



Enabling poor rural people  
to overcome poverty

## Republic of Sudan

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### Western Sudan Resources Management Programme

### Supervision report

### Main report and appendices

Mission Dates: 30 September-21 October 2012  
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## Abbreviations and acronyms

ABS	Agricultural Bank of Sudan
ABSUMI	Agriculture Bank of Sudan Microfinance Initiative
AHA	Animal Health Administration (MAAWI)
ARC	Agricultural Research Corporation
AWPB	Annual Work Plans and Budget
CBO	Community-based Organisation
FNC	Forestry National Corporation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOS	Government of Sudan
IAs	Implementing Agencies
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
ICDC	Integrated Community Development Centres
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
LCB	Local Competitive Bidding
LEN	Local Extension Network
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAAWI	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Wealth and Irrigation (State)
MET	Mobile Extension Team
MOAF	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MOFNE	Federal Ministry of Finance and National Economy
MOIWR	Federal Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources
RUAs	Rural Administrative Units – the lowest unit in the administrative structure of local government
SCG	Saving and Credit Group
WSRMP	Western Sudan Resources Management Programme
WUC	Water User Committee



## Western Sudan Resources Management Programme – 655-SD

Supervision mission: 30 September to 21 October 2012

### A. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

1. A joint IFAD/ MOFNE/ MOAF mission carried out the supervision mission of the Western Sudan Resources Management Programme (WSRMP) during the period 30 September to 21 October 2012. The main objective of the supervision mission (SM) is i.) to assess the outputs and outcomes of the WSRMP and the extent they are contributing to achieving the programme objectives including the progress in implementation of the AWPB 2012; ii.) to assess the changes in institutional and economic context (including the impact of drought, suspension of Sudan portfolio and continuation of conflict in South Kordofan); iii.) to review the programme's exit plan and preparations for the Project Completion Report in view of the completion date in December 2013.
2. The mission carried field visits to eight localities as follows: three communities in the localities of Sheikan plus attending a pastoral day in Mugshasha Makhrif and visiting a nomadic camp ('Abbala'), 2 Integrated Community Development Centres<sup>2</sup> (ICDCs) and 1 conflict resolution centre (CRC) in Bara West, 2 communities in Bara, 1 ICDC and 1 community in Sodari, 2 communities and 1 check point in Abu Zabad, the Inspection and Vaccination Centre (I&V), 1 ICDC and 1 community in El Khowai, 1 CRC, 1 ICDC and 1 community in El Rahad, 1 check point and 2 communities in Um Rawaba. During the field visits, a meeting with the Mobile Extension Teams (MET) of North and South were held, feedback meetings with Locality Extension Team (LET) of Sheikan, Bara and Um Rawaba, while courtesy calls were made to commissioners of Um Rawaba, Bara, Sodari, Abu Zabad and Um Rawada. A sub team travelled to South Kordofan as travel permission for the non-Sudanese members of the mission was neither granted by the UNDSS nor by the Government due to insecurity in the state. It carried field visits to 3 localities Abbasyai (on the eastern Stock route), Debaibat (the central stock routes) and Sunut/Lagawa localities (on western Stock route) and met with 8 communities<sup>3</sup> mainly settlers (five communities) and semi nomads (three communities) and held discussions with the executive directors of Abbasysia and Sunut localities. The mission also held lengthy discussions with the extension teams of the three localities and met with the Community Development Centre (CDC) executive committee in Abbasysia. Another team on the Rural Financial Services visited 17 Saving and Credit Groups (SCGs) in 6 communities in 4 localities in North Kordofan.
3. The mission had a briefing and de-briefing meeting on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 17 October 2012 respectively with H.E. Mohamed Bashir Suleiman, Minister of Agriculture in North Kordofan State. At the states, the wrap up meeting took place on 17 October 2012 in El Obeid where it discussed its findings and recommendations with the WSRMP PCU, SCU, Technical Departments<sup>4</sup> of the State Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources of North and South Kordofan, representatives of the Agriculture Research Station and of the Council of Implementing Partners (CIP). The federal level wrap up meeting took place on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2012 under the

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<sup>1</sup> The mission was composed of the following members: from IFAD, Ms. Lucy Maarse, Livelihoods and Livestock specialist and Team leader; Mr. Swandip Sinha, Microfinance specialist; Mr. Omar Abdallah, Financial Management specialist covering fiduciary aspects; Mr. Mohamed Abdelgadir, the acting IFAD CPM; from MOFNE: Ms. Fatma Osman, Economist and Ms. Sufia Mohamed Fudl, Economist; from the MAF: Mr. Hassan Mohamed Ahmed and Khairy Elzubair Abbas, Project Follow-Up and Coordination Unit, from WSRMP: Dr. Hassan Shaker and Prof. Babo Fadlalla, Advisers to WSRMP on respectively Extension and Community Development and Range and Pasture Development.

<sup>2</sup> In order to service the users (nomadic and semi nomadic groups) of and communities (semi nomads, settlers) situated along Stock Routes, development of the planned community development centre (CDC) per community was reassessed and where relevant instead related funds plus co-funding by each participating community were used to construct the ICDC. The design of the ICDCs is attractive and all visited reflected sustainable services and many takers. Visiting an ICDC thus implied meeting representatives of more than one community.

<sup>3</sup> Snadra, Barid and Tojor in Abbassyia, Elihamir and Hamra in Debaibat and Debaibat Hilat Omar, Umdriasa and Watai in Sunut locality.

<sup>4</sup> Within the WSRMP context, these are called Programme Implementation Agents (PIAs) or shortly Green Departments.

chairmanship of Ms. Faiza Awad, General Director MOFNE and attended by representatives of the Federal Ministries of Finance and National Economy and Agriculture. The present aide-mémoire (AM) summarizes the mission's main findings and recommendations.

4. The programme loan agreement was signed on 14 February 2005, and the loan declared effective on 15 December 2005. The implementation period of the programme is 8 years. The mid-term review of the project took place in September 2008. The completion date is set for 31 December 2013 with Loan Closing Date set for 30 June 2014. The overall goal of WSRMP is to improve the equity, efficiency and stability of the economy of North and South Kordofan states through rationalizing the regulation and use of natural resources, enabling access of approximately 118,000 households<sup>5</sup> in North and South Kordofan States, to productive services and to fair terms of trade. More specifically, the Programme is expected to promote the establishment of a natural resources governance system. The programme consists of five components: (a) Natural Resource Management (NRM); (b) Rural Financial Services and Marketing; (c) Community Development and Extension; (d) Rural Feeder Roads; and (e) Institutional Support. Total programme costs were estimated at appraisal at USD 48.95 million.

## B. Overall Assessment of Project Implementation Progress

5. During the supervision mission (SM) of WSRMP in the year 2009, the local authorities, the native administration and many other actors expressed their concerns about whether WSRMP would be able to achieve its stated objectives and the approach chosen would be feasible and sustainable. Three years down the road and despite the unfavourable economic and political environment; i.e. the macro-economic and the security situation has changed – loss of 75% of oil revenues and high inflation rates<sup>6</sup> and the expansion of war zone in South Kordofan - , WSRMP has been able to produce results and impact. The mission rated the overall performance as **moderately satisfactory**. The following paragraphs highlight the major project results:
6. The major stakeholders<sup>7</sup> indicated that WSRMP's attention for Natural Resources (NR) has resulted in successes which deserve up-scaling. This is manifested in **i) sand dune fixation approaches** –people being able to stop the desertification by being organised and able to apply technics to transfer bare soil into one covered with grasses and shrubs and appropriate management-, **ii) protection and development of rangelands surrounding the village (Hema's)** through mobilisation of communities and adoption of rehabilitation technologies (water harvesting, re-seeding, conservation of grasses and grazing strategies) in different agro-ecological zones, **iii) management of water supply sources (Hafirs, Water Yards)** through water user committees (WUCs) and tripartite agreements, which enables the generating of revenues for maintaining the sources and investments in development activities, and **iv.) two functional Stock Routes<sup>8</sup>** with a range of services accessible and appreciated by settlers, semi nomads and nomads and resulting in decrease of conflicts. The mentioned successes do not merely concern technical implications, albeit its adjustment to context, but its' adoption by organised communities and its' acknowledgement by the authorities; i.e. innovativeness in

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<sup>5</sup> The outreach of the project was revised in 2011 to be coherent with the downsizing of the project area from 17 to 3 stock routes that was agreed at mid-term. The outreach is 38,000 households (direct beneficiaries) and 80,000 households (indirect beneficiaries).

<sup>6</sup> The inflation rates were respectively 42.3% and 41.6% in August and September 2012.

<sup>7</sup> The Major stakeholders include the State Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources of North Kordofan (NK); the local authorities; native administration and the council of implementing partners. To a lesser extend the same counts for South Kordofan but the mission met with a limited number of stakeholders only.

<sup>8</sup> It is true that some of the activities along the central stock routes have been seriously hampered by the conflicts in South Kordofan while movements of South Kordofans' cattle nomads (Bakara and Abala) are currently constrained resulting in large groups residing in especially Um Rawaba locality. All the operations were halted except in Debaibat locality and on limited scale in Habila locality where three out of the five localities are inaccessible. The project has nonetheless completed all activities related to physical establishment of the conflict resolution centres, check points and crush pens and most water supply facilities (Hafirs, water yards, etc.) as well as CDCs/ICDCs, while to a large extend (98%) the demarcation of the stock routes. In addition, the mobile extension teams of both South and North Kordofan have been instrumental.



terms of processes and approaches. Above all, it is encouraging that the appreciation of investing in NRs, in community organisation and participatory approaches has been formally accepted<sup>9</sup>.

7. The **wide adoption of several<sup>10</sup> practices** (Khuriat plough, improved seeds and related water harvesting techniques and planting configurations, regular animal vaccinations, deworming and control of external parasites –including Backyard poultry-, use of mineral licks, conserving range grasses, range seed harvesting, tree and shrub seedling production, household vegetable gardens, none cutting of trees, planting of trees on farm land –agro-forestry-, rangeland –silvi pasture- and home stead, new handicraft skills, personal hygiene, use of LPG, etc.) not just within the targeted communities but spreading to surrounding hamlets (Farigs) and villages. These practices have all direct and indirect implications for food security and nutrition enhancement. During the year 2011, which showed overall poor rainfall, the gross margins for range and crop production varied from 250 – 1,000 SDG per feddan respectively and considering the excellent rainy season up-to-date, substantial increases in gross margins<sup>11</sup> are expected. Regarding achievements in poverty reduction, it is estimated that about 10-30% of poor HHs per targeted community moved out of poverty.
8. The **rural finance component** supported the promotion of savings and credit groups (SCGs) and development of the Agriculture Bank of Sudan Upscaling Microfinance Initiative (ABSUMI) as a sustainable microfinance institution. WSRMP realised 100% physical target achievement on both these fronts over the last year. The size of the **Savings and Credit Groups (SCGs)** system has doubled over the year with 660 groups covering 70% of project villages. Community participation is very impressive with 70-80% representation in SCGs. Interestingly SCGs decision making remains independent without outside interference. Strong savings culture and financial discipline has developed amongst women. The system can be leveraged to form formal and semi-formal financial linkages to enable the flow of funds to rural areas. Going forward it is important to direct substantial effort towards scaling up of the SCG mechanism to spread it across all villages in the Kordofan region. **ABSUMI** grew over eight times in the last year serving 10,216 households (100% women) in two Localities with portfolio of SDG 4.4 million and savings of SDG 0.5 million. Thanks to WSRMP's contribution towards vehicular infrastructure, excellent efficiency levels (more than 400 clients per credit officer) were achieved. Implementation quality was maintained in spite of rapid growth leading to 100% repayment rate. ABSUMI revenues are in line with business plan forecasts and the Um Ruwaba Unit is likely to break even and become financial sustainable next year. ABSUMI has provided bank linkages to more than 80% of the WSRMP SCGs promoted in the two Localities. Overall, ABSUMI's progress in the two pilot Localities can now be considered successful and it is poised for scaling up.
9. Sets of rules and regulations developed at community level (*Hema's*, community forests, conflict resolution centres, etc.) have been strengthened through the ongoing process of developing and adopting appropriate legislations at State and Locality level ((protected village rangeland (*Hema's*), Stock Route (SR) management, etc.)). A new land use act<sup>12</sup> was drafted and currently circulating among the locality councils. This concerns an important step towards ensuring the development of an **enabling NR environment**, which legally safeguards and allows the development of the NRs<sup>13</sup>.
10. As per exit WSRMP's exit strategy, sustaining the services at community level (including S&C and small business) is envisaged through the strengthening of **Local Extension Networks**<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> In North Kordofan, a Government order in this regard was prepared on 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2012.

<sup>10</sup> There are at least more than 10 but some form a combination of different technologies, while of others as much adaption is taking place. During the exit phase, impact surveys should specifically define and cover type of adoptions.

<sup>11</sup> The dilemma here is that with good produce the prices will also be lower affecting the gross margins.

<sup>12</sup> As there are various conflicting interests as this act stipulates among others grazing versus agriculture land utilisation it might take various rounds before a consensus has been reached.

<sup>13</sup> Delays mainly happen through the troublesome situation in South Kordofan making it difficult to adopt interstate legislations which are needed for smooth management of SRs, provision of services along the SRs for the nomadic communities and strengthening of the seasonal grazing areas (*Maghrafs*). The gaps which still exist in the Natural Resources Strategy also contributed to it.

<sup>14</sup> The local extension network (**LEN**) is composed of the members of the communities trained as mid-wife, contact farmers (women and men), contact herders (women and men), Integrated Pest Management agent, paravets (community animal health

(LEN) backed up and supported through the **Locality and Mobile Extension Teams (LET<sup>15</sup>, MET<sup>16</sup>)**. An area which deserves pronounced attention during the remaining year (2013) of WSRMP as part of the designed exit strategy.

### Key recommendations<sup>17</sup>

Agreed action	Resp.	Agreed date
<b>Facilitating the strengthening of a sustainable and effective Local Extension Network as follows:</b>		
up-date the current write-up <sup>18</sup> on functioning of LEN and arrive at a practical note,	WSRMP <sup>19</sup> , Ext. Dep., State/Loc.	Dec. 2012
identify and fill the gaps in terms of missing but needed agents, e.g. forestry agent, saving & credit/business agent, lady paravet, paravet among Nomadic communities, literacy agent, etc.,	LETs, METs, PIAs, CIP	2012
through strengthening the existing agents (basic, medium, advanced level) whereby ensuring attention for reporting, monitoring, business and marketing,	WSRMP, PIAs, tech. experts	2013
through certifying of LEN agents and monitoring by relevant line departments allowing generation of income, providing legal recognition and professionalism; e.g. as currently established for paravets (CAHWS) and IPM,	PIAs, LETs, METs, Loc. and State Authorities	2013
special attention and training for community committees (of CDCs and ICDCs) to oversee, coordinate and guide the work of the LEN agents; i.e. accent on the weaker committees,	WSRMP, LETs, METs, PIAs	2013
ensure registration of those CDCs and ICDCs not yet registered	LETs, WSRMP	2012
<b>It is strongly recommended that the State and Locality authorities establish a legislation authorising the creating of a Special Fund allowing Operation and Maintenance (O&amp;M) of services (LETs, METs, PIAs/State Line Departments) and related infrastructures (crush pens, check points, others).</b>	Governors, Commissioners, WSRMP, CIP, Fed. MoA	2013
<b>It is strongly recommended that the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation reviews and subsequently restructures the Central Coordination Unit so that mutual benefits (MoAI, MoAI-IFAD projects) are up to the mark. In the revised set-up, the development and management of a Knowledge hub should be envisioned.</b>	Federal MoA; WSRMP, IFAD, sister projects	2013
<b>It is recommended to provide special attention to micro finance as follows:</b>		
Focus on improving the quality of the existing SCGs through full adoption of reporting guidelines, implementation of community trainer business model, training and capacity building of relevant staff, community members and enhancing field presence of relevant staff <sup>20</sup> ,	WSRMP,	2013
Develop structures and platform for spinning off the SCG system and supporting it with dedicated resources to achieve the vision and ambition of spreading across the region,	WSRMP, IFAD	2013

work), community trainer (saving and credit / small business), Forestry and/or Natural Resources agents work on request and their services are usually remunerated.

<sup>15</sup> Extension staffs of different line departments at locality level operate as a multi-disciplinary team and are skilled in participative approaches. They are technically advised by the relevant line departments at State Level; i.e. the credit and marketing officer however has not a so called formal home yet at the State Level as it concerns a relatively new domain. Commonly, a locality extension team (LET) is composed of a pasture and range -, agriculture (plant protection, horticulture, seed propagation -, animal production -, veterinary -, community development -, forestry -, women development and gender -, credit and marketing -, and sometimes in addition a monitoring and evaluation -, communication and media – and research – extension liaison officer.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote 61, page 17.

<sup>17</sup> In order to ensure that the focus during the exit phase is on key recommendations, which were purposely all discussed, adjusted and agreed upon during Wrap-up meetings of 17 and 21 October 2012, these have been placed in chapter B. Regarding the other chapters (C – H), 'areas of concern' or 'areas of attention' or 'weaknesses' were identified.

<sup>18</sup> Reference is made to the reports 'Advice on Reorganization of the Extension Service – MAAWI - North Kordofan State' and 'Advice on Reorganization of the Extension Service – MAAWNR –South Kordofan State', prepared by WSRMPs adviser for Rural Extension & Development, Dr. Hassan Shakir Hassan, September, 2007. The section on LEN –called by then Community-Based Extension Network - should be separated and up-dated namely anticipating on the developments made during recent years.

<sup>19</sup> Advisor for Extension and Communication

<sup>20</sup> This recommendation forms an integral part of the above mentioned recommendations related to LEN and LET but due to its' history some actors have the tendency to treat it as a separate entity partially related to the fact that 'micro finance' has not yet been a formal unit at State Line Department level.

Agreed action	Resp.	Agreed date
Promote ABSUMI's scaling-up and linkages to SCGs across the region.	WSRMP, IFAD, ABSUMI, CBS	2013
Share experiences by organising a National Workshop for the Banking Sector	WSRMP, IFAD, ABSUMI	2013
Promote ABSUMI's scaling-up and linkages to SCGs across the region.	WSRMP, IFAD, ABSUMI, CBS	2013
<b>To ensure proper management and functioning of the Inspection and Vaccination Centre in El Khowai Locality and Sunut, it is strongly recommended that the Locality, State and Federal authorities review the current division of income (1/3 for each level) and include a fourth level namely the I&amp;V centre itself.</b>	Federal, State and Loc. authorities related to I&V centre in El Khowai & Sunut; WSRMP	2013
<b>It is recommended to provide special attention to LETs and METs as follows:</b>		
assist the LETs lacking behind (West Bara, Sodari in NK; localities located along the central Stock Route in SK),	WSRMP, PIAs	2012
review and harmonise the monitoring modalities and arrive at an appropriate system <sup>21</sup> for each level (local, Locality and State),	WSRMP, PIAs, LET/MET	2013
invest in finalising and developing Knowledge Products,	WSRMP, all actors	2013
through discussions, arrive at clarification of the co-management modalities among the two METs and between METs and LETs,	Ext. Dept., METs, WSRMP, LETs,	2012
ensure that all LETs and METs are capacity wise well equipped to efficiently work with LEN.	Ext. Dept., METs, WSRMP, LETs,	2013
<b>It is strongly recommended that the State MoA/MoAW through their Federal level requests for a small project extension for a limited number of focused follow-up interventions namely:</b>		
Governance of natural resources including legislations for stock routes and land use, Strengthening the seasonal grazing areas (rainy and dry season), Assisting in wide scale up-scaling of HIMAs, Finalising the pending work <sup>22</sup> on Central Stock Route, Ensuring sustainable setting of Saving and Credit groups initiated through WSRMP <sup>23</sup> , and Embedding a NR Knowledge Hub for Kordofan <sup>24</sup> .		
<b>Regarding pending infrastructure, high priority to be provided to construction of the planned and resurveyed Rural Feeder Roads; i.e. strict follow-up as per critical path drafted (ref. Annex V, page ii). The decision is subject to fund availability.</b>	WSRMP, CCU, relevant loc. authorities	Dec. 2012
<b>Reconsidering the decision of dropping the Abbasysia and Mazroub markets, starting the negotiation of the two localities for the market management and the subsequent step for the rehabilitation of the market<sup>25</sup>. Decision is subject to fund availability.</b>	WSRMP, Abbassysia and West Bara locality	Dec.2012
<b>Invest in visioning and strategy training for the conflict resolution centres (CRSs) and the council of implementing partners (CIPs).</b>	WSRMP, PIAs	2013

<sup>21</sup> It can be liaised with capacity building investments efforts of CEVAL, which also covers staff of the M&E unit under the Directorate of Agriculture (see footnote 73, page 22 and Annex IV, page 25).

<sup>22</sup> Assumption is that this cannot be fully achieved in 2013 due to the on-going conflicts.

<sup>23</sup> Reference: recommendation 0 and 0.

<sup>24</sup> Referring to recommendation 0, such Knowledge Hub can be an extended arm of the central Knowledge Hub.

<sup>25</sup> The management arrangement should include the establishment and building the capacity of a Market Access Committee (MAC). This should be included in 2013 AWPB rehabilitation of the existing market in Abbassysia.

## C. Outputs and Outcomes, by Component

### Component 1: Natural Resource Management.

11. The mission rates this component as **moderately satisfactory**.

The Natural Resource Management Component of the Programme involves the development of natural resource governance that is efficient, equitable and environmentally sustainable and increases biodiversity in the program area measured by the forage value of the range, increase in the livestock count and afforestation. The component covers activities and facilitates service provision along three stock routes. It also undertook to rehabilitate some degraded Makhrafs (rainy season grazing areas for nomadic livestock, conserve range through social protection i.e. community Hema system), re-seeding and construction of fire lines. All major activity groups are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.** and key findings<sup>26</sup> made shall be presented and discussed hereafter. The physical output of this component is up-to the mark and presented in Table 1, below.



