IFAD
Investing in rural people

Sudan

Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme

Supervision Report

Mission Dates:	21/03/2020 - 15/04/2020
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Project No.	1100001732
Report No.	5398-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAAID	**Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development**
AH	**Animal Husbandry**
AHS	**Animal Health Specialist**
APS	**Animal Production Specialist**
ARSC	**Animal Resources Service Company**
ASAP	**Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme**
AWPB	**Annual Work Plan and Budget**
BDO	**Business Development Officer**
BF	**Business Facilitator**
BIRDP	**Butana Integrated Rural Development Programme**
BN	**Blue Nile state**
BP	**Bidding Process**
BP	**Business Plan**
CAHW	**Community Animal Health Worker**
CAP	**Community Adaptation Plan**
CBoS	**Central Bank of Sudan**
CCU	**Central Coordination Unit (GoS – IFAD)**
CDSs	**Community Development Structures**
CF	**Contact Farmer**
CMA	**Contract Management and Administration**
Co-mng	**Co-management of Stock Routes**
COR	**Commission for Refugees (COR)**
CPO	**Country Programme Officer**
CR CVP	**Climate Resilient Community Village Plan**
CVC	**Community Village Cluster**
DD	**Design Document**
EFA	**Economic and Financial Analysis**
ELP	**Extension Link Producer**
EWS	**Early Warning System**
FC	**Financial Controller**
FEWSNET	**Famine Early Warning Systems Network**
FIMC	**Federal Inter-Ministerial Committee**
FLGD	**First Loss Guarantee Deposit**
FNC	**Forest National Corporation**
GALS	**Gender Action Learning System**
GAP	**Gender Action Plan**
GEDO	**Group Enterprise Development Officer**
GEDS	**Group Enterprise Development Specialist**
GEF	**Global Environmental Facility**
GEWE	**Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**
GIEWS	**Global Information and Early Warning System**
GIS	**Geographic Information System**
GoS	**Government of Sudan**
GPS	**Global Positioning System**
GTA	**Gender-Transformative Approach**
HAC	**Humanitarian Aid Commission**
HACCP	**Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points**
ICO	**IFAD Country Office**
ICT	**Information Communication Technology**
IGA	**Income Generating Activity**
ILPMP	**Improving Livestock Production and Marketing Project**
IMC	**Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee**
ISM	**Implementation Support Mission**
KM	**Knowledge Management**
KP	**Knowledge Product**
LAPA	**Local Adaptation Plans for Action**
LDCF	**Least Developed Countries Fund**
LESP	**Livestock Epidemio Surveillance Project**
LESP-SLSP	**Livestock Epidemio Surveillance Project to Support Livelihoods of vulnerable rural Smallholders and Pastoralists**
LL	**Lesson Learnt**

LL	**Locality Level**
LM	**Landell Mills**
LMRP	**Livestock Marketing Resilient Programme**
LPG	**Liquid Petroleum Gas**
LR	**Learning Route**
LSCGs	**Livestock Saving and Credit Groups**
LTB	**Letter to the borrower/recipient**
LTK	**Local Traditional Knowledge**
LTR	**Letter to the Recipient**
M&E	**Monitoring and Evaluation**
MEO	**Monitoring and Evaluation Officer**
MFI	**Micro Finance Institutions**
MFU	**Microfinance Unit**
MICT	**Media Information and Communication Technologies**
MoANR	**Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (federal level)**
MoAR	**Ministry of Animal Resources**
MoFNE	**Ministry of Finance and National Economy**
MoPER	**Ministry of Production and Economic Resources**
MoU	**Memorandum of Understanding**
MTR	**Mid Term Review**
NAO	**National Audit Office**
NAP	**National Adaptation Plan**
NAS	**National Adaptation Strategy**
NCB	**National Competitive Bidding**
NEN	**Near East & North Africa Division (IFAD)**
NK	**North Kordofan state**
NPPPE	**National PPP Expert**
NR	**Natural Resources**
NRAC	**Natural Resources & Adaptation Consultant**
NRAM	**Natural Resources & Adaptation Manager**
NRAS	**Natural Resources & Adaptation Specialist**
NRLMP	**Natural Resources and Land-use Management Plans**
NRM	**Natural Resources Management**
NSAS/LS	**National Sectoral Adaptation Strategy for the Livestock Sector**
OIE	**World Organisation for Animal Health**
ORMS	**Operational Result Management System**
OSS	**Operational Self-Sustainability**
PC	**Procurement Committee**
PD	**Programme Director (LMRP)**
PDD	**Programme Deputy Director (LMRP)**
PFI	**Partner Financial Institution**
PFS	**Pre-Feasibility Study**
PIM	**Programme/Project Implementation Manual**
PKMS	**Programme Knowledge Management Strategy**
PlaME	**Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation – name MIS software**
PMU	**Programme Management Unit**
PO	**Procurement Officer**
PPIP	**Programme Performance Improvement Plan**
PPP	**Procurement Planning Process**
PPP	**Public Private Partnership**
PPPIC	**Public Private Partnership Investment Committee**
PPPP	**Pro-poor PPP**
PPPSA	**PPP Start-up Advisor**
PPPU	**PPP Unit**
PRSP	**Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper**
PSC	**Programme Steering Committee (Federal level)**
PSTC	**Programme Supervisory Technical Committee**
PV	**Para Veterinarian / Community Animal Health Worker (CAHWs)**
QCBS	**Quality and Cost Based Selection**
QMHGD	**Quarantine and Meat Hygiene General Directorate**
REOI	**Request for Expressions of Interest**
RFQ	**Request for Quotations**
SBD	**Standard Bidding Document**

SCGs	**Saving and Credit Groups**
SDAT	**State Development Advisory Team**
SDG	**Sudanese Pound**
SDR	**Special Drawing Right**
SECAP	**Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures**
SIFSIA	**Sudan Integrated Food Security Information for Action**
SIU	**State Implementation Unit**
SLBDM	**Senior Livestock Business Development Manager**
SM	**Supervision Mission**
SMDC	**Sudan Microfinance Development Corporation**
SME	**Small Medium Enterprises**
SMoPER	**State Ministry of Production and Economic Resources**
SN	**Sennar state**
SNRLP	**Sustainable Natural Resources and Livelihood Project**
SPs	**Service Providers**
ST	**(livestock) Stock Routes**
STC	**State Technical Committee**
SUSTAIN	**Supporting Small-scale Traditional Rainfed Producers in Sennar State**
TAD	**Trans boundary Animal Diseases**
TBS	**Technical Backstopping Service**
ToT	**Trainer of Trainer**
UNDB	**United Nations Development Business**
VDC	**Village Development Committee**
VfM	**Value for Money**
VSF	**Vétérinaires Sans Frontières / Veterinarians without borders**
VT	**Veterinarian**
WAs	**Withdrawal Applications**
WC	**Water (User) Committee**
WK	**West Kordofan state**
WN	**White Nile state**
WSRMP	**Western Sudan Resources Management Project**

A. Project Overview

Region:	Near East, North Africa and Europe Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Sudan	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme	Climate Risk Classification:	not available yet
Project ID:	1100001732	Executing Institution:	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rangelands
Project Type:	Credit and Financial Services	Implementing Institutions:	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rangelands
CPM:	Tarek Ahmed		
Project Director:	Dr Nadir Yousif Hamdan		
Project Area:	16 localities in five States: West Kordofan, North Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar and Blue Nile		

Approval Date:	16/12/2014	Last audit receipt:	09/07/2019
Signing Date:	16/02/2015	Date of Last SIS Mission:	15/04/2020
Entry into Force Date:	31/03/2015	Number of SIS Missions:	10
Available for Disbursement Date:	25/08/2015	Number of extensions:	0
First Disbursement Date:	01/09/2015	Effectiveness lag:	3 months
MTR Date:	01/12/2019		
Original Completion Date:	31/03/2022		
Current Completion Date:	31/03/2022		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	ASAP Trust Fund	$7,000,000
	Debt Sustainability Framework	$24,470,000
Domestic Financing breakdown	Private sector local	$36,800,000
	Beneficiaries	$9,000,000
	Central Bank of Sudan	$3,000,000
	Domestic Financing Institutions	$20,800,000
	National Government	$9,500,000
Co-financing breakdown,	GEF: Least Developed Countries Fund	$8,526,000
	Facility for Refugees, Migrants, Forced Displacement and Rural Stability	$9,600,000
Project total financing:		$128,696,000

Current Mission

Mission Dates:	21/03/2020 - 15/04/2020
Days in the field:	14
Mission composition:	Ms. Lucy M. Maarse, Livestock and Natural Resources specialist, Technical Leader; Mr. Omer Egemi, Natural Resources and Climate Change specialist; Mr. Manab Chakraborty, Rural Finance and Business Specialist (home based); Mr. Mohamed Abdel-Latif, Procurement Specialist (home based); Mr. Ishag, El Fadul Ahmed, National Facilitator for Procurement; Mr. Mr. Mohamed Khlass, Financial Management Specialist (home-based); Mr. Ahmed Subahi, Country Programme Officer (CPO), IFAD; Mr. Tarek Ahmed, Country Director and Mission Leader, NEN/PMD; Mr. Babiker Hassan Adam of MoANR, Foreign Funded Agriculture Project follow-up Departments; Ms. Zainab el Noor Awad, MoFNE, Directorate of General Administration of External Finance; Ms. Batool Ahmed, MoAR, Department Planning and Economic Livestock; Mr. Abuelgasim G. Abdella, Deputy Coordinator and Mr. Adil Osman Idris, Senior Coordinator (partial), CCU-IFAD.
Field sites visited:	16 Localities in five States, West Kordofan, North Kordofan, While Nile, Sennar and Blue Nile; Due to measures taken to prevent spreading of the coronavirus COVID-19 only restricted travelling allowed for the SPVM team and therefore the team operated from the head office of LMRP at Kosti. Representatives of the State and related locality teams interacted with the SPVM team in sequence and at least for one day.

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		4

Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		4

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus	4
Effectiveness	4
Targeting and Outreach	4
Gender equality & women's participation	4
Agricultural Productivity	4
Nutrition	N/A
Adaptation to Climate Change	4

Project Management	4
Quality of Project Management	4
Knowledge Management	4
Value for Money	4
Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	4
Performance of M&E System	3
Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)	4

Sustainability and Scaling-up	4
Institutions and Policy Engagement	4
Partnership-building	4
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	4
Quality of Beneficiary Participation	4
Responsiveness of Service Providers	4
Environment and Natural Resource Management	4
Exit Strategy	4
Potential for Scaling-up	4

Financial Management and Execution	4
Acceptable Disbursement Rate	3
Quality of Financial Management	4
Quality and Timeliness of Audit	5
Counterparts Funds	5
Compliance with Loan Covenants	5
Procurement	3

Relevance	4

C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

Background

The LMRP is a joint effort between IFAD and the Government of Sudan/Ministry of Animal Resources (MoAR) to modernise the livestock industry and optimize the use of natural resource base. The Programme design is building on experiences of several earlier projects supported by IFAD and other donors, featuring small-scale livestock and income diversification elements. The above have been combined with an innovative Pro-poor Public Private Partnership (PPPP) approach aiming to address structural production and marketing challenges facing a majority of livestock producers. The PPPP Business models are truly of a pioneering nature.

The LMRP was approved on 14 December 2014 with a total financing of USD 119.2 million; LMRP is funded principally by IFAD with a grant of USD 24.47 million (20.5% of total cost), the Government of Federal Republic of Sudan with a contribution of USD 9.5 million (8.0%), the Least Developed Countries Fund (GEF LDCF) with a grant of USD 8.5 million (7.1%), the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) with a grant of USD 7.0 million (5.9%), the Central Bank of Sudan (CBoS) with a portfolio credit of USD 3.0 million (2.5%), Commercial Banks and Microfinance Institutions up to USD 20.8 million (17.4%), the Beneficiaries at grassroots level with contributions to their enterprises of USD 9.0 million (7.6%) and Public Private Partners, including Equity Funds and private sector entities, USD 36.8 million (30.9%). The programme completion is 31 March 2022 and closing date 30 September

Programme Description

Programme objectives. The overall **goal** of LMRP is: “Increased food security, incomes and climate resilience for poor households in pastoralist communities”. The **development objective** is: “Increased earning opportunities and improved living conditions in livestock-based communities”.

Targeting and Programme components. The LMRP primary target population comprises economically marginalised and excluded households residing in pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities. In particular, the Programme will target rural poor women and young men showing initiative and responding to income-generating opportunities, common interest groups, and village development structures. Poor households in 1,000 villages in five States will be eligible to participate in individual, group, and communal activities, with a target outreach of 100,000 households. Secondary target groups will include private sector value-adders, service providers and operators in the principal livestock value chains, and public sector managers and technical staff.

The three complementary components are **(i.)** Livestock business development, **(ii)** Community-led natural resource management and enhanced adaptive capacities and **(iii)** Rural enterprise and social development. **Component 1: Livestock business development** aims to improve value-addition and market access for small-scale pastoralists and agro-pastoralists by addressing constraints on live animal, skins and hides, and red meat value **Component 2: Community-led NRM and enhanced adaptive capacities** will support a community lead visioning process to prioritise priority NRM investments for building the sustainability of the livestock system. **Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development.** LMRP will promote the upscaling of viable business plans with further technical support and access to affordable loans from microfinance institutions.

Mission Objectives and Output

Main objective of the mission

The overall **purpose** of the mission is to assess the progress made in the implementation since the recently conducted Mid Term Review and to provide clear guidance where relevant and opportune. The **objective** of the 4th SM is to assess the corrective actions taken by the LMRP teams as per directions and Agreed Actions (AA) provided by the MTR of December 2019.

Considering the time frame of the 4th SM (March-April 2020) which means about only two effective months of action in 2020, the current SM should focus fundamentally on the implementation of the MTR AA in terms of the implementation of the recommended actions, progress made, and the bottlenecks/problems encountered by the team and should therefore also have a problem solving cum advisory role. This is in addition to the component specific aspects to be looked at by the SM team members, each in his/her field.

Henceforth, special attention to be given to the progress made in implementing the proposed Revised Organisational Framework[1] including revision of Terms of Reference of all staff covering tasks in Knowledge Management, Gender transformative approaches, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, and its actual implementation. In terms of **approaches**, the major changes proposed for component two (moving from Community Adaptation Plans (CAP) to Climate Resilient Community Village Plans (CR CVP) including revised indicators and targets deserve major attention and advise where opportune. The same for component one and three but to a lesser extent.

Progress in establishing concrete partnership with micro financial institutions and private actors in the livestock sector is also essential, while it is evident to look into the linkages between the different programme components and sub-components that have the potential to contribute to the overall objectives. In this regard, it is important to critical review the related changes made in the Log frame including up-to-date updating.

At this stage, also a Financial Management and Procurement Performance Assessment , on the basis of the questionnaire as per IFAD guidelines shall be conducted namely re-assess the strengths and weaknesses of financial management and procurement systems and suggest mitigation actions. Furthermore, the SM is expected not only to review all AA of the MTR, but also the progress made in implementing the Project Performance Improvement Plan (PPIP).

The Mission started with three courtesy calls on Monday the 23rd March namely the MoFEP, MoAR, and MoANR, On the 24th March the core team started with travelling to Kosti. Due to measures taken to prevent spreading of the coronavirus COVID-19 only restricted travelling was possible for the SPVM team and therefore the team operated from the Kosti head office of LMRP. Representatives of the State and related locality teams interacted with the SPVM team in sequence and at least for one day. Where possible and relevant conference calls were held; i.e. with staff of Landell Mills, the contracted Transaction firm for establishing the Pro-Poor Public Private Partnership unit, as well as those work from home. The core SPVM team returned to Khartoum on the Monday 6th of April and continued working from home and IFAD country Office. Those busy with Financial Management and Procurement as well as the Country Director followed a different schedule and returned to Khartoum at later stages. In this way, any congestion in the Kosti office premises was prevented.

The mission did present and discuss the draft findings at field level (Kosti) in the presence of all PMU staff, and one SIU coordinator of Whit Nile State[2] on Sunday the 5th of April, while at federal level (Khartoum) the results were presented in the wrap-up meeting held on Thursday the 16th of April 2020. The meeting was chaired by Mr Azhari Idris Bakhiet, Director General of Foreign Finance Directorate of the MoFNE. The mission is grateful to all the people who made it possible to conduct the mission.

[1] Annex 1 of the Aide Memoire of the MTR.

[2] Due to travel restrictions, the other SIU teams received the presentation by email.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions
A common vision to the programme implementation is developing and there are plenty of indications that the MTR re-focusing is captured. The Programme Supervisory Technical Committee got installed and in every State a State Technical Committee. The revised Programme Organogram and related Structure is adopted by all states and the reforms significantly reduced the operational costs.
Weaker areas were given specific attention during the SPVM namely -contract management (revised ToRs, Key Performance Indicators, etc.); - overcoming challenges (transportation, accommodation, delivery delays; – addressing the functioning of the PMU team; and - the difficulties in Monitoring and Evaluation.
Under **sub-C. 1.1. ‘Community Livestock Productivity and Marketing’** different fattening categories are recognised and opening up to different fattening practices is undertaken, but business and marketing deserves more attention.

A momentum in activities was visible under **sub- 1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion;** i.e. - the first meeting of the Public Private Partnership Implementation Committee (PPPIC) was held in February 2020, while Landel Mills (LM) commenced work on detailed analysis of 3 value chains, while LMRP is working with AAAID to set up livestock collection points in close collaboration with State Governments of Sennar, WN, and NK.

