b>Project Internal Controls</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of knowledge of IFAD FM procedures</li> <li>- The supervision mission has noted as well that quality of supporting documents of Statement of Expenditures (SOEs) require further improvements.</li> <li>- Asset register and inventory not performed as highlighted by the internal auditor in his April report.</li> <li>- No sufficient segregations of duties and extended use of cash</li> </ul>	Substantial	Moderate

<b>Mitigations:</b> - Finance team should refer to and apply FM manual procedures regarding the use of cash, - Use standard templates and enhance the quality of supporting documents		
<b>Project Accounting and Financial Reporting</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b> - Delays in inputting and posting accounting data in the system - Covid 19 financing is not included in the presented financial reports	Substantial	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b> - Timely post transactions in the accounting software - Financial reports should be comprehensive and include all financing sources		
<b>Project External Audit</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b> - Audit reports of 2019 and 2020 submitted to IFAD	Low	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b> - Audit reports submitted to IFAD and assessed as satisfactory		
<b>Project Procurement</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Legal and Regulatory Framework</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b> - Frequent government restructuring and transforming of rules and regulations is expected as a result of political instability; - Although the General Directorate for Procurement and Contracting (at the Ministry of Finance) is entrusted with procurement monitoring, the existence and efficiency of such monitoring pose a high risk; - In absence of procurement data at the national level, the risk of recourse to non-open procurement methods is high although the project design does not initially include sizeable procurement packages; the Project will follow national procurement rules in as far as they do not contradict IFAD's Guidelines; - Transparency and access to information by the public is a high risk as the current practice does not include dissemination and publication of the required data and information.	High	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b> - Simplification of the project structures and implementation arrangements; - The project will use the national NCB SBD, the Shopping template developed by IFAD and the WB's ICB pending the issuance of IFAD's SBD's; - The PP preparation will be monitored closely to ensure proper application of the correct methods; grouping of small-scale activities should be considered for economies of scale and more competition; - The project will be required to develop templates for due filling and publication on a reliable webpage in consistency with IFAD requirements.		
<b>Accountability and Transparency</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuous changes within government institutions, regulations and staffing negatively affect the degree of accountability and transparency;</li> <li>- Although the law provisions for procurement complaints management, there is no evidence of successful operation of this mechanism;</li> <li>- Corruption ranking is very high (173/183) posing a high corruption risk for the project;</li> <li>- With regards to debarment, despite the fact that is provisioned in the law at the procuring entity level, it is not being exercised;</li> <li>- There is a risk that the newly established anti-corruption authority (2019) does not function as planned.</li> </ul>	High	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The PIM should elaborate the transparency and accountability measures in line with IFAD's rules and regulations;</li> <li>- The Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations shall apply to the Programme; IFAD's anticorruption hotline will be included in all bidding opportunities.</li> <li>- IFAD will provide continuous supervision and support to ensure that all stakeholders (project staff, economic operators, etc.) abide by the highest standards of ethics; this could preferably result in specific anti-corruption measures to be implemented;</li> <li>- The Project will ensure the Cross-Debarment list is fully respected in awarding contracts under the project.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Capability in Public Procurement</b></p>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The resignation of the procurement officer since late 2018 created several risk: (i) inability to identify and recruit a capable specialist; (ii) overloading of the administrative officer (who was then entrusted with procurement); (iii) inability to efficiently and effectively manage procurement;</li> <li>- The lack of procurement skills at the PCU is an impediment to conducting sound procurement and the risk of mis-procurement is high;</li> <li>- There are delays in implementing planned procurement activities;</li> <li>- Procurement committee meetings are not being held as planned due to security and economic crises in the country;</li> <li>- The lack of a Functional Reporting and Monitoring Procurement System prevents the project from monitoring the procurement plan and contract performance regularly so as to take remedial action(s) promptly.</li> </ul>	High	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaborate the PIM to fill all gaps in the national procurement regulations to avoid any delays in procurement and hence, the consequent implications;</li> <li>- Given that the Project has already lost valuable implementation time, it is important that the procurement function be filled promptly and handled efficiently; in the meantime, the Project should procure Technical Assistance for at least 60 days to strengthen its procurement capacity and, also, help to train and reorient the procurement officer when s/he is on board;</li> <li>- The project needs to expedite the commissioning of the Procurement and Assets management modules within the current accounting software.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Public Procurement Processes</b></p>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>