Table 1 Physical Output 'Component 1: Natural Resources Management' cumulative and Jan-August 2012								
Output/Component	Unit	Overall Target	Cumulative achievement		Year 2012			Remarks
			2006 – 08/ 2012	%	Plan	Achievement up-to June 2012	%	
<b>Component 1: Natural Resources Management</b>								
Participating Communities	No.	380	368	97	12 at Hiban SK not accessible.			
Registered CDCs	No.	368	303	82	139	96	69	on-going
<b>1.1 Infrastructure</b>								
Stock route demarcation <sup>27</sup>	Km	4,150	4,220	102	100	100	100	
Check points	No.	15	11	73	-	-	-	
Quarantine station construction/rehabilitation	No.	2	2	100	-	-	-	
Land reclamation and conservation	Fed	12,000	15,739	131	4,000	4,224	106	
Sand dune fixation	Fed	300	286	95	80	75	94	
Jebel Ed Dair Protection Point	No.	1	1	100	1	1	100	
Khor Abu Habil diversion/Semeih main canal	Works	1	1	100	1	1	100	
Water containment and spreading structures	No.	18	14	78	1	2	200	
Water yards	No.	13	6	46	5	2	40	on-going
Stock water earth tank (hafir) construction/renovation	M <sup>3</sup> '000	340	330	97	90	60	67	to 2013
Stock Water Dams (/construction/renovation)	No	1	1	100	-	-	-	
Forestry nurseries construction/rehabilitation	No.	6	16	267	1	1	100	
Community/household Nurseries	No.	40	55	138	30	26	87	
Community forests	No.	40	19	48	Completion of reservation process			
Production of forestry seedlings	No. '000	600	620	103	150	154	103	
Agro-forestry planting	Fed	10,000	8,425	84	1,050	1052	100	
Fire lines	Km /year	-	-	-	4,000	Due in Sept/Oct.		
Forestry seeds collection	Ton	40	39	98	3	2	67	on-going
Change straw building style	Group	20	7	30	10	2	20	on-going
Hay baling	Bale	50,000	40,787	82	25,000	12,884	52	on-going
Rangeland seed collection/broadcasting	Ton	250	190	76	18	24	133	
<b>1.2 Institutional Capacity Building</b>								
Support Backyard poultry (BYP)	Unit	40	33	83	20	18	90	4 <sup>th</sup> Q. 2012
Vet treatment and vaccination campaign	Locality	80	81	101	14	12	86	4 <sup>th</sup> Q. 2012
Support hema range protection	Unit	22	49	223	15	15	100	
External NRM trainings	Person	30	27	90	16	10	63	to 2013
Internal NRM training courses	Person	50	95	190	30	15	50	4 <sup>th</sup> Q. 2012
NRM Strategy	Study	1	1	100	-	-	-	
Jebel Eldair reserve plan	Plan	1	on-going	on-going	1	on-going		
Study of Water bodies for fishery production	Study	1	1	100	-	-	-	

<sup>26</sup> As land reclamation and water activities received focused attention during the previous two SMs, range and pasture was prioritised in the current mission.

<sup>27</sup> Additional 100 km are proposed for the year 2013 to rehabilitate some lengths at western and eastern stock route

12. Referring RIMS level 2 data<sup>28</sup>, the **effectiveness** of improved agricultural, livestock and fishery production is as follows: - 62% of farmers reporting yield increase in crop production by 50% (sorghum), - 37% of farmers adopting recommended technologies, - 73% of herders in the selected communities receiving animal health services and - 30% increase in birth weight (gross body weight) in improved goats<sup>29</sup>.
13. **Land Reclamation and Soil and Water Conservation:** the mission rates this sub-component as **satisfactory**. In South Kordofan, WSRMP implemented almost 60% of its planned activities i.e. out of the 2000 feddan planned in 2012, 1180 feddan were reclaimed in Debaibat, Abbassya and Sunut. This included 530 feddan reclaimed for crop production and the rest for forest and range. The model for crop production is highly successful with the introduction on high yielding and drought tolerant varieties namely Butana and Araf Gadamak8 of sorghum, Pormo of Sesami and the famous Ghibaish of ground nuts. The mission observed the excellent establishment and vigorous growth in the reclaimed fields. However, the final result is yet to be confirmed with actual harvesting, while monitoring of subsequent years is important as female farmers might reverse to conventional practices as is observed elsewhere. The farmers expressed however their satisfaction with these technologies. The results of the forests and range lands is a bit mixed; this is mainly attributed to the poor communal works and management and the relatively week coordination between the green departments.
14. **Stock routes and related services** (conflict resolution centres, Check points, Crush pens, Mobile Extension teams, Inter-State Management committee, Integrated Community Development Centres): SR demarcation was already concluded in 2011 but certain stretches request for diversion due to proximity of a hafir/village, settlers not agreeing on the proposed section<sup>30</sup>, while the southern part of the central SR is current not used due to insecurity. More efforts were devoted to functionality of the veterinary facilities and deployment of all crush pens and check points. Although the number of vaccinated, treated and certificated animal numbers increased by 56%, and outstanding examples regarding improved drug revolving fund coverage and management at community levels were observed by the mission, **the concerns** are as follows: - paravets linked to ICDCs are certified, monitored and linked to State Veterinary department and have access to drug fund replenishment. It concerns an excellent intervention of the Locality and State veterinarians, but the same is needed for all other paravets trained under WSRMP; - the crush and check points are indeed operational and managed by a paravet monitored by a veterinarian or by a veterinarian and generate high incomes due to large vaccination and treatment coverage. The problem is that in most cases the incomes are collected by the locality authorities<sup>31</sup> and no funds are kept or returned for Operation and Management. This is a serious concern and needs to be addressed urgently. The successes of previous year's pastoral camps led to the expansion to 5 localities and included social, extension and human health activities. Sustaining these camps on longer term needs to be addressed as they fulfil crucial services for nomadic communities. Still the mission rates this component as **moderately satisfactory**.
15. The mission requested and studied a copy of the **Stock Routes and Rainy Season Grazing Areas Law** (قانون المسارات والمخاريف); it was revealed that the NK Minister of Agriculture and Animal

<sup>28</sup> Consult Appendix 4 for details.

<sup>29</sup> This indicator needs attention as it is misleading; i.e. referring to analysis of monitoring data of goat cross breeding conducted by NK: Goat Improvement: Advantages: -high prices (300 SDG comparing to 150 SDG for local, -milk production increased by 67% (from 1.5 to 2.5), -characterize by twin births and high body weight; Disadvantages: -delay in reaching maturity stage, -feed intakes too much comparing with local one, -increase in birth mortality rate, -new birth low tolerance to heat stress.

<sup>30</sup> Example: on Eastern stock route still there are 20 KM linking Umjaras and Elmassan, which needs to be demarcated. The delays are attributed to the disagreement on all the stakeholders on the route. Some of the farmers believed that the stock route is passing through their field and prevented the completion of the demarcation. This issue was discussed with the executive director/deputy commission in the presence of some of the community leaders and it was agreed that the locality will lead a discussion between all the stakeholders to agree on a course of action before the end of the year. The mission advice is that the issue should be resolved with the agreement of the entire stakeholders. If there is no agreement on the current route an alternative route should be suggested and an agreed upon by writing. WSRMP should provide the needed support even if the suggested route is longer than the current one and 2013 AWPB should anticipate such allocation.

<sup>31</sup> In one case, the veterinarian sadly said: 'the locality authorities treat us as an income generating unit and not as one which is supposed to provide services to livestock keepers'.

Resources issued a decree last week that formalizes the Joint Management of the Stock Routes and specifies roles of different stakeholders along the stock route. SKS will issue a similar legislation. There still remains the need for writing by-laws that govern the management of the Makhras.

16. The **conflict resolution centres** constructed are all functional and their services appreciated by all communities consulted. In most communities a Conflict Resolution Committee is active and linked to the CRC, which is consulted in case of complex matters. As CRCs are to be self-financing and thus do not receive any O&M funds of WSRMP, actions were undertaken to develop partnerships and generate incomes. Issues as CRC should play a more pronounced role in preventing conflicts were rightly raised. In this regard, WSRMP should facilitate vision and strategy development of these centres during the exit year whereby considering the linkage with **mobile extension teams** (METs<sup>32</sup>) set-up, which is neither yet sustainable, but prominent role; it plays an instrumental role in collaboration with Council of Implementing Partners and CRCs in preventing conflicts between different users along the stock routes and so far reached 71 pastoralist communities and vaccinated 75% of their total livestock population. It was noticed that a conflict resolution unit was created within the State Range and Pasture Administration ensuring a formal recognition and communication link with the State.
17. **Pasture development** forms a crucial component as lack of pasture during the dry season is a problem facing all who keep livestock. One of WSRMP interventions in this aspect involves the development of degraded range site through **community Hema system**. Twenty-two Hema were established in the North Kordofan. Unlike the experience of past projects, community participation was emphasized and economic/sustainability factors were addressed. In summary, community participation happened in site selection, working out protection modalities, conducting all manual work such as broadcasting of seeds, planting of tree seedlings, forage baling (using a box), seeds collection and marketing of products such as seeds and forage bales. Various technologies were applied to rehabilitate grazing conditions and improve quantity and quality of forage in these Hema. However, there are remarkable differences among these Hema which need to be investigated. Furthermore, it is of interest to identify the drivers and spaces for up-scaling of these Hema.
18. In September 2012 a team of WSRMP<sup>33</sup> conducted an **assessment of 13 Hemas** out of the 22 that were established with the objective to find out whether the interventions made by WSRMP resulted in improvements that are sustainable and justify up-scaling of Hema approach as a means of increasing forage production and quality as well as protecting the soil through increased plant cover and reduced soil erosion; i.e. whether it would be a Good Practice using a set of indicators<sup>34</sup> identified during a one day training session on up-scaling. The assessment<sup>35</sup> concluded that 6 Hemas (four within semi-arid zone and two within arid zone) attained high score and deserve up-scaling, 3 Hemas were classified as practice only and did not yet qualify for up-scaling (one in arid zone and two in semi-arid zone), while 4 Hemas (all in arid zone) recorded lower scores for sustainability, suitability and vegetation attributes and as such did not warrant up-scaling. The below presented Table 2 presents the 'Assessment of biomass yield (gm/m<sup>2</sup>) for grasses and trees/shrubs browses for three consecutive seasons of 2010, 2011 and 2012 in 13 Hima in WSRMP area, North Kordofan State'.

<sup>32</sup> See also footnote 61, page 18.

<sup>33</sup> **Field survey team:** Abdellah Yousif Bashir, Aisha Mohammed Fad El Mula, Eyman Mohammed Suleiman and Fatima Mustafa of Range and Pasture Administration; Salih El Tayb, National Service; Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed El Faki, Abu Zabad Locality; Abdel Bagi Mohammed Salim, Abu Zabad Locality; Mofarrah El Mardi, El Khuway Locality; El Wathig Siddieg, El Rahad Locality; Yousif Mohammed Ebeid Allah, Sodary Locality; Mohammed Ali, West Bara Locality; Fatima Abbaker Gabrat El Sheikh Locality; Abdel Rahim Ali Yousif, Gabrat El Sheikh Locality; Mustafa Naiyf, Bara Locality; **Data analysis and report writing:** Abdel Rahman A. Khatir, El Obied Agric. Research Station, Abdellah Yousif Bashir of Range and Pasture Administration.

<sup>34</sup> Most important of these were related to adoption rate, protection of Hema, desire of community to expand or maintain current Hema, biomass production and range trend, livestock support capacity, suitability of the technology introduced, benefits gained from Hema and gender equity.

<sup>35</sup> Although the approach gives a method that allows the evaluation of the Hemas it was noticed that the results were erroneous and need urgent revision; Table 2: Assessment of biomass yield (gm/m<sup>2</sup>) for grasses and trees/shrubs browses for three consecutive seasons of 2010, 2011 and 2012 in 13 Hima in WSRMP area, North Kordofan **State** concerns a correction version.

**Table 2: Assessment of biomass yield (gm/m<sup>2</sup>) for grasses and trees/shrubs browses for three consecutive seasons of 2010, 2011 and 2012 in 13 Hima in WSRMP area, North Kordofan State**

HEMA	Season 2010: Biomass			Season 2011: Biomass			Season 2012: Biomass		
	Grass	Brows	Brows	Brows	Brows	Total	Grass	Browse	Total
Abu Gulug	89.71	31.56	121.27	128.55	49.96	178.51	117.41	47.68	165.09
Abu Hadid	45.65	0.00	45.65	44.74	0.00	44.74	54.97	0.00	54.97
El Direis	58.78	0.00	58.78	21.83	0.00	21.83	96.69	0.00	96.69
El Masaeed	54.15	16.65	70.80	38.44	10.82	49.27	165.71	44.43	210.13
El Nabaqaya	84.56	29.27	113.84	61.07	19.38	80.44	114.68	34.17	148.85
El Shigeila	74.11	0.00	74.11	76.29	0.00	76.29	92.79	0.00	92.79
El Wifag	75.94	0.00	75.94	21.86	0.00	21.86	54.97	0.00	54.97
Gagrur	71.06	23.48	94.53	99.27	35.90	135.17	150.95	0.00	150.95
Nabalat	72.71	24.17	96.88	71.56	23.69	95.25	237.49	56.64	294.13
Um Bom	55.72	17.26	72.98	50.54	15.27	65.81	105.62	32.16	137.79
Um Fanakh	34.94	0.00	34.94	58.18	0.00	58.18	48.96	0.00	48.96
Um Rofuf	25.89	0.00	25.89	13.71	0.00	13.71	26.84	0.00	26.84
Um Sharro	31.81	0.00	31.81	13.08	0.00	13.08	29.18	0.00	29.18

19. The mission<sup>36</sup> was able visit some of the **Hema sites** though not all of these were part of the assessment made by WSRMP in September 2012. The Hemas visited were: **Um Gezeera** - Hema is a small piece of land located within crop field-, **Shig Elnoum** -a small piece of land re-seeded with some range plants and planted with seedlings. The main aim was sand dunes fixation and providing dry season grazing-, **Farig Albagar** -an area around the village allocated for grazing of goats and a small number of other species which are young, weak or kept for households' milk supply. The area extends on a radius of 600 m from the centre of the village. This makes approximately 113 ha. Cropping is banned inside this area, **Abugimbeel**: - the site was selected in 2009 with an area of 500 feddan. Hema development started in 2010. Some water harvesting using moon-shaped structures erected by a tractor mounted 3-disc plough; hand labour was also used to erect ridges in 2010. Food for work was the engine driving these activities. Trees were transplanted (*Acacia tortilis*) at density of 90 trees/ha and three trees/moon-shape. The Hema has a committee that tries to develop and protect it from trespassing. The Hema is open for grazing after the end of the rainy season when seeds are mature and shed on the soil -, **Abu Gulug**: this Hema was established in 2010 on an area of 750 feddan and demarcated with 60 cement posts. The area was expanded to about 1000 fed. There is a Hema Committee responsible for the management and development of the Hema. Small parts of the Hema with gardud soils were ploughed with chisel and range seeds broadcasted. The rest of the Hema was re-seeded by broadcasting seeds without soil movement. In 2012 the Hema was ploughed by the community using Khuriat plough pulled by a horse as well as a tractor mounted "Ducks foot" depending on their own resources and labour. The species broadcasted were Guar, Shilini, Haskaneet, Banu, Argasi, Bighail and Abu asabei. Vegetation measurements were made in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Contrary to Sodari and West Bara localities<sup>37</sup> were little vegetation measurement data were kept, while these are crucial for determining the state and trend of any range<sup>38</sup> which are essential for any management.
20. The **quality and quantity of the Hema benefits** vary to degree of social protection and type of agro-ecological zone. Benefits mentioned are -increased range biomass production (sometimes sufficient for conservation: hand balling), -increased diversity of plant species, -improved plant cover, -appearance of wildlife, -increased dead wood, -availability of plants with medicinal value (Gibbesh), food value (Abadeib) and/or other values (making ropes: Nada).
21. **Areas of attention**: regarding potential for up-scaling as recommended by WSRMP assessment team, the mission partially agrees but advises to re-look at those who did not yet qualify even as a practice since these 4 Hemas are all located in the arid zone, where LETs receive little attention and as a result poor monitoring; in short, these Hemas deserve a longer period of quality observation not the least because communities showed commitment and perseverance. The mission also observed that the treatments provided tend to be uniform while

<sup>36</sup> Referring to North Kordofan but the findings might be as relevant for the South.

<sup>37</sup> It seems that LETs in remote areas such as Sodary and West Bara locality, which are relatively isolated, are not receiving the needed State assistance so as to cope just like the rest of the LET.

<sup>38</sup> Although Annual **Range Measurement Survey** are conducted (referring to 63, page 19), it is unclear how the data collected are analysed and disseminated. The mission did not receive the outcome of these surveys.

each site deserves specific attention; - attention for removal of noxious species, - not each area needs water harvesting structures (some soil is water permeable and runoff is not necessarily a problem), - focusing on presence of key species (quality of the biomass and not only quantity of biomass), - re-seeding is not a must (often the soil seed bank contains a lot of seeds), and above all consultation of all users (traditional, current, seasonal, etc.) of the land. Teams have not yet sufficient grip on how best to manage the sites especially regarding increasing the palatable species and removing the undesirable weeds/unpalatable species (shrub *Guera senegalensis* (Gibbeish), forb (Nada)). It might be best addressed by involving technical expertise from outside.

22. **Makhras in South Kordofan:** there are five Makhras along the eastern stock route. Some of them were rehabilitated as part of the stock route. However, the northern Makhras Um Sifaira has been seriously reduced by the expansion of Abbasysia city. The Ministry of physical planning started to allocate part of the Makhras for housing; this is expected to be a source of conflict in the near future. The issue was raised during the mission discussion with the executive director and one of the suggestions is to expand the Makhras to one of the reserved forest called Jimbili forest. The forest is more than 6000 feddan and almost of the boundary of the Makhras. The mission visited the forest and found it completely deforested with barley no trees. It is however well known that such a decision needs the agreement of the FNC. The mission is of the opinion if such proposal is endorsed a development and management plan should be developed and agreed upon with the FNC and the local communities to ensure the sustainable use of the Makhras and the reserved forest.
23. **Development of Makhras in North Kordofan:** there are over 20 Makhras (rainy season grazing areas) in North Kordofan State (NKS). Due to year after year heavy grazing pressure by livestock from transhumant/nomadic groups from South Kordofan State (SKS) and other groups during the growing stage of plants most of these Makhras have suffered from overgrazing that resulted in reduction in biomass production and retrogression. Attempts to develop Makhras included formal designation of the land by local authorities as Makhras, acknowledgement by user communities and others of the boundaries of the Makhras and technical interventions from WSRMP and PIAs. These interventions usually included reseedling, water harvesting, vegetation management, veterinary and animal production services and Makhras management through CDCs.
24. The mission had a chance to visit **Mugshasha Makhras** which was established in 2009. It has an area of 6,000 feddans. The mission observations were: - there were no clear signs that mark the boundaries of the Makhras; - there is a problem with protecting the Makhras during the growing season; - sedentary community leaders reported that pastoralist groups from SKS as well as camel herders are reluctant to abide by the regulations governing the Makhras; - the migratory groups on the other hand reported that they were not part of any regulatory system. The issue was discussed among the MET, LET, WSRMP personnel, mission members and members of the two communities. It was agreed that: - SK MET should do the training and awareness building and provision of essential services while the livestock herders are in SKS; - when these groups come to NKS the LET takes the responsibility and provides needed services that were identified by the MET from SKS; - migratory communities should participate in the management of the facilities established along the stock routes; - the two teams should meet twice a year at the end of the rainy season (September/October) and before the start of the northward migration (April/May). These meetings should lay down joint plans and discuss issues pertaining to communities from each state when they arrive to the other state; - it was also agreed that migratory groups should be represented in the CDC of the Makhras and called to attend the meetings that organize the use of the Makhras.
25. **Areas of attention Makhras (North and South Kordofan):** as seasonal protection is more effective than investments in rehabilitation, coordinated and concerted efforts between and among the different line departments, LETs, METs and CDCs are needed to ensure that all users of the Maghras can timely agree on which site to be protected when and how. The focus therefore should be on investing in sensitising, mobilising and actively involving the users, while in addition providing attention for monitoring quantity and quality of the biomass is a must. The mission rates the sub-components 'Range and Pasture Activities' and 'Forestry activities' as **moderately satisfactory**.



26. **Inspection and Vaccination Centres: Sunut and El Khowai:** the mission rates this sub-component as **moderately unsatisfactory**<sup>39</sup>. The Sunut I&V, which was completed last year, lacked the water supply. The project is currently establishing a big ground tank to ensure regular supply of water. The Federal Ministry of Animal Resources appointed the required staff and is in the process of availing the necessary vaccines. It seems, however, that the locality officials are out of the picture and the CDC would like to have full control of the management of the I&V. Albeit the fact that the Sunut I&VC is one of a series of centres all over the Country and from Federal perspective they may not be keen to treat it separately, the mission is of the opinion that a management plan should be developed with the involvement of all stakeholders. The plan should specify the tax plan, the security arrangement and the management of the subsidiary services like the water supply, overall operation and maintenance and the role and responsibility of each party. The I&V centre, at el Khowai, is fully operational<sup>40</sup> and as many as 5,000 sheep are passing through daily during the current peak season. Contrary to I&V centre at Sunut, surrounding communities are fully involved and benefit from selling water and fodder<sup>41</sup> (bales) and employment through providing skilled, unskilled labour and security. The locality authorities (executive officer) accompanied the mission and expressed their satisfaction with the current running of the centre, while the traders met indicated that the overall costs of inspection and vaccination were reduced as all is handled at one place.
27. **Areas of concern:** a smooth funding of the operation and maintenance costs<sup>42</sup> is not in place. The current equal division of income among locality, State and Federal level should ideally be reversed in order to include a share for the I&V centre itself namely a separate account allowing them to efficiently care for the smooth operation and maintenance. I&V Sunut needs focused attention namely development of a management planned as states under para 26.
28. The **Livestock breed characterization study** study was commissioned by WSRMP in 2011 and a comprehensive report was produced in January 2012. It gave a detailed description of the livestock species and breeds found in Greater Kordofan and provided an interesting overview of ethno veterinary practices. It also described the environment and production systems prevailing. The report concluded that in view of the scanty and interrupted breed characterization efforts done for Kordofan livestock resources and Sudan at large; the lack of regulations and laws governing livestock introductions; the lack of proper breeding programs in Kordofan and in Sudan at large; the poor and insufficient infrastructure and facilities for proper breeding programs; and the traditional nature of livestock production systems in Kordofan it is recommended, among others, that: - strict regulations and laws should be issued to protect livestock resources<sup>43</sup> in Kordofan and the country at large.
29. **Area of concern.** Those involved in the cross breeding initiative (Goats, Cattle) which was taken up by WSRMPA but no longer expanded should take serious notice of this report and continue with their attempts to monitoring the performance of the offspring<sup>44</sup>. A so called popular version of this report should still be published by WSRMP for large dissemination as it

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<sup>39</sup> I&V El Khowai: **HS**, I&V El Sunut: **HUS**

<sup>40</sup> The Federal level made the investments agreed upon namely rehabilitating existing and building additional pens; in total 8 are currently in use, while an additional 12 are planned for the second phase. 12 Staff are deployed: 10 skilled labourers, 2 veterinarians. Laboratory equipment has been allocated but needs still to be transported from MoARs to the centre.

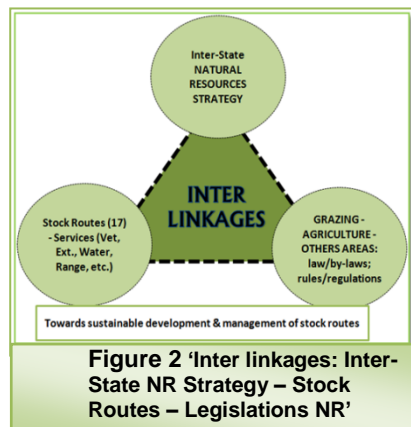
<sup>41</sup> I.e. seven Himas as well as Rosa garden, which is a large protected rangeland adjacent to the centre and run jointly by the community and locality RAD. In addition, it functions as a pasture seed production unit, learning site for University students, research - and fodder conservation site.

<sup>42</sup> This centre blossomed in the 90's but then fell almost dormant until WSRMP-MoARs re-invested in it. The main reason of deterioration was the lack of O&M funds.