In compliance with the MTR recommendations for **sub-C 2.1 Community-led Natural Resource Management**, 196 CR CVPs (65% of the total target) had been formed while 12 networks around natural resources involving 85 communities had been established. The training on and formation of Co-Management of Stock Routes in the Eastern States was successfully conducted.
Progress under **sub-C 2.2 Climate Change Preparedness and Policy Facilitation** concerns a general agreement with the FAO on incorporating the programme's proposed system "DMPERS" within the existing FAO System. The study of the National Sectoral Adaptation Strategy for Livestock Sector (NSAS/LS) had been completed as well as work with RECONCILE.
Regarding **sub-C 3.1 Livelihood Diversification** efforts were made to facilitate development of business plans with women (2,669) while linking them with MFIs to receive loans.
Progress is visible under the **sub-C 3.2 Sustainable Access to External Finance** during January- March 2020, 430 new SCGs were formed, an increase of 23% over the December 2019 figures. The total savings increased with 24% and the internal lending was 114% higher than savings. The MFIs have provided 1,053 loans (1023 female and 30 Males), while CBoS has refinanced three MFIs active in LMRP localities for on lending.
Concerning progress in **Programme Implementation,** the **disbursement rating** is **38%** for the three grants (IFAD, ASAP and GEF) combined and would increase to 46% once the under review WAs are processed by IFAD.
The **Procurement Review** concluded that procurement remains moderately unsatisfactory and the overall adherence to IFAD guidelines remains an area of concern.
Overall, the quality of **Financial Management** remains the same as of that of the MTR namely **moderately satisfactory**. Progress on 2020 AWPB expressed in USD as of 29th of February 2020 is 8.5% only. The mission noted that **counterpart contribution** for Financial Year 2020 is deemed adequate and transfers are paid with slight delays which did not impact

programme implementation.
In **conclusion**, since the MTR suggested all kinds of changes to bring the programme back on track, and, when the teams continue with the same efforts, there is a higher probability that programme shall achieved the development objectives. Close supervision and support is needed in the field of Procurement, Financial Management, Business and Marketing and M&E.

D. Overview and Project Progress

A common vision to the programme implementation is developing and there are plenty of indications that the MTR re-focusing is captured. The new adherence to bottom-up planning, operating as one team, links developed with the Local Governments, and being placed closer to the communities shall contribute to ownership and sustainability. The PSTC which got installed immediately after the MTR of December 2019 and meeting bi-monthly has been playing a very constructive role in this regard.

The revised Programme Organogram and related Structure is fully adopted by all states; in WN 10 staff (3 female) moved to 2 localities, in SS 15 staff (3 female) moved to 3 localities, in BN 12 staff (3 female) moved to 2 localities, in WK 13 staff (4 female) moved to 5 localities, and in NK 12 staff (5 female) moved to 4 localities. The advantages are well recognised such as improved horizontal relations (locality - state- and PMU teams) and vertical relations (among the communities, better understanding to communities' internal dynamics, the networks, the Locality teams, etc.), better coordination, joint planning, and implementation. In particular, the locality teams referred to operating as one team, developing complementarities (aware of other components activities and seeking coordination & synergies), learning from each other, economizing the resources (cars, computers, offices, etc.). The reforms reduced the operational costs (SS: 74%; BN: 63%; WN: 58%; NK: 24%; WK: 14% in first quarter 2020 compared to 4th quarter 2019) but needed initial investment costs.

In every State, the SSC has been formally replaced by theState Technical Committee (STC), which has inclusive composition from state technical and administrative bodies to be part of the implementation arrangements for the LMRP. First meetings were held in all States whereby focusing on defined roles and responsibilities. It led to arranging office space in localities, involvement of MoPER teams at State and Locality level, and better understanding of the LMRP.

Certain areas were given specific attention during the SPVM namely -contract management (- Staff performance assessment including working with key performance indicators (KPIs), - clarity on duty stations, - revising contracts in relation to revised ToRs, - annual ceiling of DSA per position, etc); - overcoming challenges (- transportation, - accommodation particularly for female staff, - delivery delays (affecting trust), - powerful computers, - on-job training, etc.); and – addressing the functioning of the PMU team.

COMPONENT 1: Livestock business development

Sub-component 1.1: Community Livestock Productivity and Marketing

Regarding this subcomponent different fattening categories are now recognised namely apart from Livestock Saving and Credit Groups (LSCGs), which are composed of women only, the teams now work with other groups and individuals both within the villages as well as among the pastoralists. Work on co-management of Stock Routes and investing in Pastoralists Field school facilitates the access to these the pastoralists communities. In a short time, sheep fattening has turned popular in the Eastern States which previously had to focus on calf fattening only; it is immediately taken up by the women who in turn did hand over the calf fattening schemes to Youth Groups. These youth are able to reduce the costs of calf fattening as they guard the calves themselves and are able to arrange the ingredients for the feed rations. The overall targets set of for fattening that is 25,000 head of cattle and 1 Mio head of sheep are now feasible albeit some reallocation among the States might be required. Since MTR, 415 youth groups were formed of which 12% received already a loan for fattening, while about 1,000 households received training on fattening. Opening up to different fattening practices namely making use of locally produced rations based on agriculture – and oil seed by-products is undertaken and much welcomed as concentrate feed remains expensive.

There is the understanding that Good Practices around fattening in confinement (stall feeding) whereby using local available ingredients, ensuring adequate animal health measures and good quality lambs are developing. It is concluded that the production site of fattening is under control but cost – benefit analysis and collective and individual marketing deserves more attention.

Sub-component 1.2: Livestock Value Chain Expansion

The PPP Investment Committee (PPPIC), hosted by the Directorate of Planning & Livestock Economics (DPLE), MoANR, had its first meeting in March 2020, and was attended by representatives from key ministries, and private sector. Several national agro-industrial groups including DAL group, CTC, Haggar, Kenana Sugar have elicited interest in investment in the livestock sector. The idea of establishing a Special Economic Zone for livestock exports is well received in both Government and private sector. Three value chain experts from Landell Mills (LM) have undertaken field visits between January and February 2020 and expect to submit their reports by June 2020. LM will complete 5 feasibility studies between June 2020 and May 2021 and seek Government approval of three projects in March 2022. Currently, LM is conducting research into international investment and acquisition trends in livestock, meat, and hides/skins to develop list of potential international investors for Sudan. LM will provide capacity building & training to PPP Unit in MoFEP, MoANR, DPLE in MoANR, and Ministry of Investment Secretariat as well as to interested private companies.

While technical and financial support to companies can help achieve direct impacts on poor people in their value chains, practitioners increasingly seek more systemic solutions by promoting an enabling environment that is win-win for the government, business, and the poor people. A few suggestions are made here to improve the performance and orientation of PPP.

- **Accelerate interaction with foreign and domestic investors:** A key desideratum of PPP success lies in its ability to attract foreign and domestic investment into livestock sector. It is imperative that PPPIC/LM accelerates interaction with the investor community early on.
- **Build Inclusive Business:** It is important that PPP should not only focus on export potential through major private players, but also explore ways how it can contribute to poverty reduction. PPP can tangibly expand opportunities for population at the base of the pyramid by engaging them as producers, suppliers, workers, distributors, or consumers. Attention should be paid on how to integrate small producers and pastoralists through forward and backward linkages.
- **Improve Business Enabling Environment**: In Ease of Doing Business league, Sudan is placed at 171 among 190 countries surveyed. PPPIC should therefore focus on the business enabling environment related to livestock sector; i.) rationalisation of inhibitory laws, regulations, and procedures, ii.) developing of effective standards of production, processing, and transportation of animals and animal products, and ii.) removal of antiquated and anachronic taxes and subsidies. In addition, ensuring quality animal health services that control and protect the national livestock from major epidemic diseases; i.e. shortage of basic livestock vaccines is a serious problem currently in Sudan.
- **Explore Private Sector Opportunities at State and Locality Level** Strong and consistent Local Government support can play valuable roles; i.e. - issuing supportive regulations; - reducing tax revenue during the initial operating phase; and - providing producers and their networks with technical and financial assistance. Some of the opportunities for SMEs within the livestock value chain include: - Production and distribution of feed and fodder, - Production, storage and distribution of vaccine, - Privately managed livestock markets, cold chains and warehouses in strategic locations in the 5 States, - Livestock extension services under management contract with State governments, - Facilitating trucking of animals from livestock collection points.

COMPONENT 2: NRM and ENHANCED ADAPTIVE CAPACITIES

Sub-component 2.1: Community-led Natural Resources Management

In compliance with the MTR Agreed Actions (AA) natural resource teams (LATs) have been deployed to the localities. Realizing the lack of clarity over this Sub-component and the scattered nature of the interventions under the CAPs, together with the absence of clear climate resilience focus and loose links to the other components the MTR recommended the shift from CAPs to the elsewhere successfully adopted Climate Resilience Community Village Plans (CR CVP) founded on commitment to bottom-up approach, integrated landscape planning and climate resilience focusing. "No Demos" was also recommended to abandon the previous practice replacing it by social fencing. The Co-Mng mechanism tested before under the previous IFAD-co-funded project WSRMP as a mechanism for sustainable SR management and sharing of resources and minimization of conflict between pastoralists and farmers was also recommended by the MTR.

It is noted that all three recommendations have been fully respected and implemented and that an appreciated progress has been achieved during the First Quarter of 2020; 196 CR CVPs (65% of the total target) had been formed following completion of the 5 planned mobilization campaigns. In the process, 12 networks around natural resources involving 85 communities had been established. Recognizing the enormous efforts needed for the development of effective CR CVPs and networks the Mission suggests that Technical support to the staff is an immediate task. In addition, on-the job training on landscape approach and investment in the capacities of CR CVPs and Networks hold particular importance.

Capitalizing on technical assistant availed by a qualified consultant training on Co-Mng for stakeholders including tribal leaders, related government authorities and Component 2 staff in the States of WN, SS and BN was conducted. Co-Mng teams bringing together different stakeholders including pastoralists, farmers and tribal leaders have also been constituted in the three respective States. This was complemented by the establishment of PFS and the ongoing process of 100 km of SR demarcation in the WN State. However, the Mission noted the lack of concrete documentation of the Co-Mng experience that holds enormous potential for informing policy facilitation for SR Mng in the country. The planned National Workshop on SRs legalization was organized and attended by 3 Governors from the Five Programme States reflecting the demonstrated concerns of the government of Sudan with the SRs issue.

Sub-component 2.2: Climate Change Preparedness and Policy Facilitation

The programme is now proactively engaged with other actors/agencies to explore opportunities for synergies and collaboration. This involved participation in the FAO Early Warning Early Action Technical Working Group and the meeting with FAO senior management where a general agreement of incorporating the programme's proposed system "DMPERS" within the existing FAO System was reached. The follow up meetings on that have unfortunately stopped by the apparent health risks associated with coronavirus. One issue to be seriously considered by the programme in this proposed partnership is to ensure the clear visibility of LMRP/Ifad in the FAO system.

The study of the NSAS for Livestock Sector had been completed and final validation workshop was organized. How to translate the outcomes of this workshop into a policy facilitation

process remains the challenge.

Within the framework of the LMRP's collaborative initiative "Building the missing evidences around livestock mobility" with RECONCILE a National Policy Facilitation Forum was organized in 2020 with the objective of findings sharing with stakeholders and to facilitate policy discussions around livestock mobility. Through the Initiative 2 NARS officers were trained staff on Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) toolkit and in turn train their colleague staff.

Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development

Sub-component 3.1: Livelihood Diversification

Reviewing the progress made in the field of Livelihood Diversification one observes that it is underreported which might be due to the focus of post MTR namely on the weaker aspects of the LMRP. Nonetheless, efforts were made to facilitate development of business plans (2,669) with women while linking them with MFIs to receive loans for implementation of different small business. The training – and other preparatory activities related to Co-mng of Stock Routes consider the importance of assessing possibilities of establishing of small business along the routes. Shortly, two success stories were shared, one on oil mill business in West Kordofan and the other on cheese processing along SR in WN.

In how far the Income Generating Activities (IGA) or ‘businesses plans’ focus on increasing the economic value of local food products as proposed by the MTR is not yet clear.

Sub-component 3.2: Sustainable Access to External Finance

The MoFEP has followed up with CBoS, ABSUMI and commercial banks for their contribution. On March 19, 2020, an MoU between LMRP and Micro-finance Unit (MFU) of the CBoS was signed. CBoS has also refinanced 3 MFIs for on lending to LMRP groups. There is now visibility that CBoS will support MFIs to the tune of USD 234,000 in the coming months. MoFEP is planning to hold a workshop in the coming months with all leading banks and LMRP to iron out difficulties impeding banking services to LMRP groups. PMU will actively assist in the organisation this meeting.

During Q1 of 2020, the number of SCGs rose from 2,821 in December 2019 to 3,009 in March 2020. The number of members rose from 42,888 in December 2019 to 47,608 in March 2020. In March 2020, the total savings of members stood at SDG 35.97 Mn (USD 538,424) and Internal lending at SDG 34.89 Million (USD 682791). Over the December 2019 quarter, the increase in number of groups was 7%, number of members by 12%, savings by 56%, and internal lending by 13%. In total 2,669 women were credit linked with banks against a target of 2,940 women for Q1. The banks and MFIs provided 1,053 loans amounting to SDG 12.49 Mn (USD 226,077). During the review period, 40 new youth and male groups were formed taking the overall total to 298 youth and male groups having 3,853 members. Out of these groups 96 are registered.

No training of business facilitators was undertaken during Q1. However, training was imparted to 41 SCGs on saving, credit, accounting, in WK State. LMRP works with 5 MFIs in 5 states namely in WK with Ebdaa Bank and Sudan Rural Development Company (SRDC); in WN with Ebdaa; NK with Algaraa MFI, Ebdaa, SRDC, Family Bank, and Mishka Foundation, and in BN and SS with Ebdaa. 67% of the portfolio is financed by Ebdaa and Alghara. In March 2020, the total lending portfolio from MFIs to LMRP states was SDG 53.95 million. Of the total MFI lending portfolio, NK had a share of 38% followed by WK 27%, and BN 26%. WN and SS accounted for a mere 6% and 2% of the total portfolio, respectively. There were 4 MFIs operational in NK, 3 in WK, and 2 in BN, and 1 each in WN and SS. There is a positive causal link between the number of MFIs operating in the State and size of lending portfolio. More MFIs should be encouraged to operate in WN and SS that will boost microcredit activities.

As per MTR AA, a first loss deposit guarantee (FLDG) to be placed in SDG by LMRP to the implementing bank as collateral to provide comfort to banks and MFIs to lend to SCG members in project area is under preparation. The Savings and Social Development Bank (SSDB) is willing to extend 4 times more credit to LMRP groups against a collateral deposit of 25% of the expected loan portfolio in all the 5 States. LMRP has entered an MoU with SSDB in February 2020, while a legal draft for FLDG contract is developed and LMRP is seeking endorsement from MoFEP.

Agreed Action	*Responsibility*	*Agreed Date*
Component 2: Community-led NRM and enhanced adaptive capacities: C 2.1 Community-led Natural Resource Management Recognizing the enormous efforts needed for the development of effective CR CVPs and networks, it is important that practical Technical Support to the staff is provided including on-the job training on landscape approach and investment in the capacities of CR CVPs and Networks. Project to hire resource persons from ex-BIRDP staff and consultant to learn from their accumulated experience of NRMGF establishment processes.	C.2 Mng; PD, SIU	04/2020
Component 2: Community-led NRM and enhanced adaptive capacities: C 2.2 Climate Change Preparedness and Policy Facilitation Continue training the relevant staff on Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) toolkit and initiate community land use mapping as well as the mapping of hot spots along SRs.	C.2 Mng; SIU	04/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Complete counterpart arrangements of MoAR staff to PPP Unit.	MoAR	05/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Landel Mills (LM) to deliver detailed plan of training and capacity building for different actors; - to Department of Planning and Livestock Economics in MoAR, PPP Unit in MoFEP, PPP Unit in MoAR, and Secretariat of National Free Zones Council; - to private sector regarding managing PPP contracts focusing on legal and financial aspects, - engaging the Ministry of Trade and Industry.	C.1 Mng, PSTC, LM	06/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Engage concerned Ministries and local authorities for identifying a suitable area(s) and develop site selection criteria for special economic zones. Concerned stakeholders from private sector should also be engaged.	PMU, PPP Unit, PSTC	06/2020
Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development: C 3.2 Sustainable Access to External Finance Regarding the draft Agreement between LMRP and Saving and Social Development Bank on funding against First Loss Guarantee Deposit, the PMU will obtain necessary legal advice from MoFEP.	PD, C3 Mng	06/2020
Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development: C 3.2 Sustainable Access to External Finance Work in close collaboration with MoFEP to organise a meeting of all banks and MFIs interested in working in LMRP Localities.	PD, C3 Mng	06/2020
Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development: C 3.2 Sustainable Access to External Finance Promote internal lending in saving groups. Efforts should be made to increase internal lending rates in White Nile (80%) and in new groups where the internal lending falls below 100%.	SIU, C3 Mng	06/2020
Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development: C 3.2 Sustainable Access to External Finance It is agreed that LMRP would strive to have at least two MFIs per state to broaden the choice of banking partners. BN State currently works only with Ebdaa Bank, it should work towards identifying and establishing new relationship with other MFIs/Banks.	PD, C3 Mng, SIU	06/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Engage more assiduously investor community and ascertain their interest in various PPP ventures under consideration of PPP Unit. Where relevant, seek expression of interest.	PMU	08/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Operationalise the planned multipurpose livestock collection points in 3 States (SS, WN, NK), and encourage similar developments in other States and Localities.	C.1 Mng, PSTC, LM	09/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.1. Community Livestock Productivity and Marketing Ensure that detailed cost-benefit analysis are made post fattening rounds of the different categories and fattening practices; i.e. at least 12 per State.	SIUs	09/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.1. Community Livestock Productivity and Marketing Keep opening up to facilitating livestock fattening without formal lending and share the experiences among the different teams.	SIUs	
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Provide coaching and guided support to State and Locality teams in their efforts to facilitate public – private partnerships for the livestock sector.	C.1 Mng; SIU	
Component 2: Community-led NRM and enhanced adaptive capacities: C 2.2 Climate Change Preparedness and Policy Facilitation Regarding the intended incorporating the LMRP's proposed system "DMPERS" within the existing FAO System, it is important to ensure the visibility and acknowledgement of LMRP (IFAD) in the FAO system.	PD, MoAR	
Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development: C 3.1 Livelihood Diversification Ensure adequate reporting on activities and achievements made as part of livelihood diversification including job created and income generated activities (IGA).	PD, SIUs, C3 Mng	

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

The rating increased to moderately satisfactory. A clearer common vision to the programme implementation is developing and the physical progress is acceptable considering the short period of implementation since MTR (December 2019). The presence at locality founded on revision of Programme organizational structure recommended by MTR has added significantly to visibility of the programme while providing for shared development vision among staff. There is ample evidence of improved linkages and collaboration with Government authorities and subject matter staff at locality level. Team building, experience sharing, and cross learning provided important development inputs. In addition, the programme has successfully managed to expand its targeting and outreach especially of the adult men, youth, and pastoralists.