<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inflation, price escalation, scarcity of goods and services in addition to the applied sanctions against the Country affect imports of goods and banking transactions;</li> <li>- Unfavourable Prevailing Economic Environment impair the ability to achieve procurement objectives (e.g. fluctuations in exchange rates minimizing competition and increasing the incidence of contract abandonment by vendors; lack of fuel endangering contract completion; etc.);</li> <li>- A procurement review rating of moderately unsatisfactory (August/September 2019) poses a risk to successful implementation;</li> <li>- Significant delays in procurement processes to the extent affecting efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of the interventions which are reflected in low project disbursement;</li> <li>- The shopping method needs improvement to make its procedures more transparent;</li> <li>- Selection of Consultants can be made more transparently than practiced now.</li> </ul>	Substantial	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Majority of the procurement activities under IAMDP are small in nature and value. Therefore, the project will not have big value procurement packages and specialized nature of procurement activities to attract ICB, except for procurement of vehicles, should there be any and except for packaged small activities that could accumulate to the ICB threshold; whenever possible, procurement of goods and works will be bulked into sizeable bid packages to attract adequate competition thus resulting in cost-effective and efficient procurement);</li> <li>- Given the nature of the project activities as per design, the majority of the remaining activities will be within the thresholds of NCB, national shopping (quotations), community procurement and direct procurement;</li> <li>- Close monitoring by ICO will be exercised to guide the process in addition to supervision and support missions;</li> <li>- The project will follow the procurement thresholds as set out in the Letter to the Borrower/Recipient and in the approved Procurement Plan; the PIM should cover all areas of ambiguity or contradiction; and maximize transparency;</li> <li>- To encourage private sector players to participate in competing for government contracts and honour their contractual commitments, a mechanism to accommodate risk sharing should be worked out by the Project and MoFEP.</li> </ul>		
<b>Environment, Social and Climate Impact</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Biodiversity Conservation</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>Kordofan region suffers a severe problem of land degradation. Main indicators include, deterioration of water sources, removal and destruction of forests, deterioration of range and pastures, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity and conversion of vast tracts of land that were previously agricultural and pastoral into desert or desert-like conditions.</p>	High	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>Forest-based activities, in this case mainly gum Arabic, has a positive impact on soil, surrounding vegetation and water. The project will also implement jubrakas for women, specifically reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions, by introducing agroforestry and agro-ecology where possible, thus increasing productive biodiversity. Furthermore, the project will introduce gas stoves to save on women's labour and conserve trees.</p>		
<b>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>In the targeted States, smallholder HHs also face drought and water shortages during the dry season due to the limited supply of water and the high cost of purchasing water when it is available. Productivity in rainfed cropping systems is declining due to land degradation, reduced soil fertility, traditional tillage practices, lack of quality seed and lack of knowledge on improved management practices.</p>	High	Moderate

<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>In addition to project support on the promotion of “good agricultural practices” through involvement of the Locality Extension Teams and private service providers in the promotion of environment friendly mechanised operations for on farm CC mitigation (chisel ploughing reducing water runoff, harrowing, weeding), drought tolerant crop varieties, IPM, water conservation, gum Arabic on-farm shelter belts and rehabilitation/afforestation) at village level, moreover the project will introduce gas stoves to save on women’s labour and conserve trees.</p>		
<p><b>Cultural Heritage</b></p>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
-		
<p><b>Indigenous People</b></p>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
-		
<p><b>Labour and Working Conditions</b></p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>Increased cost of living and political strikes due to inflation and demonstrations may create high demand for frequent salaries increment and revision.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>Government is encouraged to adopt acceptable policies and regulations in paying acceptable benefits for employees.</p>		
<p><b>Community Health and Safety</b></p>	<b>High</b>	<b>Low</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>Spread of COVID-19 Pandemic and the applied health measures restrict the movement of people and goods as well as, community gathering activities.</p>	High	Low
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>Respect government regulations to minimize the risk on communities and try of other innovative approaches for implementation</p>		
<p><b>Physical and Economic Resettlement</b></p>		<b>No risk envisaged - not applicable</b>
-		
<p><b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b></p>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>Interventions may be environmentally destructive and increase environmental disruption and contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>The project will implement gum arabic and jubrakas for women, specifically reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions, by introducing agroforestry and agro-ecology where possible.</p>		
<p><b>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</b></p>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>In Sudan, many studies have confirmed that climate change has had major impact on the fragile environments and the livelihoods of the rural poor, particularly in rainfed areas. Studies suggest that by 2060, average temperatures are expected to rise (1.5oC and 3.1oC) and rainfall to decrease in magnitude and frequency (about 6mm per month during the rainy season. The impact of such changes on agriculture is: (i) reduction of the area available for crop production due to a southward shift in moist agro climatic zones; and (ii) decrease in the food crop yield between 13 percent and 82 percent for sorghum and between 20 percent and 76 percent for millet, and in the production of the gum Arabic between 25 percent and 30 percent.</p>	High	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>The Project Development Objective (PDO) and central strategy of IAMDP is to improve household incomes and resilience to climate change of the smallholder producers, rural women and youth in rainfed areas of Sinnar, North, South and West Kordofan states. The objective of the Activity 1.5: Climate change resilience building is to enhance resilience of the target group and their eco systems to CC. The trainings and demonstrations of climate change adaptation initiatives targeted at vulnerable groups will be conducted by experts specialized in adaptation. They would also be involved in coaching staff from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and the Agriculture Research Center (ARC) on using climate monitoring equipment and calibration, use of multiple sources of climate data for developing of climate change scenarios, impact scenarios and modelling.</p>		
<p><b>Stakeholders</b></p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p><b>Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination</b></p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>i) The identification approaches for the stakeholders may exclude the engagement of all the stakeholders and poor coordination may exist among stakeholders. ii) Social capital and capabilities of the communities in new villages are limited.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>i) Engagement of stakeholders on the project implementation is enhanced by active participation in the project processes and activities and strengthening of coordination among partners. ii) Project will invest in building capacity of Saving and Credit Groups and Farmers Producers Associations</p>		
<p><b>Stakeholder Grievances</b></p>	Moderate	Low
<p><b>Risk:</b></p> <p>Frustration among stakeholders because their aspirations and expectations are not met.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p><b>Mitigations:</b></p> <p>Joint planning is enhanced to encourage stakeholders to voice out their grievances and concerns. A Stakeholder Grievance mechanism system will be put in place by the Project as per IFAD requirements.</p>		