<sup>43</sup> Responsibilities should be defined and roles of different institutions involved in livestock clearly delineated; - breed characterization efforts should continue and be supported (Desert sheep research at Research Centers in North and West Kordofan, Camel research at University of Kordofan); furthermore, phylogenetic differences among different subtypes with breeds (Desert sheep subtype, local poultry subtypes, Baladi cattle, goat subtypes) should be determined to speed up improvement programs; - breeding programs should focus on within breed selection in Sheep, Cattle and Camels under transhumant and nomadic production systems;- for village based systems, cross breeding if attempted, should focus on utilizing local breeds reputed for high milk yields e.g. Nubian goats, Kenana or Butana cattle; - accompanying improvements in rangelands and water sources should be carried out; - formulation and support of breeders associations for valuable (Hamari and Kabashi Desert sheep,) and endangered (Foja, Baladi cattle) livestock resources;- elite and pioneer herders and producers efforts should be supported and technically advised.

<sup>44</sup> Referring to footnote 29, page 6.

forms an important input for the process of governing the Natural Resources in Greater Kordofan.



30. **Development of Natural Resources Strategy for Greater Kordofan.** The above mentioned study (pare 29) concerned the last one of the series of studies commissioned by WSRMP with the ultimate aim to develop a Natural Resources Strategy. The NR strategy as prepared by Dr. Zaroug turned out to be too lengthy and too complex to handle and as a result it was agreed to produce a comprehensive executive NR Strategy summary in Arabic and English. Concerned executive summary is actually more a listing of actions and much less a strategy. It remains therefore a **Hot Issue** and albeit the difficulty to handle it, WSRMP should not run away from it but urging and coaching the technical committees involved to arrive at a NR policy and strategy note which should serve the development of harmonising laws and by-laws. Consult Annex II, page ii, for the detailed observations made, while observations made and advises provided in Natural Resource & Extension<sup>45</sup> report as part of the SM 2009, 2010 and 2011 remain valid.
31. **Construction of fire lines.** During the mission staff of Range and Pasture Department (RPD) were busy with the implementation of fire lines, while communities would request for assistance whereby clearly indicating that they were prepared for their co-contribution (fuel, food, labour, etc.). The fire line programme is a major activity done every year by the RPD to ensure against loss of valuable pasture to fire. The activity is usually performed using tractors mounted with appropriate equipment for constructing the major line, while local communities mobilized to contribute to the construction of the minor fire lines. The programme developed a method that combined satellite imagery and ground truth assessment to estimate the range productivity. This gives valuable information on time that allows setting priorities as areas that are more prone to fire can easily be distinguished and dealt with first. This method should be evaluated and perfected for use in Greater Kordofan and other parts of Sudan. As communities have experienced the benefits of fire lines, are able to mobilise themselves for this activity while also empowered to seek the assistance of RPD, it is believed that this activity will continue post WSRMP.
32. **Reserve Jebel Ed Dair.** The formal declaration for reservation of Jebel Ed Dair National Park was announced, the wild life protection point was constructed and deployed, and communities around Jebel were mobilized and motivated towards natural resources protection. The Jebel EL Dair management plan study is on-going with technical backstopping from IUCN. The park has definitely the potential being developed as an eco-tourist site in line with the expectations of the communities. This sub component is rated **satisfactory**.
33. The mission rates the sub-component '**animal production, - health and fisheries**' as **moderately satisfactory**. Regarding **Animal production**, it is worth noticing that the recent attention provided to strengthening Backyard Poultry (BYP) turned popular not the least as women showed a lot of enthusiasm. The low cost interventions such as protecting the birds against Newcastle disease (NC), providing simple shelter and home-made protein supplements generated immediate results such as high reduction in mortality and morbidity rates, size and number of eggs increased and higher hatchability (90%) (Reference: M&E data of NK). This low

<sup>45</sup> Author, Lucy Maarse.

cost intervention with a high adoption rate especially compared to the demo packages on supplementary feeding of goats (for milk) and sheep (for fattening) **deserves further fine-tuning**; i.e. integrating it in the curriculum of paravets (especially ladies), conducting simple poultry disease surveys as NC is not everywhere present while in other areas Fowl Pox is a problem, exchanging experiences among participating HHs as local solutions<sup>46</sup> to a particular problem are diverse and often developed by individual women.

34. **Animal Health** (preventive and curative; management of revolving funds). The mission is pleased to observe that large numbers of nomadic herds (75%) are protected against major diseases, paravets linked to ICDCs are adequately monitored and coached, while all communities mentioned 'improved animal health' as benefit number one of all WSRMP interventions. Most paravets managed to obtain a supplementary income through provision of services, while in some cases the Line Dept. pays them when conducting particular services (assisting in vaccination campaigns, for instance) but in another setting the Govt. did put well performing paravets on their payment list allowing them to receive a regular salary (e.g. check point Goz El Luban, Um Rawada Locality). This practice should be discouraged and instead the payment for services to be promoted in line with the policy of the Federal Govt. namely step by step privatising the veterinary services.
35. **Fishery activities:** both in North and South Kordofan, the results of the fishery interventions are praised by the teams: average body weight around 350 gr, average daily production 1,300 kg, prices ranged from 10 to 15 SDG /kg (North Kordofan); Table 3, below, presents the results for South Kordofan. The development team concluded the following: *"fishing in Kordofan is not a new practice, but WSRMP's intervention has taken it from a seasonal practice into a year around activity due to the availability fish in bulk numbers. This was also associated with the control measure through the local orders which were issued by the Locality to organize fishing time and utilisation of standardised equipment. In addition, fishermen were trained on fish processing (drying, salting and preservation) and marketing. No doubt the introduction of the new species into these water bodies has brought traditional practice into an innovation that could be up scaled by taking it to other similar areas. What is needed is to study the potential of other water bodies for such an innovation. One limitation that needs to be addressed is the higher increase in fish population and the resultant competition for food at these water points."*

**Table 3 Quantity of fish produced (per season) and number of HHs (direct, indirect) benefiting, South Kordofan**

Site	Amount produced/season(ton)	Average fish weight(kg)	H benefited Direct	HH benefited (indirect)	Price: kg/SDG
El Sunut dam-SK	4.7	4.5	860	1500	10
Merri dam - SK	3.5	3.25	450	1100	8
Kailak lake- SK	5.8	4	420	2400	8
Elrahad lake-NK	37.8	2-3	1500	11000	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>3.5kg</b>	<b>3230</b>	<b>16000</b>	<b>8.5</b>

36. **Area of concern:** the mission made the following observation (SK): -the intervention was associated with the issuance of local decrees to organize the fishing in terms of timing and standards of equipment. It also included the training and capacity of the fishermen. Unfortunately those trained were not the traditional fishermen and did not benefit in terms of using their capacity of fishing. The project also introduced new species (Tilapia Nilotica, Catch fish) with high production potential but there are indications that the pond (El Sunut dam) is over populated. The current fishing practice might not be feasible as the equipment used is not the standardized one; at times mosquito nets or sticks are used to catch the fish. The marketing is not well organized. The intervention of the development committee creates a lot of tension between the locality and the traditional fishermen. Despite the well expressed positive impact of the fish pond in availing the fish all through the year, the management of pond, organization of the fishing practices and adherence to the local decree should form the building stone for the

<sup>46</sup> The latter might be attributed to the fact that LET did not use a package/demo approach but discussed around pictures copied from BYP handbooks.

sustainable development. In addition, monitoring the changes in the natural food chain<sup>47</sup> as a result of newly introduced species, different fishing practices, etc. is important.

## Component 2: Rural Financial Services and Marketing

37. The rural finance component involves (i) the formation of savings and credit groups in the programme through the project supported extension staff members (LETs) and (ii) support to ABSUMI – an IFAD supported specialised microfinance programme of the Agricultural Bank of Sudan for infrastructure development and capacity building. ABSUMI is supposed establish formal lending linkages to deserving savings and credit groups. WSRMP has formed a total of 660 groups in 18 localities in the two States of operations reaching a total of 11,702 households. Its support to ABSUMI has resulted in the establishment of two ABSUMI Units in Um Rawaba and Lagawa Localities reaching a total of 10,216 households through 579 groups in 97 villages through 33 staff members. The ABSUMI operations overlap with the SCG system in 30 villages through 2,088 households (20%) in 124 groups. The mission rates this component as **satisfactory**. Table 4, presented below, provides the cumulative and year-to date physical output.
38. The SCGs have **developed savings culture amongst rural women**, enhanced confidence on undertaking new economic engagements and lifted their status perception within the community by replacing idle time with productive engagements. The SCGs have also established a platform for attracting the flow of commercial funds to rural areas in a sustainable manner. The community level adoption of the ABSUMI methodology and its strong credit performance have established the effectiveness of group lending methodology and group guarantee as tools for successfully delivering financial services in rural areas. ABSUMI's operations have also established that there is an untapped creditworthy financial market at the bottom of the economic pyramid requiring loan sizes between SDG 200-3,000 only and is an indication for other financial institutions to develop products to address this segment.

**Table 4 Physical Output 'Component 2: Rural Financial Services and Marketing' cumulative and Jan-August 2012**

Output/Component	Unit	Overall Target	Cumulative achievement		Year 2012			Remarks
			2006 – 08/2012	%	Plan	Achievement		
						up-to 08/2012	%	
<b>2.1 Marketing Services</b>								
<b>2.1.1 Infrastructure</b>								
Local markets construction	No.	6	4	67	1	1	100	
Women's market stalls	No.	120	64	53				Under review
<b>2.1.2 Capacity Building</b>								
Training in promotion of good business ideas	Course	1			2	-	-	Done in Sept.,2012
Training of market management staff	Person	4	-	-	4	-	-	
<b>2.2 Rural Finance Services</b>								
<b>2.2.1 Institutional capacity building</b>								
Saving and credit group training	Course	2	2	100	2	2	100	
Formation of VSCGs	No.	500	660	132	300	397	132	
No. of VSCGs members (women)	Person	10,000	11,702	117	5,250	5,843	111	On-going
Total VSCGs savings	SDG	120,000	390,562	325	96,000	252,562	125	
<b>2.2.2 Fund Support</b>								
Credit line (ABSUMI Portfolio/Com. Rev. funds)	USD '000	1,200	804	67	542	732	135	

<sup>47</sup> It is understandable that the introduction of new fish species influences the natural food chain of the lake. In this regard, it is always important to acknowledge the feeding habits of the existing and new species introduced. In general terms, on distinguished herbivores (eat grass, algae, etc.), carnivores (eating other fishes) and detritivores (feeding on waste). The above mentioned newly introduced species belong to the category of carnivores and this can be against the natural food chain of the lake. In this regard, it is of interest to learn from the introduction of the Nile Perch in Lake Victoria, which is currently almost the sole fish surviving (so called top predator) but provides good fishing business as the fish has a good market. For further reading, consult [http://www.people.fas.harvard.edu/~rpringle/Publications\\_files/Pringle%202005%20BioScience.pdf](http://www.people.fas.harvard.edu/~rpringle/Publications_files/Pringle%202005%20BioScience.pdf); [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nile\\_perch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nile_perch)

39. **Savings and Credit Groups, Performance:** As on 31 August 2012 WSRMP (i) mobilised 11,702 members [93% women] (ii) organised into 660 SCGs (iii) in 250 communities spread across 18 Localities in two States. Total savings mobilised was SDG 390,562 of which 67% was deployed as internal loans. The outreach of the SCG system more than doubled since the previous supervision mission; i.e. reference Table 5 presented below.

Table 5 Performance of Saving and Credit Groups during the period 31/10/11 – 31/09/12								
Currency figures in SDG								
Period (as on)	Villages	Groups	Members	Women	Savings	Credit	CDR	RR
31 Oct 2011	99	263	5,859	89%	138,000	29,100	21%	-
31 Aug 2012	250	660	1,1702	93%	390,562	292,157	67%	97%
<b>Growth</b>	150%	151%	100%	5%	183%			

Note: CDR – credit to deposit ratio

40. **Average savings** was SDG 1,562/village, SDG 592/group and SDG 33/member and represented a 25% annual growth since the last supervision mission. Awareness about the benefits of saving has developed savings culture. Many groups have increased monthly member savings from 5 SDG up to 20 SDG per month. Very strong women's mobilisation has been maintained with average representation of 50 households per community indicating that households in some of the smaller communities (with 30-50 households) are fully involved in SCGs. The groups enjoy strong community support and demonstrated strong adherence to group formation guidelines and general independence in decision making. In some villages the men's groups have been formed with strict adherence to the group formation guidelines. These groups save relatively higher sums – up to 40SDG per month.
41. The **deployment of savings as internal loans** has increased significantly over the last year with SDG 263,067 (67% of deposits) deployed as loans 1,315 borrowers. A majority of the loans are for livestock trading, rearing and fattening activities. Small businesses such as bread making, clothes selling and working capital for grocery shops were also supported. Some groups engaged in collective crop trading activities. Flour mill was supplied from the community support fund to one of the groups visited by the mission. *Mudaraba* lending mechanism was most popular while some practised *Salem* lending to a group of borrowers. The profit margin imposed from the borrower to the group ranged from 3%-10% per month depending on the nature of the activity. This was affordable as most loan activities generated high profits for the borrowers ranging from 30-50% per month. Additional cash flows from loan supported activities were used for paying school fees and medical expenses, purchasing household items such as kitchenware, furniture, clothes and additional food items for children.
42. **Areas of attention:** in spite of general improvement during the course of the last year, there is still significant variability in the quality of the groups. Though group formation criteria has been strongly adopted, gaps related to the adoption of internal savings rules and regulations was observed. There are significant incidences in areas such as irregular and break in savings, cashing out of savings, failure to charge profit margins, allowing high levels of idle cash and lending outside the group. Standard formats for record keeping is yet to be adopted at the group level which has impeded the generation of regular performance reports and the ranking of the groups according to guidelines in the implementation manual. The community trainer business model too is yet to be implemented according to guidelines resulting in gaps in the community trainer selection, operations, reporting, remuneration and scaling-up through the community trainers. Field presence of the Locality level Credit Officer continues to be weak due to administrative challenges and resource constraints. It was noted that due to the administrative, resource and capacity constraints of the SCG implementation set up, push to expand outreach further through the credit officers may dilute the quality of groups. It is also noteworthy that unlike other WSRMP functional areas there is no separate Government microfinance department which can steer the SCG activities beyond the project duration.
43. **ABSUMI; Performance:** As on 31 September 2012 ABSUMI had an outreach of (a) 10,216 members (9,910 with loans) (b) in 579 groups (c) across 97 villages (d) in the two localities of Um Rawaba and Lagawa. ABSUMI operation overlaps with the WSRMP SCGs system in 30 villages through 2088 members (20% of total outreach) in 124 groups; i.e. referring to Table 6 presented below.

**Table 6 Performance of ABSUMI during period 31/10/'11 – 31/08/'12**

<i>Currency figures in SDG</i>												
Period (as on)	Units	Villages	Groups	Members	Women	Staff	Savings	Credit	Savers	Borrowers	Av loan size	RR
31 Oct 2011	1	13	69	1,159	100%	8	41,000	311,000	1,068	1,012	373	100%
31 Aug 2012	2	97	579	10,216	100%	33	555,830	4,407,799	9,910	9,827	517	100%
<b>Growth</b>		6 times	7 times	100%		3 times	12 times	13 times	8 times	8 times		

44. Overall, the ABSUMI system has grown by eight times over the last year mainly owing to the accelerated expansion with the stabilisation of the Um Rawaba Unit and initiation of operations in the new Lagawa Unit. The savings led model has resulted in mobilisation of SDG 0.5 million in savings and a savings to credit ratio of 13% confirms the potential of using member savings as financial resource. The average savings is SDG 56 per member. **Women mobilisation is very strong with 100% women members.**
45. ABSUMI has a total of 33 staff members of which 24 are credit officers. Case load (average number of borrower per credit officer) at 409 indicates a very **high level of efficiency** in delivering the services. The total portfolio size is SDG 4.4 million and has been deployed mainly in the areas of livestock related activities. The average loan size has increase from 373 to 517 due to factors related to inflation and maturity of clients. There are 9,910 active clients (with loans outstanding) of which 88% are in the first cycle and 12% in the second cycle. More than 90% of the clients are from the moderate and poor economic categories. In spite of the growth ABSUMI has managed to retain its excellent credit performance with repayment rate at 100%. The excellent performance can be attributed to application of operations, management systems and reporting guidelines, introduction of the incentive systems, periodic technical assistance and guidance from IFAD, motivated and disciplined institutional culture and persistent field presence. The ABSUMI MIS software is under development and is likely to go live from December 2012 which will further support its scaling-up.
46. Clients pointed at similar benefits as recorded during the last supervision mission such as increased access to milk, freedom from sheil merchants and deployment of family labour for self-production. The average loan size is SDG 373 and has penetration to the poorer economic layers with about 50% of clients from poor and 40% from medium economic category.
47. **Areas of attention:** although all the WSRMP SCGs have performed well as ABSUMI clients, there are some incidences of linkage between relatively weak SCGs and ABSUMI. The portfolio is not diversified and a majority of loans are in the area of livestock related activities. Although the staff members have received operations training they have not received specialised training in critical microfinance management areas and have not visited other strong microfinance institutions. Recruitment of the next batch of credit officers in according to the business plan targets is held up due to the non-availability of vehicles and office infrastructure to support their deployment. The ABSUMI Regional Coordinator is likely to be replaced but there is no clarity about his substitution or a smooth handover process. There is need for the introduction of internal audit and control systems in view of the rapidly growing portfolio.

### **Component 3: Community Development and Extension<sup>48</sup>**

48. **Community Development and Extension** form the pillars of WSRMP and the mission rated this components as **satisfactory** and is pleased to observe that the progress of both is on the right track albeit considerable variations. In Table 7 presented below the physical output of this component is presented where after considerable attention is provided to Community Development Committees (CDCs) and related groups, the development of Local Extension Network (LEN), the Locality / Mobile Extension Teams (LET/MET) and related line departments (PIAs), the environmental action plans (CEAP) and women participation as these are all instrumental in terms of exit strategy and received the mission's priority attention.

<sup>48</sup> In line with the work division among the core mission team, Animal Production and Veterinary Services are discussed under component 1 as these are interrelated to the management of NR.

**Table 7 Physical Output 'Component 3: Community Development and Extension' cumulative and Jan-August 2012**

Output/Component	Unit	Overall Target	Cumulative achievement		Year 2012			Remarks
			2006 – 08/2012	%	Achievement			
					Plan	Up to 08/2012	%	
<b>3.1 Infrastructure</b>								
Crush pens	No.	460	37	8	6	7	117	
Community development centers	No.	90	61	69	-	-	-	
Integrated community development centers	No.	20	16	80	-	-	-	
<b>3.2 Institutional Capacity Building</b>								
Community awareness	Campaign	380	368	97	80	80	100	Clubbed under 'community awareness'
Group management training	Group	280	179	64	-	-	-	
Book keeping/financial management training	Group	280	179	64	-	-	-	
Water management training	Group	120	63	53	-	-	-	
Training of literacy trainers	No.	280	197	70	40	33	83	
Beneficiary literacy training	Group	280	183	65	40	42	105	
CEAP Training	Group	280	301	108	110	110	100	
Para-vets	Person	220	166	75	65	45	69	Carried over 2013
Crop protection agents	Person	280	134	48	20	20	100	
Cooperating farmers/pastoralists – basic	No.	605	834	138	-	-	-	
Beekeeping and non-woody forest products	Person	40	19	48	10	0	0	4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Cheese making	Person	40	31	78	-	-	-	
Food processing, hygiene and package	Group	98	165	168	30	20	60	4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Midwifery training	Person	200	193	97	50	30	60	
Training on manufacturing fishing equipment	Persons	40	39	98	10	10	100	
Distribution of LPG units	No.		416	64	200	119		
Improvement of goat breeds	No.	26	26	100	-	-	-	
Improvement of local cattle breeds	No.	72	32	44	-	-	-	
Forage making and storage training	Group	22	30	136	8	6	75	4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Stakeholders training in conflict resolution	Person	200	109	55	120	49	41	On-going
Water harvesting training (community)	Group	120	66	55	10	10	100	
Study tour for community leaders	Person	6	-	-	-	-	-	
Handicraft training	Group	10	10	100	10	0	0	
Water user association training	Group	40	43	108	19	17	89	Carried over 2013
Leather making	Workshop	1	1	100	-	-	-	
Gender mainstreaming workshop	Workshop	2	2	100	3	0	0	4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Fire line training	Group	40	20	50	10	0	0	On-going
Animal husbandry training	Course	2	1	50	2	0	0	4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Saving and credit group TOT training	Person	60	50	83	39	15	38	4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
intermediate technology training (Blacksmith)	Course	3	2	67	1	1	100	
Stabilized Sand Block Training	Group	20	12	60	10	3	30	4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
<b>3.3 Funds Support</b>								
Community initiative fund	No.	280	156	56	45	18	29	Carried over AWPB 2013

49. **Community Development Committee (CDC):** WSRMP promoted the CDC as a form of development organization to deliver the project services, mobilize community participation and build their capacity to manage Natural Resources activities. CDCs were established in settled and semi-nomadic communities, while more recently the Integrated Community Development Centres (ICDCs)<sup>49</sup> were promoted. All communities visited in NK have established the basic Community Based Organizations (CBOs); i.e. CDCs established, registered and active as well as the beneficiaries/interest groups. Changes in profile of the recipient households (HHs) and communities were observed such as: **(i)** being organized, good planning and implementing of the planned activities, charts showing details of work plan; **(ii)** of the communities organized around an established Integrated Community Development Centre (ICDC), the CDCs<sup>50</sup> are in principle represented in the center committee, hence, the center committee shoulders the overall responsibilities and be the decision making body, **(iii)** an increased number of women were actively involved and mainstreamed in the program activities, and in general, the women

<sup>49</sup> See footnote 2, page 1.

<sup>50</sup> It was also observed that non-targeted communities benefiting from an ICDC had representation in the central committee but would not necessarily have a CDC in their own community.

reflected a strong and effective representation in the CDCs<sup>51</sup> and the community groups, **(iv)** most of the CDCs have established revolving funds to serve the different activities run by the community members i.e. agricultural inputs and implements, veterinary drugs, materials of handicraft and small business, Jubraka (home garden) improvement operations and expansion (e.g. Farig el Bagar), **(v)** increased number of pastoralists who benefitted from water facilities (e.g. Al-Himeir), and water facilities & availability of range (e.g. Hima) attract the nomadic and semi-nomadic groups resulting in business opportunities, **(vi)** increasing of trading and mutual benefit between settlers and nomadic groups, **(vii)** establishment of WUAs improved the performance of the facility and generated income, **(viii)** representation of the CDCs and external linkage<sup>52</sup> with other institutions i.e. UNICEF (School furniture) is reflected by some community (e.g. Fareeg El Bagar), **(ix)** the number of the very poor<sup>53</sup> is diminishing, and **(ix)** the ICDC consists of three offices, a training room and long veranda plus toilets and human and animal health care as well as midwife services are provided in most cases, while some have also established water supply – and/or tree seedling business. Most of the ICDCs clearly indicated that they are able to operate and maintain the Centre and among others their action plan often provided the evidence.