Investigations suggest that the programme is on track to meet its broad objective as over 70% of main outputs physical targets are anticipated to be met within the initial implementation schedule.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

Since MTR and considering C1, 415 (livestock) youth groups were formed of which 12% received a loan for fattening, while about 1,000 households received training on fattening. Considerable efforts to realize the PPP initiative have been made including the commitment and support of MoAR and engagement of main national agro-industrial groups in the country (DAL group, CTC, Haggar, and Kenana Sugar).

During Q1 of 2020, 196 CR CVPs (65% of total target) had been formed and 12 networks around natural resources involving 85 communities had been established. SR surveying was fully achieved and the formation and training of multidisciplinary Co-Mng teams was completed by 80%. One Co-Mng mechanism (20% of target) was established and complemented by PFS and 100 km of SR demarcation. Management plan for SR is in place and the national workshop for legalization of SRs was organized. The study of NSAS for Livestock Sector had been completed and the final validation workshop was organized. The programme is also proactively engaged with other actors/agencies (FAO and FEWSNET) to incorporating the proposed system "DMPERS" within the existing systems

Under C3 the programme managed to facilitate development of business plans for 2,669 women (90.8% of the target for Q1) while linking them with MFIs. The banks and MFIs provided 1,053 loans amounting to SDG 12.49 Mn (USD 226,077). During Q1 of 2020, the number of SCGs rose from 2,821 in December 2019 to 3,009 in March 2020. The number of members rose from 42,888 in December 2019 to 47,608 in March 2020. During Q1 40 new youth and male groups focusing on diversified livelihood options were formed taking the overall total to 298 youth and male groups (3,853 members).

There exist enormous contextual variations between the five States, especially in relation to the accommodation of the staff at locality level where lack of decent facilities, particularly in the Blue Nile and White Nile States, impacts the working environment negatively.

The unfair distribution of cars between SIUs and localities, especially in places like Sinnar State but also to some extend in West and North Kordofan is constraining team functionality and therefore deserves due attention.

The visible improvements in targeting and outreach, especially of the youth (animals fattening and livelihoods diversification) and pastoralists (co-management, pastoralists schools, and small businesses along SRs) deserve to be continued and be given equal attention across the States.

Ensuring effective functionality of the Locality teams is a prerequisite for the realization of the programme developmental goal. On the job training, cross learning and maintaining coordination and communication with other related projects in the five states are essential. The frequent presence of the component managers in the field for mentoring, coaching, and guidance is to be seriously considered. There is also a need for articulated investment in the capacities of the locally established community organizations. The Mission noted that reporting on livelihoods diversification remains weak and therefore requires due attention.

The changes made in the Log frame during the MTR are in practice well understood but were not sufficiently up-dated in the ORMS. During the mission efforts were made ensuring correctness of the Log frame indicators as well as ability at programme level to ensure that the right data are collected. It was not possible to retrieve data for 2020 during the mission. Indeed, the PMU is still collecting missing data for the past years. Data for 2020 are expected to be available by next mission at the end of the year. Standardised indicators such as number of jobs created, for instance, were not monitored by the Furthermore, it was learnt that the basic M&E collection forms need to be up-dated.

In terms of targets set for post MTR, the spreading over two years is perceived as inappropriate as the last half year is normally meant for consolidation activities. It has been agreed with the teams that the targets should be achieved by mid-2021.

Albeit there is now a higher probability that the programme can achieve the outcomes and programme's objective, the preventive measure taken to contain the spreading of the coronavirus COVID-19 restricts, among others, travelling might lead to delays. A plan B (contingency plan) was however developed.

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The rating has remained moderately satisfactory. Until the end of December 2019, a total of 810 (81% of total target) communities were mobilized. The programme reorientation with strong presence at locality level has enabled it to expand its outreach to an increased and diversified number of people including pastoralists and adult men and youth (males and females) in villages during the First Quarter of 2020 However, acute gaps in data associated with poor reporting make it difficult to accurately quantify these numbers. Responding to the observations made during the MTR, the programme has reflected positive improvements in building and learning on lessons and best practices from previous IFAD-co-funded projects. Typical examples include the introduction of co-management and pastoralists school from WSRMP and networks from BIRDP.

Main issues

According to the latest Log frame report, the project Design Document envisaged reaching 142,000 households – 70% being women headed households and 30% being non women headed households. At end of Year 5 (2019), the project has reached 118,369 households -22% women headed households and 78% non-women headed households. The Design Document also aimed at reaching 600,000 persons – 70% female and 30 male - with services promoted or supported by the project. At end of Year 5(2019), 595,500 persons – 59% being female and 41% persons being male – were supported with services of the project. Without conscious and sustained efforts in the remaining time available to the project, the share of women headed households in the project outreach and access to services may fall short of the original targets.

Empowerment of women and investment in social capital development remain major issues that require due attention and articulation. Gender transformative approached and GALS methodologies need to be firmly embedded in all programme interventions. Reporting on outreach involving segregation of data (by age, gender, and mode of living: i.e. farmers, pastoralist, agro-pastoralist) is an area where the programme is visibly struggling. It is issue which is currently addressed as part of revising the M&E system (referring to appendix 4 b 'Revised Monitoring and Evaluation System'. As noted by the Mission there is lack of clear and agreed upon reporting format and the village/community profile. This situation should be changed immediately. Where possible, LMRP could differentiate vulnerable groups such as 'returnees', 'refugees' and 'internal displaced people'. These are not specially targeted but substantial number of beneficiaries in some localities and are important constituents of Co-management of SR related activities.

Good strides have been made to include pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Co-management of SRs and CR CVP. With greater deployment of field staff at the Localities, the quality of engagement with community institutions and networks has improved. There is strong participation of the target groups in various activities of the Programme ("self-targeting"). During the review period, as a result of direct targeting, 415 youth groups were formed, and 516 individuals trained in livestock fattening from target villages, and another 98 pastoralists identified for training programmes. Stock Routes Co-management committees have been formed in SS, WN and BN States, and PFS have started. AAAID, a private investor, NK, Sennar and WN has commenced work to establish livestock collection points to provide water, feed, and veterinary care to producers.

Stakeholder sensitization and analysis remains a gap that requires due attention. Stakeholders analysis is an important tool that holds the strong potential of providing the programme with valuable targeting information including the understanding of how stakeholders relate to each other (settled communities versus mobile pastoralists; communities versus agribusiness investors) besides the understanding of what trade-offs and commitments communities are willing to consider. This is besides providing the opportunity to map and differentiate stakeholders on the basis of their attributes in terms of the relative power and interest of each group, the importance and influence they have, and the networks and coalitions to which they belong, which further helps sharpening the targeting process. At the Locality level, the work of 168 community groups having 570,365 members (of which 56% female) engaged in NRM and remediation to reduce the vulnerability of settled and nomadic pastoralists holds significant promise in finding local solutions. Actually, in all five concerned States, livelihood practices among the sedentary farmers, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists, and urbanites (Locality -, State –, National and Regional cities) are inter-dependent, with farmers owning livestock, pastoralists engaged in cultivation, rural families receiving remittances from urban centres, and urban families employed as labour in rural area.

Gender equality & women's participation	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The rating remains moderately satisfactory. Notwithstanding the opening up to male youth and male adults in terms of fattening schemes, involvement in livelihood diversification activities, implementation of CR CVP, co-management of SRs, and so on, a truly transformative approach has not yet been embraced but plans have been made to work with the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) capacities of some staff. Gender differentiated monitoring deserves more attention and remains inconsistent. Staff should have an inbuilt mechanism on reporting along lines of Female Adults (FA), Male Adults (MA), Female Youth (FY) and Male Youth (MY). It is welcomed that in various cases the team leader of the newly formed locality teams concern a female staff.

Main issues

Most issues mentioned in the MTR report remain valid and due attention should be given. Otherwise, main pending issues are as follows:

- The importance of embracing gender transformative approaches,
- In the revised ToRs of all technical staff a gender related task is included. At each level, starting with PMU, examples should be set in being gender sensitive and able to work with gender transformative approaches,
- The assumption that women, by taking part of a SCG, will automatically have control to assets without consideration of household dynamics is risky. It deserves due attention. Using and learning from relevant gender IFAD tools including Household methodologies shall be beneficial,
- The composition formula of requiring 10 men and 5 women in the formation of a VDC, clusters and networks needs to be taken critically. For instance, as a minimum trying to reach the gender and youth strategy and stimulate more women engagement in leading roles enabling equal voice and influence.
- The programme has successfully applied targets in terms of women reached under different component and activities; however, women are not proportionally represented among LMRP decision-making positions, both at SIU and PMU level,
- The idea of developing a modest Gender Action Plan remains pending but apparently there are ideas among programme staff that have capacities to work with the Gender Action Learning System (GALS).

The below presented issue was presented in the MTR report and has already received considerable attention. It is repeated at this junction as it concerns a on-going process and should also be taken up as a topic in the GALS and other Gender related training. "*Regarding balance in workloads and in the sharing of economic and social benefits between women and men, special attention should be paid to the fattening schemes. Usually, women have preferred fattening of small ruminants (sheep and goats) instead of calves. The programme however informed women of obtaining higher revenues with calf fattening; as a consequence, there is an increased workload that should be fairly handled among the household members. In practice, men do assist the women involved in calf fattening and it could better be handled as a HH business. Targeting women for the calf fattening schemes does not automatically imply that they can control the revenues. Among others, it is the men who sell the fattened stock. Access to and control of resources are issues that can be smoothly addressed through GALS training and promoting gender transformative approach (GTA). In addition, it would be helpful to allow those staff familiar with GALS and GTA to develop a* ***modest Gender Action Plan (GAP)*** *which can realistically be implemented during the remaining 27 months*"

Agricultural Productivity	**Rating: 4**	**Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

There is no change in rating, and it stands at moderately satisfactory. The same rating is kept as no field visits could be made during the SPVM, while the quarterly reports did not provide data on agriculture productivity. Some data on livestock fattening were shared but a larger set of data is needed to arrive at any conclusion. It is however expected that realistic agriculture productivity data shall be available in the course of this year as a result of leaving the pre-MTR demo approach, the intention to invest in cost benefit analysis and to improve the monitoring.

Main issues

The very high rocketing of food prices in the country and which becomes beyond the affordability of the majority of the poor rural households holds the potential adverse impacts that increasing number of the households in the five target States may slide into deeper poverty and therefore contribute to the collapse of resilience. This has created focusing on food production as an important undertaking by the programme. In this respect support to improved Jubraka farming (home vegetable gardens) and investment in conservation agriculture founded on strengthening indigenous water harvesting practices are particularly important. Learning from the indigenous knowledge of inter cropping as historically practiced in Kordofan provides a huge potential for the scaling up of and diversification founded on commitment to landscape farming. This is also an important area for active engagement with government institution as conservation agriculture and the revitalization of agricultural productivity are high on the top priority agenda of the GoS.

It is expected that productivity data shall be available before the next SPVM concerning the following production activities:

1. 1. Agro forestry activities especially Gum Gardens (combining cash crop (gum Arabic –*Acacia Senegal* -) with food / other cash crops (sorghum, hibiscus, millet, watermelon, ground nuts, sesame, etc.) under rainfed conditions;
   2. Crops cultivated under the so called conservation agriculture approach;
   3. Sheep fattening schemes with different rations;
   4. Calf fattening schemes with different rations;
   5. Relevant range – and community forestry rehabilitations

Nutrition	**Rating: N/A**

Main issues

Investment in water supply provision constitutes an important aspect of nutrition and human health. However, it is noted that the intervention in water provision remains lagging behind during the First Quarter of 2020. Besides providing for improved health and nutrition water is also an important catalyst for most of the programme's other interventions besides being essential for maintaining the trust between the programme and targeted communities.

Adaptation to Climate Change	**Rating: 4**	**Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

The rating has remained moderately satisfactory. Enhanced adaptation to climate change lies at the core of LMRP. MTR review noted poor conceptualization of the concept of resilience and accordingly scattering of interventions and lack of clear focus on climate change. In response MTR recommended the move from CAPs narrow perspective to CR CVPs and which has been fully respected by the programme. The Mission noted positive direction in improving staff focus. Commitment to CR CVPs has provided for re-orientation of the interventions in natural resource management where response to climate change impacts is an integral part. Materialization of the ongoing discussion with FAO to incorporate programme's proposed system "DMPERS" within the existing FAO Early Warning System is anticipated to revitalize the response to climate change impacts.

Main issues

In spite of the visible positive move in implementing climate change-sensitive interventions there seems some gaps that the programme should cater for.

- **First**, economic empowerment should be perceived and adhered to as an integral constituent of resilience enhancement; this calls for the articulated synergy between C2 and the other two components meaning that C1 and C3 should seriously consider provisions to climate resilience;
- **Second**: the inseparable link between sustainability and resilience building. In this regards, the proposed investment in bankable projects around land and water (fodder collection and hand / machine baling, multi-purpose livestock collection points; LPGs, brick making, wood lots for fuel, agro-forestry gum gardens, etc.) hold the potential of adding to **resilience** and at the same time the sustainability of the environment and programme interventions;
- **Third:**policy facilitation for enhanced resilience. This involves **(i)** scaling-up of the co-management of Stock Routes (SR) experience as a contributor to conflict minimization and peace building while providing for cooperation and collaboration among the various resource users, **(ii)** proactive engagement and partnership with government institutions and other actors to provide for the enabling environment. This involves effective utilization of available studies and knowledge products to inform and promote policy agenda, especially in relation to the institutionalization of SRs management and improved natural resource governance; and
- **Fourth**: conservation agriculture founded on water harvesting technology has proven huge potentialities for improved food security, poverty reduction and adaptation to climate change and therefore deserves due attention from the programme.

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement	**Rating: 4**	**Previous rating: 3**

Justification of rating

The rating increased to moderately satisfactory. Focus on institutional and policy engagement is improving. This is demonstrated by the strengthened linkages with the localities, coordination and collaboration with government authorities, the discussions forums and workshops organized at different levels, and the ongoing engagement with the private sector and MFIs. The fact that shortage in programme staff at Locality level is catered for through the service availed by Government Locality staff adds to the processes of cooperation and

collaboration. A number of policy related activities have been completed; - the RECONCILE initiative was concluded and the use of related STDM toolkit planned; - the study of the National Sectoral Adaptation Strategy has also been completed.

Main issues

Institutional and policy engagement still needs more articulation and clarity about how to realize policy facilitation and inform the ongoing process of institutional reforms in the country. More specifically, how to utilize and refine the Knowledge Products (KP) and the available material (- the above mentioned National Sectoral Adaptation Strategy for the Livestock Sector; - the RECONCILE studies, - Conflict study, - Value Chain studies, - Co-management of Stock Route experience, etc.) to inform policy facilitation.

Capacity building of Locality staff by including them in training sessions, horizontal learning exercises and knowledge production, including documentation (of successful and failure stories, Good Practices developed) will provide for addressing specific visible critical gaps in government It will also provide for narrowing the existing gap between communities and the Localities.

RECONCILE final reports contains important recommendations of policy facilitation and institutional building nature that could effectively inform the programme's engagement with the related state and non-state actors.

Optimising the use of STDM toolkit in facilitating the development and up-dating of the CR CVP, mapping the Stock Routes and related improvement of rangelands (Eastern States), and making the same available to the Locality teams. Outputs of applying the tool should be used to build evidence for policy and strategy issues.

Agreed Action	*Responsibility*	*Agreed Date*
Policy Engagement (related to component 1 and 2) It is important that special efforts are made to arrive at pro-active Policy engagement regarding National Sectoral Adaptation Strategy for Livestock Sector, development of adequate support for Public – Private Partnerships, adoption, promotion, and documentation of Co-management of Stock Routes at State level.	MoAR, PSTC, PD, PDD, SIU	
Policy Engagement (related to component 1 and 2) The programme would benefit in case the PSTC can be more active in addressing bottlenecks in particular providing strategic attention to Technical and Policy issues.	PSTC, PD, PDD, CCU	

Partnership-building **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

The rating remains moderately satisfactory. Fostering partnership has improved in comparison with the pre MTR phase. At present, the programme has established partnership with FAO, VSF, GIZ, MFIs, AAAID, RECONCILE , Rangelands Initiative Africa, FEWSNET, Landell Mills and the Localities. In the White Nile State LMRP has also become an active participant in the regular coordination meetings that bring the State Government, National NGOs, UN agencies Commission for Refugees (COR) and the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) together, and therefore providing for the visibility of the programme and enhanced cooperation with other actors in the State. Engagement with the private sector on potential investment has intensified. The initial response from the private sector to various ideas of promoting livestock export, including that of a SEZ is encouraging.
An EU-LESP-SLSP project injected in the LMRP implementation framework, with a total finance of EURO 7,878,000 to complement LMRP interventions on livestock diseases control.

Main issues

The above mentioned example in para 61 of White Nile State is relevant for the other States to follow, especially Blue Nile, West and North Kordofan States where a wider range of NGOs and UN agencies is present.

Ensuring visibility and the value added to programme should be considered seriously. In this regard, building partnership with the National Pastoral Forum is anticipated to provide an important opportunity to promote the programme policy facilitation agenda. This is a gap to be addressed.

The search for public – private partnerships for livestock business, value addition and marketing at locality and state level deserves more support of the technical staff at State and PMU level.