50. In terms of **weaknesses**, the observations made were as follows: - in many cases the CDCs representative are normally from the settled and semi nomadic communities, while representation of nomadic groups was not observed but in some WUCs. Some communities, however, clearly showed how traditional communication channels (*Mandops*) and relationships with nomadic groups attached to a particular community are used to interact about ICDC, protection of Hima, rehabilitation work on Makhrif, etc.; - incomplete registrations of CDCs (SK); - a few communities/CDCs were not aware of the concept of work plan, CEAP plan and LEN<sup>54</sup>.
51. The mission was pleased to identify and observe evidences of impact of a varying and at times unexpected nature. One of the far reaching successes of WSRMP is the integration of the approaches (making people aware of their own opportunities, appreciation of group dynamics, socio-economic interaction as well as self-reliance, and being responsible which implies a real commitment from the Locality, community and the household members) into the traditional/ conventional fabrics of the community, Locality and State of NK and SK through establishment of a form of a local governance structure called the Community Development Committee (CDCs) in order to take the leading role and overseeing the development process of the community<sup>55</sup>.
52. The level of **women participation and mobilization** is considered an important shift and changes in women roles and substantially contributes to sustainability of the programme. The female beneficiaries were sustaining active participation in the programme activities. Further, in almost every village/community, women held at least one of the main elected positions within the Community Development Committee.
53. It was observed that across all communities **environmental action plans (CEAP)**<sup>56</sup> were developed and being implemented. CDCs and community individuals trained on CEAP showed

<sup>51</sup> Um-Gazeera community decided that the composition of the CDC would reverse the current male – female composition namely to include 60% women and 40% men. Absenteeism of men due to mining gold or seasonal tracking with livestock herds on the one hand, and the effectiveness of women on the other hand contributed to the readiness of advancing women in prominent CDC positions.

<sup>52</sup> Apart from its direct relationship with LET, the external linkage established by the CDCs is in general moderate/weak.

<sup>53</sup> The estimates are ranging from 10 – 30%.

<sup>54</sup> At times, it was also a result of not being familiar with the Arabic name of CEAP or LEN.

<sup>55</sup> It is likely that the CDCs will continue to exist and retain their legal registration status, continue to remain functional in line with the outlined by-laws. The reason for this is that members of the CDCs have become empowered and equipped with skills to lead further development on their own. In addition, the communities value the CDCs and are interested in supporting their CDCs to continue managing the various community *sanduqs* (revolving funds), supervising saving and credit groups and micro finance business projects, being active in lobbying to soliciting external support from donors/locality administration for future development initiatives and not the least to maintain and develop the natural resources (community forests, Hema's, women farms, etc.). In short, most communities have the capacity to develop strong self-sustaining local governance structures, establishing the by-laws for the CDCs in managing the community affairs, while the evolution of skills and awareness, knowledge of member of the CBOs and its sustainability are the critical ingredients for development at large.

<sup>56</sup> This was not always the case in SK.



being oriented to up-dating of the CEAP plan with analysis of all users of the natural resources at regular intervals. Vision and work plan activities covered five main areas namely range & forest, crops & vegetables/home gardens, livestock health & production, water harvesting/land reclamation and others (e.g. hafir, crush pen). Regarding main **areas of weaknesses**, some communities remained weak in clearly developing a vision to properly manage their resources and/or ensuring ownership of the vision by the entire community. Technical interventions related to strengthening the natural resources were not always properly monitored<sup>57</sup> by the locality extension team neither local extension network (LEN). The CEAP and related activities contributed to greater awareness regarding development of Natural Resources and the necessity to manage these better. Compared to earlier missions, the community work plans are more oriented to towards NR management including open grazing areas (Maghrafts).

54. The **local extension network (LEN)** is composed of female and male members of the communities trained as midwife, contact farmers, contact herders, integrated pest management (IPM) agent, paravet (community animal health worker –CAHW-), natural resource (NR) -, forestry -, saving & credit/business<sup>58</sup> agent. These agents work on request and their services are usually remunerated, but not all agents are necessarily present in each community as it depends on the agro-ecological zone and main occupation of the HHs; i.e. in drier areas more often NR and forest agent are present, while IMP agent has for instance limited scope. It has been observed that (i) the LEN<sup>59</sup> has been institutionalized in all community visited with variable composition and effectiveness. Services of LEN being up-scaled horizontally namely providing services to the neighboring communities (in particular paravets, sometimes S&C/business agent and NR agent), expansion of the network included adult literacy -, human health -, nutrition -, water agent, etc. In some cases one community has more than one agent in a particular field, while the market is not enough for both of them, while in other cases communities explained their need for an agriculture extension agent who would advise them on agricultural practices for a range of crops and vegetables; others would request for forestry -, adult literacy -, S&C/business -, mechanic<sup>60</sup> agent. With no exception all the CDCs and individuals assured the important role of the network to support the community activities for better resources management and apparently all communities are aware of the purpose of establishing such networks and their role and duties to assist the extension team and support the community field activities. The IPM role is rather limited to protection while he/she should ideally be able to advice on other agricultural related practices for a wide range of crops and vegetables. In areas with limited agriculture potential, home-made plant extracts (of the popular Neem and Muringa tree species) might be cheaper and easier available.

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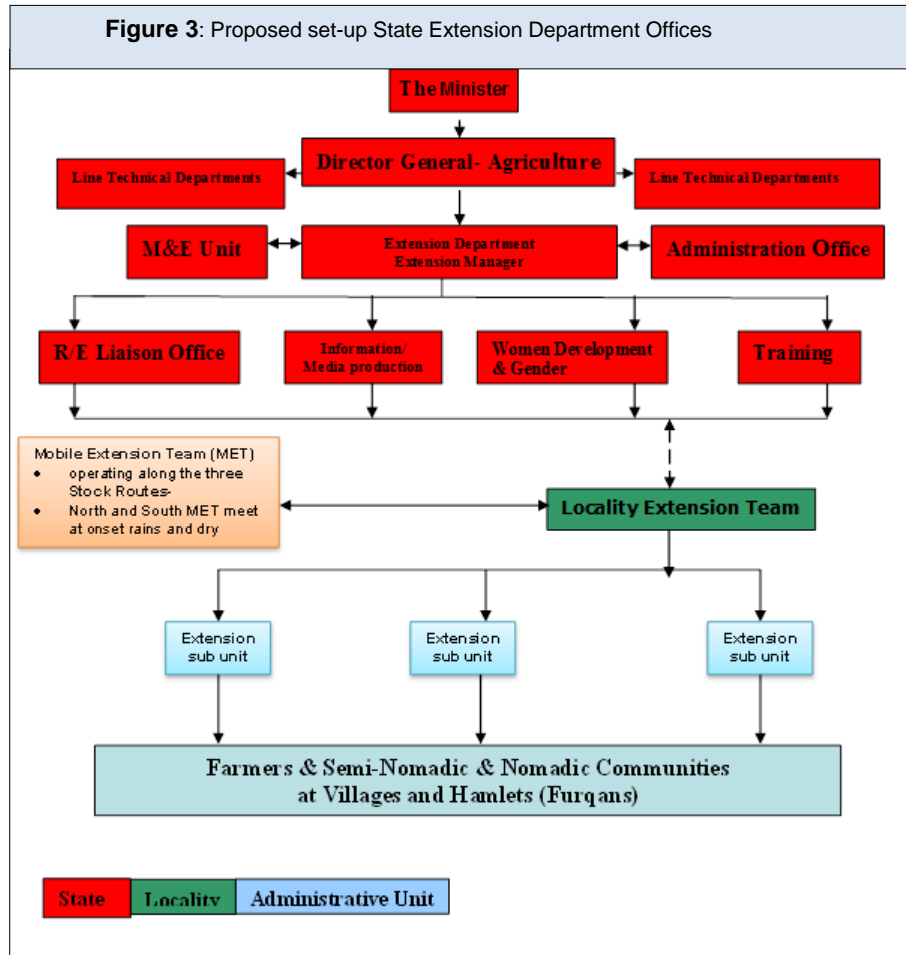
<sup>57</sup> More pronounced in the newly formed localities who are constraint (transport, not operating from one office) as well as those far away from El Obeid (Sodari).

<sup>58</sup> This agent is erroneously called community trainer.

<sup>59</sup> It is clearly a community-based extension network, but the wording LEN evolved and is thus in use.

<sup>60</sup> In areas far away from a marketing centre, the demand for such agent, who would be able to maintain the solar panel, small generator, water pump, etc. was expressed.

55. **Weaknesses** observed are: some LEN agent not functioning and failing to sustain operation because the communities are not paying for the services he/she renders (SK); limited monitoring and advising on appropriate technical packages to improve recourses management such as application of water harvesting techniques, focusing on palatable species (range), using chisel plow in poor rainy season, supplementary feeding and breeding of animals, etc. LEN agent are not always reporting regularly to the CDC chief but to related LET officer only or not at all.



56. In terms of **evidence on impact**, adoption and adaption of technologies is tangible, resulting in the contact and other cooperating farmers / herders and beneficiaries achieving an increased production (crops, range, vegetables) and / or productivity (significant reduction in animal mortality: ranging from 40% down to 10-0%; overall improved body condition).
57. **Locality/ Mobile extension teams (LET/MET<sup>61</sup>)** are the so-called implementation teams supported and advised by the State line departments. The model of LET/MET operating in a

<sup>61</sup> The MET is one of the Program recent advances in the conceptualization of pastoral development which is considered as a new process innovation in mobilizing the pastoral people in Greater Kordofan. The SK teams had identified the MET as an innovation and concluded that it concerns a process innovation, because i) MET solving difficulties the LET is unable to solve in outreaching nomadic communities, ii.) MET is in contact with the pastoralist, develops an understanding of the nomadic livelihoods (knowing their migratory routes, implication of their changing environment, etc.) and, a constructive relationship in order to plan delivery of relevant services, iii.) it plays an instrumental role in collaboration with CIP and teams of the Conflict Resolution Centres (CRCs) preventing and solving conflicts between different users along the stock routes, and iv.) they assist the animal resources authorities in overcoming a major constraint in their efforts to vaccinate the nomadic herds. LET is following around 71 different nomadic communities/tribes. The achievements can be summarized as follows: i.) the number of vaccinated livestock amounted to 75% of the total livestock population, ii.) three major stock routes were demarcated, iii.) playing a key role in identifying the needs and establishment of water resources, check points, crush pens as well as promoting appropriate utilization of range resources and contributing to reduction of prevailed

participative and multi-disciplinary mode backed up technically by the relevant State advisers of the line departments is perceived as effective and efficient. Both State and Locality authorities (ranging from the Minister, Director General of Agriculture, Extension Manager; Commissioner, Head of Agriculture, Team leader LET/MET) showed that this model<sup>62</sup> is adopted or in the process of being adopted across the board. The Figure 3: Proposed set-up State Extension Department Offices', presented on previous page, was explained to the mission by one of the commissioners (Bara), while State DG Agriculture steers in particularly the participative and multi-disciplinary approaches. In this regard, it is obvious that those professionals who have been actively involved in WSRMP activities have more capacity and skills compared to those who are less or not involved.

58. The **setting of the LET** in certain localities is not conducive and it seriously hampers smooth implementation of the WSRMPs activities; i.e. the newly formed Localities such as West Bara (very serious) and El Khowai (to lesser extend) and the far away locality Sodari, while in SK some (Eastern Stock Route) are constrained or temporary non-active due to insecurity.
59. It is therefore concluded that the **participatory, multi-disciplinary and community oriented approaches** are already subjected to horizontal scaling out in terms of quantitative expansion and increased geographic coverage and vertical scaling-up in terms of changes in institutional arrangements and policies in order to encourage the adoption of the extension participatory approaches (the model). It has evolved but not all line departments and localities are at the same stage; it needs thus further attention during the exit year. A legislation to create a Special Fund to support extension service at locality level is however a pre requisite to keep it functional.
60. Discussions further clarified that the selection of paravets to move along with the nomads is the responsibility of the MET, while providing the services is the responsibility of both; yet more is needed to work out co-management modalities for both teams LET and MET.

#### **Component 4 Rural Feeder Roads**

61. The mission still rates the feeder road subcomponent as **moderate unsatisfactory**. The request to OFID to extend the loan closing date to 31 December 2014 was submitted and the extension was secured up to Dec. 2014. The recruit of an experienced procurement officer whose costs will be co-financed by Gvt, WSRMP, BIRD, RAP and SUSTAIN, and amend WSRMP contract with CCU accordingly to reflect change in services was not materialised and remains a constraint. New quality surveys were conducted and all is set for tendering<sup>63</sup>.
62. Regarding the **infrastructures related to 'Veterinary Clinic construction /rehabilitation/ Mobile'** previous concerns<sup>64</sup> expressed namely the sustaining operational and maintenance costs which up-to date are not at all adequately taken care off; i.e. recommendation 0, page 4. Apart from the veterinary related infrastructures, it concerns as much other infrastructures established and assets provided; ranging from offices to farm machineries.

#### **Component 5: Institutional Support**

63. The mission rates this sub-component as **satisfactory**. Most institutional infrastructure support was provided during the previous years. Each year the programme provides support for conducting two key surveys; i.e. the Crop Harvest Survey and the Range Measurement Survey. Also considerable investments were made in training and capacity building during the year 2012. Nearly 300 technical staff received training on various technical and managerial issues both internally and externally. Examples are:

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livestock disease, iv.) strengthening the capacities of the pastoralists. The mission could confirm the correctness of the analysis and its outcome.

<sup>62</sup> It should be noted that the MET works as an ad hoc task force and is not yet absorbed in the organization set up of the extension department, that the operation cost of the MET is significantly higher than that of the LET, while the staff turnover is relatively high due to mobile nature of the team.

<sup>63</sup> See Annex V 'Critical Path for Rural Feeder Road implementation', page 25.

<sup>64</sup> AM of SN, 2011, page 16, item 56.

- seven participants participated in a Learning Route process in "innovative Livestock Marketing in East Africa" in Kenya,
- six PIAs members participated in "Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation" in Kenya,
- five participants participated in a regional workshop on "Knowledge Sharing and networking" organized by KariaNet in Khartoum,
- seventy two extension staff participated in a six day workshops (one NK and one in SK) on "Visibility Studies and Good Business Ideas" organized consecutively in El Fula and El Obied,
- thirty extension staff were trained by an Egyptian capacity building firm called "TEAM" on the Basics ToT in El Obied,
- twenty five members of the CIPs and CRCs Committees were trained by the same firm "TEAM" on managerial and leadership skills.

## D. Project Implementation Performance

64. The mission is pleased to report that the **implementation progress is on the right track**, despite the security situation and the portfolio suspension. It is true that some of the activities along the central stock routes in SK have been seriously hampered by the conflict<sup>65</sup>. In this regard, the performance is higher in North than South Kordofan. Overall, the areas of: - Governance of natural resources including legislations for stock routes and land use; - Strengthening the seasonal grazing areas (rainy and dry season); - Extensively up-scaling of HIMAs; -Finalising the pending work<sup>66</sup> on Central Stock Route; - Ensuring sustainable setting of Saving and Credit groups initiated through WSRMP, and - Embedding a NR Knowledge Hub for Kordofan cannot be sufficiently addressed in the remaining year 2013. The main reason is that it all concerns extremely complex matters which WSRMP only started to address post mid term while the year 2012 showed that the development teams got grip on it.
65. **Project management performance:** the mission rates the management performance as **satisfactory**. This rating is based on the following grounds: the project performance is up to the mark including being able to absorb additional activities (e.g. Seed Programme) and accommodating the slowing down of the fund flow due to portfolio suspension. In general, the team spirit is good resulting in smooth planning and coordination of all activities (referring to Appendix 4, all outputs for 2012 are likely to be achieved), and building of capacities by applying newly acquired skills in practical situations (e.g. identifying and documenting Good Practices, identifying and analysing innovations, etc.). An area which has not received sufficient attention concerns **the strengthening of weaker and/or more deprived teams**, while one covers as many as five ICDCs (West Bara). Indeed, it is partially due to limitation in mobility and infrastructure but WSRMP should be able to address these<sup>67</sup>. Market rehabilitations<sup>68</sup>, market interventions and road constructions are lacking behind.
66. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** WSRMP's monitoring at output level (physical output and RIMS) is conducted systematically and made an integrated part of the overall management. Through support of CEVAL, monitoring of outcomes is planned for 2012, while assessing and measuring the impacts for 2013 whereby, among others, using the Community Development Index. As CEVAL's interventions are focusing on capacity building of PIA teams, it is expected that the monitoring and evaluation capacity of the line departments will be enhanced. CEVAL's support interventions are rather intensive and demanding but it is difficult to assess its effectiveness at

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<sup>65</sup> See footnote 8, page 2.

<sup>66</sup> Assumption is that this cannot be fully achieved in 2013 due to the on-going conflicts.

<sup>67</sup> Reshuffle the cars, for instance, to reflect the work intensity and locality conditions; - measures can also be taken regarding being flexible in number of field days allocated per LET.

<sup>68</sup> Notwithstanding the difficulties WSRMP did experience so far with rehabilitation of livestock markets, the mission recommends (see recommendation 0) reconsideration of the decision of dropping the Abbasysia and Mazroub markets.

this point of time. To ensure the minimum adoption of monitoring methods introduced, it might be appropriate to compile all the forms currently in use by the different lines departments<sup>69</sup> and use these as a practical input in the relevant CEVAL training. The mission assesses the M&E performance as **satisfactory**.

67. **Gender focus:** the mission rates the project gender focus as **satisfactory**. The project has a strict strategy for gender targeting<sup>70</sup>, while gender mainstreaming was achieved through addressing the different program components namely a special design to facilitate women participation and access to program resources. These include quota for women at community level; inclusion of women at different levels; mobilization of women to participate in program activities, anticipating on women's time availability and usage of sex dis aggregated data in program M&E system. The overall participation of women keeps increasing and is above 50%, while their membership in committee position is on the rise too especially there where men are seasonally absent.
68. **Poverty focus:** as no new communities were selected during the current year, while no updates of the community profiles providing additional qualitative data on the reduction of poverty in participating communities were received, the assessment made during SM of 2011 remains valid; i.e. poverty targeting in the project **satisfactory**.
69. **Effectiveness of targeting approach:** a breakthrough has been made since the last SM namely pro-actively reaching out to nomadic groups although these are not necessarily poor but extremely restraints in their movements and their pastoralist life is often under threat especially regarding those who have not a so called home base; i.e. *Shnable* tribe. These tribes are at times extremely bitter; they on and on indicate that they pay substantial taxes while not receiving any service. The mission rates the effectiveness of the targeting as **satisfactory**.
70. **Knowledge management:** the mission rates knowledge management as **moderately unsatisfactory**. WSRMP has however gained a lot in terms of good practices, innovations and positive experiences with new methodologies and approaches. Nevertheless, most of the actors are often not really aware of it / do not sufficient reflect on it as all actors are busy with planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring. As a result much of the knowledge generated whether it concerns studies or surveys conducted, plenty of pictures taking and videos shoot, manuals and extension materials drafted, stories narrated, presentations made, methodologies developed, innovations made, most of what is compiled tend to serve a one time purpose namely feeding a mission, printing it once, justifying an intervention, showing that there are plenty of innovations and Good Practices, etc.. In short, it is a field which deserves serious attention during the remaining year 2013 and WSRMP should ensure that a range of knowledge products are produced, stored in an on-line knowledge hub and made available for the public at large. In general terms, the internal IFAD knowledge building in Sudan remains poor and does not just affect WSRMP; cross exchanges and learning is not systematised, no knowledge hub is in place, but some contribution to the North Africa-Middle East poverty portal (KariaNet).
71. **Partnerships:** WSRMP at State, Locality and local level, keeps seeking partnerships with the aim to complement and synergies interventions but normally these are restricted to other project/programmes. Partnerships with private actors were not observed.

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<sup>69</sup> The mission observed that line departments have a multitude of forms in use which are filled by LEN agent and/or LET members but rarely the data are compiled, analysed and results shared. At least, two practices are currently seriously monitored by the line department namely the goat breeding schemes and the supplementary feeding packages (for fattening sheep, milk production goats).

<sup>70</sup> As the mission members of the MoFNE were exposed to the gender budgeting methodology, they tried to analyze WSRMP's up-to date expenditure for the year 2012 from a gender budgeting perspective and it was found that nothing could be concluded as both budget plans as well as expenditure overviews have no specific booking sub codes to investments/expenditure on women respectively men. As records of fe/male participation in all activities and fe/male representations in CDCs, groups, LENS are kept; in principle such analysis can be made and could be considered for the Project Completion Report.

## E. Fiduciary Aspects

72. **Financial Management:** The financial and accounting management system is assessed as sound and effective. In particular, the mission recognized that; the WSRMP is keeping in place the good practice of monthly review of the Inter-State withdrawal application by the financial controller, the supporting documents are properly maintained with good level of adequacy, implementing most of the prior missions' recommendation, monthly closing of the accounting books, implementing of the vendors approved list system, good monitoring of the cash flows, monthly submission of withdrawal application with very minimal withheld. The mission rates the performance of the WSRMP financial management as **moderately satisfactory**.
73. **Disbursement.** The 2012 budget amounted to SDG 27 million. The actual utilization up to 30/09/2012 is SDG 15 million or 56% of the budget. The utilization of the IFAD loan is 49% of the annual budget for IFAD and the utilization of the Government funds is 61% of the annual budget for the Government. It is noted that non-utilization of OFID budget of SDG 7.6 million has negatively impacted the overall percentage of utilization meanwhile ABS (for microfinance) actual utilization (372%) is far above the plan. The cumulative disbursements on the IFAD loan reached 91% of the total allocated amount (appendix 1). Taking into account the under process withdrawal applications the percentage of the loan utilization will reach a level of 94% by 30/09/2012. The mission rates the disbursement as **satisfactory**. Given the current disbursement level, the recovery of the initial deposit rate is suggested to be increased from the current rate of 20% to 50% effective from the current withdrawal applications under process.
74. **Statements of expenditures (SOE).** The mission conducted a sample survey for the SOE from WA 60 to WA 71. The supporting documentation was found moderately satisfactory. The following areas require further attention from the project financial management team: (i) no payments should be made against Performa invoice; (ii) advances should not be claimed as expenditures unless fully settled; (iii) liaison offices to clear cash advance on a monthly basis (iv) all supporting documents must be stamped after payment; (v) copy of all cheque even they are cancelled should be maintained with related supporting documents (vi) supporting documentation for internal or external training should include a training report (vii) The WA reconciliation sheet to be added with each internal WA to be submitted to the PCU.
75. **Counterpart funds.** The Government contributed USD 5.8 million since the start of the project out of USD 9.4 million estimated at project appraisal. Cumulative Government eligible expenditures amount to USD 3 million mostly financing recurrent costs. It is worth mentioning here that the Government contribution calculated at appraisal is composed of: USD 6.3 million in taxes and duties and USD 3.1 million contributions to project recurrent costs. The mission notes that despite repeated recommendations, the contribution of the Government in terms of tax exemption is not yet captured. This means that the Contribution of the Government is so far under-estimated. Similarly, the project started only to record the state governments' contribution in January 2011 and it amounts to USD 1 million out of USD 3.4 million planned at appraisal. Performance against counterpart funds is rated **moderately satisfactory**.
76. **Loan covenants.** The submission of AWPB and progress reports is now timely and as per the loan covenants. The mission rates adherence to loan covenants as **satisfactory**.
77. **Procurement.** The analysis of the implementation of the 2011 procurement plan reveals that 58% of planned procurement was completed, 23% is underway and 19% is not yet started. The mission assesses procurement performance as **moderately satisfactory**. Corrective action is addressed in recommendation. The mission reviewed a sample of contracts and recorded its findings in appendix 2 attached at the end of this report.
78. **Audit.** The mission reviewed the audit report for fiscal year 2011 and noted some of the external auditor recommendations still not completed. Appendix 3 illustrates the status of the implementations of the external auditor recommendations. Overall the mission assessment of the audit report and project compliance with its recommendation is **moderately satisfactory**.

## Recommendations

- IFAD loan: recovery of the initial deposit to be increased from 20% to 50%	PCU and IFAD	immediate
- Full recording of Government tax exemption	PCU	Nov-12
- Capturing and report of the in-kind contribution by beneficiaries	PCU	Nov-12
- Procurement: control that no contract is issued with advances of more than 30% of contract amount, bank guarantees are systematically enforced for advances and the final invoices are submitted for the final payment.	PCU (financial controller)	Nov-12
-SOEs: Implement the recommendations made by the supervision mission for the SOEs	PCU (financial controller)	Jan-13
- Complete the implementation of the external auditor recommendation as stated in appendix 2	PCU (financial controller)	Jan-13
Develop and implement the vendor approved list for office stationery and supplies	PCU (Admin. assistant)	Jan-13

## F. Sustainability

79. **Institutional sustainability:** CDCs and LENS have the capacity to continue on their own but might deteriorate over time when no adequate support can be provided by LETs. LETs and PIAs can remain effective when measures are taken to develop a Special Fund for O&M. CRCs have shown being innovative in securing a basic income but need assistance in developing a vision and strategy covering also self-financing aspects. The mission rates the institutional sustainability as **moderately unsatisfactory**.
80. **Social sustainability (Empowerment)** is rated **moderately satisfactory**. It is high for the well performing communities, while those lacking behind might catch up when receiving adequate support during the remaining year, 2013.
81. **Economic and financial sustainability** is **moderately satisfactory**: this is best developed at local level (CDCs, ICDCs, and CRCs) and at least at the level of development teams (LETs, METs, PIAs, and CIPs); hence, the importance of fulfilling the conditions set in recommendation 0, page 4. In terms of returns to investments made (internal and economic rate of return), it would be worth planning such analysis as part of the exit strategy, compare these with the projections made in the design document and provide evidence for the returns in community support and extension as these form the key pillars of WSRMP. In this regard, new methods to provide monetary values to social related achievements such as empowerment, ability to express and lead self-development should ideally be applied.
82. **Technical sustainability** is rated as **moderately satisfactory**: certain technology options – water harvesting techniques – are high in terms of farm machinery inputs. Efforts are made to efficiently use such machinery, while communities are already used to co-financing in terms of provision of petrol and lunches for the operators, etc. Capacity building efforts to work with technology options instead of prescribed demonstrations is tried out by the development teams and the successful work on strengthening traditional poultry systems gave confidence.
83. **Environmental sustainability** is rated as **moderately satisfactory**: awareness creation on environment and desertification is high. The range, pasture and forest technology options have all the potential to contribute to plant biodiversity and improvement of soil organic matter. The indiscriminate cross breeding (goats) was stopped while what has been promoted is currently adequately monitored so that lessons learnt can be made. In terms of plant protection and animal

health control measures more efforts could be made using organic methods and ethno-veterinary practices. Regarding the latter, surveys are currently conducted to capture these, while a range was already covered in the breed characterisation study. The art will be making these known to the development teams. The proposed<sup>71</sup> environmental impact assessment of the interventions in water and crop production as technology options promoted might lead to expanding farming in margin areas did not yet take place but remains important as it has also implication for the harmonisations of laws and by-laws regarding NRs.

84. **Exit strategy:** in line with the above mentioned social and institutional sustainability at local level, communities are relative best prepared for the exit. This does however not imply that all are fully capable of continuing on their own post WSRMP period. Achieving the key recommendations (pare 0, page 4) is detrimental for a smooth exit. During the exit year WSRMP should therefore consolidate all activities, which already started in 2012, and fully focus on and lobby for recommendations within their scope; i.e. recommendation 0 is entirely in the hand of the State and Federal authorities. In terms of readiness and quality, the exit strategy is rated **satisfactory**.
85. **Project completion report**<sup>72</sup>: based on the discussion held, the following has been planned in order to adequately prepare for the completion reporting: i.) conduct an overall impact assessment using the Community Capability Index method and covering the indicators as spelt out in the revised Log frame. In addition, the lessons learnt of sister project BIRDP regarding this method should be taken into account while seeking guidance from the CEFAL<sup>73</sup> capacity building inputs; ii.) finalize the ongoing up-dating of community profiles soonest; iii.) based on advices (ref. Annex II, page ii) provided, up-date and expand the Good Practice study on Hema's (covering all Hema's including those in SK), iv.) compile the various steps, related studies and draft acts, orders, etc. related to the Natural Resources Strategy; v.) compile the monitoring of environmental impacts of water supply facilities and land reclamation on gardud soils; vi.) conduct environmental impact of the interventions in water harvesting and crop production as the techniques introduced may be expanding farming in marginal areas; vii.) compile and analyze the vaccination coverage data (before and during WSRMP); viii.) assessment impact of S&C and ABSUMI interventions.

## G. Impact

86. The mission assessed the project impact as **moderately satisfactory**. There are several anecdotal evidences of the positive impact of the project in terms of assets accumulation of the direct beneficiaries, reaching out to an unexpected number of indirect beneficiaries while estimating a reduction of 10-30% of poorer HHs in a given community. As important is to mention that CDC and related groups often deploy pro-poor strategies such as given an interest free loan to poor HHs at the onset of the cultivation season using the funds generated through selling water. Although no impact assessment has been conducted so far, preparation are made for 2013; - baseline HHs data are available, HHs of new communities (batch of 2011) were surveyed using the Community Capability Index method, and through CEFAL additional capacities are developed.
87. **Physical and financial assets:** - 660 S&C groups with on average a capital of 592 SDG, - increase in number of shoats and poultry birds, and - improved housing are the most common ones. - The savings led model (ABSUMI) has resulted in mobilisation of SDG 0.5 million in savings during the reporting period 31/10/'11 – 30/08/'12 and a savings to credit ratio of 13%, which confirms the potential of using member savings as financial resource. Increase in number of shoats and poultry birds, and - improved housing are the most common physical assets improvements mentioned.

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<sup>71</sup> AM of SM 2012; page 22, item 87.

<sup>72</sup> Consult Annex VI, page 25.

<sup>73</sup> "Hands-on methods to measure Development effectiveness and enhancing knowledge-sharing" implemented by the Center for Evaluation –Saarland University in Germany.



88. **Food security:** as was experienced during the current field visits, food insecurity is strongly correlated to quantity of rains; i.e. last year was extremely poor and current year is outstanding. Livestock assets are perceived as the most important buffer to withstand food insecurity; - albeit the excellent condition of sheep and the extreme high prices due to the *Islamic Idd el Adha* festival, men and women clearly indicated of not selling more than as per HH's needs. The reason given is that last year the shoat<sup>74</sup> herds reduced due to selling some to buy fodder and food and a bad year might come again. In short, HHs tend to use livestock assets as a way to mitigate drought and food insecurity. Nutritional classes, attention for backyard poultry, growing of vegetable, and planting of high value trees (indigenous fruits, citrus, etc.) contribute to reducing the nutritional insecurity.
89. **Increase in incomes:** the mission compiled anecdotal evidence about the change in incomes: i.) livestock loans have increased the size of the herd by 2-5 investments; (ii) gross margins from sorghum using SWC and range reserves were respectively SDG 1000/ fed during the year 2011 but significant increases are expected for 2012 as the bulk of crops (sorghum, ground nut, millet, hibiscus, etc.) are in excellent condition even in the semi-arid ecological zones. The high rainfall zones in South Kordofan did however receive at times too much rain causing crop damages and high incident of pests. The community managed water facilities led to direct benefits such as - increased access to safe drinking water (233,000 m<sup>3</sup> annually), - reduction of the walking distance to fetch water by 75%, - reduction of the time spent in fetching water by 80%, and - minimize the cost of consumed water by the household per day by 50% , while the indirect benefits concern -increased childcare time by mothers, - increased cropping areas and small enterprises, - used the earning to cover the cost of other social services.
90. **Policy impact:** the model of LET/MET operating in a participative and multi-disciplinary mode backed up by the relevant State line department teams is perceived as effective and efficient and both State and Locality authorities showed that this model is adopted or in the process of being adopted across the board. The State – and inter-State Technical committees keep on reviewing existing laws and by-laws related to NR manage; harmonisation is on-going. Establishing appropriate legal governance system to manage Natural Resources concerns a long term investment which does not show direct results in the short years of the programme but is detrimental for long term sustainability. Keeping track of all steps and actions undertaking is therefore of crucial importance so that so it can be documented and made available for the Project Completion Reporting, while also providing a justification for possible focussed extension of WSRMP.
91. **Other impacts:** changes in profile of the recipient households (HHs) and communities are observed (referring to para. 49), which can be summarized as being empowered and able to lead one's own development.

## H. Conclusion

92. During the wrap-up meetings held at State (17 October 2012) and Federal level (21 October) considerable attention was provided to the recommendation of '**Special Fund**' creation so as to ensure Operation and Maintenance funds for Extension Services and Infrastructures established. Similar efforts made earlier were often of short duration as change of commissioner and/ or Governor would stop the fund flow. In this regard, the Government of Sudan and the mission expressed commitment namely seeking a structural change regarding the establishment – and feeding of the Special Fund.
93. Along similar lines, the functioning of the **Central Coordination Unit** was discussed and agreed that an independent review should be conducted taking into account the original Terms of References, which were drafted long ago, the needs of the IFAD-MoA projects/programmes regarding procurement, monitoring and knowledge management, the cross learning and

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<sup>74</sup> Small ruminants: **S**heep **g**o**A**T**S** → **S**HOATS

coordination among the Green Ministries<sup>75</sup> and the potential benefits of this unit for the MoA/other Green Ministries.

94. Regarding the proposed **short extension of WSRMP for limited domains**, all parties agreed on its importance but also stressed that appropriate implementation modalities are needed which are conducive to smooth fund flow and transparent management so as to prevent any risk taking.
95. Notwithstanding the fact that the year 2013 concerns WSRMP's final year, the motivation of all actors involved remains high; i.e. i.) preparation for the project completion are as much taken as a challenge and opportunity to contribute to knowledge management; ii.) the exit itself – consolidation of all activities- did start and the proposed key recommendations regarding strengthening LEN, follow-up on SCGs and ABSUMI, special attention for LETs & METs, and investing in CIP and CRCs were all welcomed.
96. The mission wishes to thank the senior officers of the Federal Government, North and South Kordofan, the PCU, as well as the State Coordination Units, Locality and Mobile Extension Teams, the communities and pastoralist groups, for their hospitality, warm welcome and professional assistance.

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<sup>75</sup> Most IFAD programmes are much broader than 'agriculture and irrigation' and thus operate in the domains of various Ministries; i.e. 'Animal Wealth, Range, Pasture and Fisheries'; 'Natural Resources', etc.

## Appendix 1: Summary of project status and ratings

### Project 1277 [655] Western Sudan Resources Management Programme Basic Facts

Country	Sudan			Project ID	1277	Loan/DSF Grant No.	655
Project	Western Sudan Resources Management Programme				Supp. Loan/DSF Grant		
Date of Update	06-Dec-2012					Financing terms	HC
Supervising Inst.	IFAD/IFAD						
No. of Supervisions	6	No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions	6				
Last Supervision	21-Oct-2012	Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission	29-May-2012				

USD million Disb. rate %

Approval	02-Dec-2004			Total costs	48.95	
Agreement	14-Feb-2005	Effectiveness lag	12.6	IFAD Total	25.46	
Effectiveness	15-Dec-2005	PAR value	-----	IFAD loan	25.46	93
MTR	28-Sep-2008			DSF grant		
Current completion	31-Dec-2013	Last Amendment	03-May-2011	IFAD grant		
Current closing	30-Jun-2014	Last Audit	01-Jun-2012	Domestic Total	14.89	
No. of extensions	0			Beneficiaries	1.55	0
				Government (Local)	3.38	0
				Government (National)	9.44	0
				Domes. Fin. Inst.	0.53	0
				Cofinancing Total	8.60	
				OFID	8.60	10

### Project Performance Ratings

B.1 Fiduciary Aspects	Last	Current	B.2 Project implementation progress	Last	Current
1. Quality of financial management	4	4	1. Quality of project management	4	5
2. Acceptable disbursement rate	5	5	2. Performance of M&E	5	5
3. Counterpart funds	4	4	3. Coherence between AWPB & implementation	4	5
4. Compliance with loan covenants	5	5	4. Gender focus	4	5
5. Compliance with procurement	4	4	5. Poverty focus	4	5
6. Quality and timeliness of audits	4	4	6. Effectiveness of targeting approach	4	5
			7. Innovation and learning	4	4

B.3 Outputs and outcomes	Last	Current	B.4 Sustainability	Last	Current
1. Rural Feeder Roads	3	3	1. Institution building (organizations, etc.)	4	3
2. Rural Financial Services and Marketing	4	5	2. Empowerment	4	4
3. Institutional Support	4	5	3. Quality of beneficiary participation	4	4
4. Community Development and Extension	4	5	4. Responsiveness of service providers	3	3
5. Natural Resource Management	4	4	5. Exit strategy (readiness and quality)	4	5
			6. Potential for scaling up and replication	4	5

#### B.5 Justification of ratings

The major concern regarding component 2, 4 and 5 relates to 'EXIT'; therefore consolidation of the institutions and investments and fully handing-over of responsibilities to community based organisations (CDCs, SHGs, etc.), while urging the Government

to ensure operation and maintenance funds for extension activities and running of infrastructures, form the focus of the recommendations. Component for Rural Feeder Road is rated 3 because no progress has been made for the infrastructure construction.

## Overall Assessment and Risk Profile

	Last	Current
C.1 Physical/financial assets	4	4
C.2 Food security	4	4
C.3 Overall <b>implementation progress</b> (Sections B1 and B2)	4	4

### Rationale for implementation progress rating

The mission rated the overall performance as moderately satisfactory. The implementation progress is on the right track, despite the security situation and the portfolio suspension. Rationale for implementation progress rating: - Due to tangible results, recognition of 'investing in community support and extension' as worthwhile and adoption of the same by Locality and State authorities, - High take off of SCG and ABSUMI saving and credit activities with very good results (re-payment rate, etc.) - Development teams have now a grip on 'working with nomadic communities', 'rehabilitating open grazing areas'.

C.4 Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4)	4	4
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### Rationale for development objectives rating

The project is on track to achieve most of its development objectives. Regarding reaching out to the target HHs (including their capabilities to continue on their own through the CBOs), the likelihood is highly satisfactory. However, arriving at sustainable Natural Resource governance system is much more complex not the least due to insecurity in the South Kordofan which has delayed the harmonisation of laws and by-laws. Without a legal NR framework, sustaining the NR will be at risk.

### C.5 Risks Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability

Fiduciary aspects	The project financed some activities (after effectiveness) for the new Seed Development Project from WSRMP resources. With the portfolio suspension and the delay in disbursement of initial deposit for SDP, the flow of funds of WSRMP is at risk.
Project implementation progress	No major risk identified.
Outputs and outcomes	Critical path' for implementation of Rural Feeder Roads needs to be followed strictly Service provision along Southern part of Central Stock Route might remain vulnerable but to be given first priority as soon as the security situation allows it.
Sustainability	Ability and willingness of the State and Local Government authorities to bring out an act ensuring that a Special Fund for Extension Activities and Maintenance of Infrastructures will be introduced and sustained.

## Proposed Follow-up

Issue / Problem	Recommended Action	Timing	Status
AWPB 2013	Check on fund availability regarding rehabilitation existing markets (Abbasysia, Mazroub); incl. Mng Arrangement Plan (see recommendation 9) Central Stock Route; review, re-do problematic stretches, Attention for weaker teams; LETs/LENs/METs	Immediate	
Exit strategy	- Focused attention and lobbying for the ten key recommendations	Continuous	
Rural roads	- Strictly follow the agreed upon 'critical path' (annex VI)	Immediate	
Project Completion	- Ensure that surveys and studies start well in time, draft versions are professional reviewed and only final approved versions will be submitted.	Immediate	

### Additional observations

## Appendix 2: Progress against previous mission recommendations

No	Recommendation	Status of Implementation
<b>NATURAL RESOURCE COMPONENT</b>		
1	Facilitate the process to build large ownership of the Natural Resources Management Strategy and lobby for adoption of NRM legislation.	NRM Strategy was reviewed in a joint CIPs meeting and an action plan was developed. The strategy was reviewed by the TCs at each state and the JTC, based on that the NRM laws were again reviewed and harmonized. The strategy was also discussed at the PSC meeting and State Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to support its adoption. The harmonization of the NRM legislations between the two states was completed and efforts are now underway for their enactment, especially in SK where the State Legislative Council was not functioning for a long period.
2	Strengthen the coordination and sustainability of the services developed along the three Stock Routes so that these can continue after WSRMP's completion. Ensure that management of the facilities includes settled and nomadic users particularly for water points.	Current management and operation status of the services were reviewed and weaknesses identified. New directives were issued to operationalize the established infrastructure. Accordingly, the number of operated units was increased, e.g. number of fully operated check points in NK increased from 3 to 6. Stock Route Co-management Mechanism was proposed at both Localities and States levels. Members of the mechanism consist of both related Government authorities and representatives of the Native Administration and Unions. A survey was carried out to assess the current status of the WUAs. A dropout of 1-2 members was observed in about 50% of the committees. The vacant membership is planned to be completed with nomadic member later when the nomadic groups are around and a refresher training course is planned to be carried out. In SK all water points were established where settlers, semi nomadic & nomadic people are living together. Therefore, water facilities are managed by all parties. SWOT analysis was carried out for water management where most areas of weakness & threats were avoided.
3	Ensure that the draft environmental management plan for Jabal Eldier reserve addresses: (i) alternative livelihood options for those people who depend on the reserve; (ii) skills and methods for the Locality Extension Team being deployed; (iii.) Equitable representations in the reserve committee including increase of women representation (at least 1/3 women).	Formulation of MP is under progress and will consider fully the point raised. New CDCs formed from surrounding communities with gender focus.
4	The WSRMP will carry out an assessment of the 2011 season in Haroun Janoub block in Khor Abu Habil to evaluate the results of this season and draw lessons for 2012. Moreover, the scheme management will facilitate the appropriate involvement of the key stakeholders (WUA, Scheme Management and Sudanese Cotton Company/ Arab Seeds Company) to complete the missing investments and ensure women full participation.	The survey was carried out and the report was completed. The initial results indicate that farmers were not sensitized towards the new system of supplementary irrigation. A workshop was carried out by the Programme WA at the end of May 2012 to equip the farmers with the necessary skills in this respect. Haroun Janoub was selected as the seed production site in the SDP in an area around 200 feddans. The Scheme management has got an approval from the MOFNE to finance the missing investments, yet they have to secure these funds.
5	Develop the I&VC at Khuwei as a model: (i) Federal Gvt to complete provision of equipment (laboratories, sheep pens, etc.); (ii) involvement of traders and other stakeholders in implementing the environmental action plan; (iii) looking into marketing opportunities for the surrounding communities especially regarding fodder and seed. Similar efforts are needed for the Sunut I&V Centre with specific attention to community mobilization and involvement.	The Animal Resource authority in NK has obtained a commitment from the Federal Ministry of Animal Resources to provide this items in two stages: 1- Establishment of water yards, sheep pens (924000 SDG) and the equipment needed for the laboratory, this stage was completed 2- Establishment of shipping pallets, this stage is not completed yet. A space around the center for fodder sale points was authorized by the locality and the surrounding communities have benefitted from the sale of fodder. An exchange visit was organized to the local leaders, the locality authority and the vet staff from Sunut area to Elkhewi Center to help them. to visualize the benefits that they may get when operating the center and to solicit their support to accelerate the functioning of the Center. Water containment (Hod) was established. Water network was already constructed. A land rover was appointed for Sunut I & VC Stamps & receipts were prepared. Vaccines are kept at the Federal Ministry of Animal Resources
<b>RURAL FINANCE AND MARKETING COMPONENT</b>		

Republic of Sudan  
WSRMP Supervision Report 2012  
Supervision report Mission dates: 30 September – 21 October 2012

No	Recommendation	Status of Implementation
6	Operational: SCG linkage to ABSUMI should be established in Al Rahad without delay. Implementation of the reporting system should be completed - The first round of community trainers training should be completed. - Field presence of Rural Finance Extension Officers increased	completed and ABSUMI is operational at Rahad Locality. The reporting system was develop and is currently use. Done. 111 CTs were trained. Field presence has increased in the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter by 15 -20%.
7	Capacity building: SCG vision, operations guidelines and implementation smoothening workshop should be organised Verification of all the groups should be completed and the groups should be categorized based on quality and performance. - Greater coordination should be developed with formal financing initiatives targeting SCG villages	Two workshops (one in each state) were conducted. Under implementation Some efforts were made with Elmassara Initiative and linking Small Farmer to Market Project, this is in addition to ABSUMI where there is a strong linkage.
8	Assessment and up-scaling: Interim performance evaluation should be undertaken with IFAD support Results based replication of SCGs in other IFAD program areas in Sudan should be explored - Funding proposal for the spinning off of the component into a separate project should be developed and funding possibilities should be explored.	Planned to take place in December 2012, after SCGs Vision Workshop and the full adoption of the reporting system. This is based on the above point. This will depend on the assessment planned in December.
9	<b>ABSUMI</b> - Operations: - The Lagawa branch should be started immediately - Complete implementation of the reporting system should be undertaken	ABSUMI has started at Lagawa Locality With 188 groups outreached by end of August.
10	Capacity building: - Repeat training of Credit Officers on cash flow based lending and on identification and management of microenterprises should be conducted. - Business plan modification for Um Rawaba and Lagawa and business plan development for further expansion in Kordofan should be completed - Implementation of the MIS software should be completed. - Performance reports should be submitted regularly to the IFAD focal person in CBS-MFU - Future Unit Managers should be identified and deployed for training in the current Units	This is planned to take place after the vision workshop <u>with IFAD support</u> . Business plan revised for Um Ruwaba and for ABSUMI expansion. MIS software is under testing. Adhered to by ABSUMI Central Coordination Unit. Three unit managers (Shiekan, Elkhewi & Elqouz) were selected.
11	Learning: Value chain lending for integrating rural producers to external markets should be explored. Formation of village level agent network (including SCG community trainers) should be explored. Linkage of micro-insurance services should be explored	The outcome of the LR in Kenya is the development of MAC for livestock producers. Not yet. ABS
12	<b>Marketing</b> Rehabilitated markets should provide a monthly report on throughput, commodity prices, and services as per the undertaking between the project and the market.	Market reports received on monthly bases for Rahad and Abujebieha Markets.
13	WSRMP capacity building on market management will focus: (i) on training the market authorities on updating and maintaining the market database; (ii) the LET on using market data to advise producers in production and marketing matters.	Four representatives from Abujebieha and Rahad crop Markets were trained on maintain and updating market data base at Elobied Crop Market.
<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND EXTENSION</b>		
14	Develop a tailored programme to strengthen the capacity of the CDC in areas of weakness. The programme will cover among other: by-laws for the CDC specifying terms of membership in executive committee; crisis preparedness given the volatility of the security situation in SK and drought risks in NK; gender mainstreaming; update of the CEAP with improved analysis of all users of the natural resources and organizational strengthening up to the phasing out stage.	107 CDCs were targeted by capacity strengthening programme that targeted the update of CEAP; gender mainstreaming; revision and development of by-laws; development of organization and managerial skill, however, the area of <i>crises preparedness</i> was not addressed due to lack of expertise in this area. Two surveys were conducted in the border of the two states to stimulate the crisis preparedness, the report was shared with CIP in the two states and technical committee at state and inter-state technical committee, action plan was