Relationship with ABSUMI and Savings and Social Development Bank are also key to increase microcredit to the Programme groups in all the Programme localities. It is expected that both the financial institutions will extend to LMRP in the next quarter.

It is always important to discuss the expectations of all entities in a given partnership, seeking consensus on major issues and common approach on tasks agreed upon. The performance of various partnerships requires regular stocktaking, adaptation, and learning as integral part of sustaining good partnerships. Keeping track of the outputs through short action plans can be practical.

The LMRP may well consider keeping systematically track of the different partnership at various levels (Locality, State and Federal) and the table presented below might function as an example. Also, the partnerships mentioned in the table are examples. In case of LMRP, the teams could best first agree on what is for them a partnership and thereafter group the different partnerships. For instance, the different Co-management teams in charge of managing part of a Stock Route and contributing to services along the SR, managing the adjacent rangelands, etc. Would it fall under partnership or not? Or, the different networks formed to manage Natural Resources. Some partnerships are however obvious, for instance, the one with AAAID or Saving and Social Development Bank, as there is a signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

Name Partner(s)	Details of partnership
• *may also include networks, multi-stakeholder partnerships* • *not contractual arrangements such as hiring TA* • *expressions of interest/commitments made by provided by Private Actors*	• *Indicate whether CBO, NGO, INGO, Private Actors, UN agency, Government agency, etc.* • *Is the partnership based on written agreement?* • *Provide any relevant details about the partnership (starting date, main purpose, etc.)*
Cofinancing partnerships	
KM and Policy partners	
Private Sector	
Coordination/Implementing Partners	

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

The rating remains at moderately satisfactory. There is evident empowerment of the Locality Staff who are now functioning as one team with a visible sense of self confidence and team working spirit. The opening up of various livestock fattening approaches and categories and the formation of CR CVPs and networks contribute to work with wide range of stakeholders including women, men and youth that add huge potential for investment in social capital development. The platforms created (SR legalization, Co-mng and associated training on negotiations, mediation, etc.) provided an important impetus in that direction. The apparent shift from Demos - to business oriented approach is anticipated to add to community self-reliance, strengthened social capital development and sustainability.

Main issues

There is long way to walk for realization of social capital development. Community-based organization are still weak, and the CR CVPs are in their infancy. The mission also noted that the programme staff is still struggling to comprehend and fully understand the concept of gender transformative approaches which they commonly use it interchangeably with the concept of gender mainstreaming.

There is also lack of clarity about how to proactively provide for social capital development and empowerment. In this respect the development of agreed upon strategic vision, based on external facilitation, to guide the programme interventions in this particular area will add an important value.

On the job training for the staff on gender transformative and its methodologies is an immediate task but planned.

It had also been noted the programme staff knowledge of and capacities to measure Community Capability Index (CCI) is limited. This calls for the importance of on the job training which has been planned as part of the M&E system for the fourth quarter jointly with training of Social Return on Investments (SROI). Certain staff in Kordofan did earlier work with these methodologies, and can therefore use these, while also contributing to practical aspects of capacity building on CCI and SROI.

Using the CCI to differentiate the levels of development of the Saving and Credit Groups where after scaling the extension and support activities accordingly is a good imitative proposed in North Kordofan State. Currently, the support to SCGs is not differentiated and remains therefore very demanding. Locality teams should feel free to make adjustments in providing services in line with the needs of the different SCGs as well as other groups and networks.

Quality of Beneficiary Participation	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

There is no change in the rating which stands at moderately satisfactory. There is visible improvement in the programme engagement with wide range of stakeholders. Engagement with males (elders, adult, and youth) which was not considered in the pre MTR phase is presently on the improve. Engagement with pastoralists is also improving as provided by the investment in co-management mechanism, SRs mapping and demarcation, dialogue workshops, small businesses along SRs (e.g. mobile cheese making in White Nile State) and the Pastoralists Field Schools (PFS) which is a new innovation that provides for strengthened engagement for bringing people together around shared interests and provision of collectively prioritized interventions.

Main issues

The involvement of male youth in calf fattening in the East is remarkable; the taking over of calf fattening by the male youth from the women groups ensures adequate use of the huge investments made in modern sheds, while the women feel so released of no longer being pushed to care for the cattle which is perceived as a job for men. Women in turn enjoy the sheep fattening and are getting engaged in it in a serious manner. It is important to monitor the cost – benefit of the calf fattening done by youth as earlier the women were not making any profit, while the youth might. After all, various youth have taken loans for calf fattening.

The programme engagement with the male youth, particularly in WK, in sheep fattening and diversified livelihoods interventions deserves compliment. This is particularly true in the sense that West Kordofan is severely affected by tribal conflicts where the male youth, who are largely unemployed, are the main actors. However, more strategic attention to these interventions is needed.

It was also noted that SCGs and LSCGs vary considerably in capacities. This calls for more attention to the weaker ones. Community structures and organizations, namely VDCs, CR CVPs, Co-management teams, women organizations, water user groups and procurement committees require orchestrated capacity development interventions.

Responsiveness of Service Providers	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The rating remains moderately satisfactory. In each State and where opportune also at Locality level listings of Service Providers (SP) are made so that they can easily be approached when needed; i.e. for providing training, software services, hardware commodities, etc. As observed earlier, the quality and standards seem to be compromised, but efforts are made to overcome these. Quality of training was also mentioned earlier. The fact that LMRP is introducing staff performance assessment (referring to Justification rating for Knowledge Management), might contribute to making better use of training received. The fact that STC are appointed, and functioning will contribute to better involvement of Technical Departments at Locality and State level. The functioning of the Community SPs is a pending step to be addressed.

Main issues

As the organisation restructuring has taken place implying that most staff are placed at Locality Level, the pending step concerns the critical reviewing of the entire set up of services providers (SP) at community level (Extension Link Producer, CAHW (para veterinarian), Business facilitator, Contract farmer, etc.). It can best be sorted out per given area as the situation is not at all uniform in the five States neither in the targeted localities per State. The SPs need to be strongly embedded in community structures as well as being linked to Locality Extension Structures, and with the revised Locality teams this can be materialised. Also, from the exit strategy point of view, it is important to consider how the services of these Community SPs can be sustained.

In terms of providing quality services whereby using up-to-date extension approaches (pastoralists - / farmer field school; participatory technology development; innovation platforms), it can't be left to community agents, who can assist and complement but one should not rely on them for the bulk of the services to be provided. The LMRP Locality Teams and where relevant with staff of Locality Technical Govt. Departments need to be conversant and take the lead.

Cooperating with SPs of other projects of IFAD, other agencies and relevant Private Actors is taken up in certain areas. It remains an important aspect especially when active in the same areas and working with same communities.

Environment and Natural Resource Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The rating remains at moderately satisfactory. Improved Environment and NR management is the platform through which the three components of LMRP are in principle coming together. The MTR noted the scattered nature of the interventions related to Environment and NR and because of that proposed the shift from the CAPs to CR CVP. The shift from the CAPs to the CR-CVPs allows for inclusion of more community clusters and selection of more activities/interventions that effectively respond to the community needs. At the same time, it expanded the consultation process by involvement of all community segments in the planning of the activities. The Mission noted a positive progress in that direction. Commitment to the concept of CR CVP and landscape approach are expected to provide an important input to the integration and coherence of interventions in NR management. It is also noted that the NR teams are still struggling with the concept of social fencing for range and forests management, while links to livelihood diversification are not sufficiently reported and/or still to be developed.

Main issues

Commitment to the CR CVP does not simply mean realization of the outcome and impacts of the approach. The NR teams, in collaboration and coordination with other components teams, need to be more proactive and creative in applying this approach. In this respect technical support is required and horizontal learning through exchange visits to other communities where this approach was successfully adopted is essential.

Integrating the landscape approach and its integration in the CR CVP also needs special attention whereby it is important that all members of the State and Locality teams are understanding the basics of it.

Furthermore, experience from around the world demonstrate the potentialities and value of social fencing approaches to the improvement and sustainability of NR management interventions, while much proven in Sudan context too; referring to experiences in IFAD co-funded projects WSRMP and BIRDP. Henceforth, exposure of staff to horizontal learning from previous IFAD-co-funded projects where social fencing was adopted is particularly important.

Exploring and implementing community-driven bankable projects around land, water, climate resilience and SRs remains important for scaling up and sustainability of the interventions. The three planned collection points for livestock provide valuable opportunity for that.

Exit Strategy	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

The rating has increased to moderately satisfactory. The programme is planning to formulate an exit strategy before the end of 2020 to encompass structural, implementation and financial arrangements. Referring to the sections concerning Nutrition, Adaptation to Climate Change, Institutions & Policy Engagement, and Partnership-Building, much is initiated to ensure sustainability, while working towards Good Practices and Approaches that can be scaled up. The deployment of the staff to the localities encourages the commissioners to consider integration of programme activities within their future operational plans. The MoARs will undergo restructuring to upgrade the Private Sector Section into a departmental set-up that will be linked to the PPP Unit to technically capacitate ministry staff to take over the PPP business when the programme closes. Other government-related structures, such as State Steering Committee and the Programme Supervisory Technical Committee are established to strengthening implementation and pave the way for smooth pull out of the project. In terms of financial arrangements, the programme linked the LSCGs/SCGs with the MFIs. The programme also, has laid the ground for policy engagement through essential building blocks of the PPP, stock route co-management and CR-CVP and respective natural resources governance frameworks.

Main issues

As per AWPB 2020 an exit strategy shall be drafted. Ideally, an exit strategy puts in place a system whereby the benefits expand beyond the original beneficiaries, while an enabling environment is put in place. Having an exit strategy provides clarity on roles and obligations of the stakeholders, helps in programming of the work / activities of the remaining period, and enables better planning of available human and financial resources. Above all, it gets people to think about the end of the programme during its' lifetime. In LMRP, sustainability has been

taken into account more pronounced post-MTR, which is reflected among others in i.) removing/reducing the subsidies; ii.) assessing performance of SP at community level as well as the community institutions at regular intervals and planning the support accordingly; iii.) bringing and keeping on board private actors; iv.) investing in KM; iv.) developing and nurturing various partnerships; v.) investing in networks; facilitating the establishment of PPP unit in MoAR, vi) sensitizing the government and communities on the importance of the successful closure of the project and better use of assets… etc.

It is important to develop a clear vision for the exit strategy. It could be centred around what is expected from the government, the communities, the private sector actors, the service providers post-LMRP, etc. In this regard, it might be given due attention in an implementation support mission to ensure a practical oriented Exit Strategy is drafted.

Potential for Scaling-up	**Rating: 4**	**Previous rating: 3**

Justification of rating

The rating increased to moderately satisfactory. There are now indicators in place that can contribute to the sustainability of the interventions, namely:
a) Adherence to bottom-up mode of working adds to ownership and sustainability,
b) Presence at local level provides for improved cooperation, collaboration, and coordination with Government authorities,
c) LMRP activities have been incorporated in some of the Localities' annual work plans,
d) Co-management of SR and PFS hold the potentialities for scaling,
e) Bringing conflicting communities together in negotiation processes that diffuse tension while providing for peace building and improved livelihood conditions,
f) Commitment to No subsidies (e.g. NO Demos) and the new focus on business orientation is anticipated.

Main issues

The co-management of SR experience is IFAD brand as tested previously under WSRMP. However, the experience needs to be linked up to conflict resolution structures (Reporting on conflicts and hotspots along SRs is essential) and to be rigorously documented.

Proactive engagement with and technical support and investment in the capacities of the Government Locality staff provides an important for mean towards sustainability and therefore need to be addressed. This could also provide for institutional building and policy facilitation as discussed in chapter 'Institutions and Policy Engagement'.

The above mentioned indicators (para 82)) concern starting points. They deserve therefore due attention in staff meetings at various levels so that the concept of sustainability and potential for scaling is understood by all and contributes to institutionalisation.

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management	**Rating: 4**	**Previous rating: 3**

Justification of rating

The rating has been increased with one point to moderately satisfactory. Old organisational structure that led to silo thinking, centralisation, and lack of synergy among units, have been successfully replaced by a new structure as proposed by the MTR. These changes have brought about a sense of urgency to the project implementation. The delegation of powers to SIUs and Locality level staff has speeded up activities. Placement of adequate staff at locality level has increase field activities, resulting overall improvements. During the remaining implementation period, the quality of programme management rests on the achievement of physical targets, coordination and management of human resources, and any other resources such as material and budgets.

Main issues

The Programme Supervisory Technical Committee (PSTC) and the State Technical Committee (STC), which got installed immediately after the MTR of December 2019, are responsible for reviewing whether the programme activities are implemented, outputs and outcomes are being achieved, identify challenges, addressing bottlenecks and initiate necessary corrective steps. The work of PSTC and STC has accelerated programme implementation. Annual Work Plans broken down in quarterly targets provide performance yardsticks for monitoring physical and financial achievements; i.e. referring to appendix 2 'Physical progress measured against AWP&B'. Although periodic financial and operational reports are generated to monitor outputs and deliveries, this does not necessarily happen at planned intervals and at all levels (PMU, State and Locality).

In line with what is common in the Sudanese private sector, LMRP started with introducing staff performance assessment. A lesson learnt was that it is difficult for the project to stop renewing a contract or removing a staff in case he/she has underperformed as it was difficult to produce evidence, which is demanded for by the Sudanese labour law. The staff performance assessment proposal is simple and transparent. The staff him/herself makes an assessment of his/her performance while his/her superior does the same. The two assessments are compared and discussed. The assessment is mainly based on 3 – 5 key performance indicators (KPIs) which have been jointly agreed upon by the staff member and his/her superior.

During the mission, a number of management issues were looked into. Support provided and bottlenecks addressed. Accordingly, jointly the PPIP was up-dated and planned for next period. The PPIP was uploaded on the ORMS, presented in as annex 1 of the Aide Memoire) and in Appendix 4, page of SPVM report). In terms of project management, it covers, among others, the following:

- Creating clarity on lines of accountability: - administrative versus technical answerability as indicated in relevant ToRs, and how these should reflect reporting, performance assessment, etc.,
- New contracts to be issued to all staff covering the revised ToRs, duty station, annual ceiling for DSA entitlement, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), etc. The new contracts are annual renewal as per performance, which is assessed on half yearly basis,
- A simple note to be drafted on Staff Performance Assessment in Arabic and to be including in the PIM. KPIs per staff member to be agreed upon for 2nd and 3rd Quarter,
- Component Managers to intensify presence in the field and should provide regular support to State and Locality Teams namely a minimum of 2 visits per State per Quarter,
- Investing in relations among component managers, MEO and effective communication with the deputy director (one management team) to solve problems and delivery acceleration,
- Ensuring adequate coordination among the key units at PMU namely: Admin, Finance, Procurement, MEO, Component Managers, PDD & PD,
- Flexibility to respond and courage to think out of the box and avoidance of DD syndrome (no more time to waste),
- Proactive communication with government, ICO, CCU and stakeholders on implementation arrangements,
- Arrange for relevant solution to pending bottlenecks in certain localities related to accommodation, office space and – equipment, transport modalities, etc.

Agreed Action	***Responsibility***	***Agreed Date***
Programme Management and Human Resources Provide first priority in issuing new contracts to all staff covering the revised ToRs in line with the mission findings as well as Key Performance Indicators (KPI) agreed upon. This to ensure higher standards of deliverables from the staff human resources.	PD, AO & MoAR	04/2020
Programme Management and Human Resources In supporting smooth settlement of the technical team in Altadamon locality, the MoARs is requested to contribute financially in the construction of the staff guesthouse and office. As well, some resources to be allocated from LESP project for this purpose, as Altadamon is an animal disease-checking point for LESP.	MoARs, PD, PSTC	04/2020
Programme Management and Human Resources LMRP and IAMDP to work together in supporting the technical teams in localities where they have presence to ensure mutual support, cross learning, and collaboration for better utilization of resources and facilities for serving the communities.	LMRP-PD, IAMDP-PC and SC	04/2020

Knowledge Management	**Rating: 4**	**Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

Currently there is no inventory of Knowledge Products (KP) neither has critical screening taken place of products produced; i.e. a lengthy video shown concerned a promotion of LMRP. Up to now, it was also difficult to capture and document successful outcomes as most of the deliverables were not yet achieved. In addition, the responsibility for KM was up to MTR given to the 2 M&E officers, while post MTR all staff were allocated basic tasks in KM. In short, there is a transition going on. LMRP has a Programme Knowledge Management Strategy (PKMS) which will be the road map for taking the programme on the right direction. This can materialise when additional efforts are taken to ensure the contribution of KM in the scaling-

up and policy engagement.

Main issues

In line the IFAD Knowledge Management Country Strategy, LMRP covers KM in the AWPB whereby following their PKMS. Earlier, KM tasks were allocated to the senior MEO and deputy MEO, but the situation has changed. Currently, there is one MEO Officer who together with the PDD is in charge of M&E. It has been decided to hire quality Technical Assistance (TA) to guide the PMU -, SIU – and Locality teams in their tasks of contributing to KM. In the revised ToRs each staff has a role to play in contributing to KM. The reasons of hiring KM TA is twofold namely on the one hand to relieve the MEO who needs to fully focus on getting the M&E system back on the rails, and on the other hand it is realised the KM requests for quality technical expertise which is currently not at hand at PMU level. The TA for KM should cover theoretical and practical background in communication, documentation, and ability to basically guide the processes of innovation, learning and change.

In terms of KM activities for the coming period a range of were identified such as

- Documentation of the Co-Mng SR, which can truly be called a Brand Product of IFAD,
- Through critical reviewing the current KPs learning what the characteristics of the quality KP should be,
- Developing Popular Booklet series in Arabic with good design and validated quality information.
    - One on related to studies conducted and strategies developed (Conflict Resolution Study, Value Chain studies, National Strategy Adaptation Strategy for the Livestock Sector, Studies of RECONCILE, etc.)
    - One on Good Practices. Examples are: - Co-mng of SRs, - Good Practices in Fattening, - Housing models for in-door fattening, - Smallholder livestock keepers adhering to 'Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points' guidelines, - Using CR CVP for different purposes, - Social Fencing of Natural Resources, - Livelihood diversification, - Pastoralists Field Schools, - Managing Water Facility, etc.
- Supporting and stimulating Staff to draft case studies and/or cost – benefit analysis of basic business activities,
- Contributing to development of the CCU-IFAD website by sharing KPs, providing inputs for improving the website.

Agreed Action	*Responsibility*	*Agreed Date*
Knowledge Management The programme to hire a qualified KM Consultant to address all KM-related issues highlighted by the mission under KM component (para 19 of Aide Memoire; the above mentioned para 101) - 102)	PD, PDD, AO, SPO, MEO	04/2020

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

Justification of rating

The rating has increased to Moderately Satisfactory largely because there are indications that Economic and Financial Analysis (EFA), Cost Benefit Analysis and Cost-effectiveness shall be positive, considering the four E's of Economy, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Equity; i.e. consult the below presented para 91 for details. Due to the travel restrictions placed in the wake of COVID-19, it was not possible to conduct detailed EFA at the field level. The Programme is doing its best to achieve development outcomes over the remaining life of the Programme ensuring that resources are used effectively, economically, and without waste. More activities were planned and initiated during the review period than in the previous quarter.

Main issues

Based on the information available, a number of quantitative and qualitative indicators have been assessed as follows:

- **Economy** - Decreasing costs keeping level and quality of outputs:
    - Organisational restructuring has reduced the operational costs (SS: 74%; BN: 63%; WN: 58%; NK: 24%; WK: 14% in first quarter 2020 compared to 4th quarter 2019),
    - 196 CR CVPs formulated out of the 300 old CAPs in consultation with all stakeholders. Restructuring has reduced travel costs and DSA,
    - During Q1 of 2020, the number of SCGs rose from 2821 in December 2019 to 3009 in March 2020 – this is a 24% increase in the number of LSCGs without any increase in the manpower,
    - Heavily subsidized demos of livestock fattening were not generating expected results and were stopped at MTRs recommendation. The new focus on business orientation is anticipated to add positively to sustainability;
- **Effectiveness** - Amplifying impact through partnerships:
    - Co-financing ratio in LMRP is one of the highest for similar projects in Sudan. Against the total outlay of USD 119.2 million; IFAD contribution is 20.56 of the total, the rest being mobilized from Government of Sudan 8.0%, GEF 7.1%, the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) 5.9%, the Central Bank of Sudan (CBoS) 2.5%, Commercial Banks and Microfinance Institutions 17.4%, the Beneficiaries at grassroots level with contributions to their enterprises 7.6% and Public Private Partners, including Equity Funds and private sector entities 30.9%,
    - Partnership building: the programme has established partnership with FAO, GIZ, AAAID, RECONCILE, Rangelands Initiative Africa, FEWSNET, and the Localities. The value of the partnership is not quantified, but synergies with existing projects and activities of these organisations would avoid wastage due to duplication of efforts and bring about greater synergy in programme implementation,
    - In March 2020, the total lending portfolio from MFIs to LMRP states was SDG 53.95 million;
- **Efficiency** - Expanding scale of operation:
    - The relationship between LMRP and State governments are strategic in nature designed to deliver maximum impact. The partnership with financial institutions and private sector has enabled IFAD to leverage financial from them and broaden policy engagement with the government to allow greater private sector participation in livestock value chain. This should in principle expand IFAD's reach in support of country priorities,
    - The work of the PPP Investment Committee has the potential of bringing much needed private sector investment to the tune of USD 36.8 million in the three livestock value chains,
    - The Programme has just concluded 5 State level and a national workshop to validate Stock Routes Legalization. The impact of this work could be felt in all the other 13 States and at the Federal level,
- **Equity** - Prioritizing the poorest people among the direct beneficiaries:
    - Of the 100000 targeted villages, LMRP has reached 90% of them. The remaining villages will come under LMRP coverage in the next 2 quarters,
    - The Programme uses wealth ranking and other criteria to identify poor and women headed households for inclusion in various programmes,
    - The initiation of Co-management of SR and PFS have energised participation of the agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in climate resilience village planning and other activities,
    - Most of the members of savings groups and livestock savings groups are women,
    - The number of youth members participating in bank linked microfinance activities are 3,953 (75% female youth).

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

Justification of rating

The rating has increased to Moderately Satisfactory. The main reasons are that the teams at all level have tremendously invested in reorganising themselves including moving to a different duty station. They invested in new orientations, jointly planning at locality level, grasping with the new tasks provided, etc. Although the progress on AWPB 2020 expressed in USD as of 29th of February 2020 is only 8.5%, the physical implementation as per 31st of March and presented in appendix 2, page 35, shows a slightly better picture. On average, less than 30% of the activities planned for the first quarter of 2020 were achieved. It can be concluded that the planning for the first quarter has been too ambitious considering all the organizational changes and re-orientations proposed as per MTR.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

Activity 'Initial training of Extension Link Producers (ELP), for 25 village planned regarding the 1st quarter and 6 achieved (24%), 'Refresher training of Extension Link Producers in 5 states', for 55 villages planned, 0 achieved (0%). Of the range of activities planned for the first quarter under 'Support to Livestock Producing Households', only 35% of the planned 'Training all fattening HHs 3 categories sheep & calves' was achieved. All other planned activities under this section did not take place. The teams managed however to achieve 74% of the planned lending schemes with MFI for fattening, which is truly achievement compared to previous years. Of the 300 planned CR CVP for the first quarter, 65% were achieved. Work on Stock Routes (SR) has also progressed – demarcation, - legalisation, - management plan, - - Co-mng teams, but lacking behind in number PFS. The planned work on National Sectoral Adaptation Strategy for Livestock Sector was completed, around 40% of the planned support to MFIs achieved, while most of the purchase of equipment (printers, scanners, safety boxes, etc.) planned was materialised.

As proposed under Agreed Action 25, page 24, LMRP shall submit to IFAD a revised version of 2020 AWPB taking in consideration adjustments agreed during supervision mission.

Performance of M&E System	**Rating: 3**	**Previous rating: 3**

Justification of rating

The rating remained Moderately Unsatisfactory largely because there are no indications that the system has improved. It was not possible to retrieve data for 2020 during the mission. Indeed, the PMU is still collecting missing data for the past years. Data for 2020 are expected to be available by next mission at the end of the year. For instance, to arrive at the Physical Activity progress measured against AWP&B (presented as Appendix 2) was demanding and various versions were produced before the mission could accept it as being correct. The mission acknowledges the short taking over period from the previous Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Office (MEO) to the current MEO, but without developing a clear understanding and sharp quick actions, the situation will not improve. In this regard, the current M&E system was reviewed and a revised one drafted including the tasks to be implemented against a timeline; i.e. referring to item 3 of PPIP, which is presented in Appendix 4.

M&E System Review

Henceforth, one could currently conclude that the LMRP M&E system is evolving. The revised M&E system is composed of 6 domains (GEF tracking tool**ii.** Management Information System (MIS), **iii.** Financial Management, **iv.** Community Capability Index (CCI), **v.** Social Return on Investment (SROI) and **vi**. Occasional Studies (Baseline survey; outcome study; HH impact). The Financial Management System is well developed and functions as an on-line system.

In 2018, the LMRP started investing in developing a computerized planning, monitoring and evaluation system by hiring international technical assistance[1]. The Management Information System (MIS) software developed is called PlaME and is based on ACCESS data base developed by the consultant and linked to the Log frame as per design document. At Mid Term Review (MTR) stage the MIS did generate lengthy but confusing reports such as answering whether an activity was implemented, and to which extend. The physical progress reporting against the annual work plan and budget (AWPB), for instance, was done by hand. It was also realised that a limited number of staff could enter data while only the senior M&E expert could view the data and generate reports. In short, the MIS did function far from satisfactory.

During the 4th SPVM it was realised that the revised Organisational set-up with one MEO at PMU level and all staff at each level having basic M&E tasks provided renewed energy for M&E. The PMU team expressed interested in making MIS a workable tool, which implies that different tasks need to be fulfilled; i.e. partially to align the MIS with the organisation and orientation changes proposed during MTR, partly to optimise the use of the MIS such as generating reports as per demand. While the work on improving the MIS is on, manual reporting shall also continue until the MIS is manageable fully online. Currently, MIS works offline.

Of basic importance is to arrive at appropriate common reporting formats which are used across the board. In addition, one needs to agree on a common technical vocabulary so that there is one meaning and one understanding. These tasks have been given priority in Plan B (contingency plan in the wake of COVID-19 preventive measures).

Where possible, LMRP should not hesitate to also differentiate vulnerable groups such as 'returnees', 'refugees' and 'internal displaced people'. These are not specially targeted but form in various localities important beneficiaries, among others through Co-mng of SR related activities, working with networks of communities, etc.

[1] The London based consultant Mr. Oscar Damen was hired, developed the software, provided training and backstopping during 2019; in total 27 days 17 days in Sudan, 10 days home based over the period of one year.

Agreed Action	*Responsibility*	*Agreed Date*
Monitoring and Evaluation The programme to take the necessary action in improving the M&E by implementing the M&E action plan that is developed by the mission with reference to point 3 in PPIP, presented as annex 1 (Aide Memoire) and in Appendix 4 of SPVM report. .	PDD, MEO & M&E network, SIU	04/2020

Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)	**Rating: 4**	**Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

There is no change in the rating which stands at moderately satisfactory. LMRP is considered Category B project with relatively moderate social and environmental negative impacts. These impacts are site specific and can be readily remedied using appropriate preventive actions and mitigation measures. LMRP team is to be commended for developing SECAP templates to ensure the alignment of the activities in C1.1 and C2 based on the SECAP manual, but not for C1.2 and C3. This is a gap to be bridged. Recognizing the fragility of dry lands ecosystems and the heated competition over land and natural resources, especially in West Kordofan, North Kordofan and the White Nile, articulated measurement of the social and environmental impacts of the interventions, especially in water resources is essential. Accordingly, SECAP Guidance Statements should be incorporated in every CR CVP intervention.

SECAP Review

SECAP template for C 3 is not in place and therefore guidance statement 12 on rural finance should be included in order to measure the social and environmental impacts of this component. It had also been noted that concrete analysis of data gathered through the templates is missing. This analysis is of particular importance to inform actions as well as future interventions.

Recognizing the fact that water is the most limiting factor in dry lands water is usually prioritized as the top priority by most of the communities. However, ample experience form Sudan and elsewhere in the African Sahel show that excessive and poorly planned provision of water is also one of the major factors contributing to land degradation, desertification, and conflict. Because of that the programme needs to give due attention to the issue of water provision and the articulated measurement and analysis of its social and environmental impacts. The concept of integrated water management which is intricately linked to the landscape approach should be closely followed. The concept of integrated water management should also be incorporated in all CR CVPs.

Agreed Action	*Responsibility*	*Agreed Date*
Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) Rural finance should be included in the SECAP template for C3 in order to measure the social and environmental impacts of this component.	C3M, PD, M&E	05/2020
Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) The concept of integrated water management approach should be closely followed and also be incorporated in all CR CVPs.	C3M, PD, M&E and locality development teams	05/2020
Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) A concrete analysis of data gathered through the SECAP templates should be completed. This analysis is of particular importance to inform actions as well as future interventions.	C3M, PD, M&E and locality development teams	09/2020

d. Financial Management & Execution

Acceptable Disbursement Rate	**Rating: 3**	**Previous rating: 3**

Justification of rating

Automated rating based on IFAD disbursement data

Main issues

The disbursement rate for LMRP is 38%. The combined disbursement rate at mission dates for the three grants (IFAD, ASAP and GEF) remains low after five years into implementation out of a seven-years implementation period. The combined disbursement rate stands at 38% (equivalent to USD 15.39 million). **For LESP, the disbursement rate is 24%.**

The disbursement rate for LMRP would increase to 46%, once the under review WAs are processed by IFAD.

- IFAD : The disbursement from IFAD grant reached as of 6th of April 2019, 48% equivalent to SDR 7.96 million (equivalent to USD 11.14 million). WA under preparation and processing reach USD 1.99 million.
- ASAP : The disbursement from ASAP grant reached as of 6th of April 2020, 35% equivalent to SDR 1.65 million (equivalent to USD 2.31 million). WA under preparation reach USD 0.4 million.

- GEF : The disbursement from GEF grant reached as of 20th of August 2019, 22.8% equivalent to USD 1.94 million. WA under process or under preparation reach USD 0.5 million.

The mission notes that following factors contributed to the increase of disbursement rate:

- Signature of the PPP contract and payment of the USD 0.66 million under this contract, which positively affected component 1. It is also noted that additional payments for a total amount of USD 1.1 millions may be paid before the end of the year.
- The organization of several training and workshops, including trainings oversees, for a total amount of EUR 0.52 million.
- The acceleration of project activities under component 3, and mainly the Support to establishment and equipment of banks and MFI.

The mission notes that project over drafted from the category training under ASAP and recalls the project that no further trainings can be financed under this category unless a formal reallocation of funds is approved.

The mission highlights also that due to COVID 19 pandemic, Withdrawal Applications were sent by the project since March 13 but not yet processed due to delays in mail delivery to IFAD.

Regarding LESP : The first Withdrawal Application of an amount of EUR 1.86 million, corresponding to 24% and covering part of the first year budget was disbursed.

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Overall, the quality of financial management rating of moderately satisfactory remains the same as of that of the midterm review. The Mission noted that accounting software is now in place for LMRP and transactions are posted in the system with some delays. March 2020 transactions are not yet inputted and consolidated in the system. LESP Accounting Software is not yet implemented.

Main issues

- Staffing: FM staff for LMRP are all in place and have completed IFAD online training on IFAD Financial Management Practices and Procedures**FM staff for LESP** are all in place. The team is composed of a senior accountant at PMU reporting to project Financial Controller, and fives accountants at SIU level, most of them having previous experience with donors funded projects.
- Accounting and Financial Reporting. The accounting software is fully implemented and operational. Data entry is now performed through the system and most of the reports are stable and reliable. The accounting and budget data are in the system, which allows to track budget execution by activity. Some minor adjustments regarding reports generated from the software are being processed by the developer and should be finalised by the 15th of April. **LESP accounting software** contract was signed in 24 March 2020. A training is foreseen for LESP FM team and the system is expected to be in place and fully functional within few months.
- Treasury and funds flow. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic and its impact on mail distribution, the WA 21 corresponding to a Direct Payment was sent by the project on the 13th of March but not yet received by IFAD and thus not yet processed. Regarding the payments to be processed from Operating and Designated account, the project is not currently facing issues to release them.
- Budget Monitoring and Execution. Progress on 2020 AWPB expressed in USD as of 29th of February 2020 is 8.5%, with big variances between components (3.8% for component 2 against 11.9% for component 3). The mission notes that budget data are posted in the accounting software. Due to actual pandemic situation due to COVID 19, the mission agreed with the project to prepare an update version of the AWPB and submit it to IFAD for no objection. **LESP** The total budget for LESP for the first year of the project 2019/2020 amounts to EUR 3.9 million and the budget execution remains low with a rate of 1.6% corresponding exclusively to component 4 Programme Management, Monitoring & Evaluation. The total payments reached 63,495 EUR since project startup.
- Internal controls and SOE testing. The review of sample of expenditures incurred by PMU revealed that completeness of supporting documents pertaining to all payments remains a major challenge and thus poses a significant risk which remains unaddressed. In addition, it was noted that payment conditions for some contracts are not totally in line with contracts payments conditions.The mission notes that in breach of what was agreed during midterm review, the programme is not adopting the PIM of LESP as to ensure improve the completeness and quality of supporting documents. During the mission, the Financial Controller introduced a checklist of supporting documents to be attached along with the payment voucher for upcoming transactions.

  The mission invites the project to take a concrete and quick actions to strengthening controls over this area as to reduce the risk of project incurring ineligible expenditures. In this connection, the mission recommends that the project financial controller to carry out a dedicated practical training to FM staff on completeness and quality of supporting documents as per established PIM. The internal auditors of the project should also ensure that supporting documents are complete and adhere to PIM before execution of the payment. It was also agreed that IFAD will carry out during the upcoming on field supervision mission one day technical clinic on FM issues as required.

- Salary scale unification, DSA and benefits harmonization remains an open point, though progress was made by MoFEP and agreement shall be finalised soon. IFAD reiterate its recommendation to accelarate the finalisation of the unification of salary scale.

Agreed Action	*Responsibility*	*Agreed Date*
Strengthen the quality and completeness of supporting documents Update March 2020 mission : Financial Controller and Project Internal Auditor to reinforce controls over the completeness of supporting documentation. The project financial controller to carry out a dedicated practical training to FM staff on completeness and quality of supporting documents as per established PIM. The internal auditors of the project should also ensure that supporting documents are complete and adhere to PIM before execution of the payment.	Finance Team	04/2020
Revised 2020 AWPB Submit to IFAD a revised version of 2020 AWPB taking in consideration adjustments agreed during supervision mission	PD / FC	04/2020
Salary Scale Unification Salary scale unification, DSA and benefits need to be harmonized and unified across IFAD funded projects.	MoFEP	04/2020

Quality and Timeliness of Audit	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The audit was carried out by National Audit Chamber in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. The audit report and management letter were received 3 days after the deadline.

Main issues

The auditors expressed unqualified opinion on the project's financial statements. The financial statements, accompanying notes and disclosures were prepared in accordance with IPSAS cash basis and were complete except for fixed assets statement which was not included.

Agreed Action	*Responsibility*	*Agreed Date*
Improve contracts management and controls The management letter highlighted significant deficiencies concerning procurement processes, contracts management and execution.	Project Director	08/2019

Counterparts Funds	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

As per the Financing Agreement, the Government shall provide counterpart financing for the program in the amount equivalent to USD 9.5 million to finance salaries of government staff implementing program activities, taxes and customs. Regarding the year 2020, the AWPB has foreseen a total contribution of USD 0.36 million out of which an amount of USD 0.04 was released to the project up to end of February, in line with activities execution in the AWPB.