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No	Recommendation	Status of Implementation
		developed and now under implementation
15	In order to sustain LEN, invest in its training, development of a referral system for various agents and improving operation of revolving funds. Seed funds to be revised in accordance with Seed Act 2010.	42 LEN members in NK and 32 in SK received refreshment training. In addition 39 new LEN members were trained in SK and 40 in NK. No action was taken yet in relation to the renewal of the seed banks.
16	a) Strengthen the capacities of the LET and MET in areas such as: (i) action-reflection-adjustment learning cycle using M&E data and field observations; (ii) participatory development of technologies with the fe/male farmers; (iii) refresher course on CEAP especially the detailed analysis of resources' users. Such capacity building can include guided exchange visits within or outside Sudan, peer reviews, refresher training. b) Develop a checklist for the LET to monitor community institutions c) Improve LET and MET understanding of nomadic livelihoods - knowing their migratory routes, - implications of their changing environment, - developing conducive relationships in order to plan delivery of relevant services.	Item (i) and (ii) were addressed by the support mission. Item (iii) was addressed by the FNC resource persons.  Checklist was developed jointly by Programme M&E Officers, WDO, RFMO and the Extension Officers and is currently in use. The only possible means adopted now is the delivery of veterinary, extension, health service to nomadic communities is through the pastoral camps. One camp that covers five localities was carried out in NK and benefiting 477 nomadic families.
17	Revise the demonstration approach adopted to date for the implementation of animal feeding activities and monitor ensure a more comprehensive monitoring of the cross-breeding activities introduced in 2010 for goats and cattle.	On Going.
<b>RURAL FEEDER ROADS</b>		
18	Submission of a request to OFID to extend the loan closing date to 31 December 2014.	Request submitted and extension was secured up to Dec. 2014.
19	Recruit an experienced procurement officer whose costs will be co-financed by Gvt, WSRMP, BIRDP, RAP and SUSTAIN, and amend WSRMP contract with CCU accordingly to reflect change in services.	Not implemented.
<b>INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT COMPONENT</b>		
20	The model for sustaining LETs – developed by Dr. H. Shaker, WSRMP Advisor Extension and Community Dev - should be discussed at the forthcoming implementation workshop to guide the deployment of extension services in the localities.	The model was discussed. Emphasis was made on the level of financial resources required for its adoption as the model has focused only on the availability of the skilled technical staff but did not touch the O &M aspects.
<b>PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION</b>		
21	The AWPB 2012-2014 would need to be revised to fit within available loan and Government resources	Done
22	Schedule IFAD follow-up to WSRMP to coincide with CEVAL's next mission to the project and review effectiveness of CEVAL's support to the project.	IFAD support mission has reviewed the effectiveness of CEVAL's support to WSRMP and drew a plan for the next steps.
23	Adapt the literacy classes to existing constraints and explore possibility of adopting the REFLECT method used in GSLRP (SD-630).	- One TOT course was carried out in each state, using the REFLECT Methodology. 16 classes are currently operating in the two states using REFLECT Curriculum.
<b>FIDUCIARY ASPECTS</b>		
24	IFAD loan: recovery of the initial deposit to be applied as of WA 62 with rate of 20%.	Done.
25	Automatic report disaggregating IFAD and GoS contributions and expenditures to be used as of 1/1/2012 and attached to all WAs submitted to IFAD	Done.
26	Reallocation of the resources of the loan to cover expected disbursements during 2012-2014	Done.
27	Full recording of Government tax exemption, state contribution, beneficiary contribution and revise the ABS contribution as per ABSUMI business plan	A report was obtained, for the first time, from the MOFNE showing amount of tax paid for WSRMP in 2011.
28	Procurement: control that no contract is issued with advances of more than 30% of contract amount, bank guarantees are systematically enforced for advances and the final invoices are submitted for the final payment.	Adhered to.
29	Unutilized assets: relevance of these assets to be reviewed and their liquidation done in accordance with Gvt rules.	Not yet assessed.

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No	Recommendation	Status of Implementation
30	Audit: Training of project financial team and the auditors on the preparation of financial statements and the IFAD guidelines for project audit and reporting on audit findings	(IFAD)



### Appendix 3: Summary of key actions to be taken within agreed timeframes

Action Area	Action Agreed	Whom	Date	Progress
<b>Facilitating the strengthening of a sustainable and effective Local Extension Network</b>				
	Up-date the current write-up <sup>76</sup> on functioning of LEN and arrive at a practical note,	WSRMP <sup>77</sup> , Ext. Dep., State/Loc.	Dec. 2012	
	Identify and fill the gaps in terms of missing but needed agents, e.g. forestry agent, saving & credit/business agent, lady paravet, paravet among Nomadic communities, literacy agent, etc.,	LETs, METs, PIAs, CIP	Dec. 2012	
	through strengthening the existing agents (basic, medium, advanced level) whereby ensuring attention for reporting, monitoring, business and marketing,	WSRMP, PIAs, tech. experts	2013	
	through certifying of LEN agents and monitoring by relevant line departments allowing generation of income, providing legal recognition and professionalism; e.g. as currently established for paravets (CAHWs) and IPM,	PIAs, LETs, METs, Loc. and State Authorities	2013	
	Special attention and training for community committees (of CDCs and ICDCs) to oversee, coordinate and guide the work of the LEN agents; i.e. accent on the weaker committees,	WSRMP, LETs, METs, PIAs	2013	
	Ensure registration of those CDCs and ICDCs not yet registered	LETs, WSRMP	2012	
	<b>It is strongly recommended that the State and Locality authorities establish a legislation authorising the creating of a <u>Special Fund</u> allowing Operation and Maintenance (O&amp;M) of services (LETs, METs, PIAs/State Line Departments) and related infrastructures (crush pens, check points, others).</b>	Governors, Commissioners, WSRMP, CIP, Fed. MoA	2013	
	<b>It is strongly recommended that the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation reviews and subsequently restructures the Central Coordination Unit so that mutual benefits (MoAI, MoAI-IFAD projects) are up to the mark. In the revised set-up, the development and management of a Knowledge hub should be envisioned.</b>	Federal MoA; WSRMP, IFAD, sister projects	2013	

<sup>76</sup> Reference is made to the reports 'Advice on Reorganization of the Extension Service – MAAWI - North Kordofan State' and 'Advice on Reorganization of the Extension Service – MAAWNR –South Kordofan State', prepared by WSRMPs adviser for Rural Extension & Development, Dr. Hassan Shakir Hassan, September, 2007. The section on LEN –called by then Community-Based Extension Network - should be separated and up-dated namely anticipating on the developments made during recent years.

<sup>77</sup> Advisor for Extension and Communication

<b>It is recommended to provide special attention to micro finance as follows:</b>		
Focus on improving the quality of the existing SCGs through full adoption of reporting guidelines, implementation of community trainer business model, training and capacity building of relevant staff, community members and enhancing field presence of relevant staff <sup>78</sup> ,	WSRMP,	2013
Develop structures and platform for spinning off the SCG system and supporting it with dedicated resources to achieve the vision and ambition of spreading across the region,	WSRMP, IFAD	2013
Promote ABSUMI's scaling-up and linkages to SCGs across the region.	WSRMP, IFAD, ABSUMI, CBS	2013
Share experiences by organising a National Workshop for the Banking Sector	WSRMP, IFAD, ABSUMI	2013
Promote ABSUMI's scaling-up and linkages to SCGs across the region.	WSRMP, IFAD, ABSUMI, CBS	2013
<b>To ensure proper management and functioning of the Inspection and Vaccination Centre in El Khowai Locality and Sunut, it is strongly recommended that the Locality, State and Federal authorities review the current division of income (1/3 for each level) and include a fourth level namely the I&amp;V centre itself.</b>		
	Federal, State and Loc. authorities related to I&V centre in El Khowai & Sunut; WSRMP	2013
<b>It is recommended to provide special attention to LETs and METs as follows:</b>		
assist the LETs lacking behind (West Bara, Sodari in NK; localities located along the central Stock Route in SK),	WSRMP, PIAs	2012
review and harmonise the monitoring modalities and arrive at an appropriate system <sup>79</sup> for each level (local, Locality and State),	WSRMP, PIAs, LET/MET	2013
invest in finalising and developing Knowledge Products,	WSRMP, all actors	2013
through discussions, arrive at clarification of the co-management modalities among the two METs and between METs and LETs,	Ext. Dept., METs, WSRMP, LETs,	2012
ensure that all LETs and METs are capacity wise well equipped to efficiently work with LEN.	Ext. Dept., METs, WSRMP, LETs,	2013

<sup>78</sup> This recommendation forms an integral part of the above mentioned recommendations related to LEN and LET but due to its' history some actors have the tendency to treat it as a separate entity partially related to the fact that 'micro finance' has not yet been a formal unit at State Line Department level.

<sup>79</sup> It can be liaised with capacity building investments efforts of CEVAL, which also covers staff of the M&E unit under the Directorate of Agriculture (see footnote 73, page 22 and Annex IV, page 25).

<b>It is strongly recommended that the State MoA/MoAW through their Federal level requests for a small project extension for a limited number of focused follow-up interventions namely:</b>	MoA NK, MoA & MoAW SK	2013
Governance of natural resources including legislations for stock routes and land use, Strengthening the seasonal grazing areas (rainy and dry season), Assisting in wide scale up-scaling of HIMAs, Finalising the pending work <sup>80</sup> on Central Stock Route, Ensuring sustainable setting of Saving and Credit groups initiated through WSRMP <sup>81</sup> , and Embedding a NR Knowledge Hub for Kordofan <sup>82</sup> .		
<b>Regarding pending infrastructure, high priority to be provided to construction of the planned and resurveyed Rural Feeder Roads; i.e. strict follow-up as per critical path drafted (ref. Annex V, page ii). The decision is subject to fund availability.</b>	WSRMP, CCU, relevant loc. authorities	2012
<b>Reconsidering the decision of dropping the Abbasysia and Mazroub markets, starting the negotiation of the two localities for the market management and the subsequent step for the rehabilitation of the market<sup>83</sup>. Decision is subject to fund availability.</b>	WSRMP, Abbassyia and West Bara locality	2012
<b>Invest in visioning and strategy training for the conflict resolution centres (CRSs) and the council of implementing partners (CIPs).</b>	WSRMP, PIAs	2013

<sup>80</sup> Assumption is that this cannot be fully achieved in 2013 due to the on-going conflicts.

<sup>81</sup> Reference: recommendation 0 and 0.

<sup>82</sup> Referring to recommendation 0, such Knowledge Hub can be an extended arm of the central Knowledge Hub.

<sup>83</sup> The management arrangement should include the establishment and building the capacity of a Market Access Committee (MAC). This should be included in 2013 AWPB rehabilitation of the existing market in Abbassyia.



## Appendix 4: Physical progress measured against AWP&B, including RIMS indicators

Output/Component	Unit	Overall Target	Cumulative achievement		Year 2012			Remarks
			2006 - June 2012	%	Plan	Achievement		
						up-to June 2012	%	
<b>Component 1: Natural Resources Management</b>								
Participating Communities	No.	380	368	97	-	-	-	12 communities at Hiban Locality in SK along the Central Stock Route were not accessible due to insecurity reasons. No further community selection will be done
Registered CDCs	No.	368	303	82	139	96	69	Registration is on going
<b>1.1 Infrastructure</b>								
Stock route demarcation	Km	4,150	4,220	102	100	100	100	Additional 100 km are proposed for the year 2013 to rehabilitate some lengths at western and eastern stock route
Check points	No.	15	11	73	-	-	-	
Quarantine station construction/rehabilitation	No.	2	2	100	-	-	-	
Land reclamation and conservation	Fed	12,000	15,739	131	4,000	4,224	106	
Sand dune fixation	Fed	300	286	95	80	75	94	
Jebel Ed Dair Protection Point	No.	1	1	100	1	1	100	
Khor Abu Habil diversion/Semeih main canal	Works	1	1	100	1	1	100	
Water containment and spreading structures	No.	18	14	78	1	2	200	
Water yards	No.	13	6	46	5	2	40	Three water yards were dug along the eastern stock route but not installed due to insecurity reasons.
Stock water earth tank (hafir) construction/renovation	M <sup>3</sup> '000	340	420	124	90	60	67	This is to compensate the deficit in the water yards which are reduced due technical problems
Stock Water Dams (/construction/renovation)	No	1	1	100	-	-	-	
Forestry nurseries construction/rehabilitation	No.	6	16	267	1	1	100	
Community/household Nurseries	No.	40	55	138	30	26	87	Seasonal activity (rainy season); to be carried forward to AWPB 2013

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Output/Component	Unit	Overall Target	Cumulative achievement		Year 2012			Remarks
			2006 - June 2012	%	Plan	Achievement		
						up-to June 2012	%	
Community forests	No.	40	19	48	Completion of reservation process of the previous years because the reservation process takes long period			
Production of forestry seedlings	No. '000	600	620	103	150	154	103	Seasonal activity (rainy season); to be carried forward to AWPB 2013
Agro-forestry planting	Fed	10,000	8,425	84	1,050	1052	100	
Fire lines	Km /year	-	-	-	4,000	Due in Sept/Oct.		
Forestry seeds collection	Ton	40	39	98	3	2	67	On-going
change straw building style	Group	20	7	30	10	2	20	On-going
Hay baling	Bale	50,000	40,787	82	25,000	12,884	52	On-going
Rangeland seed collection/broadcasting	Ton	250	190	76	18	24	133	
<b>1.2 Institutional Capacity Building</b>								
Support Backyard poultry (BYP)	Unit	40	33	83	20	18	90	Planned for 4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Vet treatment and vaccination campaign	Locality	80	81	101	14	12	86	Planned for 4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Support hema range protection	Unit	22	49	223	15	15	100	
External NRM trainings	Person	30	27	90	16	10	63	Carried forward to AWPB2013
Internal NRM training courses	Person	50	95	190	30	15	50	Planned for 4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
NRM Strategy	Study	1	1	100	-	-	-	
Jebel Eldair reserve plan	Plan	1	on-going	on-going	1	on-going		
Study of Water bodies for fishery production	Study	1	1	100	-	-	-	
<b>Component 2: Marketing &amp; Rural Financial Services</b>								
<b>2.1 Marketing Services</b>								
<b>2.1.1 Infrastructure</b>								
Local markets construction	No.	6	4	67	1	1	100	
Women's market stalls	No.	120	64	53	-	-	-	It was stopped last year. Decision was made not to start it again till its implementation is revised and it proves its usefulness and feasibility to rural women. New target is planned for AWPB 2013
<b>2.1.2 Capacity Building</b>								
Training in promotion of good business ideas	Course	1			2	-	-	Done in Sept.,2012

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Output/Component	Unit	Overall Target	Cumulative achievement		Year 2012			Remarks
			2006 - June 2012	%	Plan	Achievement		
						up-to June 2012	%	
Training of market management staff	Person	4	-	-	4	-	-	Done in Sept.,2012
<b>2.2 Rural Finance Services</b>								
<b>2.2.1 Institutional capacity building</b>								
Saving and credit group training	Course	2	2	100	2	2	100	
Formation of VSCGs	No.	500	566	113	300	296	99	
No. of VSCGs members (women)	Person	10,000	9,210	92	5,250	3,682	70	On-going
Total VSCGs savings	SDG	120,000	231,763	193	96,000	287,070	299	
<b>2.2.2 Fund Support</b>								
Credit line (ABSUMI Portfolio/Com. Rev. funds)	USD '000	1,200	804	67	542	732	135	
<b>Component 3: Community Development and Extension</b>								
<b>3.1 Infrastructure</b>								
Crush pens	No.	460	37	8	6	7	117	
Community development centers	No.	90	61	69	-	-	-	
Integrated community development centers	No.	20	16	80	-	-	-	Implementation of 3 ICDCs in SK started last year and completed in Feb. 2012
<b>3.2 Institutional Capacity Building</b>								
Community awareness	Campaign	380	368	97	80	80	100	
Group management training	Group	280	179	64	-	-	-	As the last supervision mission recommendation a condensed training session were held to address the weakness of CDCs of different topics (management, bookkeeping, planning, and NRM. All these training were held collectively as one package for 80 communities under community awareness
Book keeping/financial management training	Group	280	179	64	-	-	-	
Water management training	Group	120	63	53	-	-	-	
Training of literacy trainers	No.	280	197	70	40	33	83	
Beneficiary literacy training	Group	280	183	65	40	42	105	
CEAP Training	Group	280	301	108	110	110	100	
Para-vets	Person	220	166	75	65	45	69	Carried over to AWPB

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Output/Component	Unit	Overall Target	Cumulative achievement		Year 2012				Remarks
			2006 - June 2012	%	Plan	Achievement			
						up-to June 2012	%		
									2013
Crop protection agents	Person	280	134	48	20	20	100		
Cooperating farmers/pastoralists – basic	No.	605	834	138	-	-	-		
Beekeeping and non-woody forest products	Person	40	19	48	10	0	0		
Cheese making	Person	40	31	78	-	-	-		
Food processing, hygiene and package	Group	98	165	168	30	20	60		4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Midwifery training	Person	200	193	97	50	30	60		The last group has enrolled in the training in 2012 and will be graduated in 2013.
Training on manufacturing fishing equipment	Persons	40	39	98	10	10	100		
Distribution of LPG units	No		416	64	200	119	60		On going
Improvement of goat breads	No	26	26	100	-	-	-		
Improvement of local cattle breads	No	72	32	44	-	-	-		
Forage making and storage training	Group	22	30	136	8	6	75		4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Stakeholders training in conflict resolution	Person	200	109	55	120	49	41		On-going
Water harvesting training (community)	Group	120	66	55	10	10	100		
Study tour for community leaders	Person	6	-	-	-	-	-		
Handicraft training	Group	10	10	100	10	0	0		
Water user association training	Group	40	43	108	19	17	89		Two groups missed the training; carried over AWPB 2013
Leather making	Workshop	1	1	100	-	-	-		
Gender mainstreaming workshop	Workshop	2	2	100	3	0	0		4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Fire line training	Group	40	20	50	10	0	0		On-going
Animal husbandry training	Course	2	1	50	2	0	0		4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Saving and credit group TOT training	Person	60	50	83	39	15	38		4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
intermediate technology training (Blacksmith)	Course	3	2	67	1	1	100		
Stabilized Sand Block Training	Group	20	12	60	10	3	30		4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
<b>3.3 Funds Support</b>									
Community initiative fund	No.	280	156	56	45	18	29		Ongoing, and the activity will be carried over AWPB 2013
<b>Component 4: Rural Feeder Roads</b>									
Road construction	Km	440	0	0	60	0	0		
<b>Component 5: Institutional Support</b>									



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Output/Component	Unit	Overall Target	Cumulative achievement		Year 2012			Remarks
			2006 - June 2012	%	Plan	Achievement		
						up-to June 2012	%	
<b>5.1 Support to Local Government</b>								
<b>5.1.1 Infrastructure</b>								
Office renovation	No.	65	62	95	-	-	-	
<b>5.1.2 Institutional Capacity Building</b>								
Management training	Person	120	103	86	20	0	0	4 <sup>th</sup> Q., 2012
Animal production study tour	Tour	3	2	67	-	-	-	
Demonstration plots	No.	525	444	85	30	35	117	
Field days	No.	56	35	63	10	To be implemented later during the current year		
Field exchange Visits	Visit	8	4	50	7	0	0	
<b>5.2 Support to State Government &amp; Instrumentalities</b>								
<b>5.2.1 Infrastructure</b>								
Office renovation – PIA Headquarters	No.	5	8	160	-	-	-	
Vet. clinic construction/rehabilitation/Mobile	No.	6	7	117	3	3	100	
<b>5.2.2 Institutional Capacity Building</b>								
Adaptive research and technology transfer	Contract	3	3	100	-	-	-	
Crop assessment survey	Survey	16	10	63	2	underway		
Range measurement survey	Survey	16	10	63	2	underway		
Breed characterization	Survey	1	1	100	1	1	100	
Animal disease mapping	Survey	2	2	100	-	-	-	
Veterinary services impact assessment	Survey	1	1	100	-	-	-	

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<b>WSRMP: RIMS Report – First level indicators; Period: From year 2006 to Aug 2012</b>							
Indicator	Unit	Year 2012			Cumulative up to August 2012		
		Plan	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
<b>Outreach</b>							
People receiving project services	Male				119,700	108,454	91
People receiving project services	Female				146,300	119,731	82
Households receiving project services	Number				38,000	38,481	101
Communities receiving project services	Number				380	368	97
<b>1. Natural Resources Management</b>							
<b>a. Land &amp; Water</b>							
People trained in natural resources management	Male	2,000	1,804	90	10,000	10,084	101
People trained in natural resources management	Female	1,500	1,290	86	10,000	9,653	97
Groups managing infrastructure formed/strengthened	Number	10	8	80	46	46	100
People in groups managing infrastructure formed/strengthened	Male	50	39	78	460	354	77
People in groups managing infrastructure formed/strengthened	Female	15	11	73	150	92	61
Land under irrigation schemes constructed/rehabilitated	Ha	1,680	1,022	61	1,680	2,044	122
Livestock water points constructed/rehabilitated	Number	5	2	40	13	8	62
<b>b. Hafirs/dams</b>							
Rainwater harvesting system constructed/rehabilitated	Number	8	4	50	18	26	144
Natural resources management groups formed/strengthened	Number	50	41	82	72	118	164
People in natural resources management groups formed/strengthened	Male	450	402	89	864	986	114
People in natural resources management groups formed/strengthened	Female	200	186	93	864	546	63
Land under improved management practices	Ha	1,700	1,774	104	5,000	6,774	135
<b>2. Rural Financial Services Marketing</b>							
<b>a. Rural Financial Services</b>							
Saving and credit groups formed/strengthened	Number	500	363	73	300	660	220
People in saving and credit groups formed/strengthened	Male	550	493	90	3,000	1,530	51
People in saving and credit groups formed/strengthened	Female	5,250	3862	74	3,000	8,801	293
Saving and credit groups with women in leadership position	Number	400	328	82	200	613	307
Financial institutions participating in the project	Number	1	1	100	2	1	50
Staff of financial institutions trained	Male	30	30	100	10	36	360