Main issues

During 2020, Government of Sudan contribution to LMRP is paid on monthly basis to the project, trough bank transfers of SDG 655,787 (equivalent to USD 15 thousand) Monthly. Slight delays were noted but did not have any impact on project activities. For LESP project, monthly cash contribution is SDG 172,000 (equivalent to USD 4 thousand).

In addition to cash transfer, the Government of Sudan provided project with tax exemptions to cover the VAT on purchases of equipments to MFIs for an amount of SDG 328,000 under component 3 and on purchases of electric generator for an amount of SDG 562,000 under component 4.

Compliance with Loan Covenants	**Rating: 5**	**Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

Project complies with all loan covenants. This is justified by slight delays noted regarding the submission of Annual Work Plan and Budget compared to the timeline set in the Loan Agreement and regarding the late submission of financial reports.
Regarding the bank accounts, it is noted that project is holding bank accounts (Designated and Operating) in Bank of Sudan as imposed by the MoFEP/Government of Sudan. In addition, project holds operating bank accounts in Bank of Khartoum, used for checks of minor values, and for simplification of the transfer of salaries of project staff. The LMRP accounting system software is now in place and completely implemented.

Main issues

Appendix 3 'Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation', page 45, is fully up-dated as per 3st March 2020.

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

Justification of rating

LMRP Procurement is rated as Moderately Unsatisfactory, this mainly due to: a) the server delay in initiating the procurement processes for all planned activities for more than one year; b) excessive use of less competitive procurement methods without proper justification; c) the need to ensure that procurement processes are in compliance with IFAD Procurement Guidelines in what relates to IFAD preparation of bidding documents, the evaluation process, procurement filing system, and contract management. Appendix 6 presents a detailed Procurement Report including the Procurement Risk Matrix while below only the key findings are presented.

Procurement Review

Procurement Planning Process. The format of 2020 procurement plan was found inconsistent with IFAD new template, the Mission noted the following areas for improvement: (i) several low-value procurement activities can be grouped together under one tender; (ii) on the other hand unsimilar items were grouped together such as furniture and IT equipment; (iii) the plan does not include summary page; (iv) excessive use of less competitive methods; (v) implementation schedule was unrealistic; and (vi) the plan is currently not used as a monitoring and tracking tool as it is not periodically updated.

Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding. During the period of review, the Programme completed the procurement process for five transactions only using shopping method constituting about 1.5% of the planned activities in terms of value. The Programme has adopted the Template that was provided by IFAD support mission. The mission noted the following gaps in the preparation of the bidding documents:

- in several cases, the bidding documents were issued with inadequate technical specifications;
- in some cases, the technical specifications were tailored for a specific manufacturer; and
- in all cases, procurement requisitions were missing.

Process and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award. The mission noted the following gaps in the evaluation process:

- the PMU did not apply the technical evaluation and perform the Post-Qualification process on the evaluated bidders as stipulated by the bidding documents that leads to accept some items do not comply with the requested specifications;
- the PMU accepted all offers regardless the fact that all bidders did not adhere to the ITBs and submit the bid form;
- in two cases out of four transactions completed during the period of review, the evaluation reports were not signed by the committee members; and
- in several cases the bidders did not apply for particular items while the evaluation report included the quoted price for those items .

Contract Management and Administration. Ineffective contract management was noticed in all Programme Procurements as the inspection and acceptance procedures were not applied. Moreover, the data inserted in the Register of Contracts were not accurate as some Purchase Orders were partially merged together in the same row.

Record Retention. The mission is pleased to find out that the PMU established a dedicated procurement filling system. However, the filing system includes the transactions implemented by PMU and part of activities implemented by CCU only. Furthermore, it was noted that several important documents related to contract management are missing such as vendor invoices, payment vouchers, inspection and acceptance reports and copies of cheques.

Agreed Action	*Responsibility*	*Agreed Date*
Procurement The Programme needs to initiate the pending Procurement for all delayed transactions	PMU, SPO, CCU	04/2020
Procurement Ensure that complete documentation of procurement processes is kept on procurement files at the PMU, including all related documents and the records for transactions implemented by CCU and SIUs.	PMU, SPO, CCU, SIUs	04/2020
Procurement Update the register of contracts through re-inspecting whether the right procedures were applied and ensure that data inserted in the Register of Contracts are accurate whereby prevention merging of purchase orders in the same row.	PMU, SPO	04/2020
Procurement The programme to hire a competent procurement consultant to provide technical backstopping and to work closely with the CCU to accelerate procurement transactions at all programme levels	PD, ICO, MoFEP, CCU	05/2020
Procurement An implementation support mission on procurement is to be fielded to the programme as soon as situation normalizes in the country	PO-Rome, ICO, MoFEP	06/2020
Procurement Continue with organizing a monthly coordination meeting between the Procurement Officer/s and originators. Strictly list the actions agreed of each meeting and review the same in the subsequent meeting.	PMU, SPO	
Procurement Continue with organizing a monthly follow meeting between the PMU Procurement Officer/s and SIUs procurement staff. Strictly list the actions agreed of each meeting and review the same in the subsequent meeting.	PMU, SIU, SPO	
Procurement The Project should minimize the use of non-competitive procurement methods in their Procurement activities and strictly adhere to IFAD guidelines with regard to preparation of bidding documents and evaluation procedure.	PMU, CCU	
Procurement Both PMU and CCU should continue to jointly submit a monthly progress report to IFAD country office on procurement covering the actions taken during the month and the anticipated steps during the next month.	PMU, CCU, ICO	

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective	**Rating: 4**	**Previous rating: 4**

Justification of rating

Likelihood of achieving the development objective improved

Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance	**Rating: 4**	**Previous rating: 3**

Justification of rating

Overall implementation performance improved

F. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	*Responsibility*	*Agreed Date*
Overview and Project Progress		
Component 2: Community-led NRM and enhanced adaptive capacities: C 2.1 Community-led Natural Resource Management Recognizing the enormous efforts needed for the development of effective CR CVPs and networks, it is important that practical Technical Support to the staff is provided including on-the job training on landscape approach and investment in the capacities of CR CVPs and Networks. Project to hire resource persons from ex-BIRDP staff and consultant to learn from their accumulated experience of NRMGF establishment processes.	C.2 Mng; PD, SIU	04/2020
Component 2: Community-led NRM and enhanced adaptive capacities: C 2.2 Climate Change Preparedness and Policy Facilitation Continue training the relevant staff on Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) toolkit and initiate community land use mapping as well as the mapping of hot spots along SRs.	C.2 Mng; SIU	04/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Complete counterpart arrangements of MoAR staff to PPP Unit.	MoAR	05/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Landel Mills (LM) to deliver detailed plan of training and capacity building for different actors; - to Department of Planning and Livestock Economics in MoAR, PPP Unit in MoFEP, PPP Unit in MoAR, and Secretariat of National Free Zones Council; - to private sector regarding managing PPP contracts focusing on legal and financial aspects, - engaging the Ministry of Trade and Industry.	C.1 Mng, PSTC, LM	06/2020

Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Engage concerned Ministries and local authorities for identifying a suitable area(s) and develop site selection criteria for special economic zones. Concerned stakeholders from private sector should also be engaged.	PMU, PPP Unit, PSTC	06/2020
Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development: C 3.2 Sustainable Access to External Finance Regarding the draft Agreement between LMRP and Saving and Social Development Bank on funding against First Loss Guarantee Deposit, the PMU will obtain necessary legal advice from MoFEP.	PD, C3 Mng	06/2020
Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development: C 3.2 Sustainable Access to External Finance Work in close collaboration with MoFEP to organise a meeting of all banks and MFIs interested in working in LMRP Localities.	PD, C3 Mng	06/2020
Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development: C 3.2 Sustainable Access to External Finance Promote internal lending in saving groups. Efforts should be made to increase internal lending rates in White Nile (80%) and in new groups where the internal lending falls below 100%.	SIU, C3 Mng	06/2020
Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development: C 3.2 Sustainable Access to External Finance It is agreed that LMRP would strive to have at least two MFIs per state to broaden the choice of banking partners. BN State currently works only with Ebdaa Bank, it should work towards identifying and establishing new relationship with other MFIs/Banks.	PD, C3 Mng, SIU	06/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Engage more assiduously investor community and ascertain their interest in various PPP ventures under consideration of PPP Unit. Where relevant, seek expression of interest.	PMU	08/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Operationalise the planned multipurpose livestock collection points in 3 States (SS, WN, NK), and encourage similar developments in other States and Localities.	C.1 Mng, PSTC, LM	09/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.1. Community Livestock Productivity and Marketing Ensure that detailed cost-benefit analysis are made post fattening rounds of the different categories and fattening practices; i.e. at least 12 per State.	SIUs	09/2020
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.1. Community Livestock Productivity and Marketing Keep opening up to facilitating livestock fattening without formal lending and share the experiences among the different teams.	SIUs	
Component 1: Livestock business development: C.1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion Provide coaching and guided support to State and Locality teams in their efforts to facilitate public – private partnerships for the livestock sector.	C.1 Mng; SIU	
Component 2: Community-led NRM and enhanced adaptive capacities: C 2.2 Climate Change Preparedness and Policy Facilitation Regarding the intended incorporating the LMRP's proposed system "DMPERS" within the existing FAO System, it is important to ensure the visibility and acknowledgement of LMRP (IFAD) in the FAO system.	PD, MoAR	
Component 3: Rural enterprise and social development: C 3.1 Livelihood Diversification Ensure adequate reporting on activities and achievements made as part of livelihood diversification including job created and income generated activities (IGA).	PD, SIUs, C3 Mng	
Sustainability and Scaling up		
Policy Engagement (related to component 1 and 2) It is important that special efforts are made to arrive at pro-active Policy engagement regarding National Sectoral Adaptation Strategy for Livestock Sector, development of adequate support for Public – Private Partnerships, adoption, promotion, and documentation of Co-management of Stock Routes at State level.	MoAR, PSTC, PD, PDD, SIU	
Policy Engagement (related to component 1 and 2) The programme would benefit in case the PSTC can be more active in addressing bottlenecks in particular providing strategic attention to Technical and Policy issues.	PSTC, PD, PDD, CCU	
Project Management		
Monitoring and Evaluation The programme to take the necessary action in improving the M&E by implementing the M&E action plan that is developed by the mission with reference to point 3 in PPIP, presented as annex 1 (Aide Memoire) and in Appendix 4 of SPVM report. .	PDD, MEO & M&E network, SIU	04/2020
Programme Management and Human Resources Provide first priority in issuing new contracts to all staff covering the revised ToRs in line with the mission findings as well as Key Performance Indicators (KPI) agreed upon. This to ensure higher standards of deliverables from the staff human resources.	PD, AO & MoAR	04/2020
Programme Management and Human Resources In supporting smooth settlement of the technical team in Altadamon locality, the MoARs is requested to contribute financially in the construction of the staff guesthouse and office. As well, some resources to be allocated from LESP project for this purpose, as Altadamon is an animal disease-checking point for LESP.	MoARs, PD, PSTC	04/2020

Programme Management and Human Resources LMRP and IAMDP to work together in supporting the technical teams in localities where they have presence to ensure mutual support, cross learning, and collaboration for better utilization of resources and facilities for serving the communities.	LMRP-PD, IAMDP-PC and SC	04/2020
Knowledge Management The programme to hire a qualified KM Consultant to address all KM-related issues highlighted by the mission under KM component (para 19 of Aide Memoire; the above mentioned para 101) - 102)	PD, PDD, AO, SPO, MEO	04/2020
Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) Rural finance should be included in the SECAP template for C3 in order to measure the social and environmental impacts of this component.	C3M, PD, M&E	05/2020
Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) The concept of integrated water management approach should be closely followed and also be incorporated in all CR CVPs.	C3M, PD, M&E and locality development teams	05/2020
Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) A concrete analysis of data gathered through the SECAP templates should be completed. This analysis is of particular importance to inform actions as well as future interventions.	C3M, PD, M&E and locality development teams	09/2020
Financial Management & Execution		
Improve contracts management and controls The management letter highlighted significant deficiencies concerning procurement processes, contracts management and execution.	Project Director	08/2019
Procurement The Programme needs to initiate the pending Procurement for all delayed transactions	PMU, SPO, CCU	04/2020
Procurement Ensure that complete documentation of procurement processes is kept on procurement files at the PMU, including all related documents and the records for transactions implemented by CCU and SIUs.	PMU, SPO, CCU, SIUs	04/2020
Procurement Update the register of contracts through re-inspecting whether the right procedures were applied and ensure that data inserted in the Register of Contracts are accurate whereby prevention merging of purchase orders in the same row.	PMU, SPO	04/2020
Strengthen the quality and completeness of supporting documents Update March 2020 mission : Financial Controller and Project Internal Auditor to reinforce controls over the completeness of supporting documentation. The project financial controller to carry out a dedicated practical training to FM staff on completeness and quality of supporting documents as per established PIM. The internal auditors of the project should also ensure that supporting documents are complete and adhere to PIM before execution of the payment.	Finance Team	04/2020
Revised 2020 AWPB Submit to IFAD a revised version of 2020 AWPB taking in consideration adjustments agreed during supervision mission	PD / FC	04/2020
Salary Scale Unification Salary scale unification, DSA and benefits need to be harmonized and unified across IFAD funded projects.	MoFEP	04/2020
Procurement The programme to hire a competent procurement consultant to provide technical backstopping and to work closely with the CCU to accelerate procurement transactions at all programme levels	PD, ICO, MoFEP, CCU	05/2020
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Procurement Both PMU and CCU should continue to jointly submit a monthly progress report to IFAD country office on procurement covering the actions taken during the month and the anticipated steps during the next month.	PMU, CCU, ICO	

IFAD
Investing in rural people

Sudan

Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme

Supervision Report

Logical Framework

Mission Dates:	21/03/2020 - 15/04/2020
Document Date:	20/05/2020
Project No.	1100001732
Report No.	5398-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members										
	Household members			852 000	**169 171**	**718 051**	**84.3**				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							M&E reports	Annual	PMU	
	Women-headed households			99 400	**2 491**	**25 991**	**26.1**				
	Non-women-headed households			42 600	**24 398**	**92 378**	**216.8**				
	Households		71 000	142 000	**26 889**	**118 369**	**83.4**				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project							M&E reports	Annual	PMU	
	Females		210 000	420 000	**110 955**	**350 610**	**83.5**				
	Males		60 000	180 000	**46 639**	**244 890**	**136.1**				
	Young		120 000	240 000							
	Not Young		150 000	360 000							
	Total number of persons receiving services		270 000	600 000	**157 594**	**595 500**	**99.3**				
Project Goal Increased food security, incomes and climate resilience for poor households in pastoralist communities.	Percentage reduction in child malnutrition										
	Rate of malnutrition			25							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change							Outcome survey - ASAP Methodology			
	Females		52 020	183 600	**319 938**	**319 938**	**174.3**				
	Males		49 980	176 400	**250 427**	**250 427**	**142**				
	Total household members	0	102 000	360 000	**570 365**	**570 365**	**158.4**				
Development Objective Increased earning opportunities and improved living conditions in livestock-based communities.	Percentage increase in average income of rural poor households engaged in livestock value chain							Baseline and impact surveys; MoLFR surveys and reports			GoS retreat from its pro-poor policies focused on reducing income disparities. (R) Significant civil unrest in the Programme area. (R)
	Average income	0	15	50							
	Percentage of Households participating actively in commercial farming.							Baseline and impact surveys; MoLFR surveys and reports		PMU	
	Households	0	5	20							
Outcome Outcome1- Accessibility of services & technologies necessary to engage effectively in fattening young livestock	Number of individuals engaged in sheep/calf fattening reporting an increase in income							outcome survey	BL, MTR, PCR	M&E officer Component officer	Availability of commercial credit for fattening schemes.
	Total no of individuals engaged in calf fattening		500	2 000							
	Total no of individuals engaged in sheep fattening		13 000	30 000							
	Males engaged in calf fattening										
	Females engaged in calf fattening										
	Males engaged in sheep fattening										
	Females engaged in sheep fattening										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Number of trained private veterinarians and para-veterinarians (Community and Animal Health workers (CAHW) develop a sustainable business model							Outcome survey	BL, MTR, PCR		
	Total no of trained private vets		25	50							
	Total no of trained CAHWs		125	250							
	CAHW Males		100	200							
	CAHW Females		25	50							
	Private Vets Males			45							
	Private Vets Females			5							
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices							Outcome survey M&E reports.	BL, MTR, PCR		
	Males										
	Females										
	Households	0	5 000	17 500							
Output Public Private Advisory system established and operational (Pastoral Field School)	Number of LSCG/ pastoralists and other individuals receiving advisory services/training on livestock fattening, husbandry and/or businesss (incl. PFS)							M&E reports, village profiles, VDC/PFS reports, etc.	annual		Availability of commercial credit for fattening schemes.
	Total no of pastoralists and other individuals receiving advisory services/training		25 000	50 000							
	Total no of LSCGs receiving advisory services/training		720	1 500	**592**	**961**	**64.1**				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Females LSCGs				**592**	**961**					
	Males LSCG										
	Males Pastoralists										
	Female Pastoralists										
	Number of Fattened animals produced by the schemes (calves and sheep)							Trade statistics. M&E reports. Contracts and MoUs between enterprises, financiers and GoS. ICT service provider.			
	Total number of fattened animals produced (calves and sheep)			1 025 000							
	Sheep fattened (3 categories)			1 000 000	**3 317**	**3 317**	**0.3**				
	Calves fattened (3 categories)			25 000	**100**	**3 580**	**14.3**				
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							Progress reports	annual	M&E Unit	
	Men trained in livestock			28 250							
	Women trained in livestock			28 250	**14 818**	**14 818**	**52.5**				
	Young people trained in livestock			22 600	**8 891**	**8 891**	**39.3**				
	Not young people trained in livestock			33 900	**5 927**	**5 927**	**17.5**				
	Total persons trained in livestock			56 500	**14 818**	**14 818**	**26.2**				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outcome Outcome 2: Enhanced efficiency and inclusiveness of value chains from primary producers to final customers of live animals, meat, and hides & skins	Number of beneficiary actively engaged in formal partnership agreement or contracts PPPP in project area including pastoralists and Livestock Producers Organizations							PPPP reports. Market information. Throughput of primary marketing channels. Policy/legislative documents and strategies.			Reluctance of private sector and development partners to invest on demand side.
	Males		0	15 000							
	Females	0	9 000	15 000							
	Total number of beneficiaries			30 000							
	Value and Volume of Livestock products from beneficiary households exported							PPPP reports. Market information. Throughput of primary marketing channels. Policy/legislative documents and strategies.			
	Value of livestock products exported		10 400	67 500							
	Volume of export		410 000	1 300 000							
	Volume of meats from beneficiary households exported										
	Value of meat exported										
	Volume of export		100 000	750 000							
	Volume of hides & skins from beneficiary households exported										
	Value of exports										
	Volume of exports		500 000	3 600 000							
	Policy 3 Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment							National records			
	Number		2	4							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	2.2.3 Rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities							Outcome Survey	BL, MTR, PCR		
	Number of POs - livestock	0	720	1 345							
Output Viable PPPP investment areas along the livestock VC identified and supported.	Number of investments (including infrastructure development) in livestock VC established through PPP models										
	No. of investments			5	**0**	**0**	**0**				
Outcome Outcome 3: Community-based natural resource management and remediation to reduce the vulnerability of settled and nomadic pastoralists.	1.2.1 Households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes							Outcome survey			Key concerned stakeholders have the capacity to plan, design and implement required adaptation measures. Poor maintenance of investments and governance conflicts result in reduced benefits to herders and farmers.
	Households reporting improved access to land		35	70							
	Size of households reporting improved access to land										
	Number of beneficiary households engaged in at least one microenterprise promoted by the programme										
	Households		40 000	60 000							
	Percentage of IGA or businesses plans supported by the project increasing the economic value of local food products										
	IGA or business plans			25							
	Percentage increase in rangeland productivity in target areas										
	Increase			25							
	3.2.1 Greenhouse gas emissions (CO2) avoided and/or sequestered							Federal and State level			