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<b>WSRMP: RIMS Report – First level indicators; Period: From year 2006 to Aug 2012</b>							
Indicator	Unit	Year 2012			Cumulative up to August 2012		
		Plan	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
Staff of financial institutions trained	Female	3	3	100	8	4	50
Value of gross loan portfolio	USD	300,000	732,000	244	4,260,000	752,963	18
<b>b. Marketing</b>							
Marketing facilities constructed/rehabilitated	Number	2	1	50	6	4	67
Marketing groups formed/strengthened	Number	0	0	0	54	54	100
<b>3. Community Development and Extension</b>							
People trained in crop production and technologies	Male	1,000	972	97	5,000	5,565	111
People trained in crop production and technologies	Female	1,000	915	92	5,000	4,842	97
People trained in livestock production and technologies	Male	150	129	86	1,250	698	56
People trained in livestock production and technologies	Female	150	74	49	1,250	617	49
People trained in fish production and technologies	Male	20	20	100	50	35	70
People trained in fish production and technologies	Female	10	0	0	30	3	10
Households receiving animal health services	Number	9,000	20330	226	38,000	40,022	105
People accessing advisory services facilitated by project	Male	2,500	2019	81	10,000	11,197	112
People accessing advisory services facilitated by project	Female	2,500	1940	78	9,000	9,939	110
People trained in income generating activities	Male	400	315	79	4,560	673	15
People trained in income generating activities	Female	450	388	86	1,140	565	50
People trained in community management topics	Male	800	714	89	2,240	3,842	172
People trained in community management topics	Female	700	612	87	1,960	3,253	166
Community workers and volunteers trained	Male	70	58	83	340	835	246
Community workers and volunteers trained	Female	90	70	78	500	598	120
Community groups formed/strengthened	Number	0	0	0	1,520	368	24
People in community groups formed/strengthened	Male	0	0	0	17,860	17,296	97
People in community groups formed/strengthened	Female	0	0	0	14,440	13,984	97
Community groups with women in leadership position	Number	0	0	0	380	272	72
Village/Community plans formulated	Number	380	296	78	2,280	1,128	49
<b>4. Rural Feeder Roads</b>							
Roads constructed	KM	60	0	0	440	0	0
<b>5. Institutional Support</b>							

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WSRMP: RIMS Report – First level indicators; Period: From year 2006 to Aug 2012							
Indicator	Unit	Year 2012			Cumulative up to August 2012		
		Plan	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
Staff of service providers trained	Male	200	138	69	450	688	153
Staff of service providers trained	Female	150	135	90	450	530	118

	Indicator	Rating	Justification	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Total	Remarks
				2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
<b>Component One: Natural Resource Management</b>											
2.1.1	<b>Likelihood:</b> of sustainability of groups managing infrastructure formed/strengthened	5	81% of groups are operational and functional (bylaws, revolving funds)	0%	15%	25%	70%	75%	81%	81%	incremental
2.1.2	<b>Effectiveness:</b> of productive infrastructure - Rainwater harvesting system	5	Water delivered vs required increased by 93% (duration of usage increased from 2 months to 7, amount of water harvested increased by 93%)	0	0	88%	85%	86%	93%	88%	Average
			Time spend for fetching water decreased by 81% (5.2 h to 1.0h)	0%	0%	62%	73%	83%	81%	75%	Average
			Distance for fetching water decreased by 84% (10.0 km to 1.6km)	0%	0%	76%	69%	75%	84%	76%	Average
2.1.3	<b>Likelihood:</b> of sustainability of productive infrastructure - Rainwater harvesting system	4	100% of livestock water points are functional(22 Out of 22 Hafirs are functional)	0%	0%	67%	78%	88%	100	100%	Average
			89% of households with secure access to water resources for themselves and their livestock	0%	0%	88%	85%	87%	89%	87%	Average
			68% of Water users associations were trained and functional (15 out of 22 WUAs)	0%	0%	0%	0%	59%	68%	68%	incremental
	<b>Effectiveness:</b> of sustainability of productive infrastructure - Livestock water points		67% of the water yards are operational (4 out of 6)						67%	67%	Incremental
			increase in school enrollment for boys and girls to be added						25%	25%	Incremental
	<b>Likelihood:</b> of sustainability		75% of households with secure						75%	75%	Average

	Indicator	Rating	Justification	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Total	Remarks	
				2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012			
	of productive infrastructure - Livestock water points		access to water resources for themselves and their livestock to be added									engines + elevated tanks)
<b>Component Two: Rural Financial Services &amp; Marketing</b>												
2.3.1	<b>Likelihood:</b> of sustainability of saving and credit groups formed/strengthened		Number of functional SCG groups					297			incremental	
2.3.2	<b>Effectiveness:</b> improved access of the poor to financial services		45% of poor household benefit from financial services	0	0	0	0	13%	45%	45%	incremental	
			100% of functional SCGs (566 out of 566) with regular saving deposits	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	100%	incremental	
2.3.3	<b>Sustainability:</b> improved performance of financial institutions		Portfolio at risk					0%		0%	Average not yet reported incremental not yet reported	
			Operational self-sufficiency					??				
			Percentage of active borrowers					9%	40%	40%		
			Operating expenses ratio					??				
2.4.4	<b>Likelihood:</b> of sustainability of marketing facilities		Percentage of markets operational and functioning					50%	50%	50%	incremental	
			Percentage of market boards functioning					0%	0%	0%	incremental	
<b>Component Three: Community Development &amp; Extension</b>												
2.2.2	<b>Effectiveness:</b> improved agricultural, livestock and fishery production	4	62% of farmers reporting yield increase in crop production by 50% (sorghum)	0%	9%	25%	40%	43%	62%	62%	incremental	
			37% of farmers adopting recommended technologies	0%	5%	13%	20%	37%	44%	44%	incremental	
			73% of herders in the selected communities receiving animal health services	0%	55%	63%	70%	73%	85%	85%	incremental	
			30% increase in birth weight (gross body weight) in improved goats	0%	0%	30%	30%	30%	40%	40%	Average	

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	Indicator	Rating	Justification	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Total	Remarks	
				2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012			
2.6.2	<b>Effectiveness:</b> community development	4	85% of community action plans included in local government plans (297 Out of 368)	0%	33%	60%	79%	85%	81%	81%	Incremental. We mean that: 297 out of the selected (368) communities up to 2012 were successful in preparing their annual plans for year 2012 and these plans were considered part of the government master plan at the locality and State level.	
			55% of communities with functional small projects (160 communities out of 280 have community initiatives implemented)	6%	13%	20%	26%	55%	57%	57%		
2.6.3	<b>Likelihood:</b> of sustainability of community groups formed/strengthened	3	90% of community groups are operational/functional (334 communities out of 368)	2%	15%	25%	36%	62%	90%	90%		
2.5.1	<b>Effectiveness:</b> creation of employment opportunities	4	1389 jobs generated by small and medium enterprises (50% of them are women)	0	125	265	415	653	1389	653	Incremental. These are the jobs created as a result of vocational training (para-vets, IPM agents, midwives) and establishment of community initiative small projects.	
2.7.1	<b>Effectiveness:</b> of social infrastructure - Drinking water systems	5	19,615 households served with clean water by hoods and hand-pumps	829	1,216	1,945	6,215	5,022	5200	15,227	incremental	
			Water consumption per household increase in the average from 81 to 210 liters per day	158	167	172	187	187	210	210	Incremental	
			Time spend for water fetching decreased in the average from 5h to 30min	78%	81%	77%	82%	85%	85%	85%	Incremental	
			Distance for water fetching decreased in the average from 6.5km to 500m	88%	90%	91%	93%	90%	91%	91%	Incremental. This is a result of the installation and construction of water hand pumps and water <i>hoods</i> nearby the villages. In the past people used to travel 6.5 km to the nearer water point to fetch water.	
<b>Component Four: Rural Feeder Roads</b>												
2.4.2	<b>Likelihood:</b> of sustainability of roads constructed/rehabilitated										Not yet started	
<b>Component Five: Institutional Support</b>												

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	Indicator	Rating	Justification	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Total	Remarks		
				2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012				
2.2.1	<b>Effectiveness:</b> improved performance of service providers		% of household covered by service delivered					66%	71%	71%	Incremental	ABS, paravets, contact farmers	
			area covered increased								not yet reported	LETs and PIAs	
			efficiency increased					80%	84%	84%	Incremental		
			activities implemented are cost effective									not yet reported	
			percentage Community household satisfied of service delivered					70%	72%	72%	Incremental		





## Appendix 5: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

**Table 5A: Financial performance by financier**

Category	IFAD				Federal Government				State Government			
	Budget 2012 (SDG)	Utiliz. Up to end Sept. 2012 (SDG)	Balance (SDG)	% Of Utiliz.	Budget 2012 (SDG)	Utiliz. Up to end Sept. 2012 (SDG)	Balance (SDG)	% Of Utiliz.	Budget 2012 (SDG)	Utiliz. Up to end Sept. 2012	Balance (SDG)	% Of Utiliz.
Civil Works	973,400	572,835	400,565	59%	1,010,000.00	1,077,210.27	(67,210)	107%	-	-	0	-
Veh., Equip, Goods	1,441,350	833,422	607,928	58%	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Training	1,323,500	730,132	593,368	55%	16,000	22,627.50	(6,628)	141%	-	-	0	-
Technical Assist.	1,538,700	1,082,667	456,033	70%	1,253,900	1,009,643.90	244,256	81%	-	-	0	-
Studies	210,000	104,398	105,602	50%	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Credit Lines	300,000	83,986	216,014	28%	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Grants	1,050,000	484,124	565,876	46%	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-
Re-current cost	2,391,844	1,875,425	516,419	78%	1,703,195	1,143,822.27	559,373	67%	861,456	574,304	287,152	67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,228,794</b>	<b>5,766,988</b>	<b>3,461,806</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>3,983,095</b>	<b>3,253,304</b>	<b>729,791</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>861,456</b>	<b>574,304</b>	<b>287,152</b>	<b>67%</b>

Category	Beneficiaries				ABS				OFID			
	Budget 2012 (SDG)	Utiliz. Up to end Sept. 2012 (SDG)	Balance (SDG)	% Of Utiliz.	Budget 2012 (SDG)	Utiliz. Up to end Sept. 2012 (SDG)	Balance (SDG)	% Of Utiliz.	Budget 2012 (SDG)	Utiliz. Up to end Sept. 2012 (SDG)	Balance (SDG)	% Of Utiliz.
Civil Works	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	0%
Veh., Equip, Goods	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Assist.	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Studies	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Lines	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	5,997,191.50	(4,397,192)	375%	-	-	-	-
Grants	350,000	161,374.66	188,625	46%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Re-current cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>161,375</b>	<b>188,625</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>1,600,000</b>	<b>5,997,192</b>	<b>(4,397,192)</b>	<b>375%</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>0%</b>

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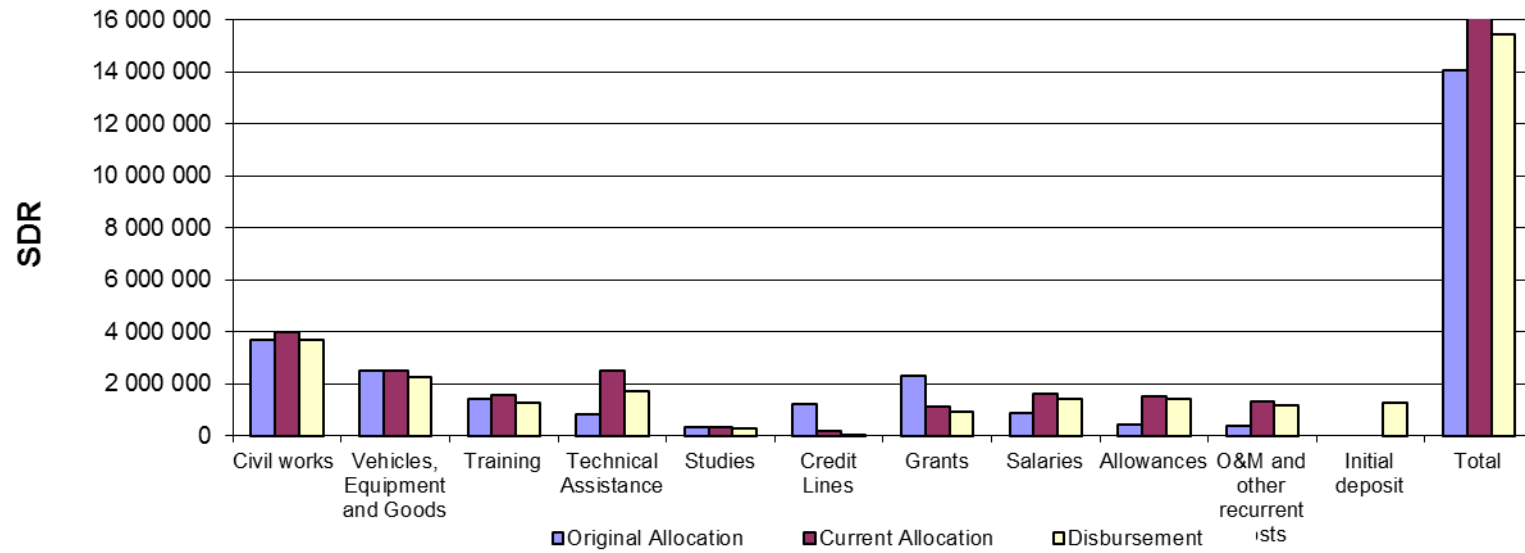
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Financier	Appraisal (USD)	Disbursements (USD)	% of disbursed
IFAD loan	25,500	24,576	96%
*Co-financier -( Financial	500	1,424	285%
Benficiaries	1,600	1,472	92%
Co-financier -( Parallel Finance)	8,600	-	0%
Fderal Government	9,400	3,793	40%
**State Government	3,400	2,184	64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>33,449</b>	<b>68%</b>

**Table 5C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 21 September 2012)**

	Category Description	Original Allocation	Current Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed	W/A Pending
I	Civil works	3 700 000	4 000 000	3 687 579	312 421	92%	26 229
I B	Vehicles, Equipment and Goods	2 520 000	2 520 000	2 254 021	265 979	89%	10 022
IIIA	Training	1 430 000	1 580 000	1 292 440	287 560	82%	85 673
IIIB	Technical Assistance	830 000	2 500 000	1 724 454	775 546	69%	135 368
IIIC	Studies	350 000	350 000	281 813	68 187	81%	15726
IV	Credit Lines	1 210 000	200 000	45 668	154 332	23%	19950
V	Grants	2 330 000	1 100 000	908 567	191 433	83%	54319
VIa	Salaries	850 000	1 600 000	1 412 918	187 082	88%	189694
VIb	Allowances	420 000	1 500 000	1417773	82 227	95%	3622
VIc	O&M and other recurrent costs	400 000	1 300 000	1152106	147 894	89%	22982
	Initial deposit			1 269 926	-1 269 926		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14 040 000</b>	<b>16 650 000</b>	<b>15 447 265</b>	<b>1 202 735</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>563 585</b>

Figure 4: IFAD loan/grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement



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Financial Reports  
IFAD LOAN NO 655-SD  
PROGRAMME:- WESTERN SUDAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IFAD)  
Period: 1/1/2012 to 31/8/2012

Table E.1: Expenditure Summary by Disbursement by Categories (SDG) and Engagements

#	Category Name	Budget updated		Budget Period with updated 1/1 -31/8/2012	Budget Period updated 1/9 -31/12/2012	Budget Year updated	Disburse /Period 1/1 - 31/08/2012	Engagements	% Disbur Period	% Disbur Year
		1/1 -30/6/2012	01/07-31/08/2012							
<b>Investment Cost</b>										
1	Civil Work	2 435 400	1 936 103	4 371 503	6 429 809	10 801 313	1 610 906.88		37%	15%
2	Vehicles Equipment & Goods	1 435 350	311 102	1 746 452	703 152	2 449 604	833 020.00		48%	34%
3(a)	Training	723 500	319 115	1 042 615	1 078 537	2 121 152	691 267.68		66%	33%
3(b)	Technical Assistance	1 696 650	482 447	2 179 097	1 527 299	3 706 396	1 904 436.00		87%	51%
3(c)	Studies	155 000	163 375	318 375	95 401	413 776	101 397.67		32%	25%
4	Credit Lines	875 000	115 426	990 426	230 853	1 221 279	4 506 496.50		455%	369%
5	Grants	1 000 000	648 267	1 648 267	821 072	2 469 338	605 171.96		37%	25%
	<b>Total Investment Cost</b>	<b>8 320 900</b>	<b>3 975 835</b>	<b>12 296 735</b>	<b>10 886 124</b>	<b>23 182 859</b>	<b>10 252 696.69</b>		<b>83%</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>Recurent Cost</b>										
6(a)	Salaries	1 445 233	588 495	2 033 728	1 537 152	3 570 880	1 878 646.18		92%	53%
6(b)	Allowances	361 464	213 210	574 674	426 421	1 001 095	401 694.00		70%	40%
6(c)	Operation and Maintenance	743 551	311 119	1 054 670	669 741	1 724 411	838 612.10		80%	49%
	<b>Total Recurent Cost</b>	<b>2 550 248</b>	<b>1 112 825</b>	<b>3 663 072</b>	<b>2 633 313</b>	<b>6 296 385</b>	<b>3 118 952.28</b>		<b>85%</b>	<b>50%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10 871 148</b>	<b>5 088 660</b>	<b>15 959 808</b>	<b>13 519 437</b>	<b>29 479 244</b>	<b>13 371 648.97</b>		<b>84%</b>	<b>45%</b>

**govt. salaries 8 months detailed**

Loc nk	158688
Loc sk	153024
total	311712
PIA nk	130848
PIA sk	131744
total	262592
grand total	<b>574304</b>

**states govt. salaries & direct pament detailed**

N&SK Govt. Salaries	574 304.00
ABSUMI	4 401 764.00
Vehs	556 000.00
Training	90 000.00
Study	22 909.68
total	<b>5 644 977.68</b>



## Appendix 6: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section 2.03	Special account	Prior to loan effectiveness	Compliance	
Section 3.02	AWPBs	Prior to disbursement and annually thereafter	Compliance	AWPB for 2012 submitted in December 2011.
Section 3.03	Project accounts		Compliance	
Section 3.04	Availability of additional resources		Compliance	
Section 4.01	Monitoring	MIS, 90 days after effective date	compliance	
Section 4.02	Progress reports	Semi-annual	Compliance	
Section 4.03	Mid Term Review	4 <sup>th</sup> project year	Compliance	Done.
Section 4.04	Completion report	8 <sup>th</sup> project year	N/A	Not yet due
Section 5.01	Financial statements	Six-monthly	Partial compliance	
Section 5.02	Audit report submitted to IFAD.	Annually	Compliance	Audit report submitted on time. However Audit fails to provide the minimum audit requirements: Management Letter, Statement of Expenditure, Register of Fixed Assets, Separate opinions of SA, SOEs, Financial Statements and Fixed Assets, Cumulative status of funds and comparison of Budget Estimates.
Schedule 1	Project description		Partial Compliance	
Schedule 2	Allocation and withdrawal of loan proceeds		Compliance	
Schedule 3	Project implementation	90 days after effective date	Compliance	
Schedule 3A,	Additional covenants		Partial Compliance	No disbursement on the supplementary cofinancing OFID loan.

<b>Section</b>	<b>Covenant</b>	<b>Target/Action Due Date</b>	<b>Compliance Status/Date</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Schedule 4</b>	Procurement		Compliance	Procurement plan submitted. However only 70% achieved which has a negative impact on project implementation performance.

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## Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation

### Knowledge Management: Approach to Rural Finance

#### IFAD Programmatic Approach to Rural Microfinance, Key Future Activities with Special Focus on Collaboration with the Central Bank of Sudan

1. The practice of microfinance has a long history in Sudan. Unfortunately, even after decades, the results show strong underachievement especially in rural areas. Lately the Government of Sudan initiated several measures address this gap. The Microfinance Unit of the Central Bank of Sudan (CBS-MFU) and the Sudanese Microfinance Development Facility (SMDF) were established with sufficient funds allocated for microfinance sector development. Enabling policies emerged in the form of de-capping of profit margins, recognition of group guarantee as collateral and allocation the of 12% commercial banks portfolio to microfinance activities.

2. Despite these measures, only 20% of the available microfinance resources appear to be reaching the rural areas which have 80% of the microfinance market. This is because historical experiences of high delinquency rates, high rural operations costs, lack of appropriate intermediaries and the lack of enabling rural microfinance infrastructure have discouraged formal financial institutions from rural microfinance ventures fearing losses and unsustainable operations. Notably, in the meanwhile, specialised microfinance models emerged internationally to ensure timely loan repayments, promote cost-efficient operations and adopt high outreach designs, all leading to financial sustainability. Unfortunately, the Sudanese microfinance sector failed to adapt and apply these practices appropriately allowing the gap in rural financing to continue.

3. Historically, the IFAD supported rural finance initiatives also suffered from the problem of unsustainable operations. A **programmatic approach** was adopted to address this gap with the broad objective of enabling the flow of commercial funds into rural areas. Three interlinked delivery models were initiated as presented below.

**(a) Bank-owned microfinance model:** This involved the development of rural microfinance programmes within formal banks to directly reach rural communities where intermediaries were absent. It has led to the development of ABSUMI within the Agricultural Bank of Sudan.

**(b) Community owned microfinance institution (MFI) model:** This involved the formation of community-owned, licensed, apex MFIs to serve as capable rural intermediaries for formal banks in the future. Bara'ah in South Kordofan has been developed under this model.

**(c) Women's Savings and Credit Groups Model:** This involved the formation of solidarity based, self-sufficient savings and lending groups in unserved rural communities. Availability of this group infrastructure will encourage future rural lending by formal banks.

4. **Performance of the models:** The design for each of these models incorporated a range of innovative strategic, management and operational features which were based on international good practice models but were new and untested in the rural Sudanese context. IFAD invested significant time, using the services an international microfinance consultant, in developing a mindset of acceptance for the design reforms, providing necessary training to the staff and developing the institutional resources needed for piloting these models. Eventually, all the models became operational in year 2011 and over approximately 18 months of operations has achieved an outreach to a population of approximately 150,000 people in 25,000 households through loan portfolio of USD 1.9 million and savings of USD 330 000. ABSUMI has a Portfolio at Risk (PAR) of 0% while

for Bara'ah's PAR >60 days has increased to around 10% on account of the continuing conflict in its operations area.

<b>Model</b>	<b>Outreach (households)</b>	<b>Portfolio (Mn SDG)</b>	<b>Savings (Mn SDG)</b>
SCG	11 702	0.3	0.4
ABSUMI	10 216	4.4	0.6
Bara'ah	3 400	3.7	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 318</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>

**Interconnectivity and integration of the models:** Each of the three models is designed to be independently sustainable. However, going forward, they will be a part of an integrated rural microfinance system whereby

□ Bank-owned models will deliver services (a) directly, in areas where intermediaries are absent and additionally (b) indirectly, in other areas linking with apex MFIs and SCGs as intermediaries.

□ Similarly, the community based apex MFIs will offer services (b) directly in areas where intermediaries are absent and also (b) indirectly in areas by linking with prior existing SCGs.

This future interconnectivity and integration of the models will further accelerate scaling-up and outreach, enhance efficiency levels and smooth the path towards sustainability.

**6. Current Status of these Models:** Several lessons have been learnt during the initial implementation of the three models based on which the delivery mechanisms and the management systems will be refined appropriately to ensure the good results of these models expand in the future. Additionally, these models will face new challenges as they expand and need guidance in areas such as product refinement, strengthening management systems, field operations refinement and strengthening of supervision, internal control and internal audit functions. The staff members involved in promoting these models are new to the sector and need constant guidance for developing their capacity. In future IFAD will continue to focus its technical assistance in the areas mentioned above to ensure that the models develop the capacity to deal with their future expansion needs.