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
								State level statistics and inventories. Baseline reports and rangeland productivity records.			
	Number of tons		2 600 000	17 600 000							
Output Community adaptive Plan of Resource management and utilization developed and implemented in village clusters.	Number of water conservation structures/system rehabilitated / upgraded and managed sustainably (under GEF/IFAD financing)							Federal and State level statistics and inventories. Baseline reports and rangeland productivity records.			Key concerned stakeholders have the capacity to plan, design and implement required adaptation measures. Poor maintenance of investments and governance conflicts result in reduced benefits to herders and farmers.
	Water infrastructure		30	60	**15**	**28**	**46.7**				
	Production and processing facilities supported with increased water availability and efficiency							progress reports	annual	PMU	
	Facilities		17	34	**10**	**18**	**52.9**				
	Community groups engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities							progress reports	annual		
	Groups		100	300	**71**	**168**	**56**				
	Group members - females		153 000	357 000	**257 183**	**319 938**	**89.6**				
	Group members - males		147 000	343 000	**201 384**	**250 427**	**73**				
	Group members - total		300 000	700 000	**458 567**	**570 365**	**81.5**				
	Land under climate-resilient practices							progress report	annual		
	Land area		100 000	334 000	**5 338**	**18 080**	**5.4**				
	No of km of Stock routes demarcated (animal corridors)							Progress reports	annual	M&E Unit	

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Km of stock routes demarcated		600	1 100	**594**	**594**	**54**				
	Households supported with increased water availability or efficiency							progress reports	annual	PMU	
	Households		30 000	60 000	**16 209**	**34 840**	**58.1**				
Outcome Response systems and innovative solutions for climate risk mitigation.	Percentage households reporting reduced climate related damages/losses.							National and State level statistics and inventories. Policy documents and strategies. MoU between federal and State authorities for management of DMPERS.			All key public and private stakeholders are willing to engage in development and implementation of measures for vulnerability reduction. DMPERS embedded and budgeted properly in Government services.
	Households		30	100							
	Percentage of reduced disputes between nomadic, settled communities and semi-mechanized farming sector regarding access to productive resources							National and State level statistics and inventories. Policy documents and strategies. MoU between federal and State authorities for management of DMPERS.			
	Settled disputes										
	International and country dialogues on climate supported							progress report			
	Dialogues	0	1	1							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output Community Drought Monitoring, Preparedness and Early Response System (DMPERS) is established.	Number of information dissemination tools/channels established.							National and State level statistics and inventories. Policy documents and strategies. MoU between federal and State authorities for management of DMPERS.			All key public and private stakeholders are willing to engage in development and implementation of measures for vulnerability reduction. DMPERS embedded and budgeted properly in Government services.
	Information tools	0	1	6	**0**	**0**	**0**				
	Community Drought Monitoring, Preparedness and Early Response System (DMPERS)										
	System established		1	1	**0**	**0**	**0**				
Outcome Diversification of livelihoods achieved through community level income generation activities & businesses.	2.2.1 New jobs created							Outcome survey	BL, MTR, PCR		Limited rural business opportunities because of lack of local purchasing power.
	Job owner - men										
	New jobs		25 000	35 000							
	Job owner - women										
	Job owner - young										
Output Saving and Credit groups established and capacitated with technical and entrepreneurship skills.	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management							HH income surveys. Beneficiary testimony. Programme reports.			Limited rural business opportunities because of lack of local purchasing power.
	Females		51 000	65 500	**33 616**	**64 394**	**98.3**				
	Males		9 000	7 500	**3 239**	**3 239**	**43.2**				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total)		60 000	75 000	**36 855**	**67 633**	**90.2**				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outcome Access to sustainable formal financial services by target group.	1.2.5 Households reporting using rural financial services							ABSUMI model reports generated by ABS/other partner banks. Supervision reports of the Central Bank MFU. Monitoring reports of ABSUMI financing partners.			Willingness of commercial banks to invest in livestock and other rural activities.
	Total number of household members		192 000	240 000							
	Males		94 080	117 600							
	Females		97 920	122 400							
	Households		32 000	40 000							
	1.2.7 Partner financial services providers with operational self- sufficiency above 100%										
	Percentage		1	4							
Output Linkages with MFIs established.	1.1.5 Persons in rural areas accessing financial services										Willingness of commercial banks to invest in livestock and other rural activities.
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - credit										
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - credit				**27 482**	**27 482**					
	Young people in rural areas accessing financial services - credit				**6 785**	**6 785**					
	Total persons accessing financial services - credit		30 000	60 000	**27 482**	**27 482**	**45.8**				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	1.1.6 Financial service providers supported in delivering outreach strategies, financial products and services to rural areas										
	Service providers		4	8	**2**	**8**	**100**				
	Number of MFIs established in project area							ABSUMI model reports generated by ABS/other partner banks. Supervision reports of the Central Bank MFU. Monitoring reports of ABSUMI financing partners.			
	MFI		4	8	**2**	**8**	**100**				

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

Mission Dates:	21/03/2020 - 15/04/2020
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Project No.	1100001732
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Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance by financier, by component and disbursements by category

Table 1A: Financial Performance by Financier up to 29 February 2020

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Percent disbursed	Under Process (USD '000)	Expected Disbursement %
IFAD Grant	24,471	11,142	46%	1,992	54%
ASAP Grant	7,000	2,307	33%	402	39%
GEF Grant	8,500	1,942	23%	523	29%
Government contribution	9,542	2,062	22%		22%
Beneficiaries contribution	9,040	902	10%		10%
Bank of Sudan	3,000	289	10%		10%
Local Banks	20,793	978	5%		5%
PPP Partners	36,851	0	0%		0%
EU Grant (LESP)	7,878	1,860	24%		
Total	127,075	21,482	17%	2,917	19%

Table 1Ba: Financial performance by financier by component as of 29 February 2020 (USD "000")

Component	IFAD Grant			ASAP Grant			GEF Grant			Government contribution			Bank of Sudan		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
A-Livestock Business Development	8,927	2,911	33%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	3,012	397	13%		0	0 %
B-NRM and Enhanced Adaptive Capacities	185	403	218%	7,000	2,036	29%	8,500	1,789	21%	2,811	267	9%		0	0 %
C-Rural Enterprise and Social Development	8,900	2,763	31%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	2,612	627	24%	3,000	289	10%
D-Programme Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	6,459	4,605	71%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1,107	640	58%		0	0%
Total	24,471	10,682	44%	7,000	2,039	29%	8,500	1,789	21%	9,542	1,931	20.2%	3,000	289	10%

Component	Local Banks			PPP Partners			Beneficiaries Contribution			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
A-Livestock Business Development	18,160	0	0%	36,851	0	0%	7,216	1	0%	74,166	3,309	4%
B-NRM and Enhanced Adaptive Capacities	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	1,304	103	8%	19,800	4,597	23%
C-Rural Enterprise and Social Development	2,633	978	37%	0	0	0%	520	798	153%	17,665	5,456	31%
D-Programme Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	7,566	5,245	69%
Total	20,793	978	5%	36,851	0	0%	9,040	902	10%	119,197	18,607	16%

Table 1Bb: Financial performance by financier by component as of 29 February 2020 (USD "000")

Component	EU Grant (LESP)			Total		
	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
A-Enhance and coodinated Epidemio	3,588	0	0%	3,588	0	0%
B- Zoo-Sanitory Measures	1,283	0	0%	1,283	0	0%
C- Capacity Building on Trade	1,155	0	0%	1,155	0	0%
D-Programme Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	1,852	63	3%	1,852	63	3%
Total	7,878	63	1%	7,878	63	1%

Table 1Bc: Progress on 2020 annual budget by financier by component as of 29 February 2020 (USD"000")

Component	IFAD Grant			IFAD ASAP Grant			GEF Grant			Government contribution			Bank of Sudan		
	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%
A-Livestock Business Development	3,048	730	21%	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0
B-NRM and Enhanced Adaptive Capacities	0	15	0	2,853	100	4%	3,658	148	4%	43	0	0	0	0	0
C-Rural Enterprise and Social Development	2,308	52	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	7	7%	1,500	289	19%
D-Programme Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	1,307	101	8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	13	17%	0	0	0
Total	7,023	899	13%	2,853	100	4%	3,658	148	4%	362	21	6%	1,500	289	19%

Component	Local Banks			PPP Partners			Beneficiaries Contribution			Total		
	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%
A-Livestock Business Development	3,236	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0%	6,984	730	10%
B-NRM and Enhanced Adaptive Capacities	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	0	0%	6,966	263	4%
C-Rural Enterprise and Social Development	2,100	278	13%	0	0	0	90	98	109%	6,100	724	12%
D-Programme Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,384	115	8%
Total	5,336	278	5%	0	0	0	701	98	14%	21,433	1,832	9%

Table 1Bd: Progress on 2020 annual budget by financier by component as of 29 February 2020 (USD"000")

Component	EU Grant (LESP)			Total		
	Budget	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
A-Enhance and coodinated Epidemio	1,806	0	0%	1,806	0	0%
B- Zoo-Sanitory Measures	925	0	0%	925	0	0%
C- Capacity Building on Trade	345	0	0%	345	0	0%
D-Programme Management, Monitoring & Evaluation	629	63	10%	629	63	10%
Total	3,705	63	2%	3,705	63	2%

Table 1Ca Disbursement status on IFAD Grant 2000000775 on 29 February 2020 in (SDR)

Category no.	Category	Allocation	Disbursement	Under preparation	Balance	Percent disbursed Excluding under preparation WAs
	Authorized Allocation	0	1,754,971		-1,754,971	
I	Civil Works &vehicles	1,410,000	1,820,052		-410,052	129%
II	Equipment &Materials	1,340,000	242,745	137,628	959,627	18%
III	Goods& Services& Inputs	1,380,000	135,563	25,053	1,219,383	10%
IV	Consultancy	2,410,000	352,961	536,290	1,520,749	14%
V	Grants	0	0	0	0	0%
VI	Training& Workshops & Meeting	2,470,000	886,016	335,555	1,248,429	36%
VII	Salaries & Allowances	4,520,000	2,103,222	255,528	2,161,249	46%
VII1	Operating Cost	1,360,000	664,961	122,198	572,840	49%
	Unallocated	1,660,000	0	0	1,660,000	0%
Total		16,550,000	7,960,492	1,412,253	7,177,254	48%

Table 1Cb: Disbursement Status on ASAP Grant 2000000776 on 29 February 2020 in (SDR)

Category no.	Category	Allocation	Disbursement	Under preparation	Balance	Percent disbursed Excluding under preparation WAs
	Authorized Allocation	0	481,483	0	-481,483	
I	Civil Works &vehicles	0	0	0	0	0
II	Equipment &Materials	10,000	0	0	10,000	0%
III	Goods& Services& Inputs	10,000	11,944	0	-1,949	119%
IV	Consultancy	120,000	0	0	120,000	0%
V	Grants	2,860,000	587,705	235,740	2,036,555	21%
VI	Training& Workshops & Meeting	70,000	86,927	0	-16,927	124%
VII	Salaries & Allowances	1,080,000	438,173	35,498	606,330	41%
VIII	Operating Cost	110,000	49,974	19,330	40,696	45%
	Unallocated	470,000	0	0	470,000	0
Total		4,730,000	1,656,206	290,568	2,783,226	35%

Table 1Cc: Disbursement Status on GEF Grant 2000000911 on 29 February 2020 in (USD)

Category no.	Category	Allocation	Disbursement	Under preparation	Balance	Percent disbursed Excluding under preparation WAs
	Authorized Allocation	0	675,778	0	-675,778	0
I	Civil Works &vehicles	0	0	0	0	0
II	Equipment &Materials	0	0	0	0	0
III	Goods& Services& Inputs	53,000	22,429	0	30,571	42%
IV	Consultancy	1,288,000	206,031	149,818	932,150	16%
V	Grants	6,214,000	990,856	373,510	4,857,974	16%
VI	Training& Workshops & Meeting	118,000	47,626	0	62,034	40%
VII	Salaries & Allowances	0	0	0	0	0
VII1	Operating Cost	0			0	0
	Unallocated	853,000	0	0	853,000	0
Total		8,526,000	1,942,720	523,328	6,059,952	22%

Table 1Cd: Disbursement Status on EU Grant 200000241900 on 29 February 2020 in (EUR)

Category no.	Category	Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Percent disbursed Excluding under preparation WAs
	Authorized Allocation	0	1,860,000	-1,860,000	0
I	Civil Works &vehicles	2,799,000	0	2,799,000	0
II	Consultancy	360,000	0	360,000	0
III	Equipment &Materials	879,000	0	879,000	0
IV	Goods& Services& Inputs	190,000	0	190,000	0
V	Operating Cost	1,595,000	0	1,595,000	0
VI	Salaries & Allowances	1,228,000	0	1,228,000	0
VII	Training & Workshops & Meetings	827,000	0	827,000	0
Total		7,878,000	1,860,000	6,018,000	24%

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Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates:	21/03/2020 - 15/04/2020
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Project No.	1100001732
Report No.	5398-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

LMRP Physical Progress by Activities for Q1 - January - March 2020

Activities	Unit	AWPB 2020 Targets	January - March 2020			Remarks
			Planned Q1	Achieved Q1	Q1 (%)	
Component 1: Livestock Business Development						
SC 1.1 Community Livestock Productivity and Marketing						
A. Delivery of Private Public Advisory Services						
1.3 Mobile Phones for Manager and Advisory Staff	Phone	10	-	-	-	
1.4 Technical and IT equipment	Set	3	-	-	-	
2 Support to Advisory Service Provider TA for LAT/TOT						
2.1 Service Provider TA for LAT (as needed)	TA	1	-	-	-	
2.2 Refresher Training of LAT (National)	Participant	60	-	-	-	
2.3 Initial training of Extension Link Producers (ELP)	Village	100	25	6	24%	
2.4 Refresher training of Extension Link Producers in 5 states	Village	220	55	0	0%	
2.5 Training of Locality Extension Staff	Participant	30	-	-	-	
B. Support to Private Veterinarian						
B.2 Refresher Training of Private Veterinarians (2 weeks)	Participant	16	-	-	-	
B.3 Initial Training of Para veterinary (3 weeks)include kits	Participant	200	50	0	0%	
B.4 Refresher Training of Para veterinary (2 weeks)	Participant	300	75	0	0%	
B.4.a Kits for paravets who started in 2017/2018	Kit	215	-	-	-	
C. Support to Livestock Producing Households						
C.1.a Training all fattening HHs 3 categories sheep & calves	Individual	11,000	2,750	972	35%	
C.1.b Training pastoralists interested in fattening	Individual	600	150	0	0%	
C.2 Refresher training of livestock producers 5 state	Group	420	105	0	0%	
C.3 Follow up on training	Team	10	10	0	0%	
C.4 Livestock Producer to Livestock Producers Visits	Group	125	30	0	0%	
C.5 Feed Analysis	Sample	48	12	0	0%	
C.8 Printed materials (for training)	Lumpsum	16	-	-	-	
C.9 Comparing Good Practises among F/M fattening HHs -field school 2/village session	Session	464	116	0	0%	
C.10 Documentation of good practises 2/locality	GP	20	-	-	-	
C.11 Contribution of extension agents	Lumpsum	150	30	0	0%	
D. Support for Value Chain Linkage Development (village animal fattening activities)						
1. Development of contractual agreements						
D.1.4 Legal Advisor (preparation of contracts)	TA	1	-	-	-	
2. Access to rural finance as working capital for fattening schemes						
2.1 MFI ABSUMI	Lumpsum	870,000	-	-	-	
2.2 Portfolio - Commercial banks	Lumpsum	1,500,000	375,000	277,778	74%	
2.3 MFIs	Lumpsum	866,000	-	-	-	
2.4 Own contribution beneficiaries	Lumpsum	200,000	-	-	-	

Activities	Unit	AWPB 2020 Targets	January - March 2020			Remarks
			Planned Q1	Achieved Q1	Q1 (%)	
E. Support for Applied Livestock Research						
1. Equipment						
1.1 Mobile Telephone and apps for ICT linkage for ELP	Phone	281	-	-	-	
1.2 Upgrading diagnostic Laboratories at state level	Lab	10	-	-	-	CCU - PMU responsibility
2.1 Training of Public Veterinarian Staff Locality level	Participant	16	-	-	-	
2.1 Training of State level veterinarians	Participant	16	-	-	-	
2.3 Training for Federal Level Veterinarians/s	Participant	-	-	-	-	
G. Training for Livestock Market Quality and Slaughter Slap Quality Improvement						
G3 HACCP from Producer, Market to Abattoir/Slaughterhouse and Business Management	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	Proposed for Q3
G4. Quality improvement of Skin and Hides						
G4.1 Training on skin & hides for technical staff	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	
G4.2 Training on skin & hides for interested group of youth	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	
SC 1.2 Livestock Value Chain Expansion						
B. Transaction Manager at PPP unit (international service provider)						
B.1.3. Office Equipment	Lumpsum	1				Waiting for PPP team request
C 1. Fees International consulting firm, for large PPPs	Lumpsum	4,408,000	660,726	660,726	100%	15% of Landell Mills contract amount
J. Export Promotion Support						
J.1 PPP Participate in regional and international fairs	Fair	2	-	-	-	
K. Dissemination of Result and Policy Dialogued						
K.1 Workshops presenting VCA results	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	
K.2 Preparation of policy position paper and policy workshop dialogue	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	
SC 2.1 Community-based natural resource management						
A. Development of Climate Resilience Community Village Plan (CRCVP)						
1. Baseline Assessment	Assessment	1	1	1	100%	Final draft report submitted
2. Adaptation Planning team (Service Provider for CAP development) Newtech	TA	1	1	1	100%	
CRCVPs and network						
1. Mobilization for CRCV network plans	Campaign	5	5	0	0%	5 campaign in progress of implementation and ongoing
2. Formulation of CRCV network plans from existing CAPs	Plan	300	300	196	65%	The process is ongoing
B. Implementation support of CRCVP						
1. International Technical Assistance						
1.1 Support capacities in Landscape approach in NRM	Training	1	1	0	0%	Partially sessions by ex-BIRDP Aida & Mohammad El Hassan

Activities	Unit	AWPB 2020 Targets	January - March 2020			Remarks
			Planned Q1	Achieved Q1	Q1 (%)	
1.2 Community and networks land use planning (Training for mapping)	Training	1	1	0	0%	
1.3 Investment in capacities in water management	Man-day	1	1	0	0%	Ongoing
1.4 Investments in capacities of CRCVP community committees and networks	Lumpsum	5	5	0	0%	
1.5 Investments in exchange visits for CRCVP networks	Visit	5	5	0	0%	
2. Contribution of Extension Agents	Lumpsum	150	-	-	-	Extension agents' efforts in kind
3. CRCVP Investments						
a. Investment for related businesses	Lumpsum	100	-	-	-	After mobilization & formulation
b. Investment in climate resilience water interventions	Lumpsum	30	-	-	-	After mobilization & formulation
C. Demarcation of stocking routes /a						
1. Stocking routes demarcation	KM	506	100	0	0%	
2. Stocking routes surveys	Lumpsum	100	100	100	100%	
3. Stocking routes mapping	Lumpsum	1	1	0	0%	Contract signed and work is ongoing
4. National TA for Legalization	TA	1	1	1	100%	
5. Workshops for Legalization	Workshop	1	1	1	100%	
6. Management Plan for the stock routes	Plan	5	5	5	100%	
7. Formation and Training for Multidisciplinary Comanagement Team	Team	5	5	4	80%	Ongoing
8. Co management of stock routes	Team	5	5	4	80%	Ongoing
9. Pastoralists/Agropastoralists Field Schools	School	5	5	1	20%	Ongoing
10. Empowerment of Traditional Conflict Resolution Mechanisms	Sessions	5	5	0	0%	Ongoing
11. Provide necessary services, markets	Lumpsum	5	-	-	-	TA for Co-mng SR
12. Support pastoral civil society Institutions	Institution	3	-	-	-	TA for Co-mng SR
13. Support business models along stock routes	Models	3	-	-	-	TA for Co-mng SR
14. Pastoralist forums	Forum	3	-	-	-	TA for Co-mng SR
15. National Workshop for legalization	Workshop	1	1	1	100%	
16. Community Score Cards training	Training	1	-	-	-	
17. Technical Assistance in Natural Resources	TA	1	1	0	0%	Contract Signed and ongoing
18. Advisory Work	Lumpsum	30	-	-	-	
19. Knowledge management in natural resources	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	
SC 2.2 Community-based natural resource management						
A. Drought Monitoring Preparedness and Early Warning System	Lumpsum	1	1	0	0%	Ongoing 3 meetings with FAO\FEWSNET
B. Equipment various						
1. Computer	Unit	5	5	5	100%	
2. Printers and scanners	Unit	5	5	5	100%	

Activities	Unit	AWPB 2020 Targets	January - March 2020			Remarks
			Planned Q1	Achieved Q1	Q1 (%)	
3. Cash safe box	Unit	5	5	5	100%	
4. Furniture and equipment	Unit	16	16	16	100%	
5. GIS tools	Set	25	-	-	-	
C. Production of National Sector Adaptation Strategy for Livestock						
1. International TA	TA	1	1	1	100%	
2. National Technical Assistance	TA	1	1	1	100%	Waiting for final report
3. Workshops	Workshop	2	2	2	100%	
4. Publication and translation	Publication	4	-	-	-	NSAS LS, Co-mng., Conflict resolution, VCA Results, etc.
D. Supporting Conflict Resolution on Land Disputes						
1. Short-term TA for conflict Resolution	Lumpsum	1	1	0	0%	TA submitted draft report; - waiting for final report and a workshop
2. Workshops	Workshop	1	-	-	-	Propose to start at Q2
3. Technical Assistance in Policy Facilitation and Climate Change	TA	1	-	-	-	Propose to start at Q3
Component 3: Group Enterprise and Social Development						
SC 3.1.1 Livelihood Diversification						
3.1.1.1 Equipment for GEDOs Officers (screens , projectors , sound systems)	Set	16	-	-	-	
3.1.1.2 Stakeholders sensitization activities						
3.1.1.2.1 Workshops at states level	Workshop	5	-	-	-	
3.1.1.3 Capacity building of LMRP staff for VDCs and SCGs development						
3.1.1.3.1 Training and capacity building sessions	Session	1	-	-	-	
3.1.1.3.2 Training in GALS for LMRP Staff	Session	1	-	-	-	
3.1.1.3.3 Experience sharing and refresher training	Workshop	1	-	-	-	
4. Development of Management Systems						
4.1 Development of incentive systems (Local TA)	TA	1	-	-	-	
B. Activities of Locality Group & Enterprise Development Team						
b.1 Development of Savings and Credit Groups						
b.1.1 Training of community trainers	Session	5	-	-	-	
b.1.2 Other costs (box and lock, stationary)	SCGs	1000	250	0	0%	
b.1.3 Registration cost	Group	300	75	0	0%	
b.1.4 Training of community VDC	VDC	5	-	-	-	
b.1.5 Cross Exposure visits to others communities practising ME and IGAs	Visit	1	-	-	-	
b.1.6 Contribution of extension agents	Lumpsum	150	-	-	-	Extension agents' efforts in kind
Group Enterprise						
A. Linkage to Rural Finance and Other Support Services						
1. Promotion of rural micro-finance						

Activities	Unit	AWPB 2020 Targets	January - March 2020			Remarks
			Planned Q1	Achieved Q1	Q1 (%)	
a. Portfolio (portfolio, units, yrs) - Central Bank/Apex	Lumpsum	1,500,000	375,000	0	0%	
c. Equity contribution beneficiaries to their investments	Lumpsum	90,000	-	-	-	
d. Operations funding	Lumpsum	100,000	-	-	-	
e. ABSUMI (ABS)	Lumpsum	1,000,000	250,000	0	0%	
2-Support to establishment and equipment of MFIs and banks						
1. Support to establishment and equipment of Ebdaa Bank	Lumpsum	60,000	-	-	-	
2. Support to establishment and furniture of Savings & Social Development Bank	Lumpsum	110,000	-	-	-	
3. Support to establishment and equipment of ABSUMI	Lumpsum	120,000	-	-	-	
4. Support to establishment and equipment of Mishka MFI	Lumpsum	40,000	40,000	5,109	13%	
5. Support to establishment and equipment of Sudan Rural Development Microfinance Company	Lumpsum	50,000	50,000	19,484	39%	
6. Support to establishment and equipment of Blue Nile MFI	Lumpsum	35,000	-	-	-	
7. Support to establishment and equipment of Bahar Abead White Nile MFI	Lumpsum	45,000	-	-	-	
8. Support to establishment and equipment of Alghara MFI	Lumpsum	40,000	40,000	16,347	41%	
9. Training, capacity building and TA	Lumpsum	100,000	-	-	-	
10. Collateral for selected banks and MFIs	Lumpsum	375,000	375,000	0	0%	Draft contract in place
2. Collaboration with Apex Financial Institutions (CBS, SMDC, etc.)						
a. Strengthening supervision and monitoring system	Lumpsum	100,000	-	-	-	
b. Training on value chain financing	Sessions	4,500	-	-	-	
Component 4 : Programme Management Unit						
A. Vehicles and equipment						
A.4.2 Air-conditions & Screens for quest house	Lot	6	-	-	-	
B. Management Support						
B.1 Annual audit (by National Audit Office)	Audit	1	1	1	100%	Ongoing working to cover the five states
B.2 Internal audit	Audit	3	3	2	67%	2 internal auditors working with LMRP
B.4 Accounting software (completion and finalization)	System	1	1	1	100%	Done
B.6 Training Financial Management for accountants in country	Lumpsum	10	10	10	100%	Partially done in software
B.8 Financial training on cost tables and excel sheets for key staff/12	Participant	12	-	-	-	
B.11 Training materials, goods, inputs and services	Lumpsum	0	-	-	-	Ongoing
B.12 Missions, Workshops, Seminars & miscellaneous	Session	9	1	1	100%	
B.15 CCU contribution to operating costs (including procurement)	Lumpsum	0	-	-	-	Ongoing
B.16 TA for Information Technology Specialist to assist in developing Accounting Software	Man-days	1	-	-	-	Under process for IFAD no objection
B. 18 Exchange visit	Participant	4	-	-	-	

Activities	Unit	AWPB 2020 Targets	January - March 2020			Remarks
			Planned Q1	Achieved Q1	Q1 (%)	
B. 19 PMU Rent	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	Partially done. Renewal rent starts in August each year
C. Regional linkages development						
2 Regional Travel cost	Trip	3	-	-	-	
D. Programme Monitoring & Evaluation						
1. M&E training package for M&E network	Lumpsum	2	-	-	-	
2. TA for Economic and Financial Analysis	Training	1	-	-	-	
3. TA for development of KM & M&E plan (M&E mech, impact monitoring and reporting training)	Man-day	1	-	-	-	
4. Miscellaneous Studies (participatory monitoring)	Study	2	-	-	-	
E. State Implementation Unit (SIU)						
A. Vehicles and equipment						
1. Genset / Solar units for SIUs Offices	Set	5	-	-	-	NCB - CCU - PMU
2. Solar units for GEDOs Offices	Unit	16	-	-	-	
3. Office equipment (various)	Various	0	-	-	-	

IFAD
Investing in rural people

Sudan

Livestock Marketing and Resilience Programme

Supervision Report

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates:	21/03/2020 - 15/04/2020
Document Date:	20/05/2020
Project No.	1100001732
Report No.	5398-SD

Near East, North Africa and Europe Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section B 3	There shall be a Programme Account for the benefit of the Programme Management Unit in the Central Bank of Sudan, or a Bank accept able to the Fund	Programme Financing Covenant	Complied with	Both the programme designated and operational accounts have been opened first at bank of Khartoum with the approval and acceptance of the MoFEP and IFAD. Now both accounts transferred back to CBOS as instructed by the new policy of the government of Sudan. The programme has sub-operating bank accounts at BOS branches in SIUs and PMU, this in addition to sub-operating accounts in bank of Khartoum branches to pay minor valued transactions and transfer staff salaries to their bank accounts which could not be done by the central bank of Sudan)
Section B 4	The recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Programme in the amount equivalent to approximately USD 9.5 million to finance salaries of Government staff implementing Programme activities, and taxes and customs	Ongoing	Complied with	Government of Sudan through the MoFEP starting from January 2020 and to-date, regularly transferring monthly the GOS contribution to the programme operational cost, paying seconded staff salaries and other contributions in terms of taxes and customs. No recorded counterpart funding arears.
Section E 2	The key staff members of the PMU, including the Programme Director, the Financial Controller and the Accountant shall have been recruited.	Programme Financing Covenant.	Complied with	The key staff were at place since March 2016
Schedule 1 Section 13	The PMU will develop a draft PIM, which will be submitted to the PSC for review. Once approved, the PIM is submitted to IFAD for No Objection.	Prior to withdrawal from the credit and guarantee fund.	Complied with	The programme prepared the first PIM version which approval by IFAD, and then the PIM has been updated to include the integrated LESP project. Currently, the programme is under revision to include the latest MTR mission recommendations and/or Agreed Actions (AAs).
Schedule 3 introduction	The Recipient agrees that Programme implementation shall be focused on livestock value chains development, smallholder groups commercial fattening and development of public private partnership for enhancement of the value chains.	On-going		Programme focus has on livestock value chain development has increased by expanding its intervention on commercial fattening by including a wide-range of value chain actors such as pastoralists,

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
				village producers, women and youth in addition to involvement private sector and financing services.
Section 4.02 b	First AWPB approved by IFAD.	Disbursement condition.	Complied with	The first AWPB-2016 submitted to IFAD before starting disbursement from the grants. Up-to-date the programme reaches WA # 23 under IFAD, 14 under ASAP and 15 under GEF.
Section 4.08	Eligible Expenditures.	IFAD financing proceeds to be used exclusively to finance	Complied with	The programme is proceeding its expenditures as per section 4.08 of IFAD general conditions-eligible expenditures
Section 7.01	Annual Work Plans and Budgets and Procurement Plans to be submitted to Fund.	No later than 60 days before beginning of each Fiscal Year	Partially complied with	Programme AWPB-2020 approved by IFAD on January 23rd 2020.
Section 7.01 a	The Borrower/Recipient shall make the proceeds of Financing available to the Project Parties according to terms and conditions of the Financing Agreement or otherwise approved by the Fund for the purpose of carrying out the Project activities	Before project inception and continuous	Complied with	The Programme has installed a functional accounting system and MoFEP regularly transfers its financing contributions to the programme in equal monthly instalments. The carried forward deficit from financial year 2019 has been paid in Dec 2019.
Section 7.01 b i	The Borrower/Recipient shall open one or more Project Account(s) for project operations in a bank acceptable to the fund.	Before submitting Withdrawal Applications to transfer funds from Programme Grant accounts.	Complied with	The Programme opened one Designated Account (in EUR) at Bank of Khartoum which is transferred to CBOS based on government new policy. Also, the programme has operating bank accounts in addition to GOS designated accounts
Section 7.01 b ii	The Borrower/Recipient shall open one or more Designated Account(s) to receive advances in accordance with Section 4.04 (d).		Complied with	
Section 7.05	Procurement of goods, civil works and services in accordance with IFAD Procurement Guidelines.	Ongoing	Complied with	The programme is following IFAD procurement guidelines for procurement of works, goods and services.
Section 7.06	All goods, services and buildings financed by the Financing shall be used exclusively for the Project.	Ongoing	Complied with	All procured works, goods and service exclusively are used for programme intended purposes.
Section 7.07	The Borrower/Recipient shall ensure that all facilities and civil works used in connection with the Project shall at all times, be properly operated and maintained and that all necessary repairs for such facilities shall be made promptly as needed.	Ongoing	Complied with	All project assets and facilities are used and kept safely with active internal control system including recording, monitoring, reporting in addition to regular assets inventory, and checking. Last assets inventory took place in December 2019.

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section 7.08	Insurance of vehicles, equipment and civil works financed from the loan/grant proceeds to be consistent with sound commercial practice.	Ongoing	Complied with	Safety procedures are adopted to confirm comprehensive insurance for vehicles
Section 7.11	The PMU has been set up and the Project Director appointed.	Ongoing	Complied with	The PMU has been setup in Kosti and PD recruited since Jan. 2016.
Section 8.02	Monitoring, establishment of Management Information System.	Ongoing	Partially Complied with	The programme developed MIS and M&E systems by an external firm. The systems installed on one computer in each state (5) and on one central computer at PMU.
Section 8.03 a	Progress Reports to be submitted to IFAD on a periodic basis. Such reports shall address: (i.) quantitative and qualitative progress made in implementing the project and achieving its objectives, (ii) problems encountered during the reporting period, (iii) steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy these problems, and (iv) the proposed Programme of activities and the progress expected during the following reporting period.	Ongoing	Partially Complied with	Albeit receiving 8 different MTR progress reports (1 PMU; 3 reflecting each component; 5 reflecting the progress of each component. The MTR mission in December 2019 and the supervision mission in March 2020 suggested adjustment actions to be taken by the programme to improving the quality of the progress reports produced.
Section 8.03 b	A Mid-Term Review to be carried out jointly by Borrower and IFAD	No later than the midpoint of the project.	Complied with	Joint MTR took place from 1 – 20 December 2019
Section 9.02	Submission of Financial Statements.	Within 4 months after the end of each fiscal year	Complied with	The programme used to send the annual & semi-annual financial progress reports as in line with the stated time in the programme documents
Section 9.03	Audit Reports on project accounts of each year to be submitted to Fund	Within 6 months after the end of each fiscal year.	Complied with	2019 audit report submitted with a slight delay