**7. Expansion, replication and scaling up the models:** It should be noted that the three models which are being piloted have some critical components that are cross cutting in nature and can be applied for a range of microfinance initiatives. For example, proper application of solidarity group based lending for ensuring 100% repayment rate, maintenance of direct contact between credit officers and borrowers for close monitoring and supervision, ensuring high borrower to credit officer ratio, principles of field operations, management and reporting systems are all crosscutting elements which can be applied across the microfinance sector in Sudan leading to accelerated growth. The current trials of the three models under the programmatic approach will result in the stabilisation and standardisation of these crosscutting elements. Thereafter the models can be expanded and scaled in the Kordofan region, and in other regions in Sudan across a range of microfinance support and implementation organisations in the manner described below;

## Appendix 8A: Mission Schedule and Person met

Date	Community	Locality	Time	Overnight
<b>WSRMP Supervision Mission Field Visits Timetable (NK)</b>				
Wed. 3/10	Burbur (Centre)- hafier, Drug revolving funds, poultry)	Sheikan	7:30 - 12	
	Mogshasha/ makhrif (pastoral day)	Sheikan	13 - 17	El Obied
Thu. 4/10	Shag Elnom (sand dunes fixation, LPG, VSCG, collaboration with climate changes project)	Bara	8 - 12	
	Um Gazeera/ community ( water point improvement, VSCG, LPG	Bara	13 - 16	El Obied
Fri. 5/10	Day off			
Sat. 6/10	Fareeg Elbagar (CEAP, land reclamation, DEMO, Women Group activities)	Sheikan	8 - 12	El Obied
Sun. 7/10	Abbala camps	Sheikan	8 - 15	El Obied
Mon. 8/10	Goz elluban (chieck point, VSCG, goat breeding	Um Rawaba	7:30 - 12	
	Elza'afaya / community	Um Rawaba	12 - 16	El Obied
Tue. 9/10	Um habila (agro-forestry, community nursery)	El rahad	8 - 11	
	Rahad conflict resolution centre	El rahad	12 - 14	El Obied
Wed. 10/10	Um Gozain (Centre)	Bara West	7:00 - 12:30	
	Elshigeila (Centre)	Bara West	13 - 16	Sodary
Thu. 11/10	Elfirga (Centre)	Sodary	8 - 14	
	Abu Gimbeel (community initiative, hema range)	Sodary	15 - 16	El Obied
Fri. 12/10	Day off			
Sat. 13/10	Inspection & Vaccination Center, Rosa and Khowi veterinary clinic	El khowai	7:30 - 11	
	Elguba Abu Elsary (Centre)	El khowai	12 - 14	
	El hareig (community initiative, hema range)	El khowai	15- 17	El Obied
Sun. 14/10	Abu Zabad check point	Abu zabad	7:30 - 11	
	Um Sireiha( water harvesting)	Abu zabad	12- 13	
	Abu Galag ( Hema range)	Abu zabad	14 - 15	
	Elhemeir ( water point, community nursery, community initiative	Abu zabad	16 - 17	El Obied

**List of people met North Kordofan**

Item	Name	Post
<p><b>Date: 2/10/2012</b> <b>Locality:</b> SCU Conference Room <b>Purpose:</b> Presentation of "Progress in Implementation Report"</p>	Lucy Maarse	IFAD Consultant
	Dr. Babo Fadlla	WSRMP Consultant
	Dr Hassan Shakir	WSRMP Consultant
	Fatima Osman Mohamed	Federal MOF
	Safia Mohamed Fadul	Federal MOF
	Abdulhamied Adam Hamid	PPC – PCU
	Mohamed Yousif El Nor	Senior M&E
	Attika Amin Ma'arouf	PCU- WID
	Faiza Salih Abdulwahab	SPC – NK
	Tarig Amin Abuelbashar	State M&E
	Ahmed Hamid El Daw	SCU- Accountant
	Sami El Zain Mahmud	SCU - Accountant
	Fadwa Mohammed Ghanim	SCU- Secretary
	Ibrahim Ahmed Ali Bagadi	SK- M&E
	Faisal Hasb El Rasol El Gak	NK- MOA – DG
	Adam Abduelatif Mohamed	Animal Resources Manger
	El Tigani Khalifa Mukhtar	Natural Resources Manger
	Mohamed El Hassan Salih	Land reclamation Manger
	Amin Husein Habani	Animal Production Manger
	Sameera Mohamed Ahmed	Range and Pasture Manger
	Makki Abdalla Adam	Agric- Extension Manger
	Musa Adam El shareef	Agric- Planning Manger
	Nawal ahmed sarsar	Animal Health Manger
	Khidir El sadig Gabir	Jabal ElDair Res. Manger
	Ibrahim Adam Ibrahim	Training Officer
	Isam El Din Mohamed Mariod	Wildlife Officer
Bedour Mansour Mohamed	Marketing and Finance Officer	
Hiba Abd eldaim El Sayed	WID Officer	
Musa El Daw Mohamed	Extension M&E officer	
Fateh El Rahman Abbas	CIP representative	
<p><b>Date: 3/10/2012</b> <b>Locality:</b> Sheikan <b>Community:</b> Burbur <b>Purpose:</b> Mokshasha Makhraf "Pastoral day"</p>	Lucy Maarse	IFAD Consultant
	Dr. Babo Fadlla	WSRMP Consultant
	Dr Hassan Shakir	WSRMP Consultant
	Fatima Osman Mohamed	Federal MOF
	Safia Mohamed Fadul	Federal MOF
	Hassan Mohamed Ahmed	Federal CCU
	Abdulhamied Adam Hamid	PPC – PCU
	Attika Amin Ma'arouf	PCU- WID
	Tarig Amin Abuelbashar	State M&E
	Amin Husein Habani	Animal Production Manger
	Nawal ahmed sarsar	Animal Health Manger
	Ibrahim Adam Ibrahim	Training Officer
	Hiba Abd eldaim El Sayed	WID Officer
	Hind Hassan Juma'a	Land reclamation officer
	Rahbani Sidig Jawhar	Media officer
	Abdallatif Mamon Hamza	NK. MET leader
	Manahil Ahamed Suliman	MET- Natural Resources officer
	Adam Mohamed Babikir	MET- Extension officer
	Mohamed Babikir Hamid	MET – Animal Production officer
	El Nazeer El Tigani Husein	MET- Animal Health Officer
	El Hadi El Tahir gamal El Din	SK- MET leader
Ahmed Mohamed abu Ajuob	SK- MET- Animal Production officer	
Ishag El Nour Mohamed	SK-MET- Animal Health officer	
Osman Abd Elrasoul Amir	Sheikan Agric. Manger	
Mobarak Ahmed Musa	Sheikan MDET leader	

Item	Name	Post
	Tahani Mohamed Husein	MDET Natural Resources officer
	Batool Abdulbagi	MDET - WID officer
	Khadiga Yassin	MDET _animal health officer
	El Shima Abdulbagi	MDET – Marketing officer
	Tarig Mohamed Abdalla	MDET – Animal Production officer
	Adam Mohamed El Zahri	Red Crescent – Supervisor
	Mohamed Ali Mohamed	Red Crescent – physician
	Abdelwahid Mohmed Nour	Red Crescent – Comm. Mobilizer
	Imad Ahmed Mukhawi	Red Crescent – Comm. Mobilizer
	Ibrahim Abdalla	Red Crescent – Comm. Mobilizer
	Alawia Ibrahim Ahmed	Immunization technician
	Mohamed Zain Mohamed	Conflict Resolution centre
	Fatima Ahmed Mohamed	Food processing officer
	Wafa Abdulhai	Radio presenter
	Saman Ali Daw Elbeit	Mobile theater member
	Musa mohmed Abdalla	Mobile theater member
	Mohamed Adam Sanosy	Mobile theater member
	Sharief Mohamed Ali	Mobile theater member
Ikhlas Habani Hagar	Mobile theater member	
Hamid Mohamed Hamid	Mobile theater member	
<b>Date: 4/10/2012</b> <b>Locality: BARA</b> <b>Communities:</b> <b>1- Um Gazeera</b> <b>2- Shag El Noum</b> <b>Purpose:</b> (sand dunes fixation, LPG, VSCG, collaboration with climate changes project)	El Tom El Fadil	Bara commissioner
	Hafiz Badawi El Dori	Bara Agric. Manager
	Mohamed Ali Ajab	Bara MDET leader
	Abdalla Giraieb Mohamed	MDET- Marketing officer
	Mustafa Yousif	MDET- Natural Resources officer
	Fatima El Makki	MDET- WID officer
	Ahmed Abdulbareem	MDET- Extension officer
	Mahmoud Fadelmoula	MDET – Animal production officer
	Abdalla Bashir Hady	Marketing and finance officer
	Attika Amin Ma'arouf	PCU- WID
	Tarig Amin Abuelbashar	State M&E
	Nawal Ahmed Sarsar	Animal Health Manager
	Ibrahim Adam Ibrahim	Training Officer
	Hiba Abd eldaim El Sayed	WID Officer
Babikir Hassan Adam	Land Reclamation officer	
Yousif Ali El Ballal	CIP representative	
<b>Date: 6/10/2012</b> <b>Locality: Sheikan</b> <b>Community:</b> <b>Farig Al Baggar</b> <b>Purpose:</b> CEAP, land reclamation, DEMO, Women Group activities	Abdulhamied Adam Hamid	PPC – PCU
	Attika Amin Ma'arouf	PCU- WID
	Tarig Amin Abuelbashar	State M&E
	Osama Ibrahim fadlala	Applied research Officer
	Hiba Abd eldaim El Sayed	WID Officer
	Hind Hassan Juma'a	Land reclamation officer
	Asha Mohamed fadllmoula	Range and pasture officer
	Isam El Din Mohamed Mariod	Wildlife Officer
	Osama Ibrahim fadlala	Applied research Officer
	Hiba Abd eldaim El Sayed	WID Officer
	Hind Hassan Juma'a	Land reclamation officer
	Asha Mohamed fadllmoula	Range and pasture officer
	Isam El Din Mohamed Mariod	Wildlife Officer
	Osman Abd Elrasoul Amir	Sheikan Agric. Manger
Mobarak Ahmed Musa	Sheikan MDET leader	
Tahani Mohamed Husein	MDET Natural Resources officer	

Item	Name	Post
	Batool Abduelbagi	MDET - WID officer
	Khadiga Yassin	MDET _animal health officer
	Tarig Mohamed Abdalla	MDET – Animal Production officer
<b>Date: 7/10/2012</b>  <b>Locality:</b> Sheikan  <b>Community:</b> <b>Abbala camp</b>  <b>Purpose:</b> Meet Nomads "Camel Herders"	Lucy Maarse	IFAD Consultant
	Dr. Babo Fadlla	WSRMP Consultant
	Dr Hassan Shakir	WSRMP Consultant
	Fatima Osman Mohamed	Federal MOF
	Safia Mohamed Fadul	Federal MOF
	Hassan Mohamed Ahmed	Federal CCU
	Attika Amin Ma'arouf	PCU- WID
	Tarig Amin Abuelbashar	State M&E
	Amin Husein Habani	Animal Production Manager
	Nawal Ahmed Sarsar	Animal Health Manager
	Makki Abdalla Adam	Agric- Extension Manager
	Hiba Abd eldaim El Sayed	WID Officer
	Hind Hassan Juma'a	Land reclamation officer
	Asha Mohamed fadllmoula	Range and pasture officer
	Abdallatif Mamon Hamza	NK. MET leader
	Manahil Ahamed Suliman	MET- Natural Resources officer
	Adam Mohamed Babikir	MET- Extension officer
	Mohamed Babikir Hamid	MET – Animal Production officer
	Mobarak Ahmed Musa	Sheikan MDET leader
	Tahani Mohamed Husein	MDET Natural Resources officer
Batool Abduelbagi	MDET - WID officer	
Khadiga Yassin	MDET _animal health officer	
El Shima Abduelbagi	MDET – Marketing officer	
<b>Date: 8/10/2012</b>  <b>Locality:</b> El Rahad  <b>Community: Um habiela, CRC</b>  <b>Purpose:</b> (agro-forestry, community nursery - Rahad conflict resolution centre	Abdulhamied Adam Hamid	PPC – PCU
	Attika Amin Ma'arouf	PCU- WID
	Tarig Amin Abuelbashar	State M&E
	Khalid Mohamed Ali	Agric- Extension officer
	Hind Hassan Juma'a	Land reclamation officer
	Asha Mohamed fadllmoula	Range and pasture officer
	Isam El Din Mohamed Mariod	Wildlife Officer
	El Tag Mohamed Husein/	Rahad Agric. Manager
	Ahmed Hassan El Amir	Rahad MDET leader
	Hasabo Mohamed	MDET Forestry officer
	Tarig Eltayb Haroun	Rahad CRC leader
	Khalid Mohamed	Um Rawaba organization
	Khalid Mohamed Orna	Extension officer
	Guma'a Mohamed Guma'a	CRC – Omda
Mohamed El Amir	CDC – local mediator	
<b>Date: 9/10/2012</b>  <b>Locality: West Bara</b>  <b>Community:</b> Um Gozain, El Shigaila	Mohamed Yousif El Nor	Senior M&E
	Attika Amin Ma'arouf	PCU- WID
	Tarig Amin Abuelbashar	State M&E
	Nawal Ahmed Sarsar	Animal Health Manager
	Makki Abdalla Adam	Agric- Extension Manger
	Nazar Majzoub	Extension officer
	Hiba Abd eldaim El Sayed	WID Officer

Item	Name	Post
and Um Kireidim CRC  <b>Purpose:</b> To see how the ICDs work – Um Kireidim conflict resolution centre, etc.	Hind Hassan Juma'a	Land reclamation officer
	Asha Mohamed fadllmoula	Range and pasture officer
	Isam El Din Mohamed Mariod	Wildlife Officer
	Abduelmonem Bashir Hamed	W. Bara Executive manager
	Mohamed Adam hassan	W. Bara Agric. manager
	Mohmed ali El Taybe	W. Bara MDET leader
	Babikir Abdelbagi Babikir	MDET Natural Resources officer
	Khalid Mohamed Ahamed	MDET Animal health officer
	Fatma Musa Adam	MDET- WID
	Kawther Saeed Bakheet	Agric. Officer
	Hawa Hassan Dawood	Agric. Officer
	Khansaa Husein Ahmed	Veterinary Officer
	El sadig El amin Sagha	Omda- CRC chairman
	Ali Mohamed Awad	CRC secretary
	Abd Elmalik Haj Elzain	CRC member
	Fatima Salim Ahmed	CRC member
	Abdalla Mohamed Ali	CRC member
	Mohamed Adam Shiweitin	CRC member
	El Mobark Ahmed Mohamed	CRC member
	Natheefa Saeed Mohamed	CRC member
Safaa Ibrahim Ahmed	CRC member	
El Sadig Sheikh El Din	CRC member	
Hassan Ahmed El Daw	CRC member	
Goda Hamed Ali	CRC member	
<b>Date: 10/10/2012</b>  <b>Locality: Sodary</b>  <b>Community: El Firga ICD, Abu Ginbeil community</b>  <b>Purpose:</b> To see how the ICD work - community initiative, hema range	Mohamed Yousif El Nor	Senior M&E
	Attika Amin Ma'arouf	PCU- WID
	Tarig Amin Abuelbashar	State M&E
	Nawal Ahmed Sarsar	Animal Health Manager
	Makki Abdalla Adam	Agric- Extension Manger
	Nazar Majzoub	Extension officer
	Hiba Abd eldaim El Sayed	WID Officer
	Hind Hassan Juma'a	Land reclamation officer
	Asha Mohamed fadllmoula	Range and pasture officer
	Isam El Din Mohamed Mariod	Wildlife Officer
	El kheir Khojall	Sodary commissioner
	El Nazeer Mohamed	Sodary Executive manager
	Yousif Bashieer	Sodary Executive officer
	Seif El Aldin	Sodary Agric. Manager
	Abubakar Ahmed	Sodary MDET leader
Yosif Mohamed Ibeidallas	MDET Natural Resources officer	
Mohamed Ahmed	MDET Animal health officer	
Arafa adam Bosh	MDET- WID	
<b>Date: 11/10/2012</b>	Attika Amin Ma'arouf	PCU- WID
	Tarig Amin Abuelbashar	State M&E
	Nawal Ahmed Sarsar	Animal Health Manager

Item	Name	Post
<b>Locality:</b> Abu Zabad  <b>Community:</b> Um Sireiha, Abu Galag and El Himeir  <b>Purpose:</b> check point, water harvesting, hema, water point, community nursery and community initiative	Makki Abdalla Adam	Agric- Extension Manger
	Nazar Majzoub	Extension officer
	Hiba Abd eldaim El Sayed	WID Officer
	Hind Hassan Juma'a	Land reclamation officer
	Asha Mohamed fadllmoula	Range and pasture officer
	Mohamed El Nazeer El Bakri	Abu Zabad commissioner
	Higaziya Ismail Mohamed	Abu Zabad Agric. Manager
	Ahmed Mohamed Hamed	Abu Zabad MDET leader
	Adelbagi Mohamed Salim	Abu Zabad Natural Resources officer
	Gadafi Mohamed Ahmed	Agric. officer
	Asha Hassn Mohamed	Agric. Officer
Fadlalla Eid Fadlalla	Agric. officer	
<b>Date:</b> 13/10/2012  <b>Locality:</b> El Kowai  <b>Community:</b> El Guba Abu Sary and El Hareig  <b>Purpose:</b> V&IC, El Guba ICDC, CDC activities and community initiative	Mohamed Yousif El Nor	Senior M&E
	Attika Amin Ma'arouf	PCU- WID
	Tarig Amin Abuelbashar	State M&E
	Nawal Ahmed Sarsar	Animal Health Manager
	Makki Abdalla Adam	Agric- Extension Manger
	Nazar Majzoub	Extension officer
	Hiba Abd eldaim El Sayed	WID Officer
	Hind Hassan Juma'a	Land reclamation officer
	Asha Mohamed fadllmoula	Range and pasture officer
	Hassan Ahmed Mohamed	El Khowai executive manager
	hamad El nil Khareef	El Khowai Agric. Manager
	Abdelnasir Osman	El Khowai MDET leader
	Adil Mohamed Ahmed	Natural Resources officer
	Saadya Adam	Animal Production officer
	Abdelmoneim Hassan	Marketing Officer
Yosif Ahmed Ali	I&VC officer	
Nadya Mohamed	I&VC officer	
Mohamed Ahamed Allob	PIC Member	
<b>Date:</b> 14/10/2012  <b>Locality:</b> Um Rawaba  <b>Community:</b> Goz Elloban and El Za'afaya  <b>Purpose:</b> check point, water harvesting, community nursery and community initiative	Attika Amin Ma'arouf	PCU- WID
	Tarig Amin Abuelbashar	State M&E
	Nawal Ahmed Sarsar	Animal Health Manager
	Nazar Majzoub	Extension officer
	Hiba Abd eldaim El Sayed	WID Officer
	Hind Hassan Juma'a	Land reclamation officer
	Asha Mohamed fadllmoula	Range and pasture officer
	El Sharif El Fadil	Um Rawaba commissioner
	Mortada Mohamed Basher	Um Rawaba Agric. Manager
	Bereima El Nour	Um Rawaba MDET leader
	Khalid Ismail Mohamed	Extension officer
	Asha Mohamed Tom	WID officer
	Abu Bakar Ahmed	Market officer



<b>Number of communities visited by supervision mission</b>					
<b>Date</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Attendance<sup>84</sup></b>		
			<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
3/10	Mokshasha	Sheikan	65	87	142
4/10	Shag elnoom	Bara	27	41	68
4/10	Um Gazeera	Bara	38	46	84
6/10	Freeg Elbagar	Sheikan	21	33	54
7/10	Camel Nomad	Sheikan	22	12	34
8/10	Um habeela	El Rahad	24	22	46
9/10	Um Gozain	W. Bara	40	38	64
9/10	El Shigeila	W. Bara	36	76	112
10/10	El Firga	Sodary	21	12	33
10/10	Abu Ginbeel	Sodary	23	26	59
11/10	Um Sireiha	Abu Zabad	4	8	12
11/10	Abu Galag	Abu Zabad	6	0	6
11/10	El Himeir	Abu Zabad	40	48	88
13/10	El Guba	El Khowai	26	31	57
13/10	El Hareig	El Khowai	31	38	69
14/10	Goz Alluban	Um Rawaba	24	64	88
14/10	El Za'afaya	Um Rawaba	41	63	104

#### **List of people met South Kordofan**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Locality</b>
1	Siddig Elnour	Deputy commissioner	Abbasyia locality
2	Abdalla Ahmed Mansour	Executive Director	Abbasyia locality
3	HamadElneil Mohamed	CDC chairman in Sanadra	Abbasyia locality
4	Osman Omar	CDC Chairman in Tojor	Abbasyia locality
5	Mohamed Ibrahim	Director of Agriculture	Abbasyia locality
6	Ahmed Elasyed Agomi	Pasture and Range Department	Abbasyia locality
7	Sanousi Mohamed	Leader of the extension team	Abbasyia locality
8	Mohamed Osman Balla	Director of Agriculture	Debaibat locality
9	Tomador	Director of Agriculture	Habila locality
10	Ibrahim Mohamed Idris	CDC chairman in Hamra	Debaibat locality
11	Musa Ibrahim Braima	CDC chairman in Himaira	Debaibat locality
12	Hassan Hamad	Executive director of Sunut locality	Sunut locality
13	Hamad Braima	Director of Agriculture	Sunut locality
14	Khalifa Ahmed	Leader of the extension team	Sunut locality
15	Hassan Bashir	Debaibat (hilat Omar)	Sunut locality
16	Ibrahim Adam	Abujalaha	Sunut locality
16	Mohamed Abdalla Jadid	Livestock Department	Elfula
17	Abdou Sakran	Extension department	Elfula

#### **List of people met – Rural Finance**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Post</b>	<b>Entity</b>
1	Abdalla Hadi Bashir	Rural Finance and Marketing Manager	WSRMP
2	Ms Saima	Credit Officer	WSRMP, Sheikan
3	Mr. Mekki Adam Abdalla	Head of Extension Dept	North Kordofan State
4	Khalid Mohame Ali	Assistant Head of Extension Dept	North Kordofan State
5	Bidour Mansour	Rural Finance, Marketing Officer	NKRDP Extension Dept
6	Mohamed Hussain Adam	National Coordinator	ABSUMI, Khartoum
7	Mamoun Suleiman Taha	Regional Coordinator	ABSUMI, Al Obeid
8	Mahasin Giha		ABSUMI, Khartoum

<sup>84</sup> This is without children and students.

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9	Yosouf Mobarak		ABSUMI, Khartoum
10	Mr Nadeef Ahmed Alhassan	Unit Manager	ABSUMI, Um Ruwaba
11	Mr Abubakr abdelgadir haj Alsafy	Credit Officer	WSRMP, Um Ruwaba
12	Mr Brema Al Nour	Team Leader	WSRMP, Um Ruwaba
13	Ahmed Hassan al amir	Team Leader	WSRMP, Al Rahad